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A NEW
MEDICAL DICTIONARY;
OR,
GENERAL REPOSITORY OF PHYSIC.

CONTAINING
AN EXPLANATION OF THE TERMS,
AND
A DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS PARTICULARS,

RELATING TO

ANATOMY,
PHYSIOLOGY,
PHYSIC,

SURGERY,
MATERIA MEDICA,
CHEMISTRY, &c. &c. &c.

Each ARTICLE, according to its IMPORTANCE, being considered in every Relation to which
its USEFULNESS extends in the HEALING ART.

By G. MOTHERBY, M.D.

“ MEDICINE IS GOD’S SECOND CAUSE OF HEALTH.”

THE FOURTH EDITION:
REVISED AND CORRECTED, WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS,

BY
GEORGE WALLIS, M.D.

Editor of Sydenham’s Works, with Notes, &c. &c. &c. and Lecturer on the Theory and Practice of Physic.

L O N D O N:

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P R E F A C E.

IT being the lot of few, compared with the multitude, to be placed in a station that facilitates any considerable degree of knowledge, every method taken to advance improvement is doubtless laudable, and should merit the approbation of the public: the utility of propagating what the ancients taught, and the moderns improved, must be obvious to those who are entrusted with the care of health and life; many of whom are destitute of the means of acquiring this necessary information. To remove this impediment, in some degree, hath been the assiduous endeavour of the Editor, in the following sheets; and he flatters himself that his attempt may be the means of exciting some abler person to improve upon his plan, and carry it much nearer to perfection. Mean while, if it enables those for whom it is designed to extend their knowledge in the art they profess, he shall be fully satisfied with having succeeded so far.

That many books embarrass rather than improve, is acknowledged; but an additional publication, which, in affording general instructions, enables the reader to *select* rather than *increase* his volumes, cannot justly be ranked in this predicament. In the course of the following pages, each respective article will terminate with a reference to some of the most eminent writers on the subject.

It would be needless to apologise for publishing a Work of this kind in the alphabetical order, when it is considered for whom it is principally designed. Systematic productions are doubtless the best adapted for a student's regular pursuit; but speedily to assist the memory in practical researches, alphabetical digests justly claim the preference.

Hippocrates was the first who methodised the healing art, by reducing his knowledge to a plain and useful system: to add lustre to his merit, he first made public what had been confined to the families of some of his predecessors; he hath described, with elegance and accuracy, most of the diseases that are now known; the names by which he called them were the same as those now in use; and his peculiar excellency consisted in describing the diagnostics and prognostics of disorders. The following is a list of the diseases on which Hippocrates hath given us his instructions:

Abscesses
 Achores
 Alopecia
 Anasarca
 Anchylosis
 Anus, inflamed
 — hard tubercles of, or near the
 Appetite, canine
 — loss of
 Aphthæ
 Apoplepsis
 Apoplexy
 Arms, shortness of the
 Ascarides
 Asthma
 Auante
 Baldness
 Barrenness
 Biles
 Bladder, tubercles in the
 Blood, spitting of
 — vomiting
 Blotches, red, on the legs, from sitting
 by the fire
 Brain, concussion of the
 — ruptured vessels in the
 Breath, foetid
 — straitness of the
 Buboes
 Carbuncle
 Catamenia { disordered
 { natural
 Catoche
 Cancers

Carus
 Cataphora
 Cachexy
 Catarrh
 — a salt
 — a nitrous
 — a sharp
 — a hot
 — a suffocative
 Caries
 Cheek, a sphacelus of the
 Chilblains
 Cholera morbus
 — a dry
 — a moist
 Chalk-stones in the joints
 Cough
 Coryza
 Coma
 — vigil
 Contractions of the fibres
 Convulsions
 Consumption of the whole body
 — ischiadic
 — nephritic
 Colour, bad
 Crookedness
 Deafness
 Delirium
 Defluxion or rheum
 Diarrhœa
 Dreams, frightful
 Dumbness
 Dysentery

Dyspnœa
 Dysury
 Ears, pains in the
 — redundant moisture in the
 — ringing in the
 — tubercles about the
 Ecchymosis from contusion
 Empyema
 Empyothotonos
 Epilepsy
 — in children
 Epinyctides
 Erysipelas
 Eruption on the skin
 Evil
 Eye, distortion of the
 — bleared
 — dry-bleared
 — clouds in the
 — cicatrices in the
 — pearls in the
 — white spots in the
 — ruptured
 — exulcerated
 — inflamed
 — dry inflammation of the
 Eye-lids,
 — excrescences on the
 — tumid outward
 — coalescence of the
 — scabby
 — tumors on the
 Face, hard tubercles on the
 Favi

Fainting,

Fainting
 Fevers
 Fistulas
 Fractures
 Freckles
 Gangrene
 Glaucoma
 Green sickness
 Gripping of the intestines
 Gout
 Gonorrhœa benigna
 Gums, black
 ——— pain in the, from teething
 ——— tubercles on the
 Hæmorrhages
 Hæmorrhoids
 Hearing, dull
 Heartburn
 Head, heaviness of the
 ——— ach
 ——— scurfy
 Herpes
 Hesitation
 Hiccough
 Horror
 Hoarseness
 Humours, discharge of morbid
 Hysterics
 Hyperæsthesia
 Jaundice
 Iliac passion
 Impotence
 Inflammation, external
 ——— internal
 Itch
 Itching
 ——— a pungent, in the mouth
 Kidneys, disorders of the
 Labour, difficult
 Leprosy
 ——— the white
 Lethargy
 Leucophlegmatia
 Lientery
 Lips, fissures in the
 Limping
 Liver, inflamed
 Lochia, disordered
 Lungs, spasmodically contracted
 Lungs, varix in the
 ——— suppurated

Lungs, crude tubercles in the
 Luxations
 Madness
 Melancholy
 Mind, alienation of the
 ——— alienated through melancholy
 Miscarriage
 Mole
 Mouth, distorted
 Nauseating food
 Navel, inflamed
 Neck, a hard tumor in the
 Nose, a discharge of pus in the
 Nocturnal pollutions
 Nyctalopia
 Opisthotonos
 Orthopnea
 Pain
 ——— in the loins
 Palpitation
 Peripneumony
 Phrenitis
 Phronitis
 Phlyctænæ
 Placenta adhering
 Plague
 Pleurisy
 ——— a dry
 ——— a moist
 Polypus in the nose
 Pterygion
 Pustules from acrid sweat
 Pudenda, excrescences of the
 ——— putrefaction of the
 Pupil of the eye, too small or angular
 ——— exulcerated
 ——— cicatrix of the
 ——— spoiled
 ——— removed from its natural situation
 ——— prominent
 Quinsey
 ——— affecting the lungs
 Restlessness
 Rheum, a defluxion of
 Ruptures
 Salivation, a spontaneous
 Sciatica
 Scurvy
 Sensation, suddenly lost
 Shivering

Sight, a privation of
 Skin, desquamations of the
 Speech, too volatile
 Spleen, swelled
 ——— inflamed
 Spine, distorted forwards
 Sprains
 Sphacelus
 Stertor
 Strangury
 Stone
 Stupidity
 Stammering
 Superfetation
 Tabes dorsalis
 Teeth, stupor of the
 ——— gnawing and grinding of the
 ——— ach
 ——— of both the jaws fixed together
 Tetanus
 Tetters
 Testicles swelled
 Tenesmus
 Terminthi
 Tonsils, disorders of the
 ——— swelled
 Torpidness of the body
 Tongue, fissured
 ——— tumor under the
 Trichosis
 Tubercles of various sorts
 Tumors
 Uvula, relaxed
 ——— retracted
 ——— putrified
 Uterus, disorders of the
 ——— falling down of the
 Ulcers
 Urine retained
 Urethra, caruncles or tubercles in the
 Voice, loss of the
 Varices
 Vertigo
 Warts
 Worms
 Whitlow
 Wry neck
 Wounds
 White flux
 Yawning.

The practice of HIPPOCRATES, with regard to the *Materia Medica*, was very conformable to that of the present period. Boerhaave observes, that the method of cure, pursued by the ancient physicians, was generally the best that could have been contrived with the materials of which they were possessed; though, since the time of Hippocrates, the small-pox, measles, lues venerea, and a few other disorders, have increased the preceding list; and the Arabians have greatly extended the catalogue of remedies.

The ancients have done little more than copy, comment, or vary the mode of communicating instructions, from what Hippocrates and a few of the primitive writers handed down to them. It must, indeed, be acknowledged, that in some instances the improvements of the moderns are little more than recurring to the instructions laid down by the great father of the Healing art. At the same time, without depreciating the merits of the ancients, it is justly asserted, that the moderns claim a degree of honour for having advanced medicine to its present state: with regard to the former, their physiology was extremely defective, their skill in anatomy very imperfect, and their knowledge in chemistry proportionably confined; notwithstanding their works are now frequently quoted either for confirmation or ornament. Galen, Celsus, and Ægineta, were the favourites of the great Boerhaave: his celebrated successor follows his example; and to the same ends others are swayed in the choice of those Greek or Latin authors, according to their respective prejudices. It may be proper here, to point out the distinguishing peculiarities of some of the most celebrated among the ancient writers.

ARETÆUS describes diseases with a picturesque accuracy; and in this respect he and Cœlius Aurelianus surpass all others among the ancients, except Celsus, who is called the Latin Hippocrates, and whose excellencies are similar to those of Aretæus: but it ought to be observed, that the former wrote in the Greek, the latter in the Latin tongue. In the curative part of his writings, Aretæus hath improved upon Hippocrates; and he is scarce equalled for method and elegance by any successor. He begins his account of each disease with a description of the part in which it is seated.

GALEN is an expofitor of Hippocrates. The works of his predecessors receive improvement in various branches from his hands; and many valuable hints from the ancients are nowhere to be found but in his Collections. He furpaffes all who wrote before him, with refpect to the fpecies, caufes, feats, and fymptoms of difeafes, efpecially the acute. His mafterly treatife on the Seats of Difeafes greatly enhances the value of his Works: and what he hath left us on diet, is the bafis of moft that his fucceffors have written on the fubject.

ALEXANDER TRALLIAN is original in his plan: his diagnostics are remarkably exact, and his method of cure extremely rational. He confines himfelf to the description of difeafes and their cure, in which he difplays an extraordinary knowledge, and as nice a judgment; particularly in the curative part, in which he excels both Hippocrates and Galen. He flourifhed in the fixth century, from which, to the fixteenth, we meet with but few improvements in medicine. A compendium of his excellent Works is tranflated into Englifh.

CÆLIUS AURELIANUS deferves our attention: his descriptions of difeafes vie with thofe of Aretæus, and he is very exact in pointing out the figns. His Works alfo contain many important paffages from the ancients, which are not to be met with in any other productions handed down to us.

ORIBASIIUS hath tranfmitted to us many excellent fragments of the ancients, which otherwife had been loft; and to him we are indebted for the firft descriptions of fome few difeafes.

ÆGINETA is a great chirurgical writer; he hath chiefly copied from Alexander Trallian, and hath well fupplied his omiffions.

After the Grecian phyficians had flourifhed, the arms of Mahomet prevailing, fcience was much fuppreffed; but at length the Arabians took the lead in phyfic: under their auspices few improvements were made; fo that this art rather loft than gained by them.

RHAZES, in the beginning of the tenth century, was one of the moft celebrated practitioners. He wrote too on every branch of phyfic and furgery, and introduced fome new and ufeful instructions. He was the firft who described the fmall-pox: and fuch are his description and method of treatment, that the lateft improvements in the management of this difeafe are chiefly founded on them.

HALY ABBAS, AVICENNA, AVENZOAR, AVERROES, and MESUE, have each made additions; but in general, the Arabians are entitled to little more merit than what they may claim from enlarging the Materia Medica, by introducing medicines that were generally milder and equally efficacious, and fometimes of fuperior efficacy to thofe that were ufed by the Greeks and Latins.

About the middle of the fifteenth century, learning began to diffufe itfelf throughout Europe; and in the fixteenth, HIPPOCRATES and CELSUS were again received. GALEN and ARISTOTLE no longer maintaining their reputation as theorifts folely, the Hippocratical method of concluding, from obfervations founded on experience, was again reftored. VESALIUS now began to revive anatomy, and he improved furgery. EUSTACHIUS's anatomical tables are ftill, in many refpects, the admiration of the prefent age. Mechanical and experimental knowledge began to make advances. BACON, BOYLE, and NEWTON, cleared and extended the path of fcience; aftronomy appeared with new fplendor, and medicine received frefh aids from every quarter. HARVEY arofe to demonftrate the circulation of the blood; ancient theories were now exploded; diffection greatly improved; anatomy and philofophy made rapid ftrides; phyfiology received new lights; chemistry was profecuted with fucceffful ardor, and every branch of medicine was thus amazingly improved.

It may eafily be deduced, from what has been already faid, that, in the descriptions of difeafes, their prognoftics, and cure, confifts the excellence of ancient authors; and with regard to whatever elfe relates to medicine, our recourfe muft be to modern writers. FERNELIUS, one of the earlier moderns, hath carefully and judiciously collected all that is ufeful in the Works of the ancient Greek, Latin, and Arabian writers; he is alfo more perfpicuous and methodical, throwing more light on every fubject than any of thofe from whom he copied; hence much time and ftudy may be faved by perufing the ancients in his Works. LOMMIUS is alfo very accurate in his descriptions, comprifing all that is valuable in the writings of his predecessors. His Medical Obfervations are tranflated into Englifh, as are Hippocrates's Aphorifms, the Aphorifms of Celfus, and fome other of the moft valuable of their productions. With regard to the reft of the ancient writings, their moft interefting parts may be met with in the fubjoined pages. It is hoped that this Work will be found of general be-

nefit to those whose circumstances will not admit of an academic education, and who are nevertheless desirous of obtaining a competent share of medical knowledge.

By favour of the manuscripts of several friends, who have made Medicine their principal study, the following Work is executed, in many instances, with an advantage that no individual unassisted could possibly have obtained: to their judicious labours and generous aid, a general, but grateful acknowledgment is here paid; not but the importance of their supplies well deserve that particular thanks should be given in each article, the principal worth of which is derived from their ingenious contributions.

One principal use of a Medical Dictionary is, to discover in haste what the present urgency requires; therefore, in the prosecution of what follows, peculiar care hath been taken that the busy practitioner may refresh his memory, or derive a hint, without the tedious labour of searching over many leaves. To convey a proper idea of this Work, and to assist in an useful and satisfactory perusal of it, the following general design and arrangement are laid before the reader.

I. Technical terms, proper names, &c. have their etymology given; and where a farther explanation is required, it is added with conciseness and perspicuity.

II. That wanton variety to which some authors have yielded, in giving different names to the same subject, and the same names to different ones, serves but to perplex the inquirer; care hath, therefore, been taken to obviate this error, and each article is discussed under that name which is most in use; and its other names take their place in their respective order, referring to that under which the explanation is inserted, except for the etymology.

III. Anatomical subjects have,

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Their various names immediately succeeding that by which they are most commonly known. 2. A concise description, as far as may be of service to the medical practitioner. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Where an account of their use can contribute any advantage, as far as art hath enabled us, this is also regarded. |
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IV. Diseases, according to their importance, either as to inconvenience to the patient, tediousness in the cure, or danger of life, are considered with respect to some, or all the following particulars:

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Their various names, or at least those most generally known. 2. — general rank. 3. — different species. 4. — seat. 5. Who, and when they are most subject to them. 6. Their causes. 7. — Signs, Diagnostic and Prognostic. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. What diseases they resemble. 9. Their occasional symptoms. 10. Preventives. 11. Indications of cure. 12. The proper regimen. 13. The methods of cure, both manual and medical. 14. Their usual modes of terminating. |
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V. The articles of the Materia Medica are attended to, according to their importance in practice, under some, or all, the following considerations:

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Their various names that are generally known. 2. Where had. 3. How produced. 4. The description. 5. The marks of distinction directing to chuse the best of each article respectively. 6. Their most manifest medical powers. 7. When the use thereof is hurtful. 8. The best remedies against their imprudent use. 9. Doses. 10. The various preparations of, and from, the respective | <p>articles. In this part, the principles of pharmacy will necessarily be introduced. The directions given are the result only of experiments and observations made, according to the most approved practice.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. The most agreeable modes of administering. 12. Substitutes. 13. How to detect adulterations. 14. What should precede, accompany, or follow the use of any article, to render its effects more useful and certain. 15. The analysis. |
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VI. At the conclusion of each subject, there is a reference to the most approved authors who have written upon it: the reader will hereby be enabled to proceed to an acquaintance with all that hath been said (or at least that merits his attention) respecting his enquiry, and thus, as inclination favours, he may proceed to obtain a competent skill in those branches to which his avocations more directly lead, or extend his pursuits to every part that completes the character he professes.

P R E F A C E

TO THE THIRD EDITION.

THE Medical Dictionary having met with so favourable a reception from the public, as to run through a second Edition in a short space of time, is no inconsiderable test of its merit, and hence it may appear singular, that the Work should fall into any other than the hands of the first editor, during his life, for farther correction and improvement.—Indeed, it is to be lamented, that the ill state of Dr. Motherby's health, a man so well calculated for the execution of a Work of this nature, should render the change unavoidable; for when he undertook a revision of this third edition, to which he had made some additions, he found, unfortunately, his memory inadequate to the attempt; and perceived it suffer much from the application requisite to complete so laborious a task: diffident therefore of his own abilities from this cause, and unwilling to palm a work upon the world in too imperfect a state, he solicited me to undertake it, and was very earnest in his request, as I had long been in habits of friendship with him, and from various conversations on this subject, perfectly understood the improvements he was desirous of having adopted;—on these accounts he put the work into my hands, with full liberty to make such alterations as I might think proper, supplying me with various hints as they occurred to him.

It will readily be conceived in how delicate a predicament a man thus situated must stand, attempting to correct and improve the work of a living author, and that author his friend—a work which has showered upon him no small share of reputation, the reflection of which perhaps constitutes one of his greatest pleasures. To obliterate therefore any of his fixed principles, upon which he has founded a number of his theories, and reasoning, though perhaps not totally according with my own modes of thinking, might be thought repaying friendship with cruelty, and sacrificing confidence to vanity;—I have therefore let such doctrines as he has adopted, stand unaltered; only, here and there, endeavouring, where it appeared necessary, to elucidate and place them in a clearer point of view; and pursued such plans throughout the whole, as might co-operate with his wishes, centred in rendering himself not an unprofitable member to the community.

Knowing that his idea was to enrich the work with more practical documents, I have made that the principal consideration; and have thrown out such parts as seemed not closely connected with medical utility, in order to give place for other remarks which were more intimately united with, and essential to, a successful practice.

Hence all the Fossilogy of EDWARDS which belongs to Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, is rescinded, and such parts only suffered to remain, as have been, or are, considered to belong to Medicine.

The Biographical part has also shared the same fate; because I thought the historical accounts of the Lives of the Grecian, Arabian, and other Philosophers and Physicians, were much too concise, as not comprehending sufficient to do justice to the memories of men, whose abilities, improvements, and discoveries, were too partially and too vaguely collected, especially as the History of Physic has employed the pens of many able writers, who have gone more at large into the subject, and must be read by such as wish for any information on that head:—besides, being more calculated to gratify curiosity, than become beneficial, it was better omitted in a work of this kind.—And I flatter myself, such defalcation will not be construed detrimental, as more useful matter supplies the place; for in the former edition, wherever there appeared any omissions, which rendered the subject treated of incomplete, these have been corrected, and fresh materials added to make up the defect, and many references to those authors annexed, who have written most clearly and copiously on the subject; and whose works have received the distinguishing marks of public approbation.

The powers and virtues of Medicines have been particularly attended to, and many additions inserted in this department, from practice, as well as from the labors of authors, who have taken great pains in investigating the modes of action of these so necessary materials, and hence identified their efficacy in many diseases, particularly BOERHAAVE, CULLEN, LEWIS, HOME, DUNCAN, WHYTTE, and several others; as well as the different periodical publications of London and Edinburgh, wherein opinions seem to be delivered from experiment, the fountain from whence dependence can only be derived with any degree of confidence.

Nor have the medicated springs, a knowledge of whose powers and peculiar effects forms so necessary a part of the practitioner's information, escaped attention, and in which points the former Editions were infinitely too defective.—Here the component parts are not only given as discovered by analysis of the best physicians and chemists, who have turned their thoughts on this point, and have experimentally proved what they have delivered from repeated trials; but the constitutional effects have been marked; the dose ascertained; the method of administering them pointed out; the season wherein they possess their greatest vigor; and the dietetic, and medicinal plan described, which ought to accompany their exhibition, with the time requisite for their continuance.

With regard to the Galenical preparations, all those which have been proved useless are rejected, and also a number of farraginous masses, upon whose action there could be no dependence; for they served only to perplex and foil the practitioner, in ascertaining to which of the ingredients he was to attribute any effects produced by them, and were in general nauseous, and offensive to the stomach:—their places are supplied with other more simple, elegant, and efficacious compositions; and the new names, as adopted by the Royal College of Physicians of London, are added; so that we are generally led to the ingredients of which most of them consist, and always to that which is considered by that body the most active: consequently the precise nature of the compound will be at once found out with respect to its action,—an advantage peculiarly useful to the medical Tyro; nor are there any prescriptions omitted which have stood in high estimation, and been confirmed by private practice, that have occurred to my observation, which might not have found their way into any Dispensatory, or been enumerated in any formulæ already given to the public.

Another improvement has been adopted, which will doubtless be esteemed a very material one, and that is, a total alteration of the Index supplied by Dr. Motherby in the former Editions. For the Doctor had united a number of the Greek and Latin synonyms, with some of the English names of many diseases, medicines, and other materials, though by no means so fully as to render the Index as useful as might be expected; besides the apparent inaccuracy in such an arrangement, blending together a number of original terms with those which must be considered only as explanatory of such terms. The synonyms are therefore embodied and referred to the word under which the particular description of the disease, medicine, substance, or term, wanted to be defined, is given. For in many it will be found that some peculiarities are mentioned under the synonyme, that have escaped attention under the common, or generic term, an accident unavoidable in so complex an undertaking as a Dictionary of any Art or Science, consisting of such a variety of divisions; and this has been thought right upon another account. For as authors use different words to express the same thing; and some have such an amazing variety, not only in the same language, but adapted to several others, agreeable to the idiom of that in which any medical or chemical work is written; hence, in the perusal of very ancient, or foreign authors, much ease will be derived to the reader; for in meeting with a term by no means familiar, he will, by turning to the word in this Dictionary, be immediately led to that, where the information wanted may be acquired, viz. MERCURIUS,—Mercury, has a multiplicity of denominations—*Hydrargyrus*; *Liquor metallorum*; *Metallum fluidum*; *Argentum fusum*; *Argentum mobile*; *Vomica liquoris æterni*; *Adibut*; *Alborca*; *Alcharith*; *Alembic*; *Alambic*; *Alkaut*; and a great number more, known I believe to few readers; by turning to any one of which in this Work, he will be referred to ARGENTUM VIVUM, from MERCURIUS. The same might be said of a vast variety more, but what has been advanced will afford sufficient proof of the benefit annexed to such a scheme, and serve as a full explanation of the whole which so often occur.

And as the practice of physic is by no means confined to such as are versed in the Greek, Latin, Arabian, and some more modern, though foreign languages, from whence has been, and is deduced no small share of medical information, but on the contrary great numbers are almost totally ignorant of every other, except that of this country, amongst whom this Work is likely to be in general use,—an Index of Terms purely English has been formed, such as are most commonly in use, and by which diseases and medicines, vegetable as well as mineral, are generally known, and a variety of other terms of art, which would not be discoverable by those readers without such assistance. The English names are therefore arranged

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alphabetically, and referred to the page where each article may be found, rather than to the term under which they are placed : and this was done for the purpose of giving a greater number of words in a much smaller compass, and referring such as might be mentioned in two, three, or more places from one point, and that any thing which was scattered in different parts of the Work on that particular subject, might be readily collected, and a view given at once of all the information here to be acquired ; and, in order to catch the eye in searching for any term wanted, referred to from the Index to the page, the term will be found in small Roman capitals, or Italics, viz. CASTOR OIL, will be found in p. 203 ; DOG'S TOOTH, p. 290 ; TOOTH SHELL, p. 291 ; by any inquirer looking into the Index, as well as by those who know, they stand under CATAPUTIA, DENS CANIS, and DENTALIUM. Hence the commonest readers will be at no loss in finding any word in this Dictionary, under however obsolete or ancient a term it may be placed. Though here it must be observed, every individual word is not included, as that was thought unnecessary, where the English term comes so near to the Latin, that on looking for the word as written in our own vernacular language, the Latin word presents itself in the same order, from the letters being similarly arranged, and perfectly alike, except in the mode of Termination, viz. SINAPISMUS, Sinapism ; BISMUTHUM, Bismuth ; CONFORMATIO, Conformation, &c. And here it should be observed that several words in the body of the Dictionary, as well as in the Index, may not probably be found under the general term ; the Reader is therefore desired to look for the Epithet with which it is commonly joined, as CRURALES ARTERIÆ, EMPIRICA SECTA, &c. will be found under the words CRURALES and EMPIRICA.

Besides these advantages, as the art of Midwifery is certainly one branch of medicine, and has been copiously treated of in this Work, and the former Editions had not supplied plates explanatory of any part of the Obstetric Art, there are now added four double plates, containing nine views of the gravid uterus, in the different stages of pregnancy, in which is included one of twins ; whereby the female organs of generation are given in a practical light, the different changes they suffer during gravidity, and the natural presentations of the fœtus in utero ; and these have been selected, in preference to all others, in order to give an idea of the nature of many complaints originating from pregnancy as a cause, particularly such as depend upon the distension of the uterus, and the elevation and pressure which other parts of the thorax and abdomen suffer on this account, by which means the most salutary modes of proceeding in delivery may be, with very little trouble, understood in the time of parturition ; and the method not only of relieving a number of troublesome and perplexing complaints during pregnancy, but the most rational means discovered of preventing them, and others, which might arise after delivery ; advantages that cannot be ascertained by the practitioner without a minute knowledge of these particulars.

Such then are the alterations, corrections, and improvements, under which this Dictionary has passed ; and it is hoped that they will, in a proportionate degree, increase its value ; particularly as all the useful parts in the former Editions still remain in this, and nothing has been taken from them, but what has been supplied by more practical documents, to answer more perfectly and completely the primary intention of this publication. And though it may be presumed, that many alterations might yet be advantageously made, still few books will be found replete with more general utility, forming a copious memento to adepts in every department of medical science ; and furnishing a large share of knowledge, well arranged, and easy to be comprehended by those who are entering into, or have not been long conversant with the practice of the Medical Art. Indeed if we consider the great quantity of fresh matter, wherever any improvements presented themselves, which has been introduced, besides the elegant engravings inserted to elucidate particular subjects, and give clear descriptions of several parts, which would otherwise have appeared too embarrassed and abstruse, it must be acknowledged that the Proprietors have spared no expence to render this Work still further worthy of public approbation, of which I cannot avoid having some expectation, as Dr. Motherby, the former Editor of this Work, in a Letter to me, says, speaking of the Medical Dictionary, the sheets of which he had perused, "*the many alterations and improvements you have made, I acknowledge with great pleasure.*"

P R E F A C E

TO THE FOURTH EDITION.

IT may not, perhaps, be expected by those, who are inattentive to the daily progress made in Arts and Sciences, that, in a Work so recently published as the third Edition of the Medical Dictionary, so many Improvements can have occurred, as to render this Fourth, now offered to the public, much more valuable than the former.

But if it be considered that Medicine has, for a long time, with most of its collateral branches, been obscured by speculative Ideas, false Theories, and Reasonings from thence deduced, of consequence equally fallacious—that a variety of fantastical opinions, imbibed from characters formerly held in high estimation, are not yet done away—that the method of investigating Medical Subjects is almost totally changed; and that men of the first abilities are labouring to attain truth by indefatigable experiments,—the prospect will alter, and it may, not without justice, be concluded, that a number of errors are corrected, and fresh improvements constantly added to that Science.

Besides, practitioners long having seen and experienced the folly of paying *implicit* obedience to the opinions of any Man, or set of Men, from being so often deceived by bold assertions, have nobly broken those shackles of superstitious slavery, and dared to think for themselves, forming their own opinions from the real appearance of things, and not from imaginary causes; by which means greater are the number pushing forward in pursuit of practical truths, whose labours are perceptibly rewarded by new discoveries, which more and more enrich the plan of rational Medicine; whilst its auxiliary branches experience from the same sources the same melioration. Indeed with such success has the ART OF CHEMISTRY been crowned, that it has proved, and made obvious to our senses, that what were for ages held forth as universal principles or elements of which all bodies were composed, were themselves, fire excepted, decomposable, readily analysed, and divided into the different materials of which they were formed. ANATOMY has demonstrated to us, that many causes, from which a variety of diseases were supposed to deduce their origin, existed not in the machine; but that they proceeded from sources, of which at that time no conjecture was even formed: and hence, by shewing the necessity of minute histories being taken of the beginning, progress, and termination of complaints, with the different effects produced by different applications, many diseases before apparently complicated, and perplexed, have been simplified by observation, and reduced to a narrow compass; thus, resting on experience, a clearer mode of reasoning, and more certain deductions have presented themselves, contributing to promote the welfare of the patient, by making the path of information clear and easy to the practitioner.

Nor has BOTANY been tardy in its improvements: the generic and specific marks of every plant have been pointed out with such precision, in almost all the productions of the vegetable kingdom, that it is impossible to err in the selection of the different roots and plants which may be required. Add to this that Botanical writers have collected the Medical virtues attributed to each, and hence their labours prove more beneficial to practice—whilst the CHEMICAL and PHARMACEUTICAL ARTS have made us acquainted with the parts of each, most active and effectual in producing those various powers on the machine, which have been ascertained by repeated trials, and confirmed by unwearied industry, and accurate discrimination; informing us at the same time of the most superior, and successful modes of application.

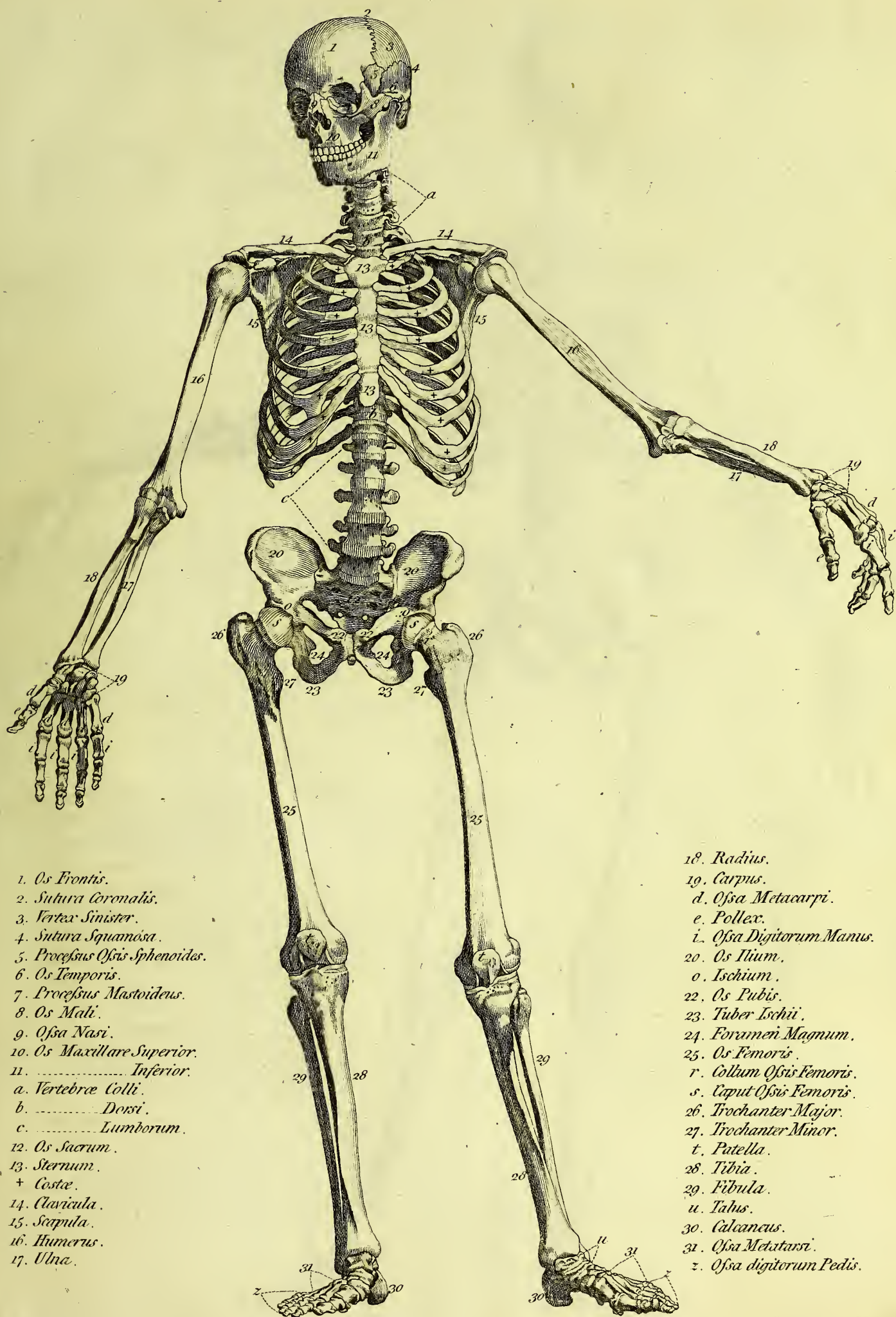
The

The Practice of Medicine then, with all its auxiliary arts, being pursued in this plain and simple manner, depending upon facts only where facts can be established, is perpetually furnishing fresh materials, of which it is the duty of every Author or Editor to take notice. But during the life of DR. MOTHERBY, who originally formed the plan of this Dictionary, delicacy prevented me from obliterating many parts of the work, as it would have been painful to him to have seen his labours too lavishly curtailed, though it were done for the purpose of making room for more useful improvements. On this account, therefore, I was obliged to omit many things which appeared to me necessary for the more perfect completion of this Work. As, however, he has, some time since, paid the Debt of Nature, I have been set at liberty, and have availed myself of the opportunity of making such alterations and additions, as to render these sheets more useful to the practitioner by inserting a great number of improvements; particularly with regard to the discovery of the specific nature of diseases, their pathognomic symptoms, and modes of cure, which occasion this Work to deviate considerably from any of the former Editions. I have carefully inserted CONCISE DEFINITIONS of every malady from the best authorities, given DESCRIPTIONS from the most approved Authors, and subjoined such peculiarities as have been ratified by my own experience. THE POWERS OF MEDICINES, with their precise modes of action, where ascertainable, I have cautiously marked down agreeable to the doses administered; not omitting the various forms and compositions which are made use of in the practice of Hospitals, hence supplying a PHARMACOPOEIA CHIRURGICA, a matter not only much wanted in the former Editions, but also a desideratum in general practice.

Some new plates are also added relative to the *Brain* and *Nerves*, as the nervous system seems to be much more the object of Medical inquiry than formerly, and which promises the highest benefit to the Practice of Physic. A view is also given of the *Chemical Apparatus* of the Moderns, by which all the operations in that Art may be performed with the greatest ease and certainty; and one explaining the *Instruments made use of in Midwifery*, by which means the operations themselves will be much more readily understood, the necessity of having recourse to them more clearly pointed out, and the best mode of applying them more exactly comprehended, than could have been conveyed to the mind of the student, by the most elaborate description without them. In fine, every thing has been done, according to my conception, as far as the limits of one Volume would admit, to render this Work a practical Repository of Medical Knowledge in all common cases; and where any subject has been treated with conciseness, which in many was unavoidable, periphrasis has been studied, and copious references made to particular Authors, for the use of those who wish to go more deeply into any subject they may have treated of more at large.—Upon the whole, I have little doubt but this Work will be found of general utility; and though it cannot boast of perfection, it will amply repay those who will condescend to consult it, for the time they bestow, by the information it will afford.

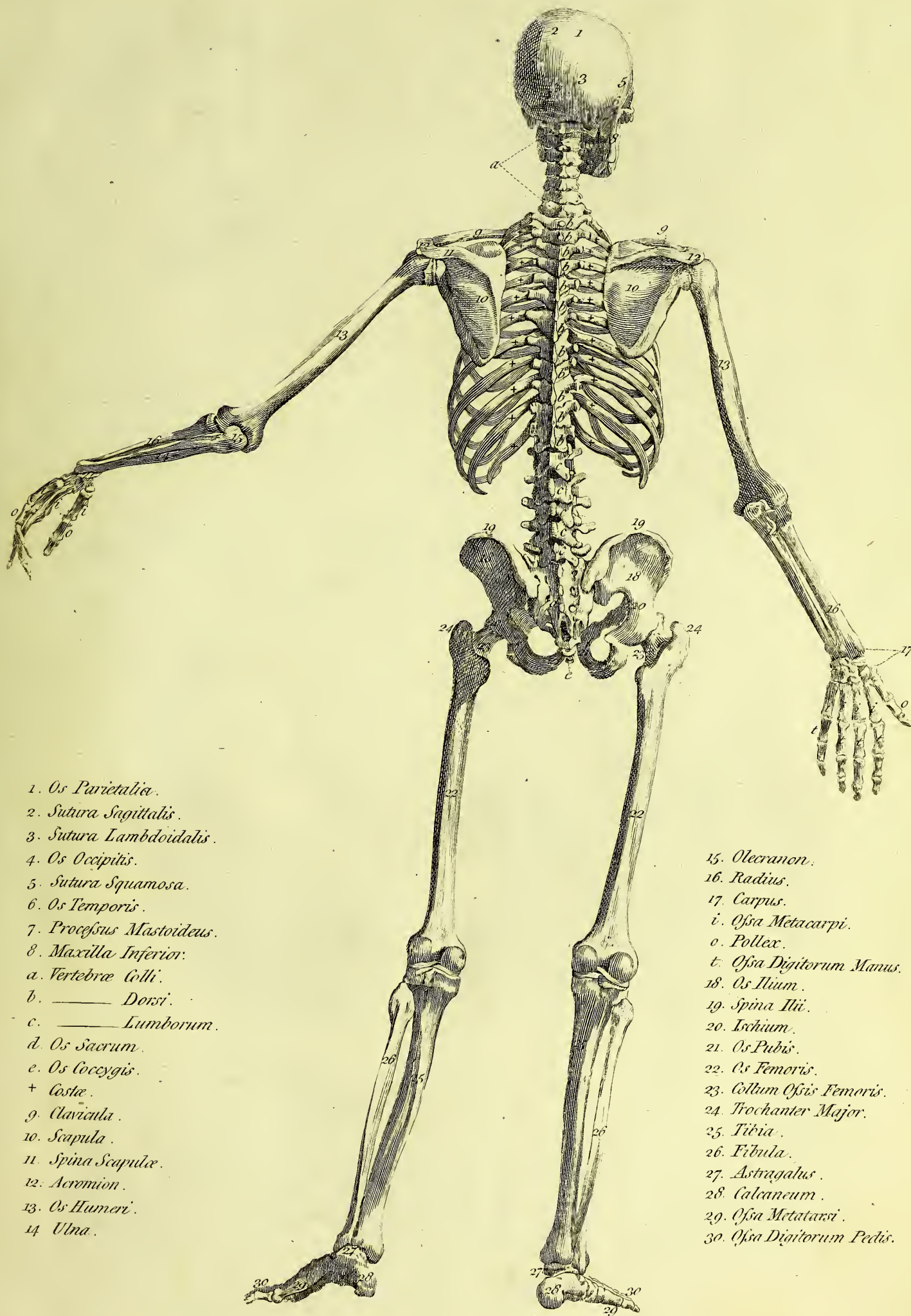
In an Art so extensively diffusive as that of Medicine, there are many interesting particulars which may escape the memories even of the best informed: to them this work will, by aiding their recollection, not be an unprofitable memento; to others, less conversant with practice, it will not only supply them with careful information, but bring to their view, without much labour, the very principles upon which their practice ought to be founded; teach them to think for themselves, and reason from well-attested facts; for every subject is divested of ambiguity, and set in the clearest point of view, according to the general received opinions: hence the young mind, having few particulars to observe, may retain them with ease;—pursue them with pleasure;—reason from them with satisfaction;—and practise with security.

Fraught with these advantages, the Fourth Edition of this Dictionary is now offered to the Public.—On that candour it has hitherto experienced, it again relies for protection, which to merit, will be highly satisfactory to the Proprietors, and to the Editor will give a pleasure better conceived than described.



1. *Os Frontis.*
2. *Sutura Coronalis.*
3. *Vertex Sinister.*
4. *Sutura Squamosa.*
5. *Processus Ossis Sphenoides.*
6. *Os Temporis.*
7. *Processus Mastoideus.*
8. *Os Mali.*
9. *Ossa Nasi.*
10. *Os Maxillare Superior.*
11. *Inferior.*
- a. *Vertebrae Colli.*
- b. *Dorsi.*
- c. *Lumborum.*
12. *Os Sacrum.*
13. *Sternum.*
- + *Costae.*
14. *Clavicula.*
15. *Scapula.*
16. *Humerus.*
17. *Ulna.*

18. *Radius.*
19. *Carpus.*
- d. *Ossa Metacarpi.*
- e. *Pollex.*
- i. *Ossa Digitorum Manus.*
20. *Os Ilium.*
- o. *Ischium.*
22. *Os Pubis.*
23. *Tuber Ischii.*
24. *Foramen Magnum.*
25. *Os Femoris.*
- r. *Collum Ossis Femoris.*
- s. *Caput Ossis Femoris.*
26. *Trochanter Major.*
27. *Trochanter Minor.*
- t. *Patella.*
28. *Tibia.*
29. *Fibula.*
- u. *Talus.*
30. *Calcaneus.*
31. *Ossa Metatarsi.*
- z. *Ossa digitorum Pedis.*

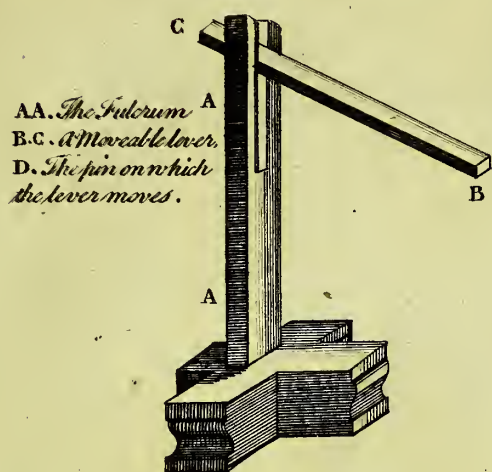


1. *Os Parietalia.*
2. *Sutura Sagittalis.*
3. *Sutura Lambdoidalis.*
4. *Os Occipitis.*
5. *Sutura Squamosa.*
6. *Os Temporis.*
7. *Processus Mastoideus.*
8. *Maxilla Inferior.*
- a. *Vertebrae Colli.*
- b. *_____ Dorsi.*
- c. *_____ Lumborum.*
- d. *Os Sacrum.*
- e. *Os Coccygis.*
- + *Costae.*
9. *Clavicula.*
10. *Scapula.*
11. *Spina Scapulae.*
12. *Acromion.*
13. *Os Humeri.*
14. *Ulna.*

15. *Olecranon.*
16. *Radius.*
17. *Carpus.*
- i. *Ossa Metacarpi.*
- o. *Pollex.*
- t. *Ossa Digitorum Manus.*
18. *Os Ilium.*
19. *Spina Ilii.*
20. *Ischium.*
21. *Os Pubis.*
22. *Os Femoris.*
23. *Collum Osis Femoris.*
24. *Trochanter Major.*
25. *Tibia.*
26. *Fibula.*
27. *Astragalus.*
28. *Calcaneum.*
29. *Ossa Metatarsi.*
30. *Ossa Digitorum Pedis.*

Anatomy

The Ambe of Hippocrates.

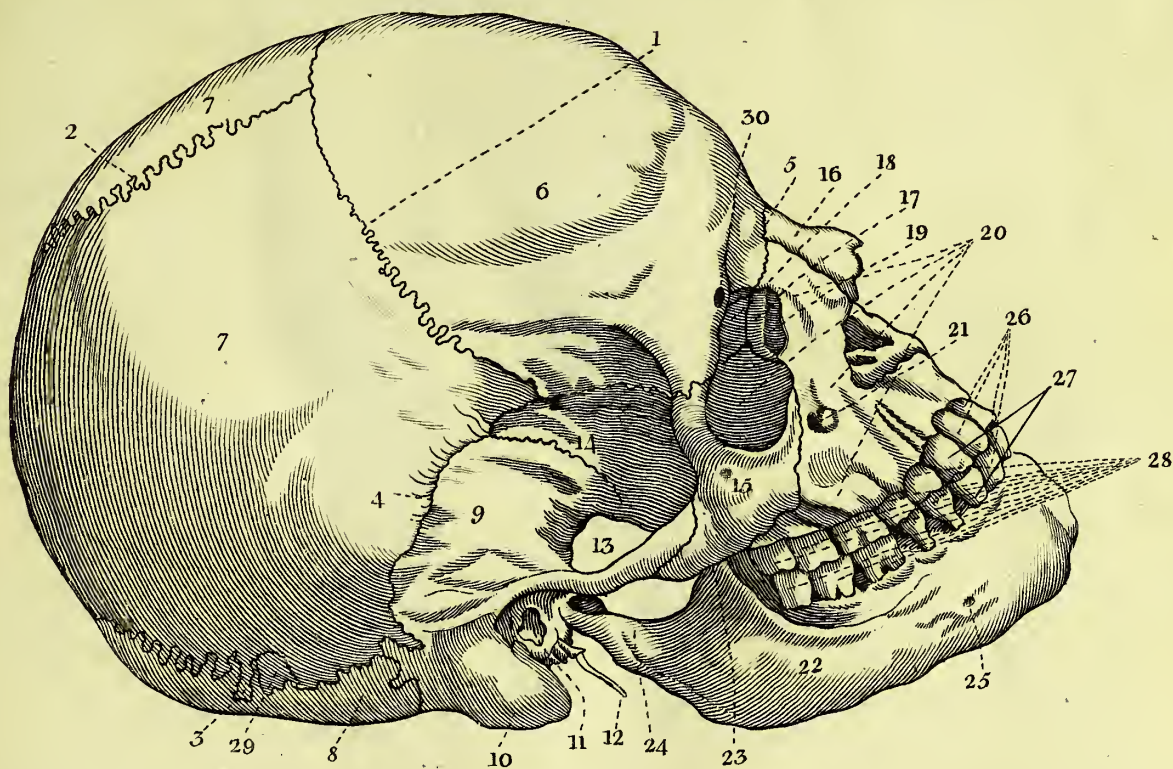


The manner of using the Ambe.



The Bones of the Head.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Sutura Coronalis. | 11. Meatus Auditorius. | 21. Foramen Maxilla Superioris. |
| 2. Sutura Sagittalis. | 12. Processus Styloformis. | 22. Maxilla Inferior. |
| 3. Sutura Lambdoidalis. | 13. Sutura Jugalis. | 23. Processus Coronalis. |
| 4. Squamosa. | 14. Os Sphenoides. | 24. Condylodes. |
| 5. Sutura Transversalis. | 15. Malleus. | 25. Foramen. |
| 6. Os Frontis. | 16. Nasus. | 26. Dentes Incisivi. |
| 7. Bregma. | 17. Unguis. | 27. Canini. |
| 8. Occipitis. | 18. Palatum. | 28. Males. |
| 9. Temporalis. | 19. Ductus ad Nasum. | 29. Os Triquetrum. |
| 10. Processus Mammillaris. | 20. Maxilla Superior. | 30. Foramen. |

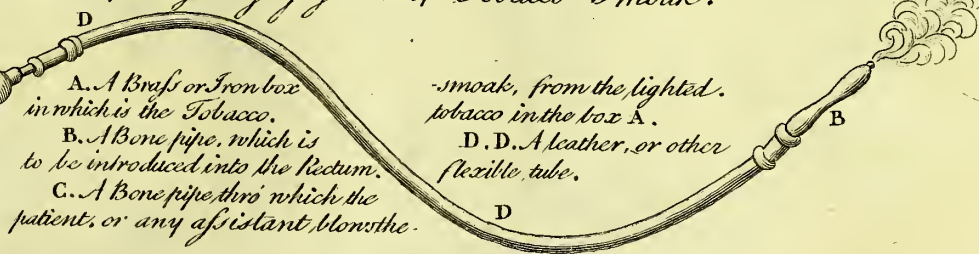


A Machine for injecting glysters of Tobacco Smoak.



- A. A Brass or Iron box in which is the Tobacco.
B. A Bone pipe, which is to be introduced into the Rectum.
C. A Bone pipe, thro which the patient, or any assistant, blows the

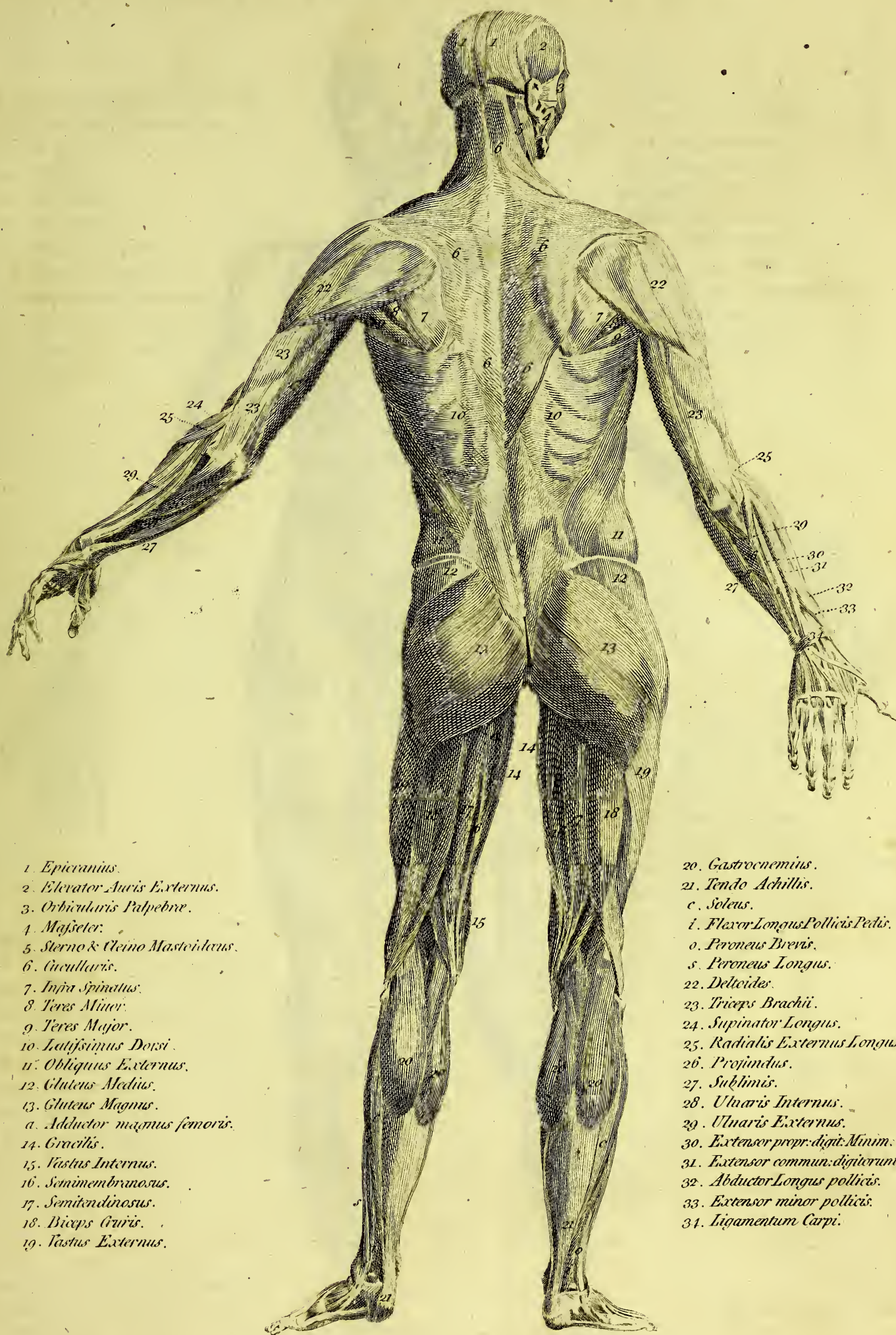
smoak, from the lighted tobacco in the box A.
D. D. A leather, or other flexible tube.





1. Frontalis.
2. Orbicularis Palpebræ.
3. Elevator Auris Externus.
4. Elevator Naris & labii superior.
5. Zygomaticus major.
6. Orbicularis oris.
7. Masseter.
8. Platysma Myoides.
9. Buccinator.
10. Depressor Anguli Oris.
11. Depressor Labii Inferioris.
12. Sterni & Cleino mastoidei.
13. Pars Cucullaris.
14. Deltoides.
15. Pectoralis.
16. Biceps.
- 17, 18. Triceps.
19. Supinator Longus.
20. Pronator Radii.
21. Radialis Internus.
22. Palmaris Longus.
23. Sublimis.
24. Flexor longus pollicis.
25. Abductor longus pollicis.
26. Extensor minor pollicis.
27. Latissimus Dorsi.

28. Serratus.
29. Obliquus Externus.
- a. Rectus.
- b. Pyramidalis.
30. Linea Alba.
- c. Cremaster.
31. Gracilis.
32. Adductor longus, tricipitis femoris.
33. Pectineus.
34. Iliacus Internus.
35. Sartorius.
36. Gluteus.
37. Fascialis.
38. Vastus Externus.
39. Rectus.
40. Vastus Internus.
41. Ligamentum Patellæ.
42. Gastrocnemius.
43. Soleus.
44. Tendo Achillis.
45. Soleus.
46. Peroneus Longus.
47. Extensor longus digitorum pedis.
48. Tibialis Anticus.



1. *Epicranius.*
2. *Elevator Auris Externus.*
3. *Orbicularis Palpebre.*
4. *Masseter.*
5. *Sterno & Cleino Mastoideus.*
6. *Cucullaris.*
7. *Infra Spinalis.*
8. *Teres Minor.*
9. *Teres Major.*
10. *Latissimus Dorsi.*
11. *Obliquus Externus.*
12. *Gluteus Medius.*
13. *Gluteus Magnus.*
- a. *Adductor magnus femoris.*
14. *Gracilis.*
15. *Vastus Internus.*
16. *Semimembranosus.*
17. *Semitendinosus.*
18. *Biceps Cruris.*
19. *Vastus Externus.*

20. *Gastrocnemius.*
21. *Tendo Achillis.*
- c. *Soleus.*
- i. *Flexor Longus Pollicis Pedis.*
- o. *Pronus Brevis.*
- s. *Peroneus Longus.*
22. *Deltoideus.*
23. *Triceps Brachii.*
24. *Supinator Longus.*
25. *Radialis Externus Longus.*
26. *Profundus.*
27. *Sublimis.*
28. *Ulnaris Internus.*
29. *Ulnaris Externus.*
30. *Extensor propr. digiti Minim.*
31. *Extensor commun. digitorum.*
32. *Abductor Longus pollicis.*
33. *Extensor minor pollicis.*
34. *Ligamentum Carpi.*

Anatomy

A Second View of the Muscles; those above them being removed.

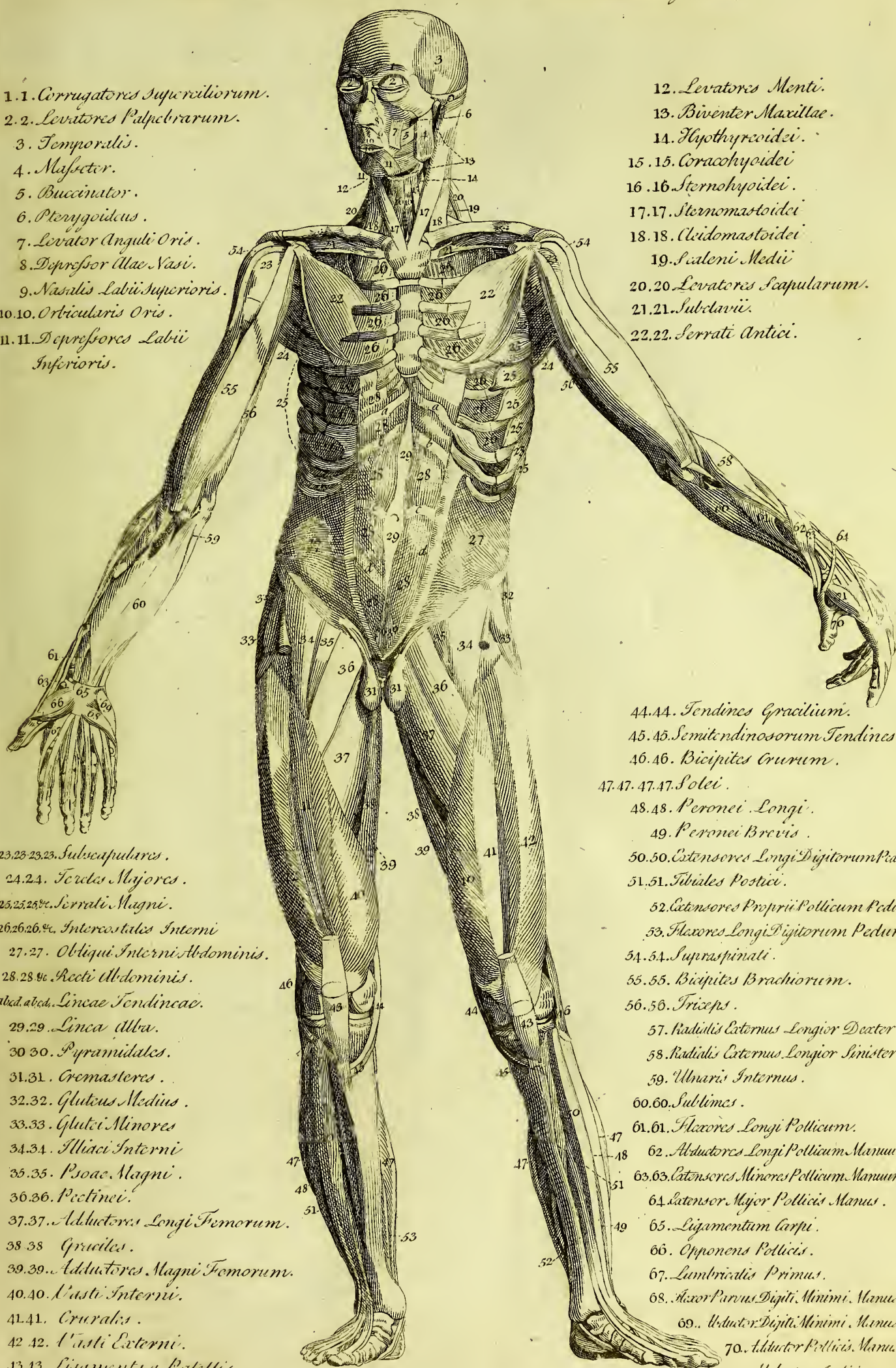
PL. VI.

- 1.1. *Corrugatores Superciliorum.*
- 2.2. *Levatores Palpebrarum.*
3. *Temporalis.*
4. *Masseter.*
5. *Buccinator.*
6. *Pterygoideus.*
7. *Levator Anguli Oris.*
8. *Depressor Alae Nasi.*
9. *Nasalis Labii Superioris.*
- 10.10. *Oricularis Oris.*
- 11.11. *Depressores Labii Inferioris.*

12. *Levatores Menti.*
13. *Biventer Maxillae.*
14. *Hyothyroidei.*
- 15.15. *Coracohyoidei.*
- 16.16. *Sternohyoidei.*
- 17.17. *Sternomastoidei.*
- 18.18. *Clavomastoidei.*
19. *Scaleni Medii.*
- 20.20. *Levatores Scapularum.*
- 21.21. *Subclavii.*
- 22.22. *Serrati Antici.*

- 23.23.23. *Subscapulares.*
- 24.24. *Terces Majores.*
- 25.25.25. *Serrati Magni.*
- 26.26.26. *Intercostales Interni.*
- 27.27. *Obliqui Interni Abdominis.*
- 28.28. *Recti Abdominis.*
- abed. abed. *Lincae Tendineae.*
- 29.29. *Linca Alba.*
- 30.30. *Pyramidales.*
- 31.31. *Cremasteres.*
- 32.32. *Gluteus Medius.*
- 33.33. *Glutei Minores.*
- 34.34. *Illiaci Interni.*
- 35.35. *Psoae Magni.*
- 36.36. *Pectinei.*
- 37.37. *Adductores Longi Femorum.*
- 38.38. *Graciles.*
- 39.39. *Adductores Magni Femorum.*
- 40.40. *Vasti Interni.*
- 41.41. *Cruralis.*
- 42.42. *Vasti Externi.*
- 43.43. *Ligamenta a Patellis.*

- 44.44. *Tendines Gracilium.*
- 45.45. *Semitendinosorum Tendines.*
- 46.46. *Bicipites Crurum.*
- 47.47.47. *Solei.*
- 48.48. *Peronei Longi.*
49. *Peronei Brevis.*
- 50.50. *Extensores Longi Digitorum Pedum.*
- 51.51. *Tibiales Postici.*
52. *Extensores Proprii Pollicum Pedum.*
53. *Flexores Longi Digitorum Pedum.*
- 54.54. *Supraspinati.*
- 55.55. *Bicipites Brachiorum.*
- 56.56. *Triceps.*
57. *Radialis Externus Longior Dexter.*
58. *Radialis Externus Longior Sinister.*
59. *Ulnaris Internus.*
- 60.60. *Sublimis.*
- 61.61. *Flexores Longi Pollicum.*
62. *Abductores Longi Pollicum Manuum.*
- 63.63. *Extensores Minores Pollicum Manuum.*
64. *Extensor Major Pollicis Manus.*
65. *Ligamentum Carpi.*
66. *Opponens Pollicis.*
67. *Lumbricalis Primus.*
68. *Flexor Parvus Digiti Minimi Manus.*
69. *Abductor Digiti Minimi Manus.*
70. *Abductor Pollicis Manus.*
71. *Abductor Indicis.*



Anatomy

A Second View of the Muscles; those above them being removed?

Pl. III.



1. *Temporalis.*
2. *Masseter.*
- 3.3. *Biventer Cervicis.*
- 4.4. *Splenii Capitis.*
- 5.5. *Levatores Scapularum.*
6. *Serratus Posticus Superior.*
7. *Rhomboides Minor.*
8. *Rhomboides Major.*
- 9.9.9. *Spinales Dorsi.*
- 10.10. *Longissimi Dorsi.*
- 11.11. *Sacrolumbales.*
- 13.13. &c. *Intercostales Externi.*
- 14.14. *Serrati Magni.*
- 15.15. *Serrati Postici Inferiores.*
- 16.16. *Obliqui interni abdominis.*
- 17.17. *Lati tendines, quibus Latissimi dorsi incipiunt.*
- 18.18. *Coccygei.*
- 19.19. *Levatores Ani.*
20. *Sphincter externus Ani.*
- 21.21. *Glutei Medii.*
- 22.22. *Piriformes.*
- 23.23. *Geminorum Superiores.*
- 24.24. *Geminorum Inferiores.*
- 25.25. *Obturatores Interni.*
- 26.26. *Quadrati Femorum.*
- 27.27. *Vastii Externi.*
- 28.28.28.28. *Adductores Magni Femorum.*
- 29.29. *Bicipites Crurum.*
- 30.30. *Semitendinosi.*
- 31.31. *Graciles.*
- 32.32. *Vastii Interni.*

- 33.33.33. *Semimembranosi.*
- 34.34.34.34. *Poplitei.*
- 35.35. *Plantares.*
- 36.36.36.36. *Solei.*
- 37.37. *Tendines Achillis.*
- 38.38. *Peronei Breves.*
- 39.39. *Peronei Longi.*
- 40.40. *Supra Spinati.*
- 41.41. *Infra Spinati.*
- 42.42. *Teretes Minores.*
- 43.43.43.43. *Teretes Majores.*
- 44.44.44.44. *Tricipites Brachiorum.*
- 45.45. *Brachiales Interni.*
- 46.46. *Radiales Externi Longiores.*
- 47.47.47. *Radiales Externi Breves.*
- 48.48. *Anconei.*
- 49.49. *Supinatores Breves.*
- 50.50. *Abductores longi pollicum.*
51. *Extensor minor pollicis.*
- 52.52. *Extensores Majores pollicum.*
- 53.53. *Indicatores.*
- 54.54. *Profundi.*
- 55.55. *Ulnares Interni.*
56. *Flexor parvus digiti minimi.*
57. *Abductor digiti Minimi.*
58. *Opponens pollicis.*

Anatomy

A Third View of the Muscles; those above them being removed.

Pl. VIII



- 1.1. Digressores Alarum Vasi.
- 2.2. Splinator Oris.
3. Buccinator.
- 4.4. Levatores Menti.
5. Pterygoideus Externus.
6. Pterygoideus Internus.
7. Larynx.
8. Aspera Arteria.
- 9.9. Sternothyroidei.
- 10.10. Thyrothyroidei.
11. Constrictor Superior Pharyngis.
12. Rectus Internus Major Capitis.
13. Longus Colli.
- 14.14. Scalenus Anterior.
- 15.15. Scalenus Medius.
- 16.24. Intercostales Externi.
- 25.33. Intercostales Interni.
- 34.34. Transversarii Abdominis.
- 35.35. Lamella Posterior Sponcarosis Obliqua Interni.
- 36.36. Linea Alba.
37. Cartilago Eniformis.

38. Peritoneum.
- 39.39. Vasae Spermaticae.
- 40.40. Glutei Minores.
- 41.41. Iliaci Interni.
- 42.42. Psoae Magni.
- 43.43. Obturatores Externi.
- 44.44. Adductores Brevi Femorum.
- 45.45. Adductores Magni Femorum.
- 46.46.46. Semimembranosi.
- 47.47.47. Graciles.
- 48.48. Bicipites Crurum.
- 49.49. Peronei Longi.
- 50.50. Peronei Brevis.
- 51.51.51. Tibiales Postici.
- 52.52. Flexores Longi Digitorum Pedum.
- 53.53. Flexores Brevis Digitorum Pedum.
- 54.54.54. Subscapulares.
- 55.55.55. Teretes Majores.
- 56.56. Coracobrachiales.
- 57.57. Brachiales Externi.
- 58.58. Brachiales Interni.
- 59.59.59. Radialis Externi Longiores.
60. Radialis Externus Brevis.
61. Supinator Brevis.
- 62.62.62. Flexores Longi Pollicum.
- 63.63. Profundi Flexores.
64. Ligamentum Carpi.
65. Abductor Osis metacarpi digiti minimi.
66. Flexor Brevis Pollicis.

Anatomy A Third View of the Muscles; those above them being removed.

PL. IX

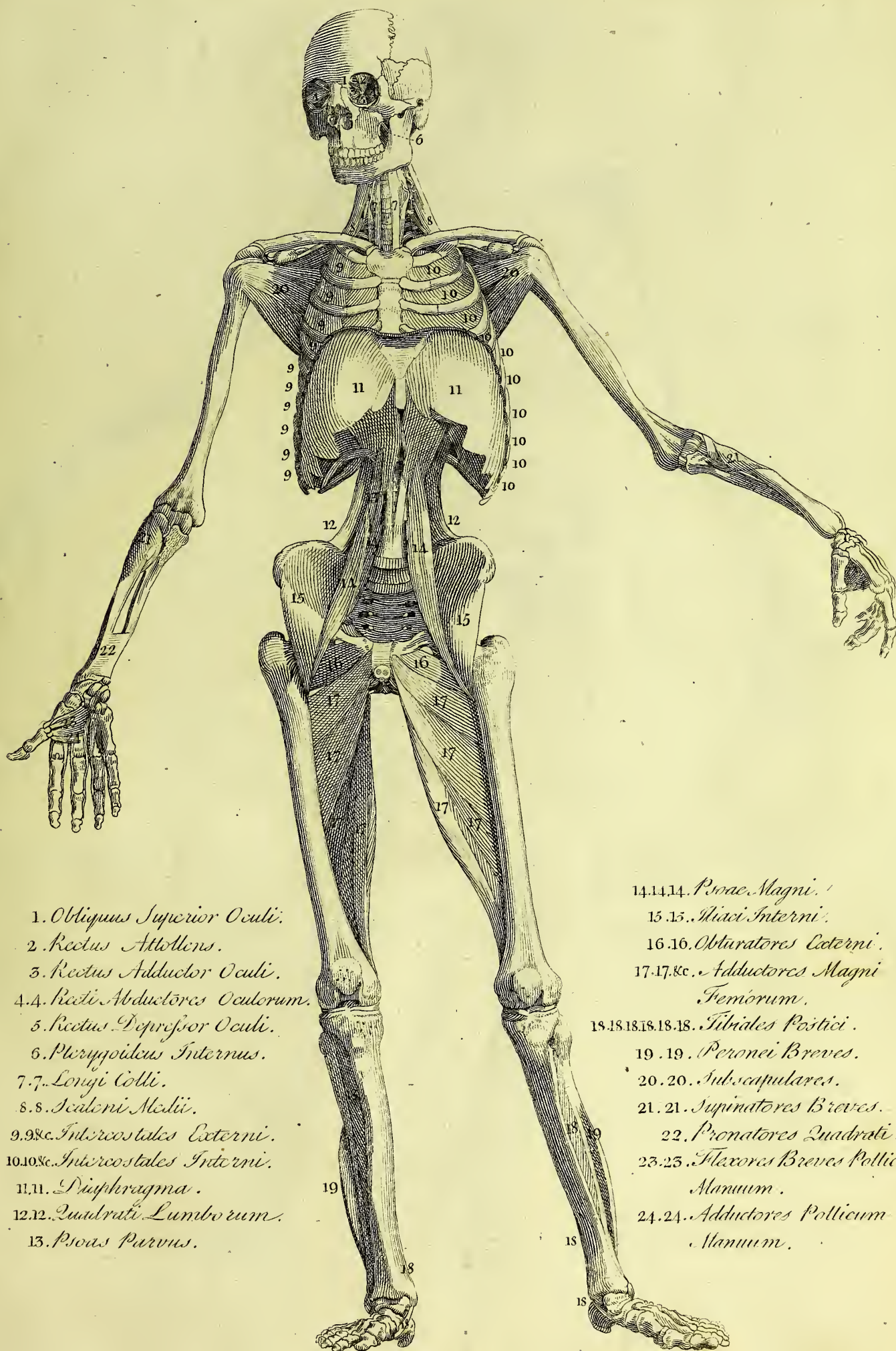


1. 1. *Pterygoideus Internus.*
2. 2. *Mylohyoideus.*
3. 3. *Biventre Cervicis.*
4. 4. *Spinales Cervicis.*
5. 5. *Complexi.*
6. 6. *Trachelomastoidei.*
7. 7. *Transversalis Cervicis.*
8. 8. *Cervicalis Descendens.*
9. 9. *Scaleni Medii.*
10. 10. *Scalenus Posticus.*
11. 11. *Intercostales Externi.*
12. 12. *Intercostales Interni.*
13. 13. *Transversi Abdominis.*
14. 14. *Sacrolumbales cum Longissimis Dorsi.*
15. 15. *Longissimi Dorsi.*
16. 16. *Sacrolumbales.*
17. 17. *Glutei Minores.*
18. 18. *Obturatores Externi.*
19. 19. *Obturatores Interni.*
20. 20. *Semimembranosi.*
21. 21. *Graciles.*
22. 22. *Adductores magni femorum.*

23. 23. *Bicipitum crurum capita breviora.*
24. 24. *Poplitei.*
25. 25. *Tibiales Postici.*
26. 26. *Flexores Longi Pollicum Pedum.*
28. 28. *Peronei Longi.*
29. 29. *Peronei Breves.*
30. 30. *Extensores Breves Digitorum Pedum.*
31. 31. *Subscapulares.*
32. 32. *Teres Majores.*
33. 33. *Coracobrachiales.*
34. 34. *Brachiales Externi.*
35. 35. *Brachiales Interni.*
36. 36. *Radiales Externi Longiores.*
37. 37. *Radiales Externi Breviores.*
38. 38. *Supinatores Breves.*
39. 39. *Pronator Quadratus.*
40. 40. *Profundi.*
41. 41. *Adductor ossis metacarpi quarti.*



A Fourth View of the Muscles; those above them being removed.

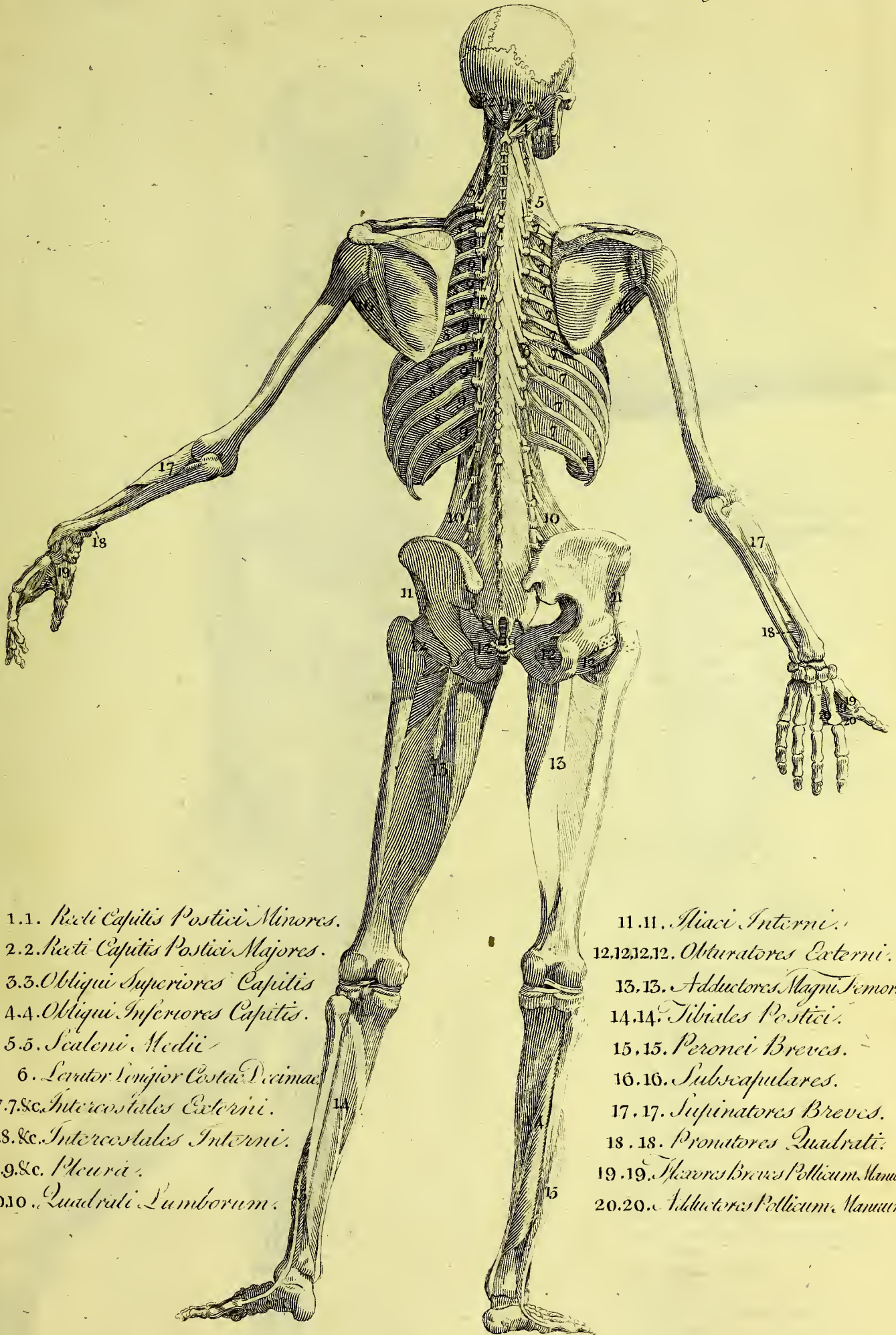


1. Obliquus Superior Oculi.
2. Rectus Attollens.
3. Rectus Adductor Oculi.
4. 4. Recti Abductores Oculorum.
5. Rectus Depressor Oculi.
6. Pterygoideus Internus.
7. 7. Longi Colli.
8. 8. Scaleni Medii.
9. 9. Intercostales Externi.
10. 10. Intercostales Interni.
11. 11. Diaphragma.
12. 12. Quadrati Lumborum.
13. Psoas Parvus.

14. 14. Psoas Magni.
15. 15. Iliaci Interni.
16. 16. Obturatores Externi.
17. 17. &c. Adductores Magni Femorum.
18. 18. Tibiales Postici.
19. 19. Peronei Breves.
20. 20. Subscapulares.
21. 21. Supinatores Breves.
22. Pronatores Quadrati Manuum.
23. 23. Flexores Breves Pollicum Manuum.
24. 24. Adductores Pollicum Manuum.

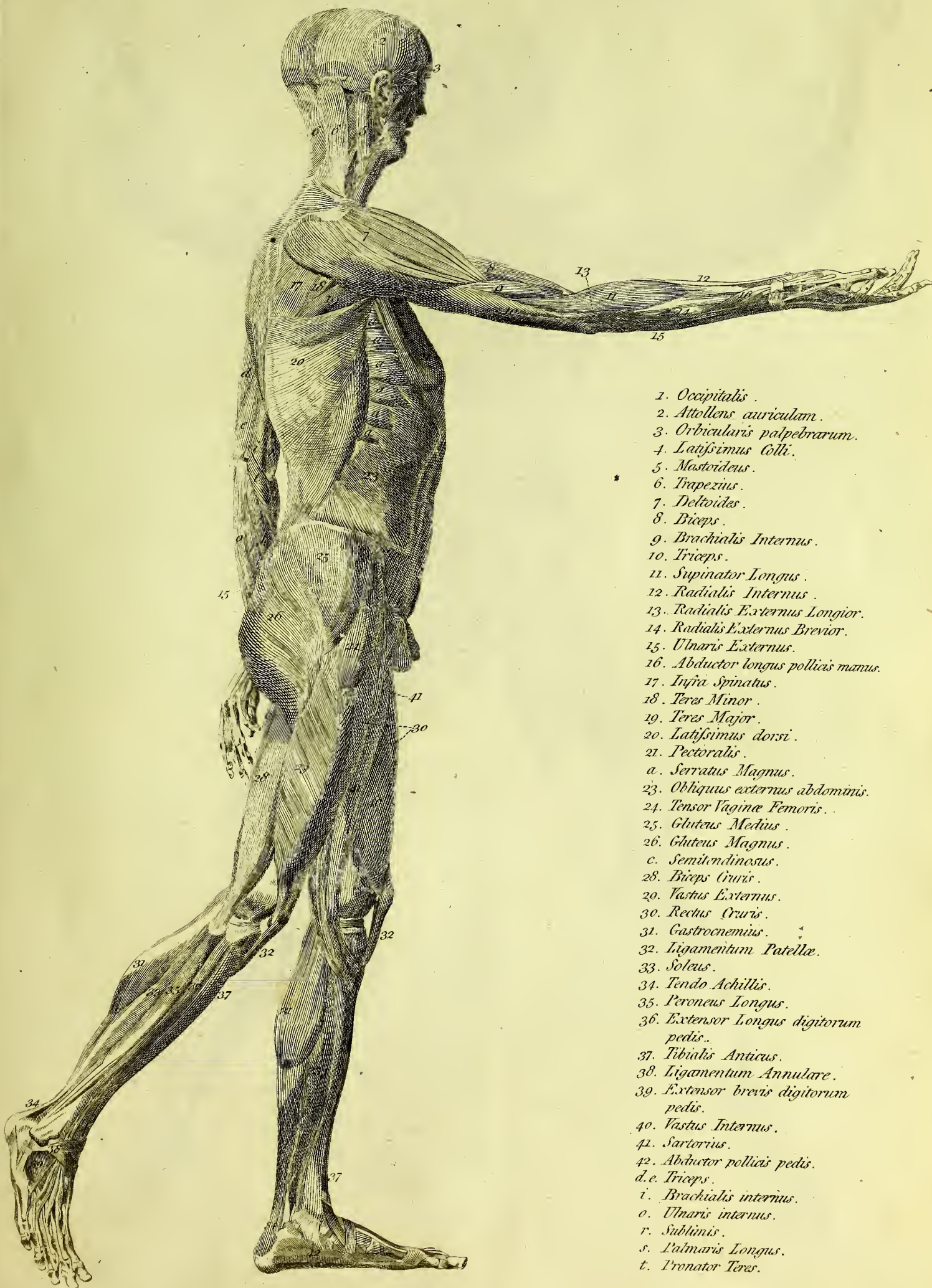


Anatomy
A Fourth View of the Muscles; those above them being removed.



- 1.1. *Recti Capitis Postici Minores.*
 2.2. *Recti Capitis Postici Majores.*
 3.3. *Obliqui Superiores Capitis.*
 4.4. *Obliqui Inferiores Capitis.*
 5.5. *Scaleni Medii.*
 6. *Levator Vngior Costae Decimae.*
 7.7. &c. *Intercostales Externi.*
 8.8. &c. *Intercostales Interni.*
 9.9. &c. *Pleura.*
 10.10. *Quadrati Lumborum.*

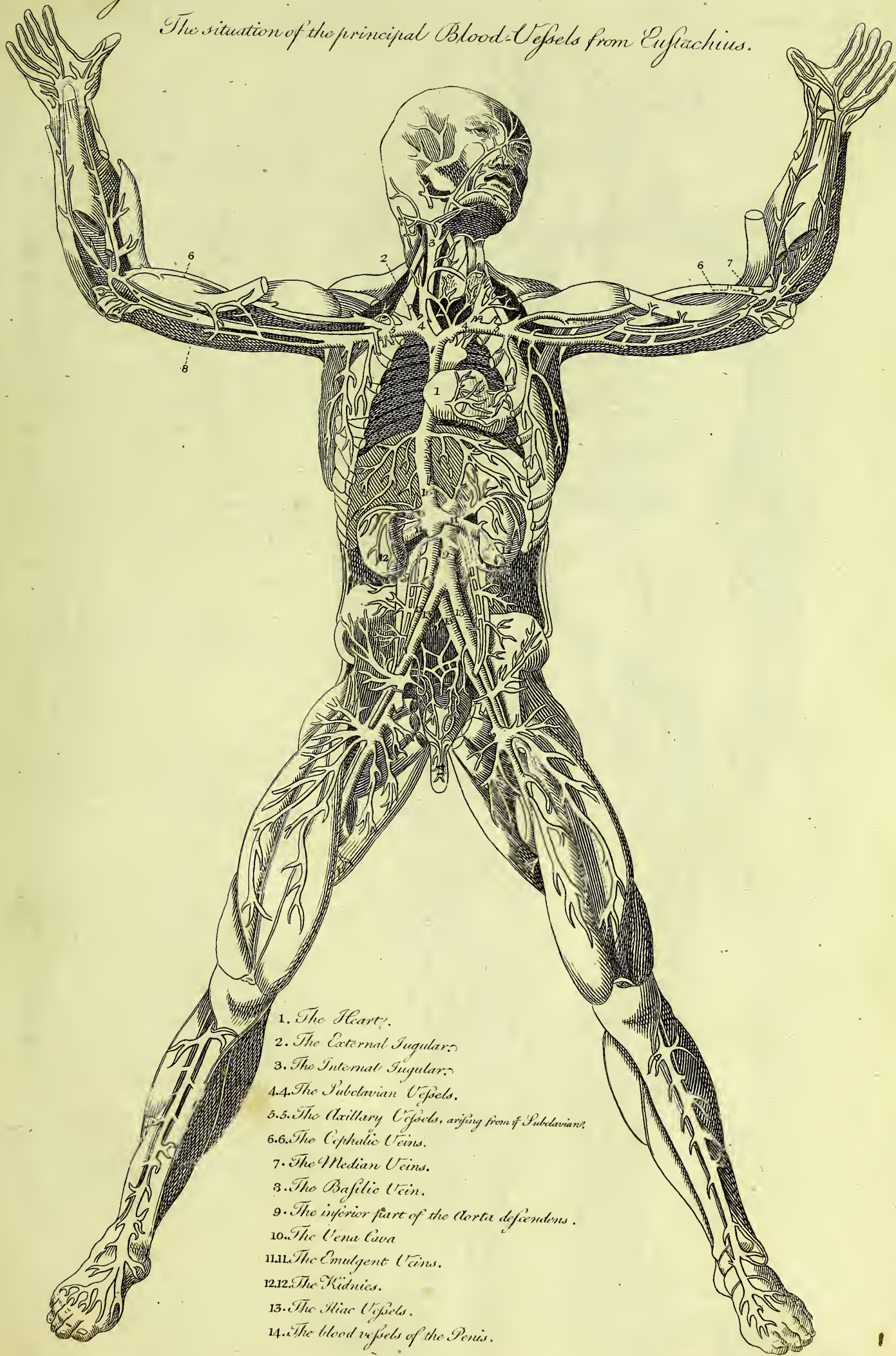
- 11.11. *Glaci Interni.*
 12.12.12.12. *Obturatores Externi.*
 13.13. *Adductores Magni Femorum.*
 14.14. *Tibiales Postici.*
 15.15. *Peronei Breves.*
 16.16. *Subscapulares.*
 17.17. *Supinators Breves.*
 18.18. *Pronators Quadrati.*
 19.19. *Flexores Breves Pollicum Manuum.*
 20.20. *Adductores Pollicum Manuum.*



1. Occipitalis .
2. Attollens auriculam .
3. Orbicularis palpebrarum .
4. Latissimus Colli .
5. Mastoideus .
6. Trapezius .
7. Deltoides .
8. Biceps .
9. Brachialis Internus .
10. Triceps .
11. Supinator Longus .
12. Radialis Internus .
13. Radialis Externus Longior .
14. Radialis Externus Brevior .
15. Ulnaris Externus .
16. Abductor longus pollicis manus .
17. Infra Spinatus .
18. Teres Minor .
19. Teres Major .
20. Latissimus dorsi .
21. Pectoralis .
- a. Serratus Magnus .
23. Obliquus externus abdominis .
24. Tensor Vaginæ Femoris .
25. Gluteus Medius .
26. Gluteus Magnus .
- c. Semitendinosus .
28. Biceps Cruris .
29. Vastus Externus .
30. Rectus Cruris .
31. Gastrocnemius .
32. Ligamentum Patellæ .
33. Soleus .
34. Tendo Achillis .
35. Peroneus Longus .
36. Extensor Longus digitorum pedis .
37. Tibialis Anticus .
38. Ligamentum Annulare .
39. Extensor brevis digitorum pedis .
40. Vastus Internus .
41. Sartorius .
42. Abductor pollicis pedis .
- d.e. Triceps .
- i. Brachialis internus .
- o. Ulnaris internus .
- r. Sublimis .
- s. Palmaris Longus .
- t. Pronator Teres .



The situation of the principal Blood-Vessels from Eustachius.



1. The Heart.
2. The External Jugular.
3. The Internal Jugular.
- 4.4. The Subclavian Vessels.
- 5.5. The Axillary Vessels, arising from the Subclavian.
- 6.6. The Cephalic Veins.
7. The Median Veins.
8. The Basilic Vein.
9. The inferior part of the Aorta descendens.
10. The Vena Cava
- 11.11. The Emulgent Veins.
- 12.12. The Kidneys.
13. The Iliac Vessels.
14. The blood vessels of the Penis.

The Veins, as they appear in an Adult. From the Philos. Trans.

AA. The Orifice of the Vena Cava, as it appears when cut from the right auricle of the Heart.

a. The Orifice of the Coronary vein of the heart.

BA. The superior Trunk of the Vena Cava.

CCA. The inferior trunk of the Vena Cava.

DD. The Subclavian Veins.

†. That part of the left Subclavian Vein, where the thoracic duct enters.

b. The Vena Azygos, with its branches going to the ribs &c.

c. The Superior intercostal Veins.

d.d. The internal mammary Veins.

EE. The right and left Iliac branches.

FF. The internal Jugular Veins.

GG. The external Jugular Veins.

HH. The veins which bring blood from the lower jaw and its muscles.

II. The trunks of the internal Jugular veins, cut off at the basis of the Skull.

f. The Veins of the Thymus and Mediastinum.

g.g. The Veins of the Thyroid glands.

h. The Vena Sacra.

i. The internal Iliac branch.

k. The external Iliac branch.

KK. The occipital Veins.

L. The Axillary Veins.

M. The Cephalic Vein.

N. The Basilic Vein.

O. The Median Vein.

P. The trunk of the veins of the Liver.

Q. The Phrenic Vein of the left side.

R. The right Phrenic Vein.

r. A large vein from the glandula renalis of the left Side and parts adjacent.

S. The left emulgent Vein.

T. The right emulgent Vein. (in this Subject much lower than is usual.)

U.U. The two Spermatie Veins.

XX. Two communicant branches between the ascending trunk of the Vena Cava, and Vena Azygos, by which the wind passes into the descending trunk of the Cava, when we blow into the ascending at A.P.C. tho' the trunk at A.P. and C. is firmly tied on the blow pipe.

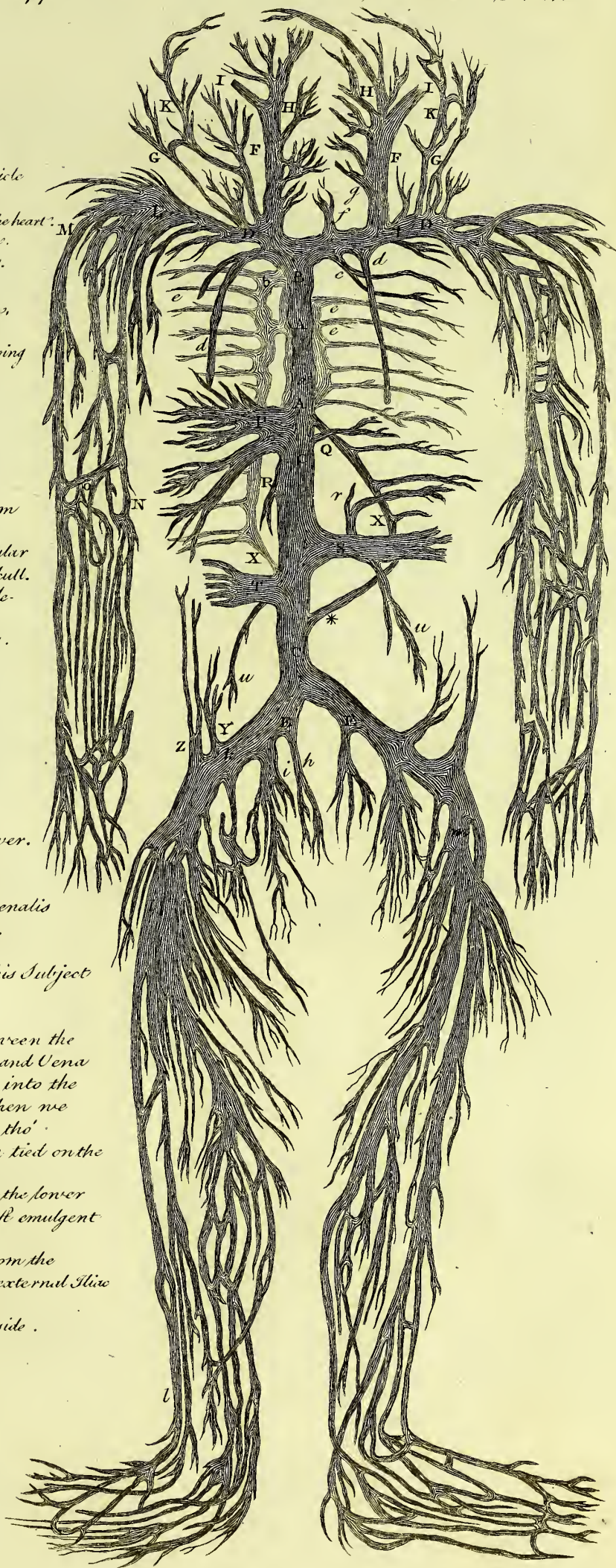
* An uncommon branch between the lower trunk of the Vena Cava and the left emulgent Vein.

Y. A Vein which brings blood from the muscles of the abdomen, into the external Iliac branch.

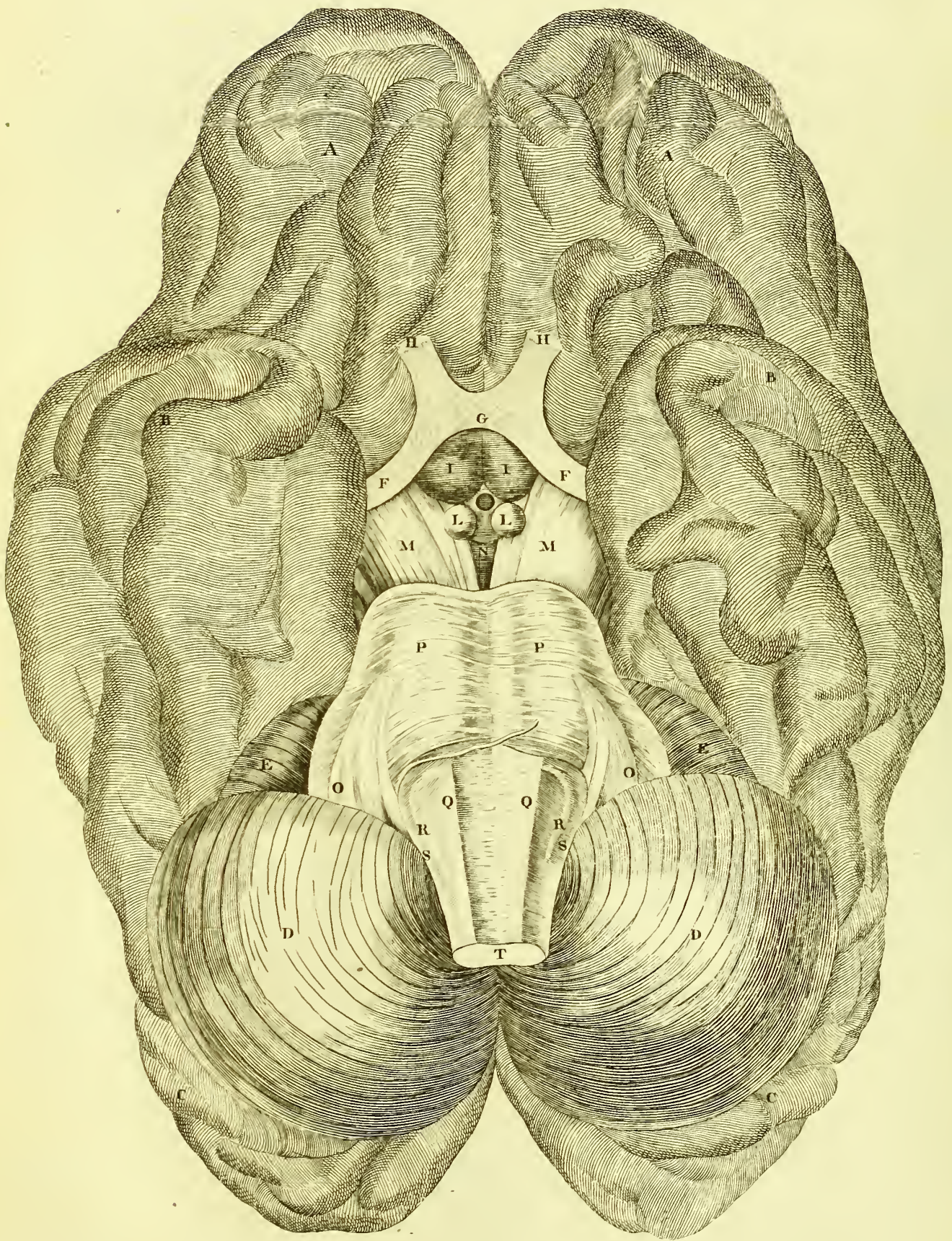
Z. The epigastric Vein on the right side.

l.l. The Vena Saphena.

m. The Crural Veins.



ANATOMY.
A View of the Brain.



ANATOMY.

VIEW OF THE BRAIN.

TO FACE PLATE XV.—I.

In this Plate is given a View of the Human Crura Cerebri and Cerebelli, of the Tuber Annulare, and the Medulla Oblongata, after dissecting away from them the Arachnoid coat and Pia Mater, in order to shew the general direction of the Medullary Fibres.

- A A. B B. C C. The anterior, middle, and posterior Lobes of the Brain, slightly sketched.
- D D. The Hemispheres of the Cerebellum.
- E E. The superior and anterior Vermiform Processes of the Cerebellum.
- F F. The two Optic Nerves cut horizontally.
- G. The intimate intermixture of their Medullary Substance.
- H H. The Optic Nerves cut across, near the Foramina Optica.
- I I. Cineritious substances intimately connected to the Optic Nerves, and furnishing some part of their Medullary Substance. Between these there is a Fissure through which the Pia Mater and Blood Vessels pass.
- K. A section of the Infundibulum.
- L L. The Corpora Albicantia behind the Infundibulum.
- M M. The Crura Cerebri, consisting, on their surface, of bundles of Medullary Fibres.
- N. A Cineritious substance joining the Crura Cerebri, and Corpora Albicantia of opposite sides of the Brain.
- O O. The principal Crura Cerebelli.
- P P. The Tuber Annulare or Pons Varoli, the surface of which consists of Medullary Fibres laid chiefly in transverse Bundles.
- Q Q. Anterior, oblong, and somewhat pyramidal Bodies composed on their surface of bundles of Medullary Fibres, disposed transversely; and passing from one side of the Medulla Oblongata, to the other side of it; or joining these two pyramidal Bodies intimately together. Between these pyramidal Bodies there is a fissure above a quarter of an inch deep, into which the Pia Mater enters; and, still deeper, Vessels pass between the decussating bundles of Medullary Fibres.
- R R. The bodies commonly called *Olivaria*.
- S S. A small part seen of oblong, medullary, and somewhat pyramidal Bodies, which form the back part of the Medulla Oblongata.
- T. The end of the Medulla Oblongata, or top of the Spinal Marrow.

A N A T O M Y.

SECTION OF THE HUMAN BRAIN, CEREBELLUM, &c.

TO FACE PLATE XV.—II.

FIG. I.

Represents a Section of the human Brain and Cerebellum, with their Crura, and Tuber Annulare, and Medulla Oblongata, in order to shew a great intermixture of Cineritious Substance, with the Medullary, and very various directions, and interlacing of the Bundles of Medullary Fibres.

- A B. The anterior and middle Lobes of the Brain, cut.
- C. The posterior Lobe of the Brain, entire.
- D D. The Hemispheres of the Cerebellum.
- E. The Corpus Striatum.
- F. The Thalamus Nervi Optici.
- G. One of the Corpora Albicantia, composed of a Medullary Crust containing Cineritious Matter.
- H. The Crus Cerebri.
- I. The Crus Cerebelli.
- K. The Tuber Annulare cut perpendicularly from right to left.
- L. The Tuber Annulare cut perpendicularly from before backwards to more than the depth of a quarter of an inch.
- M N O. The Medulla Oblongata cut perpendicularly from right to left.
- P. The Medulla Oblongata entire on the left side of the Fissure into which the Pia Mater enters.
- Q. The End of the Medulla Oblongata, or the Top of the Spinal Marrow.

FIG. II.

Represents a transverse or horizontal Section of the Spinal Marrow, in which A and B represent the anterior and posterior Fissures into which the Pia Mater enters.

- C C. D D. Cineritious Matter, of a cruciform appearance, inclosed in Medullary Substance.
- E E. The joining of the two Chords which compose the Spinal Marrow.

FIG. III.

Represents a fore View of the Spinal Marrow of a Man after cutting away the Boäies of the Vertebrae, and laying open the Sheaths formed by the Dura Mater, and Arachnoid Coat, and cutting the anterior Bundles of the Spinal Nerves.

- A B. The sides of the Atlas or first Vertebra.
- C D E F. The Sheaths, formed by the Dura Mater and Arachnoid Coat, laid open.
- G. The upper End of the Spinal Marrow inclosed in its Pia Mater.
- H. Its under part at the under part of the second Vertebra of the Loins.
- I K. Folds, Rugæ, and Joints of the Spinal Marrow.
- L. The Cauda Equina.
- 1, 1. 2, 2. 3, 3. 4, 4, &c.
- 1, 1. Represent the first pair of Cervical Nerves, or rather Subcervical Vertebral Nerves, &c.
- 8, 8. Represent the first pair of Dorsal Nerves.
- 20, 20. The first pair of Lumbar Nerves, &c.
- M. A Septum or Partition between the Holes in the Dura Mater for the passage of the anterior and posterior Bundles of Fibres, which compose each of the Nerves of the Spinal Marrow.
- N. The anterior Bundle, in its proper hole, covered by a Sheath of the Dura Mater, which covers the Spinal Marrow.
- O. The posterior Bundle with its proper Hole and Sheath.
- P. A Ganglion in the posterior Bundle.
- Q. The anterior Bundle joined to the Nerves which issue from the Ganglion of the posterior Bundle.
- R S T U. The Accessory Nerve, taking its rise from the side of the Spinal Marrow, and connected, by Filaments, with the posterior Bundle of the first and second Subvertebral Cervical Nerves.
- V W X Y Z. Small Nerves which join the posterior Bundles of the Subvertebral Cervical Nerves to each other.
- a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x. The Ligamentum Denticulatum, fixed by a number of small Filaments to the Pia Mater covering the Spinal Marrow, and, by Larger Cords, fixed to the Dura Mater. These Cords, in some places, ascend; in others, descend; in the greater number they are transverse.
- w x. A substance produced from the End of the Spinal Marrow, reckoned, by many authors, a Nerve; but which ought to be considered as the under part or Termination of the Ligamentum Denticulatum.

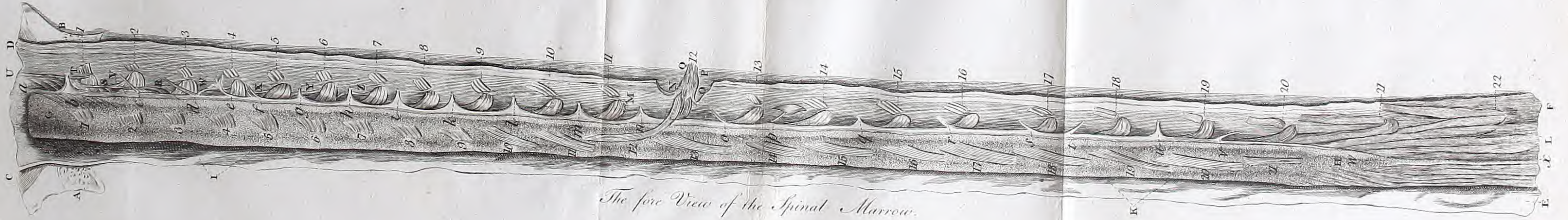
FIG. IV.

Shews, more fully than in the former figure, the way in which the Accessory Nerve is connected to the Spinal Marrow, and to the posterior part of the Spinal Nerve.

ANATOMY.

Dissection of the human Brain, Cerebellum, &c.

Fig. 3.



The fore View of the Spinal Marrow.

Fig. 4.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



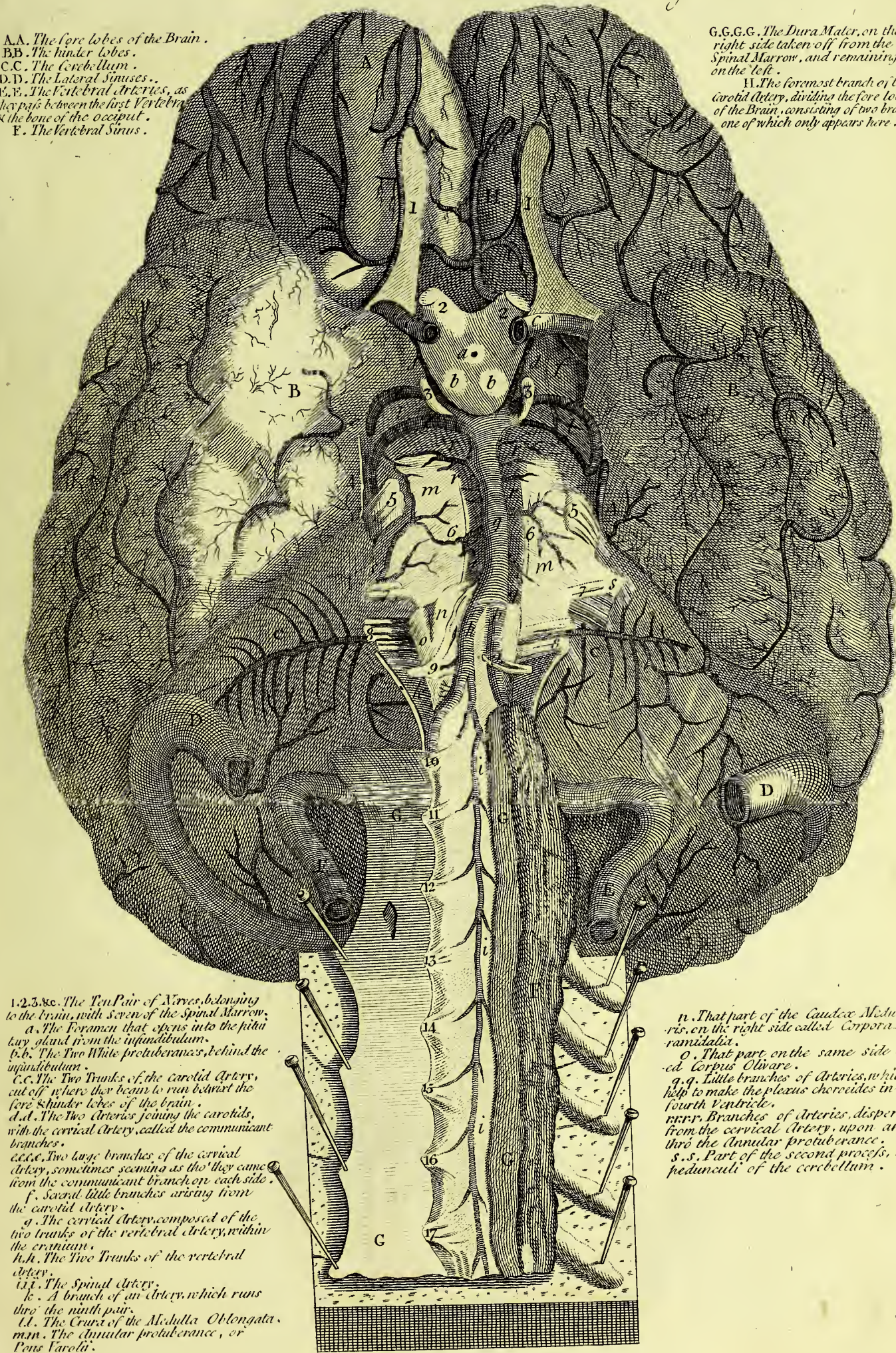
The Basis of the Brain:—From Ridley.

3.

A.A. The fore lobes of the Brain.
B.B. The hinder lobes.
C.C. The Cerebellum.
D.D. The Lateral Sinuses.
E.E. The Vertebral Arteries, as they pass between the first Vertebra & the bone of the occiput.
F. The Vertebral Sinus.

G.G.G.G. The Dura Mater, on the right side taken off from the Spinal Marrow, and remaining on the left.

H. The foremost branch of the Carotid Artery, dividing the fore lobes of the Brain, consisting of two branches one of which only appears here.



1, 2, 3, &c. The Ten Pair of Nerves, belonging to the brain, with seven of the Spinal Marrow.
a. The Foramen that opens into the pituitary gland from the infundibulum.
b, b. The Two White protuberances, behind the infundibulum.

c, c. The Two Trunks of the carotid Artery, cut off where they begin to run behind the fore & hinder lobes of the brain.
d, d. The Two Arteries joining the carotids, with the cervical Artery, called the communicant branches.

e, e, e. Two large branches of the cervical artery, sometimes seeming as tho' they came from the communicant branch on each side.
f. Several little branches arising from the carotid artery.

g. The cervical Artery, composed of the two trunks of the vertebral artery, within the cranium.

h, h. The Two Trunks of the vertebral artery.

i, i. The Spinal artery.

k. A branch of an artery, which runs thro' the ninth pair.

l, l. The Crura of the Medulla Oblongata, main. The annular protuberance, or Pons Varoli.

n. That part of the Caudex Medullaris, on the right side called Corpora Pyramidalia.

o. That part on the same side called Corpus Olfare.

q, q. Little branches of Arteries, which help to make the plexus choroides in the fourth Ventricle.

r, r, r. Branches of Arteries, dispersed from the cervical Artery, upon and thro' the annular protuberance.

s, s. Part of the second process, or pedunculi of the cerebellum.

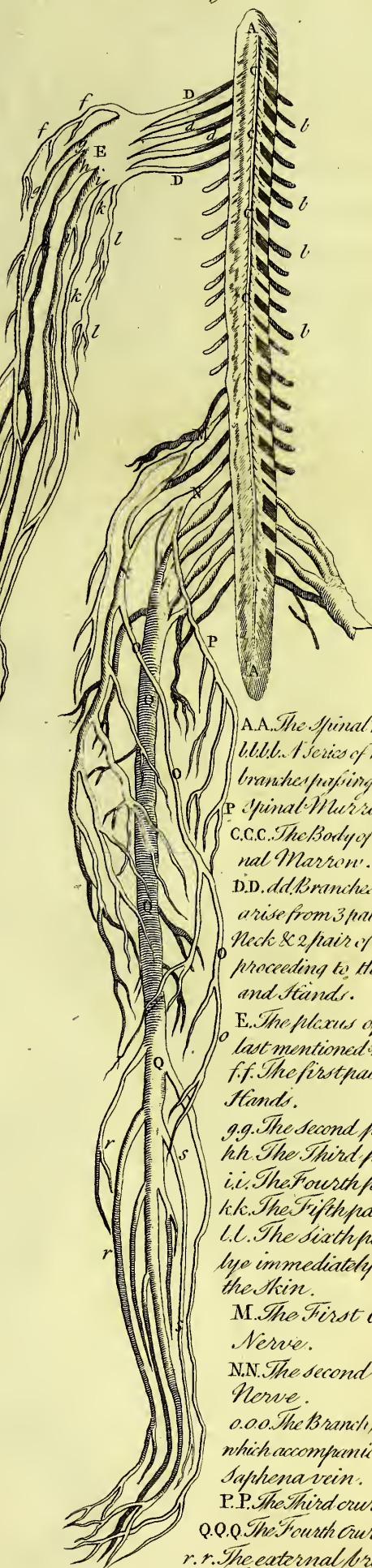
Anatomy.

PLATE

The Origin of the Nerves, from the
Brain, and from the Spinal Marrow.
From Lancisi.

The Spinal Marrow, & the Nerves,
proceeding therefrom.

- A.A. The Olfactory Nerves.
 B.B. The Optic Nerves cut off.
 C.C. Motores Oculorum.
 D.D. The Pathetic Nerves.
 E. The Procerus Annularis.
 F.F. The 3 Branches of
the 5th pair.
 G.G. The Sixth pair.
 H.H. The portions of the
Auditory Nerves.
 I.I. The Origin of the 8th
pair.
 K.K. The large Trunks of the
8th pair.
 M.M. The Recurrent Nerves.
 N. The left nerve of the 9th
pair.
 O. The right nerve of
the 9th pair.
 P.P. The Corpora Pyrami-
dalia.
 Q.Q. The 10th pair cut off.
 R.R. The extremities of the
11th pair.
 S.S. The great Trunks of
the Nerves.
 T.U. The Accessory nerve
of the 8th pair.
 X.X. The Nerves of the Dia-
phragm.
 Y. The Superior aperture
of the Infundibulum.
 Z.Z. The Nerves which go
to the testes, Uterus, &c.
 1.1. The Nerves which go
to the Arms.
 2.2. The communications of
the vertebral & intercostal
Nerves.
 3.3. The Cural & Sciatic
Nerves cut off.



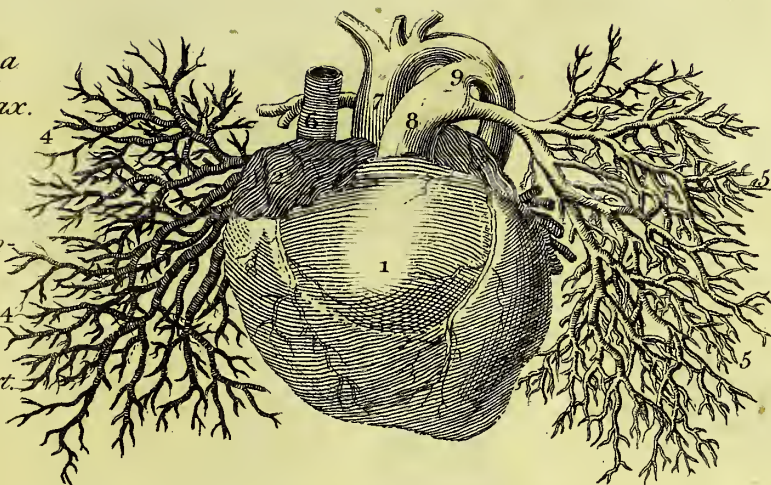
- A.A. The Spinal Marrow
 bbb. A Series of nervous
branches passing from the
Spinal Marrow.
 C.C.C. The Body of the Spi-
nal Marrow.
 D.D. dd. Branches which
arise from 3 pair of the
Neck & 2 pair of the Breast
proceeding to the Arms
and Hands.
 E. The plexus of these
last mentioned Nerves
 f.f. The first pair of the
Hands.
 g.g. The second pair.
 h.h. The Third pair.
 i.i. The Fourth pair.
 k.k. The Fifth pair.
 l.l. The Sixth pair, which
lye immediately under
the Skin.
 M. The First Cural
Nerve.
 N.N. The second Cural
Nerve.
 o.o. The Branch thereof,
which accompanies the
Saphena vein.
 P.P. The Third cural Nerve
 Q.Q.Q. The Fourth Cural Nerve
 r.r. The external branch.
 s.s. The internal branch.

1 The right ventricle of a fetus distended with wax.

2 The right auricle.

3 The left auricle.

4 Branches of the pulmonary veins of the right lobe of the lungs, those of the left being cut off short.



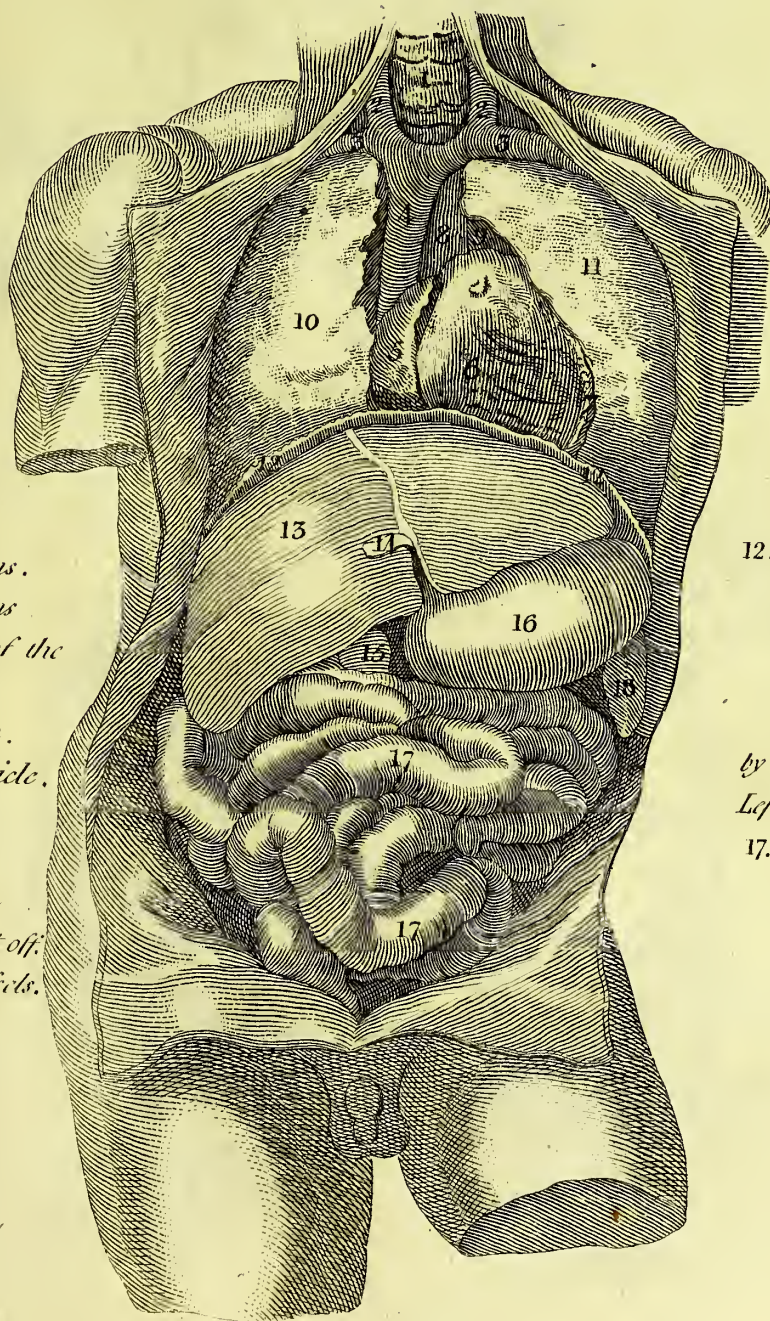
5. The arteries of the left lobe of the lungs.

6. The vena cava descendens.

7. Aorta ascendens.

8. Arteria pulmonalis.

9. Ductus arteriosus.



1. The Larynx.

2.2. The Jugular Veins.

3.3. The Subclavian Veins.

4. Vena Cava Descendens

5. The Right Auricle of the Heart.

6. The Right Ventricle.

7. Part of the left Ventricle.

8. Aorta Ascendens.

9. Arteria Pulmonalis

10. The Right Lobe of the Lungs, part of which is cut off, to show the great blood Vessels.

11. The Left Lobe.

12.12. The Diaphragm.

13. The Liver.

14. Ligamentum Rotundum

15. The Gall Bladder.

16. The Stomach pressed by the Liver, towards the Left Side.

17.17. The small Guts.

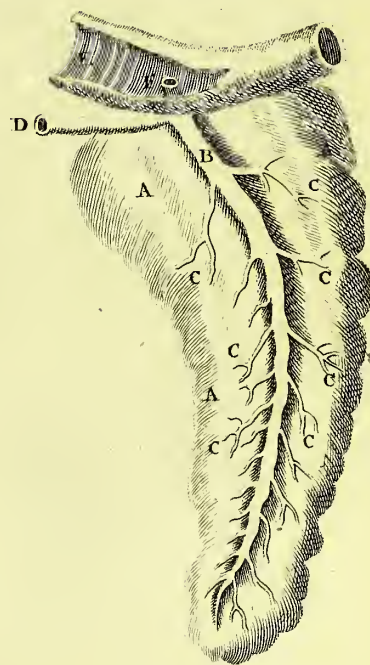
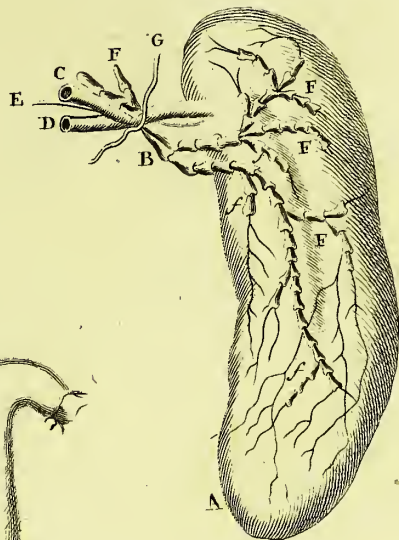
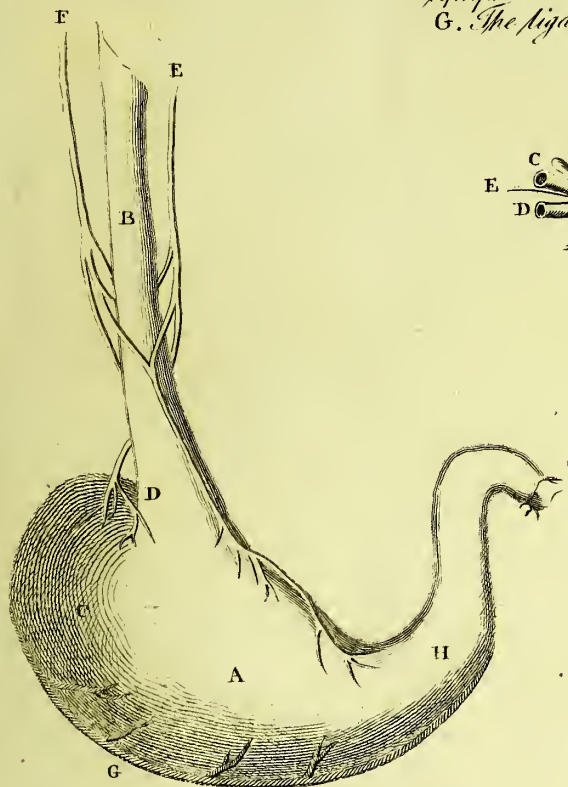
18. The Spleen.

Anatomy

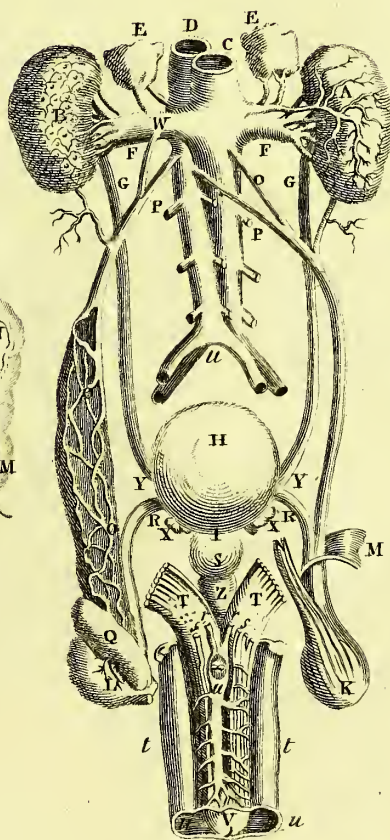
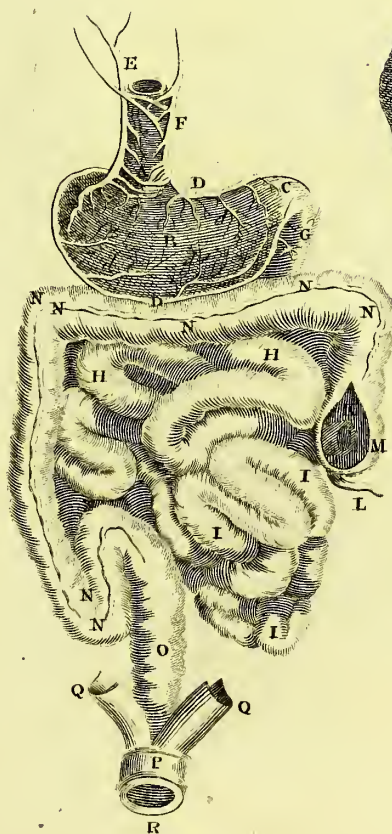
- A. The Stomach.
 B. The Gullet.
 C. The left side of the Stomach.
 D. The upper Orifice.
 E. F. Branches from the sixth pair of Nerves.
 G. The Gastric Vessels.
 H. The lower Orifice.

- A. The Spleen of a Calf.
 B. The place where the Vessels are tied.
 C. The Splenic Vein.
 D. The Splenic Artery.
 E. The Splenic Nerves.
 F. F. The lymphatics on the superficies of the Spleen.
 G. G. The valves of those Vessels preventing the return of the lymph.
 H. The ligature.

- AAAA. The parenchymous substance of the Pancreas laid open.
 B. Pancreatic Duct with its branches C.C.C.C.C.
 D. The bile Duct joining the pancreatic Duct.
 E. The Duodenum Opened.
 F. The Orifice of the bile & the pancreatic Ducts.



- A. The Upper Orifice of the Stomach.
 B. The Stomach.
 C. The Pylorus.
 D. D. Arteries.
 E. E. Branches of the Arteries.
 F. F. Nerves which accompany the Arteries.
 G. The Duodenum.
 H. H. Small Guts.
 I. I. The Valve in the Colon.
 L. Appendice of the Caecum.
 M. N. Colon.
 O. Rectum.
 P. Constrictor of the Anus.
 Q. Q. Ligaments of the Anus.
 R. The Anus.



- A. A. Kidney divested of its external coat.
 B. B. Kidney in its natural state.
 C. Vena Cava.
 D. Uterus.
 E. E. Renal Glands with their Vessels, &c. &c.
 F. F. Emulgent Vessels.
 G. G. Uterus.
 H. Urinary Bladder.
 I. Neck of the Bladder.
 K. L. The Testicles.
 M. The process of the peritoneum in which the spermatic veins go, cut off.
 N. The Cremaster Muscle cut off.
 O. O. Spermatic Vessels.
 P. P. Epididymis.
 Q. Q. Vasa Deferentia.
 R. R. Corpus Glans.
 S. S. The Two Bodies which compose the penis & appear when the skin is drawn aside.
 T. T. The Prepuce.
 V. Glans Penis.
 W. The extraordinary insertion of the spermatic vein into the Emulgent Vessel.
 X. X. Testis Seminalis.
 Y. Y. The insertion of the Uterus.
 Z. The beginning of the Uterus.
 r. r. Vessels which run & unite on the back of the Yard.
 s. s. Uterus with Nerves on each side.
 u. u. Vessels opened to show their Valves.





ANATOMY.

LYMPHATIC VESSELS.

TO FACE PLATE XIX.

FIG. III.

A Back View of the lower Extremity; dissected so as to shew the deeper-seated Lymphatic Vessels, which accompany the Arteries.

- A. The Os Pubis.
- B. The Tuberosity of the Ischium.
- C. That Part of the Os Ilium which was articulated with the Os Sacrum.
- D. The Extremity of the iliac Artery appearing above the Groin.
- E. The Knee.
- FF. The two cut Surfaces of the triceps Muscle, divided to shew the lymphatic Vessels that pass through its Perforation along with the crural Artery.
- G. The Edge of the Musculus Gracilis.
- H. The Gastrocnemius and Soleus, much shrunk by being dried, and by the Soleus being separated from the Tibia to expose the Vessels.
- I. The Heel.
- K. The Sole of the Foot.
- L. The superficial lymphatic Vessels passing over the Knee, to get to the Thigh.
- M. The posterior tibial Artery.
 - a. A lymphatic accompanying the posterior tibial Artery.
 - b. The same Vessel crossing the Artery.
 - c. A small lymphatic Gland, through which this deep-seated lymphatic Vessel passes.
 - d. The lymphatic Vessel passing under a small Part of the Soleus which is left attached to the Bone, the rest being removed.
 - e. The lymphatic Vessel crossing the popliteal Artery.
 - f g h. Lymphatic Glands in the Ham, through which the lymphatic Vessel passes.
 - i. The lymphatic Vessel passing with the crural artery through the Perforation of the triceps Muscle.
 - k. The lymphatic Vessel, after it has passed the Perforation of the Triceps, dividing into Branches which embrace the Artery (l).
 - m. A Lymphatic Gland belonging to the deep-seated lymphatic Vessel. At this place those Vessels pass to the Fore-part of the Groin, where they communicate with the superficial lymphatic Vessels.
 - n. A Part of the superficial lymphatic Vessels appearing on the Brim of the Pelvis.

FIG. IV.

The more superficial Lymphatic Vessels of the lower Extremity.

- A. The Spine of the Os Ilium.
- B. The Os Pubis.
- C. The Iliac Artery.
- D. The Knee.
- EE F. Branches of the crural Artery.
- G. The Musculus Gastrocnemius.
- H. The Tibia.
- I. The Tendon of the Musculus Tibialis Anticus.
- a. A lymphatic Vessel belonging to the Top of the Foot.
- b. Its first Division into Branches.
- c c c. Other Divisions of the same lymphatic Vessel.
- d. A small lymphatic Gland.
- e. The lymphatic Vessels which lie between the Skin and the Muscles of the Thigh.
- ff. Two lymphatic Glands at the upper Part of the Thigh below the Groin.
- g g. Other Glands.
- h. A lymphatic Vessel which passes by the Side of those Glands without communicating with them; and, bending towards the Inside of the Groin at (i), opens into the lymphatic Gland (k).
- ll. Lymphatic Glands in the Groin, which are common to the lymphatic Vessels of the Genitals and those of the lower Extremity.
- m. n. A Plexus of lymphatic Vessels passing on the Inside of the Iliac Artery.

ANATOMY.

LYMPHATIC VESSELS. From Mr. HEWSON.

TO FACE PLATE XX.

FIG. I.

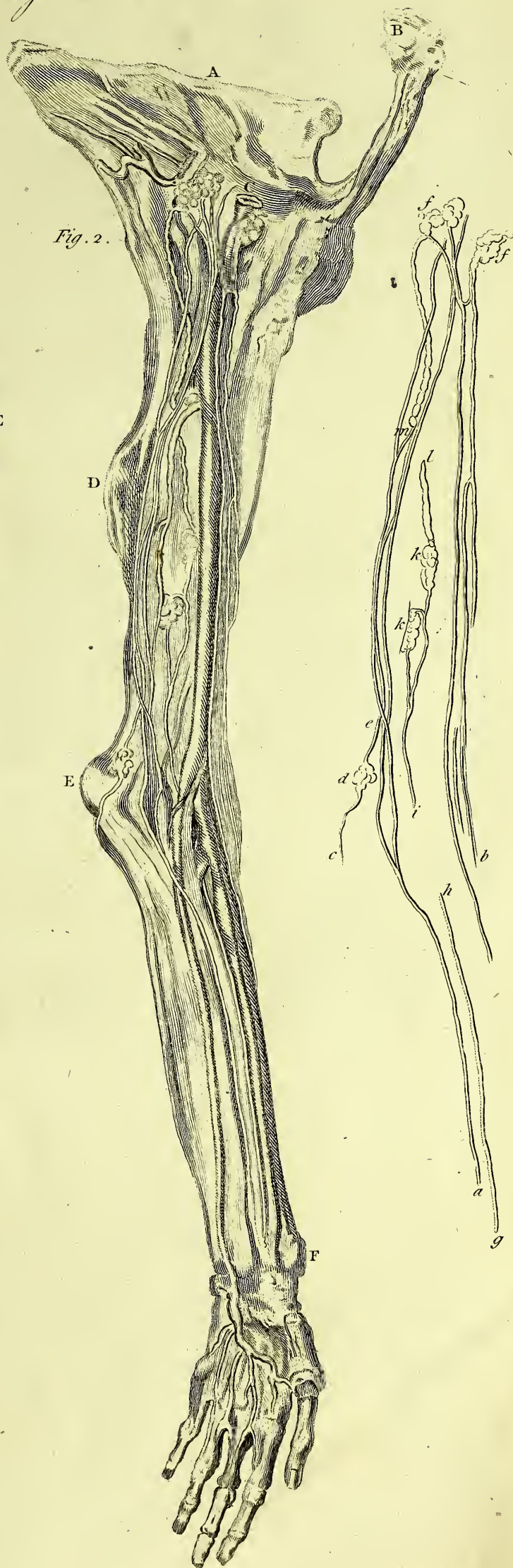
A Back View of the Fore Arm and Hand.

- A. The Hand.
- B. The lower Extremity of the Radius.
- C. The lower Extremity of the Ulna.
- D. The Muscles on the Back of the Fore Arm turned aside to exhibit a deep-seated lymphatic Vessel, which perforates the interosseous Ligament to get to the Fore-part.
- E. The Olecranon.
- aaa.* Lymphatics appearing on the Back of the Fore Arm, immediately under the Skin.
- b.* Some of the Lymphatics bending over the upper Extremity of the Radius to get to the Fore-part of the Arm.
- c.* A Lymphatic passing over the Ulna, immediately under the Olecranon, and under the inner Condyle of the Os Humeri, to get to the Fore-part of the Arm.
- d.* A Lymphatic which has penetrated the Muscles, perforates the interosseous Ligament, and gets to the Fore-part of the Arm near the radial Artery.

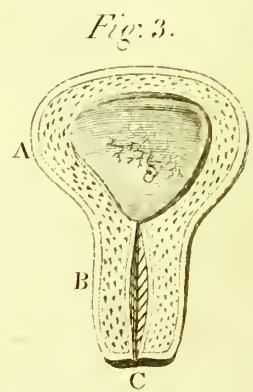
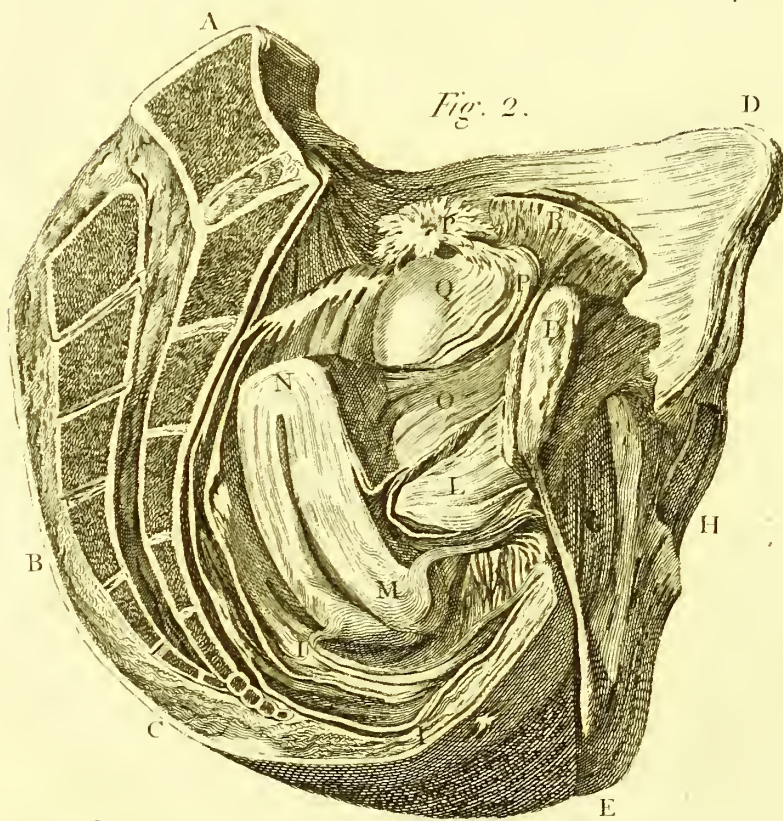
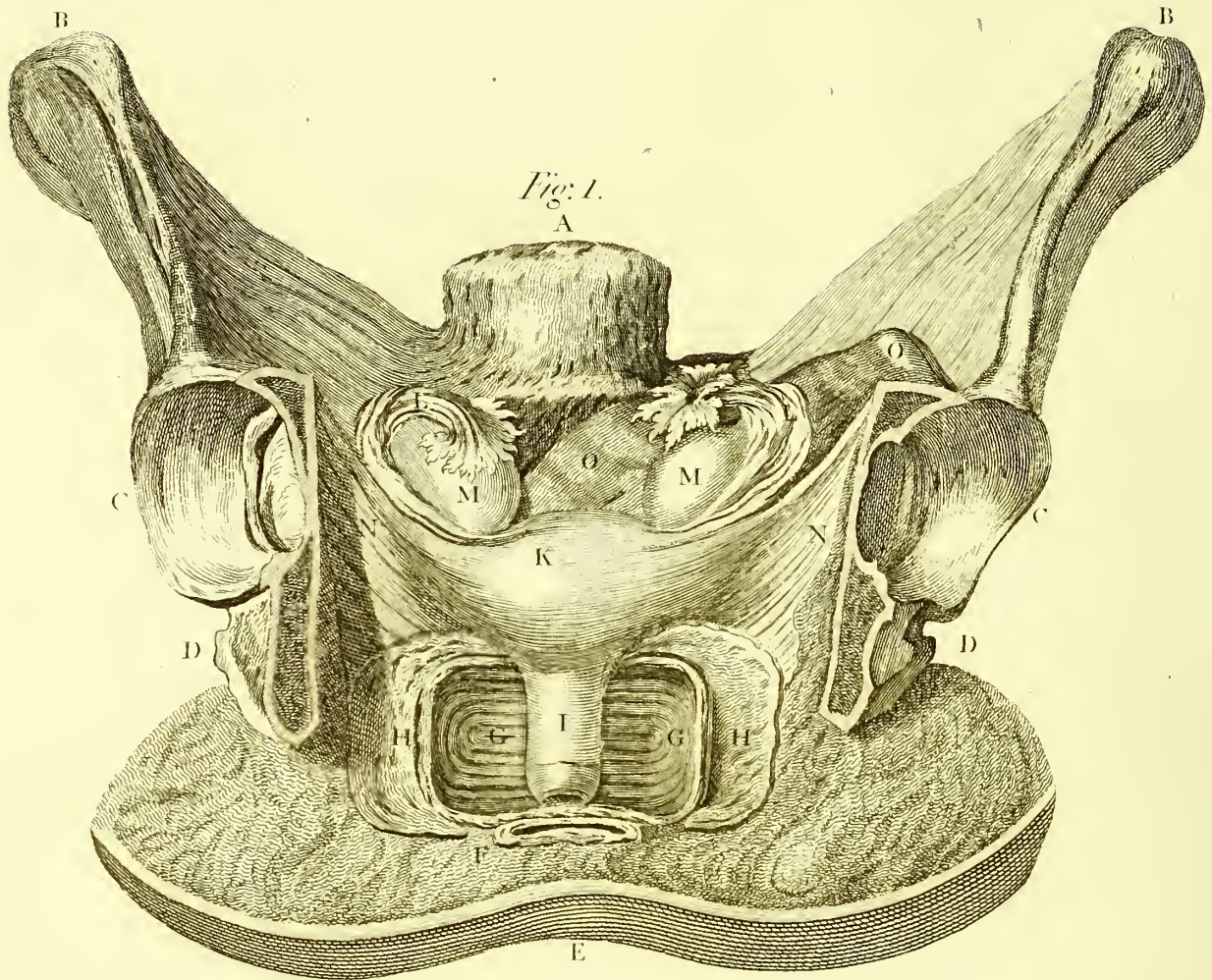
FIG. II.

A Fore View of the Upper Extremity.

- A. The Scapula.
- B. The Clavicle.
- C. The Extremity of the brachial Artery.
- D. The Muscles lying on the Inside of the Arm.
- E. The inner Condyle of the Os Humeri.
- F. The lower Extremity of the Radius.
- a.* A Lymphatic Vessel which lies in the cellular Membrane immediately under the Skin, and passes up on the Inside of the Arm to the axillary Glands.
- b.* Superficial lymphatic Vessels passing over the Muscles from the Back of the Fore Arm, and likewise over the Biceps to the Glands in the Axilla.
- c.* A superficial Lymphatic from the Back of the Fore Arm.
- d.* A Gland through which it passes.
- e.* The Lymphatics from the anterior and the posterior Part of the Fore Arm uniting.
- ff.* Lymphatic Glands in the Axilla. They are common both to the superficial and the deep-seated Lymphatic Vessels.
- g.* A deeper-seated Lymphatic Vessel lying close to the radial Artery, which it accompanies all the way to *h.*
- h.* The deep-seated Lymphatic Vessel passing under the interosseous and ulnar Arteries, and appearing again on the Arm, at *i.*
- i.* The deep-seated lymphatic Vessel lying close to the brachial Artery.
- kk.* Two small lymphatic Glands through which it passes.
- l.* The same Vessel now become much larger and passing under a Branch of the Artery and some cellular Membrane, and appearing at *m.*
- m.* The Trunk of the deep-seated Lymphatic Vessels passing upwards to the Axilla, where it enters the Glands, *ff.*







M I D W I F R Y.

P L A T E T H E F I R S T.

F I G. I.

This gives a front View of the Uterus suspended in the Vagina. The anterior more external Part being removed, to shew those which are more internal.

- A. The Vertebra of the Loins.
- B. The Ossa Ilium.
- CC. The Acetabulum.
- DD. The inferior and posterior Parts of the Ossa Ischii.
- E. The Part covering the Extremity of the Coccyx.
- F. The inferior Part of the Rectum.
- G. G. The Vagina, cut open longitudinally, and stretched on each Side of the Collum Uteri, to shew in what manner the Uterus is suspended in the same.
- HH. Part of the Vesica Urinaria stretched on each Side the Vagina and inferior Part of the Fundus Uteri.
- I. The Collum Uteri.
- K. The Fundus Uteri.
- LL. The Tubæ Fallopianæ, and Fimbriæ.
- MM. The Ovaria.
- NN. The Ligamenta Lata, and Rotunda.
- OO. The superior Part of the Rectum.

F I G. II.

This exhibits a View of the internal Parts, as seen from the right Groin, the Pelvis being divided longitudinally.

- A. The lowest Vertebra of the Loins.
- BC. The Os Sacrum and Coccyx.
- D. The left Os Ilium.
- E. The inferior Part of the left Os Ischii.
- F. The Os Pubis of the same Side.
- G. The Foramen Magnum.
- H. The Acetabulum.
- III. The inferior Part of the Rectum, and Anus
- K. The Os Externum, and Vagina; the Os Uteri lying loosely in the same.
- L. The Vesica Urinaria.
- MN. The Collum and Fundus Uteri with a View of the Cavity of both. The Attachment of the Vagina, round the outside of the Lips of the Mouth of the Womb, is here likewise shewn, as also the Situation of the Uterus, as it is pressed downwards and backwards by the Intestines, and urinary Bladder, into the concave and inferior Part of the Sacrum.
- O. The Ligamenta Lata, and Rotunda of the left Side.
- PP. The Fallopian Tube, with the Fimbriæ.
- Q. The Ovarium of the same Side.
- R. R. The superior Part of the Rectum, and inferior Part of the Colon.

M I D W I F R Y.

P L A T E T H E S E C O N D.

F I G. I.

This shews the Uterus, as it appears in the second and third Months of Pregnancy, its anterior Part being removed.

- A. The Anus.
- B. The Vagina, and its Plicæ.
- CC. The posterior and inferior Part of the urinary Bladder extended on each Side, the anterior and superior Part being removed.
- DD. The Mouth and Neck of the Womb, as raised up when examining the same by the Touch, with one of the Fingers in the Vagina.
- EE. The Uterus, as stretched in the second or third Month, containing the Embryo, with the Placenta adhering to the Fundus.

F I G. II.

This gives a View of the Uterus in the fourth or fifth Month of Pregnancy: but here the anterior Part of the Collum Uteri is not removed.

- F. The Neck of the Womb, which appears in this Figure thicker and shorter than in the former, shewing the Diminution of its length as Pregnancy advances.
- G. Occupies the Situation of CC in the former, but should have been placed more interiorly, to shew the Vagina a little stretched from the Neck and Lips of the Womb, in order to shew the Parts more distinctly.
- H. The inferior Part of the Fundus Uteri, the stretching of which can sometimes be felt through the Vagina, by pulling up a Finger, on the anterior or lateral Part of the same.

F I G. III.

This gives a front View of the Uterus in the Beginning of Pregnancy, the anterior Part being removed, that the Embryo might appear through the Amnios, the Chorion being dissected off.

- A. The Fundus Uteri.
- B. The Collum Uteri, with a View of the rugous Canal that leads to the Cavity of the Fundus.
- C. The Os Uteri.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

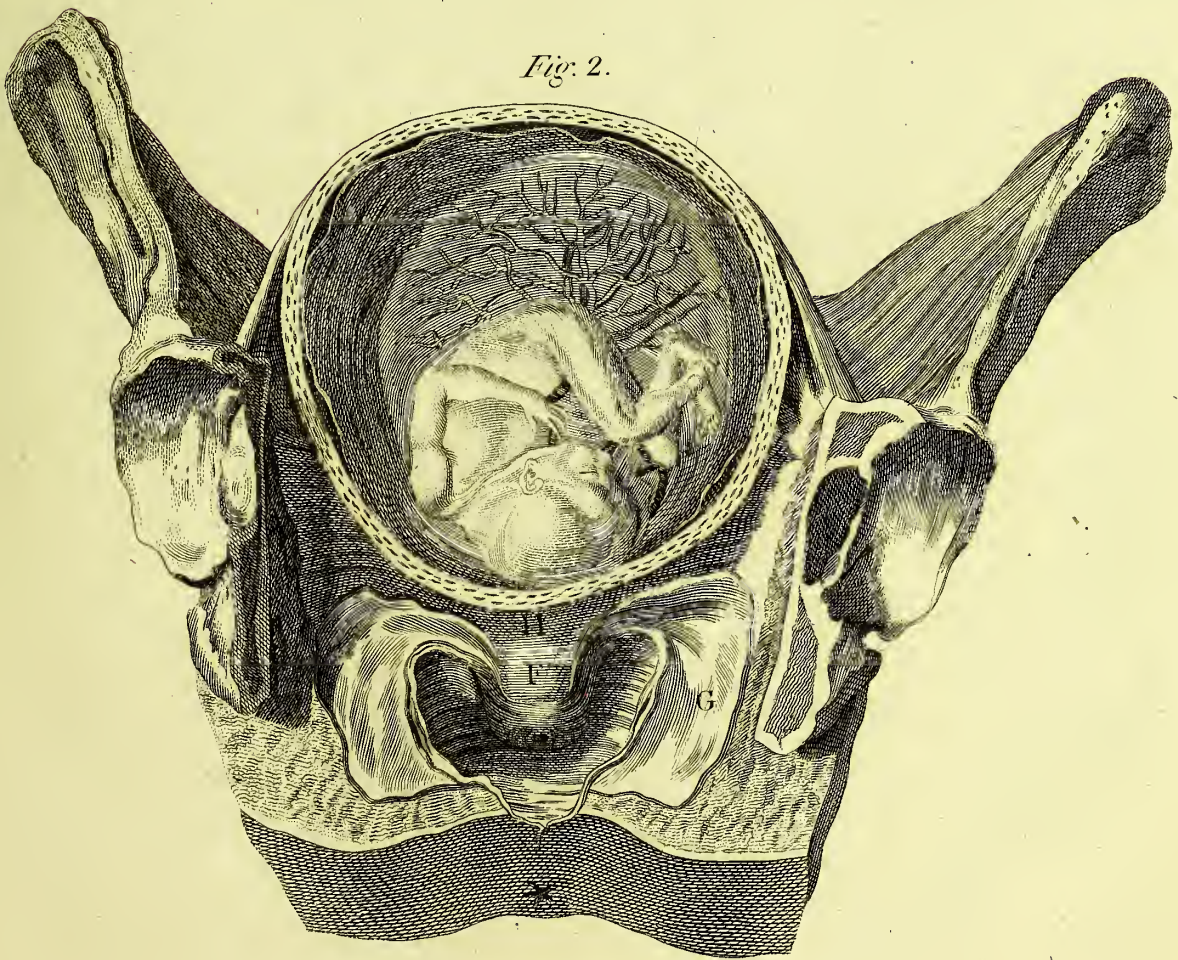


Fig. 1.

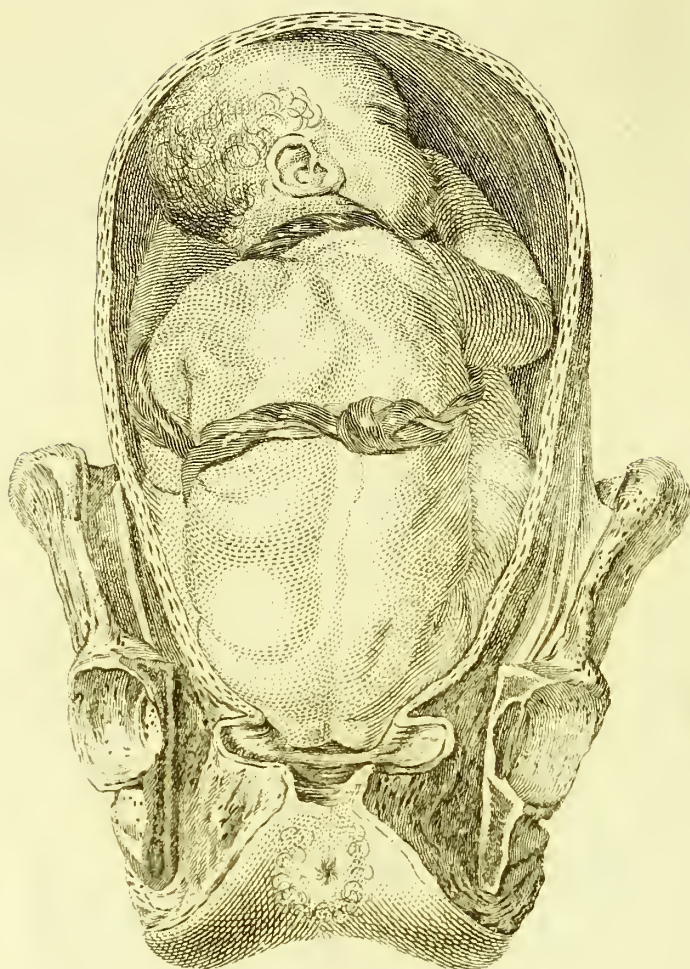
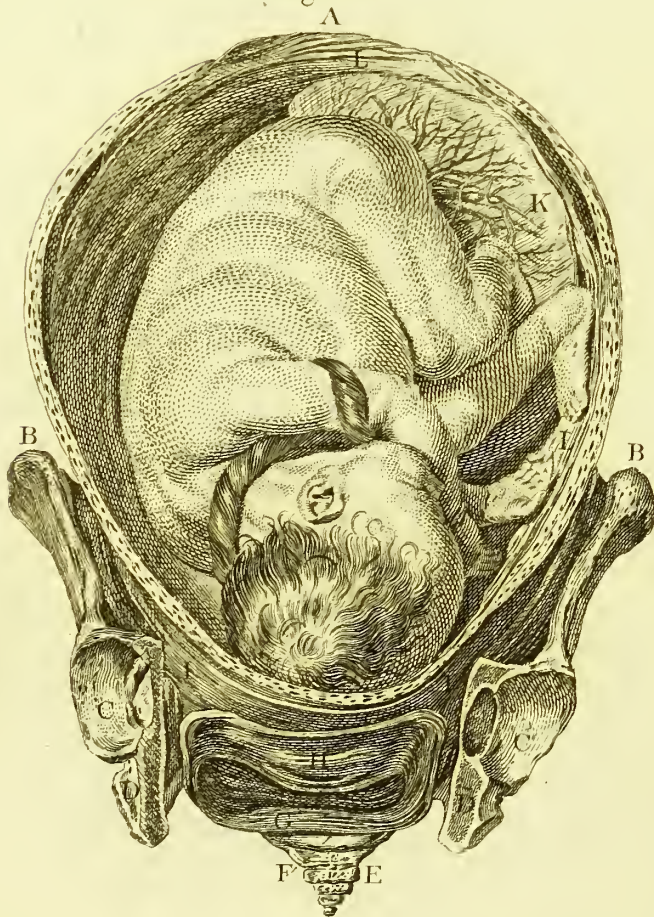


Fig. 2.



M I D W I F R Y.

P L A T E T H E T H I R D.

F I G. I.

Represents, in a front View of the Pelvis, the Breech of the Fœtus, presenting, and dilating the Os Internum, the Membranes being too soon broken. The Fore-parts of the Child are to the posterior Part of the Uterus, and the Funis, with a Knot upon it, surrounds the Neck, Arm, and Body.

The Description of the Parts of the subsequent Figure will serve for this.

F I G. II.

This represents the Uterus in the eighth or ninth Month of Pregnancy.

- A. The Uterus, as stretched to very near its full Extent, with the Waters, and containing the Fœtus intangled in the Funis, the Head presenting at the upper Part of the Pelvis.
- BB. The Os Ilium.
- CC. The Acetabula.
- DD. The remaining posterior Parts of the Offa Ischii.
- E. The Coccyx.
- F. The interior Part of the Rectum.
- GGG. The Vagina stretched on each Side.
- H. The Os Uteri, the Lips of which appear large and soft; the Neck of the Womb being likewise stretched to its full Extent, or entirely obliterated.
- II. Part of the Vesica Urinaria.
- K. The Placenta at the superior and posterior Part of the Uterus.
- L. The Membranes.
- M. The Funis Umbilicalis.

M I D W I F R Y.

P L A T E T H E F O U R T H.

F I G. I.

This exhibits a front View of the gravid Uterus in the Beginning of Labour ; the anterior Parts being removed, but the Membranes not being broken, form a large Bag containing the Waters and Fœtus.

- A. The Substance of the Uterus.
- BB. CC. DD. The Bones of the Pelvis.
- E. The Coccyx.
- F. The inferior Part of the Rectum.
- G. The Vagina.
- H. The Mouth of the Womb largely stretched in Time of pain ; with the Membranes and Waters, marked I.
- K. The Chorion.
- L. The same dissected off at the inferior Part of the Uterus, in order to shew the Head of the Fœtus through the Amnios.
- M. The Placenta, the external convex Surface of which, divided into a Number of Lobes, is here represented, its concave internal Part being covered by the Chorion.

F I G. II.

This gives a front View of Twins in Utero, in the Beginning of Labour, the anterior Parts being removed.

- A. The Uterus, as stretched with the Membranes and Waters.
- B. The superior Parts of the Offa Ilium.
- CC. The Acetabula.
- DD. The Offa Ischii.
- E. The Coccyx.
- F. The lower Part of the Rectum.
- GG. The Vagina.
- H. The Os Internum, stretched open about a Finger's Breadth, with the Membranes, and Waters in Time of Labour-Pains.
- II. The inferior part of the Uterus stretched with the Waters which are below the Head of the Child that presents.
- KK. The two Placentas adhering to the posterior Part of the Uterus, the two Fœtuses lying before them, one with its Head in a proper Position, at the inferior Part of the Uterus, and the other situated preternaturally with the Head to the Fundus : the Bodies of each are here entangled in their proper Funises, which frequently happens in the natural as well as preternatural Positions.
- LLL. The Membranes belonging to each Placenta.

Fig. 1.

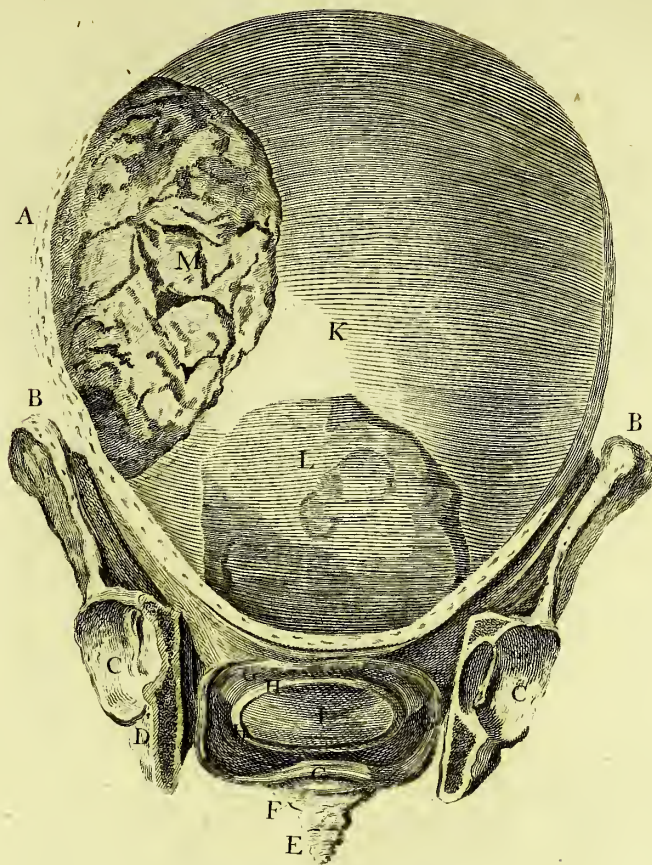
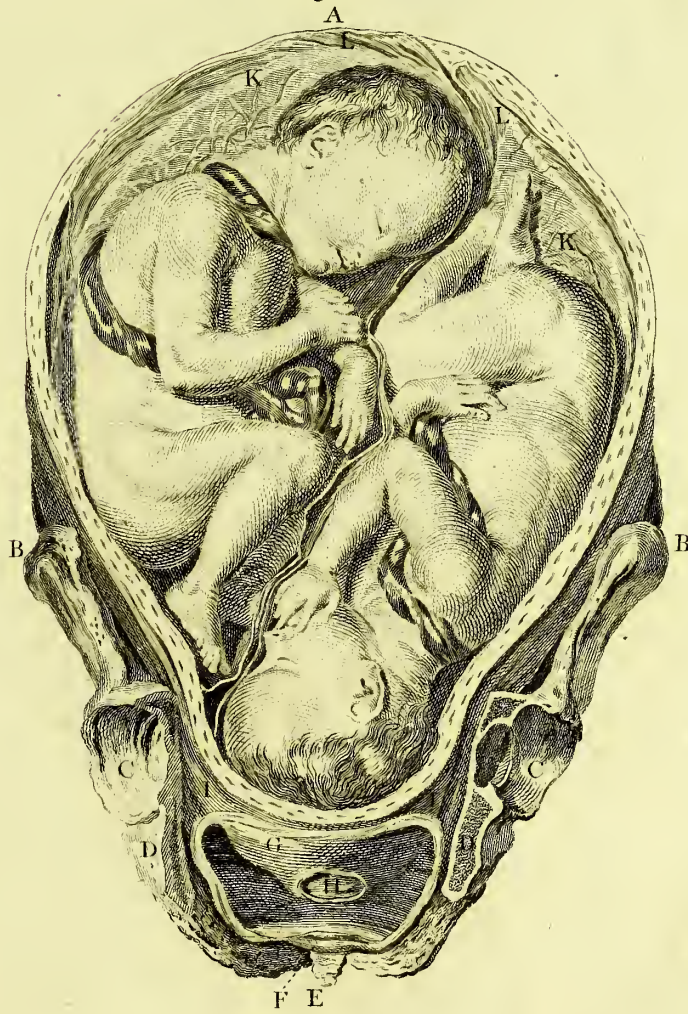


Fig. 2.



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M I D W I F R Y.

INSTRUMENTS MADE USE OF IN THE PRACTICE.

TO FACE MIDWIFRY, PLATE V.

P L A T E T H E F I F T H.

- FIG. 1, 2. Give two Views of a Female Catheter, to shew its different Degrees of Curvature in different Parts.
- FIG. 3. The posterior Part of a single Blade of the Forceps.
- FIG. 4. The straight short Forceps.
- FIG. 5. The Blunt Hook.
- FIG. 6. Back Part of one of the Crotchets.
- FIG. 7. Represents a Pair of curved Crotchets locked together in the same manner as the Forceps.
- FIG. 8, 9, 11. Different kinds of Pessaries, for supporting the Uterus in cases of Prolapsus.
- FIG. 10. A front View of the Point of the Crotchet, in order to shew its Length and Breadth, which ought to be rather longer and narrower than is here represented.
- FIG. 12. The Whalebone and Fillet, which may sometimes be useful in laborious cases, when the Operator is not provided with the Forceps, in sudden and unexpected Exigencies.
- FIG. 13, 14. Give two Views of the VECTIS, or improved Lever, by Roonhuysen: the former places it in profile, the latter shews it anteriorly.
- FIG. 15. The Stop-Scissars, for perforating and opening the Cranium in very narrow and distorted Pelvices. They ought to be made very strong, and nine inches at least in length; the internal Edges of them rounded or blunted from the Stop to the Handle.

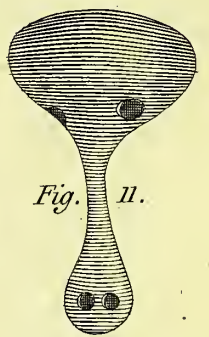
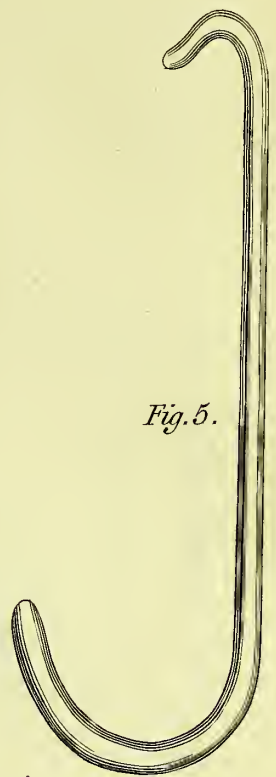
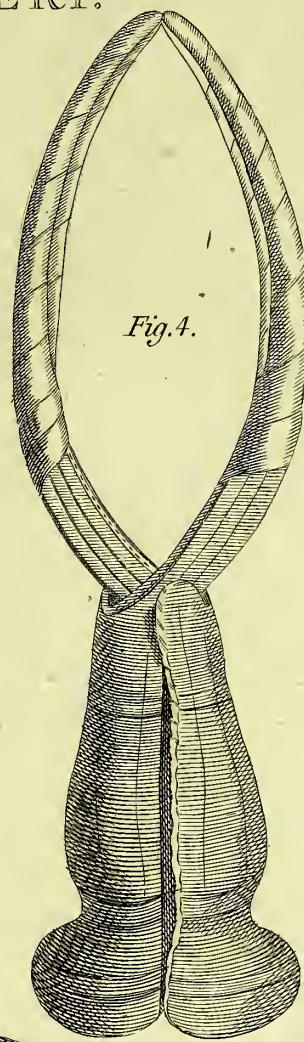
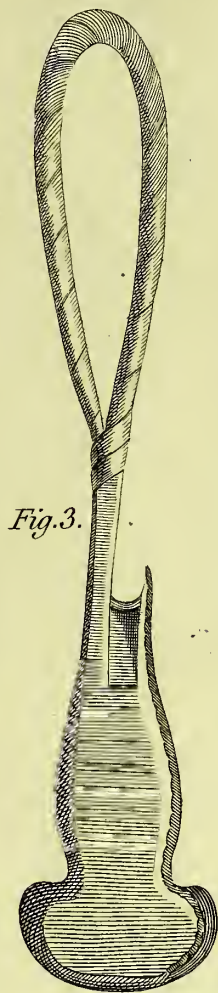
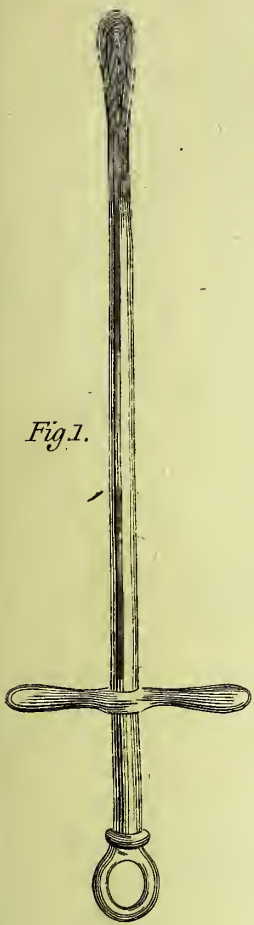


Fig. 11.

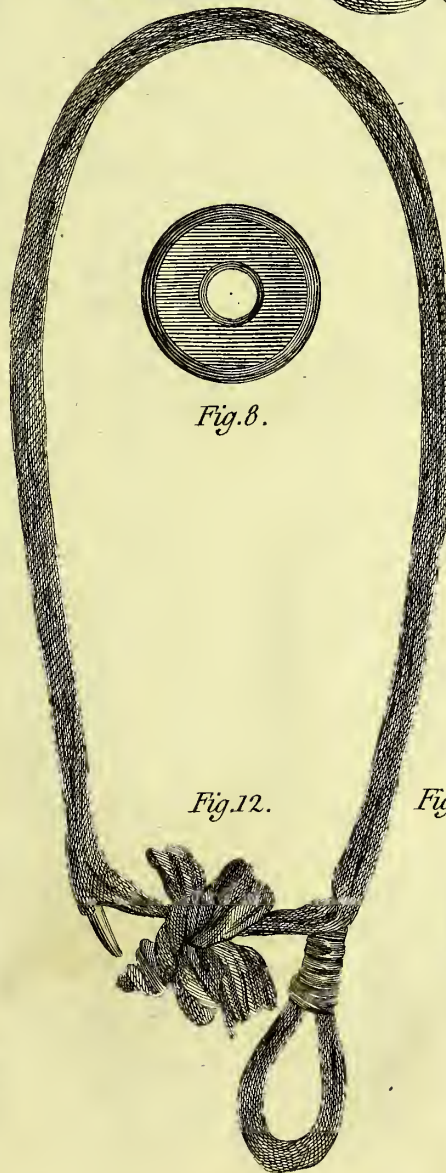
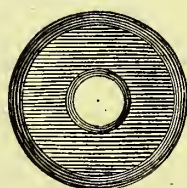


Fig. 16.

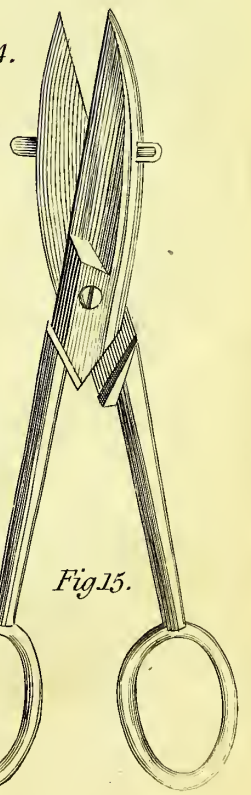


Fig. 18.

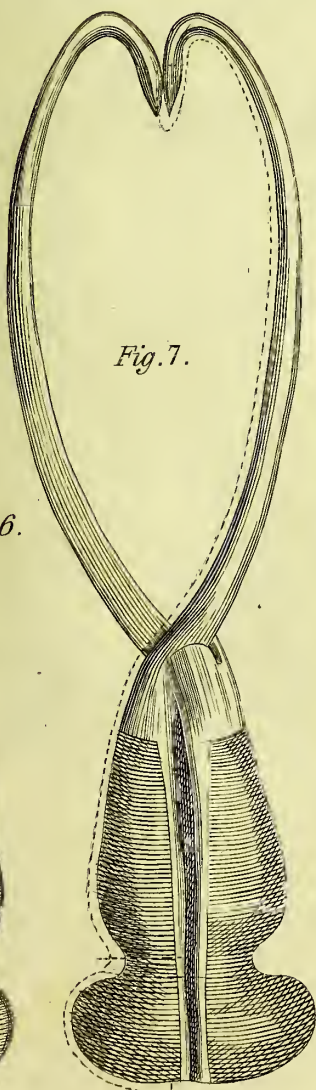
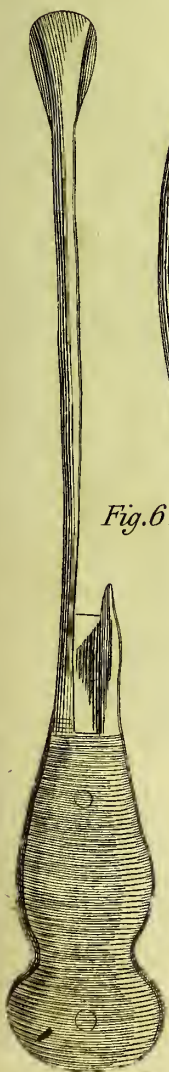
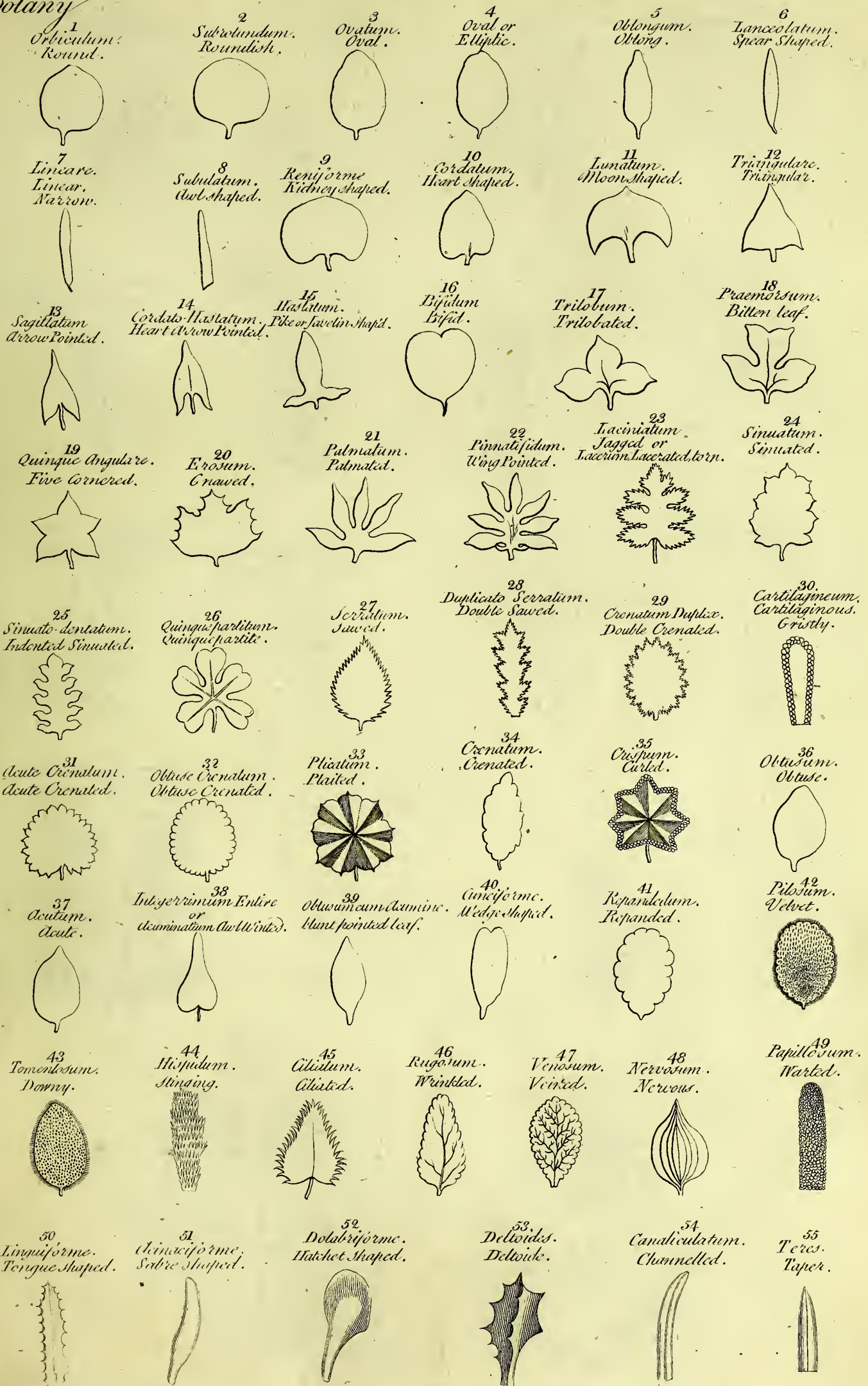


Fig. 20.

Fig. 21.





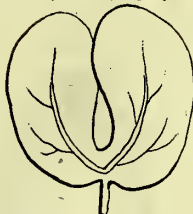
56
Digilatum.
Fingered or Handed.



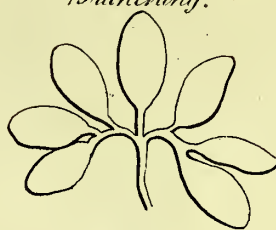
57
Ternatum.
Trifoliate.



58
Binatum.
Two Lobes.



59
Romostum.
Branching.



60
Inpari-Pinnatum.
Unequal Winged.



61
Abruptum-Pinnatum.
An Abrupt Winged.



62
Interrupt.
Winged.



63
A Cirsious.
Winged Leaf.



64
Decurrentibus.
Running Winged.



65
Winged leaf, with Membran-
aceous Footstalks.



66
Conjugated.



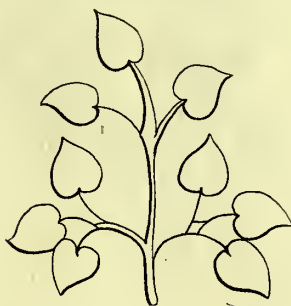
67
Lyratum.
Lyre Shaped.



68
Duplicato-Pinnatum.
vel
Pinnato-Pinnatum.
Double Winged.



69
Triplicato-Ternatum.



70
Supra-decomposita.



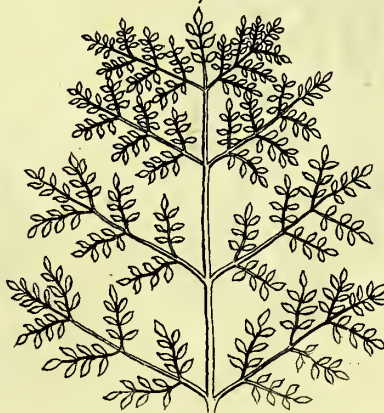
71
Supra-decomposita.

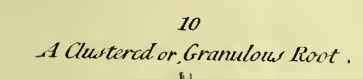
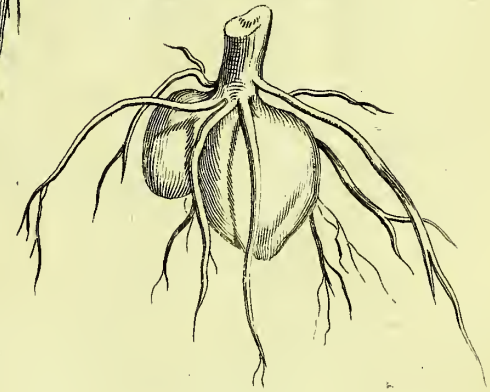
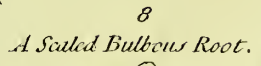
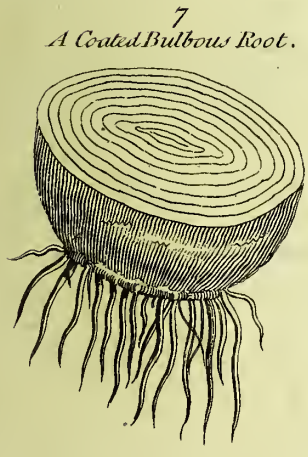
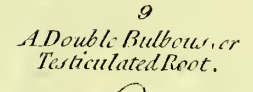
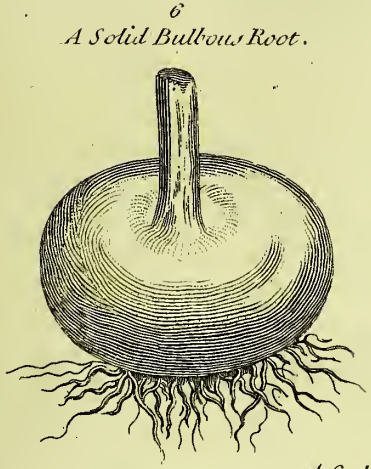
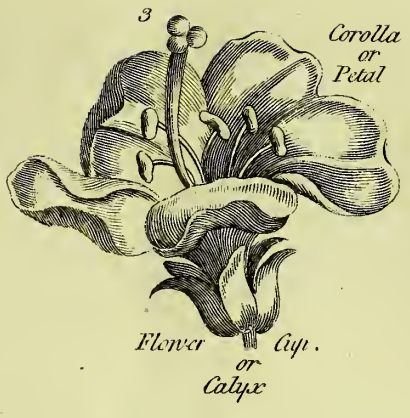
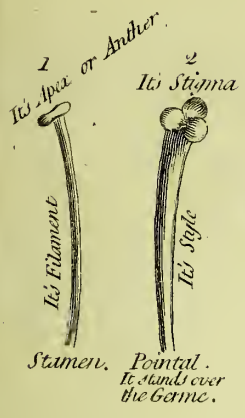


72
Decomposita.
Decomposite.



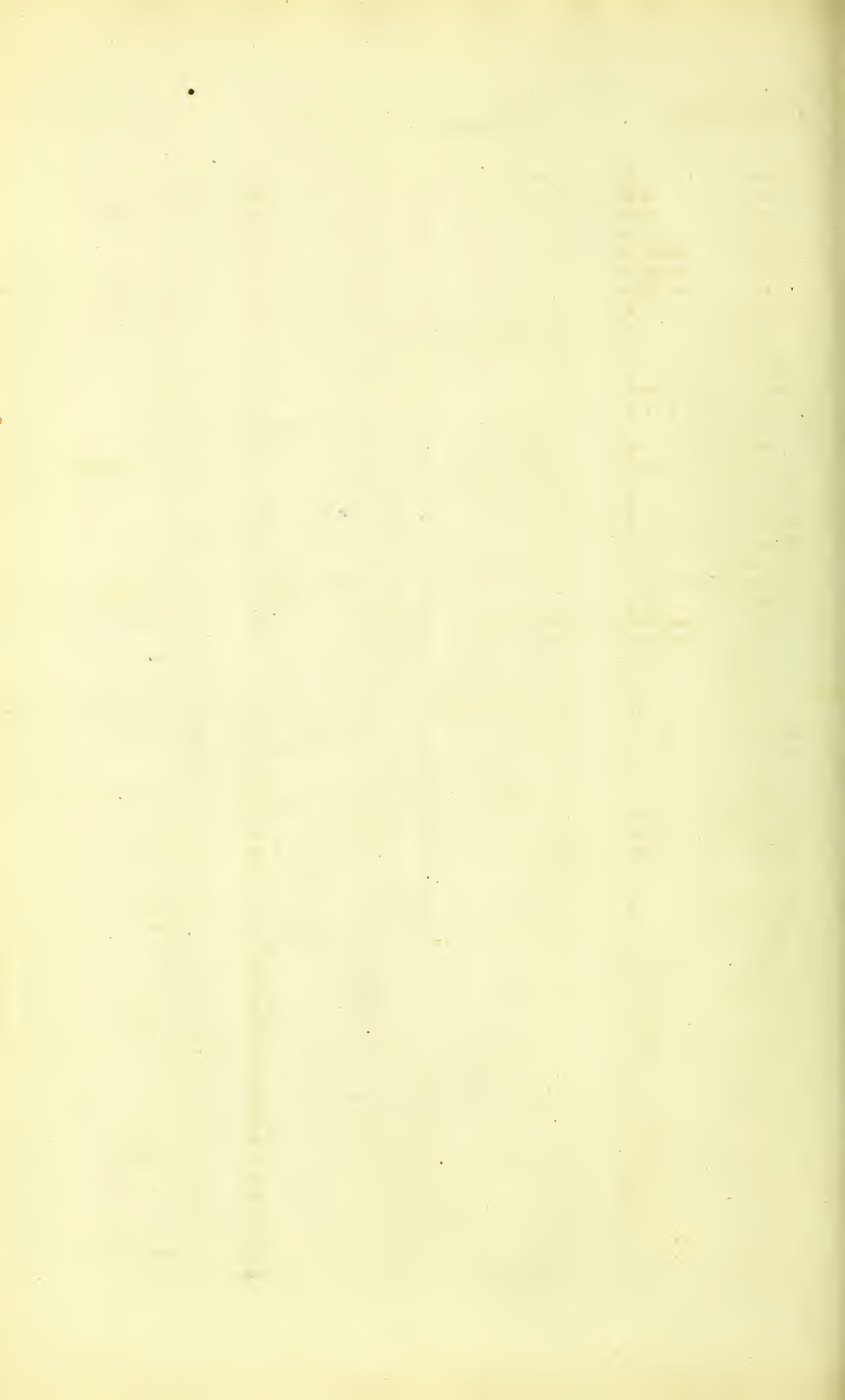
73
Decomposita.
Decomposite.





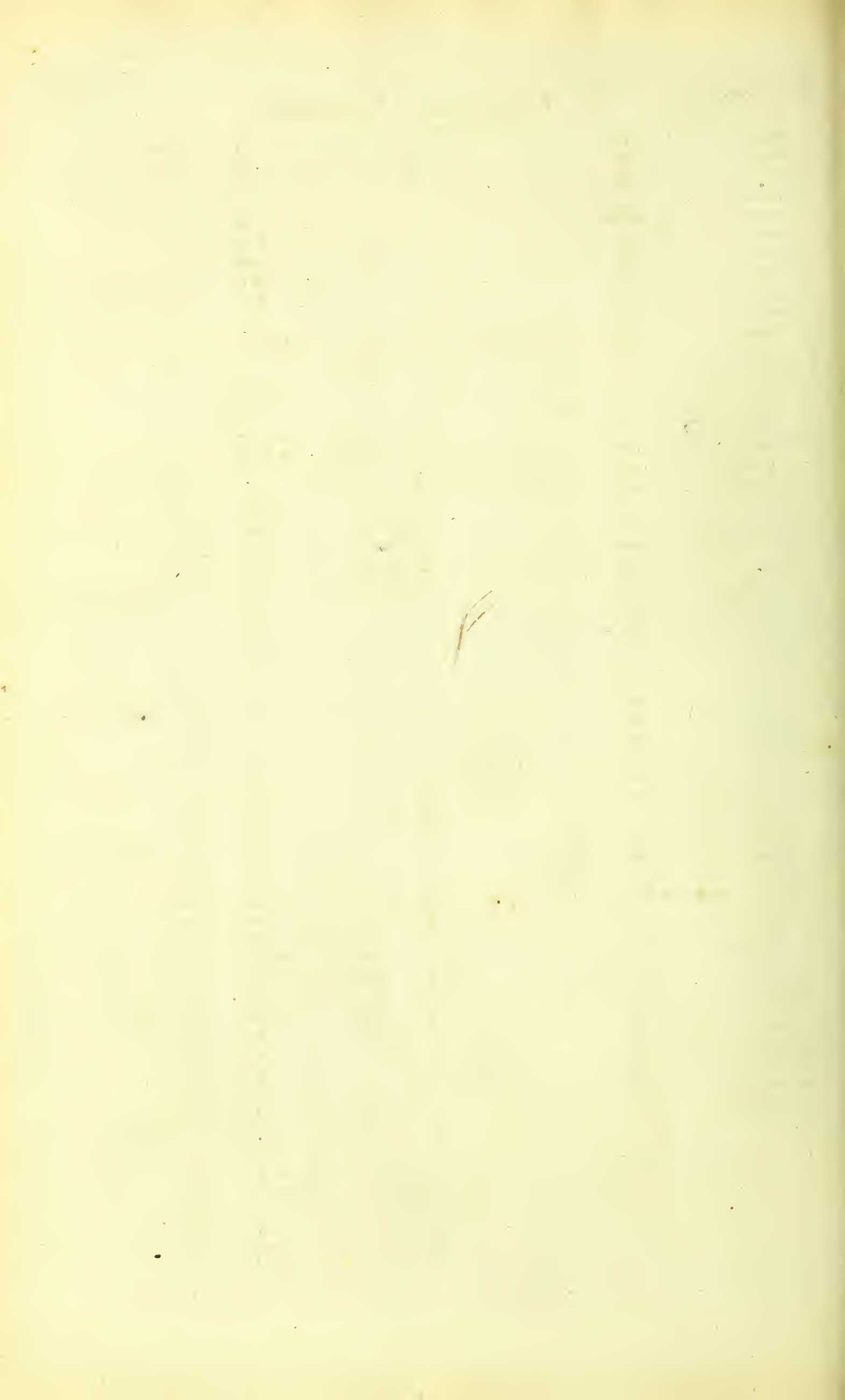
Abstrahere	Ⓐ	To Abstract.
Acetum	✠ ✠	Vinegar.
Distillatum	✠ ✠	Distill'd Vinegar.
Acida	✚; >; >	Acid in general.
Vitriol.	>✚; >; >	Acid of Vitriol.
Marin.	✚; >; >	Marine Acid.
Nitr.	>✚; >; >	Nitrous Acid.
Vegetab.	✚	Vegetable Acid.
Vol. Sulph.	✚	Volatile sulphurous Acid.
Phosph.	✚	Phosphoric Acid.
Adde	ad	Add.
Aer.	A; Δ; Δ	Air.
Fix.	Δ; f Δ	Fixed Air.
Meph.	m. Δ	Mephitic Air.
Erugo	⊕	Verdigrise.
Distill.	⊕ dd	Distill'd Verdigrise.
Æs	♀	Copper, or Brass.
Ustum.	♀	Burnt Brass.
Æther	Æ; B	Ether.
Athenum.	⌘	A Kettle.
Albumen.	⊙; E	White of Egg.
Alcahest or Alcohol Vini.	VA	Alcohol of Wine.
Alkali.	⌘; 8	
Fix.	⊖; ⊖; ⊖	Fixed Alkali.
Vol.	⊖; ⊖; ⊖	Volatile Alkali.
Mit. Fix.	m. ⊖	Milder Fixed Alkali.
Caust. Fix.	c. ⊖	Caustic Fixed Alkali.
Mit. Vol.	m. ⊖	Milder Volatile Alkali.
Caust. Vol.	c. ⊖	Caustic Volatile Alkali.
Alembicus.	⌘; X X;	An Alembic.
Alumen.	⊙; B	Alum.
Plum.	⊙ P.	Plumous Alum.
Ust.	⊙	Burnt Alum.
Amalgama.	aaa; Δ	Amalgam.
Amphora.	⌘	A Vessel of 9 Gallons.
Ampulla.	⌘	A Bottle.
Ana	aa	Of each.
Annus.	⊖	The Year.
Antimonium.	⊕	Antimony.
Aqua.	▽	Water.
Calcis	▽	Lime Water.
Fortis.	Æ; V; V	
Pluvialis.	▽ Pl	Rain Water.
Font.	▽	Spring Water.
Regia	Æ; R	
Rosar.	▽ Rosa;	Rose Water.
Salis Nitri.	⊕	Mother Water of Nitre.
Vitæ.	▽	Brandy.
Arcitenens.	♄	Sagittarius, A Celestial Sign.
Arena.	⋯; ⋯; ⋯	Sand.
Argentum.	⊙; Δ	Silver.
Limatum.	⊙ E	Filings of Silver.
Vivum.	♀	Quicksilver.
Argilla.	⌘	Clay.
Aries.	♈	The Ram, A Constellation.
Arsenicum.	⊙	Arsenic.
Regul.	♄	Regulus of Arsenic.
Auripigmentum.	⊙; ♂	Auripigment.

Aurum.	⊙	Gold.
Foliat.	⊙	Leaf Gold.
Limat.	⊙	Filings of Gold.
Potabile.	⊙ P	
Balneum.	B.	A Bath.
Mariae.	BM; MB	A Water Bath.
Vaporis.	VB.	A Vapour Bath.
Arenæ.	AB; BA	A Sand Bath.
Bismuthum.	BW	Bismuth.
Borax.	⌘; ⌘; ⌘	
Cementare.	⌘	To Cement.
Calcinare.	⌘	To Calcine.
Calx.	C	Lime.
Viva.	⌘; ⌘; ⌘	Quick Lime.
Camphora.	⌘	Camphor.
Cancer.	♋	The Crab. <small>(The Fish, or the Constellation)</small>
Capitur.	cap.	Taken.
Caput Mortuum.	⌘; ⌘	
Cera.	⌘	Wax.
Cerussa.	⌘	White Lead.
Cineres.	⌘; E	Ashes.
Clavellata.	⌘; ⌘	Pot Ash.
Cinnabaris.	⌘; ⌘	Cinnabar.
Coagulare.	HE	To Coagulate.
Cobalt.	K	Cobalt.
Congium.	cong.	A Gallon.
Cornu Cervi.	C.C.	Harts Horn.
Cornu Calcin.	C.C.C.	Calcined harts horn.
Ust.	C.C.U.	Burnt harts horn.
Corpora Metallica.	C.M	Metallic Bodies.
Creta.	⌘; ▽	Chalk.
Crocus.	⊕	Saffron.
Veneris.	⊕	Saffron of Copper.
Crucibulum.	⌘; ▽; ⌘	A Crucible.
Crystallus.	⌘	Crystal.
Cucurbita.	⌘; ⌘	A Cucurbit.
Cuprum.	♀	Copper.
Cyathus.	Cyath.	A Glassfull.
Cochleara.	cochl.	A Spoonfull.
Distillare.	♄; ⌘; ⌘; ⌘; ⌘	To Distill.
Dies.	♄; ⌘	A Day.
Lunæ.	♄	Monday.
Martis.	♄	Tuesday.
Mercurii.	♄; ⌘	Wednesday.
Jovis.	♄; 4	Thursday.
Veneris.	♀	Friday.
Saturni.	♄	Saturday.
Solis.	⊙	Sunday.
Digere.	⌘	Digest.
Drachma.	⌘	A Dram.
Essentia.	Ess; E	Essence.
Faces Vini.	⌘	Lees of Wine.
Farina.	⌘	Meal.
Laterum.	⌘	Brick dust.
Ferrum.	♄	Iron.
Limat.	♄; ⌘	Filings of Iron.
Filtrare.	33	To Filter.
Fluere.	⌘	To Melt.



Fuligo.....	⚡	Soot.
Fumus.....	♀	Smoke.
Fluor, vel Terrae Fusib:.....	☿	Fluor, or Fusible Earths.
Granum.....	gr	A grain, weight.
Gummi.....	☞	Gum.
Gutta.....	G; gt; gut.	A drop.
Gypsum.....	☼	Plaster.
Flora.....	✂	In Flour.
Hepar Sulph:.....	♂♂	Liver of Sulphur.
Ignis.....	Δ	Fire.
— Reverb.....	ΔR	Reverberating heat.
— Rotac.....	⊙	Circular Fire.
Jovis, vel Jupiter.....	♄	Tin.
Lap. Calamin:.....	LC; IC	Calamine Stone.
— Haematitis.....	☼	Blood Stone.
— Lazuli.....	☼	
Libra.....	P; lb	A pound.
— Coelestis.....	♈	The Sign in the Zodiac.
Lithargyrus.....	☿	Litharge.
Luna.....	☾	Silver.
Lutare.....	☼	To lute.
Lutum Hermis.....	L; Herm:	Lute of Hermes.
Magnes.....	♄	Lead stone.
Magnesia.....	MV; M	
Manipulus.....	M	A handful.
Marcasita.....	♄	Marcasite.
Majsa.....	♄	A Majs (as for pills).
Materia.....	aa	Matter.
— Prima.....	MP	The first matter.
Mon.....	✕	Money.
Month.....	☼	A Month.
Mercurius.....	☿	Quicksilver.
— Praecip:.....	☿☼	Precipitated Mercury.
— Sublim:.....	☿☼	Sublimed Mercury.
Metall. Subst:.....	S M	Metall. Substance.
Misce.....	m	Mix.
Nickel.....	N	Nickel.
Nitrum.....	☼	Nitre.
Nox.....	♄; ♄	Night.
Oilum.....	☼; ☼; ☼; ☼; ☼; ☼	Oil.
— Fix:.....	☼	Fixed Oils.
— Esent:.....	E ☼; ☼	Essential Oils.
— Olivarium.....	☼	Olive Oil.
Oppositio.....	☼	Opposition.
Orichalcum.....	☼	Brass.
Phlegma.....	☼; ♀	Phlegm.
Phlogiston.....	☼	
Phosphorus.....	☼	
Pisces.....	♓	The sign of the Zodiac.
Plumbum.....	♄	Lead.
Praecipitatum.....	☼	Precipitate.
Pugillus.....	P	A Pugil.
Pulvis.....	☼; ☼	Powder.
Pumex.....	☼	Pumice stone.
Purificare.....	☼	To purify.
Putrificare.....	☼→	To putrify.
Præpar:.....	PP; pp.	To prepare.
Phiala.....	☼	A Phial.
Partes Aequales.....	P E; p: aeq.	Equal parts.

Quadratus.....	□	Quartile.
Quinta Essentia.....	QE	Quintessence.
Quantum Sufficit.....	q: s:	A sufficient quantity.
Quantum Vis.....	q: v:	What you please.
Recepiens.....	☼	A Receiver.
Recipe.....	R; 2	Take.
Regulus.....	☼	
— Antimonii.....	☼♂	Regulus of Antimony.
— Ant. Stellat:.....	☼☼	Stellated Reg. of Antim.
— Stellatus.....	☼☼	Stellated Regulus.
Retorta.....	☼; ☼; ☼	A Retort.
Saccharum.....	ff	Sugar.
Sal Alkali.....	♂	Alkaline Salt.
— Ammon:.....	☼; ☼; ☼; ☼	Sal ammoniac.
— Commun:.....	☼	Common Salt.
— Gem:.....	☼; ☼; ☼	
— Marin:.....	☼; ☼; ☼	Sea Salt.
— Sedativum.....	ss	Sedative Salt.
Sapo.....	☼	Soap.
Saturnus.....	♄; ♄	Lead.
Scorpius.....	♏	The Scorpion in the Zodiac.
Semis:.....	fs	Half.
Sextilis.....	✕	Sextile.
Sigillare Hermet:.....	S H	To seal Hermetically.
Sol.....	☼	The Sun, or Gold.
Solvere.....	☼	To dissolve.
Secundum Artem.....	s. a	According to Art.
Spiritus.....	☼	Spirit.
— Vini.....	☼	Spirit of Wine.
— R:.....	☼	Rectified Spirit of Wine.
— F:.....	☼	Proof Spirit.
Stannum.....	♄	Tin.
Sublimare.....	☼	To sublime.
Stratum super Stratum.....	SSS	Layer upon Layer.
Succinum.....	☼; BB	Amber.
Sulphur.....	☼	Sulphur.
— Philos:.....	☼	Sulphur of the Philosophers.
— Vivum.....	☼	Mineral Sulphur.
Talcum.....	X	Talc.
Tartarus.....	☼	Tartar.
Terra.....	☼	Earth.
— Absorbentia.....	☼	Absorbent Earth.
— Calcar:.....	C ☼; ☼	Calcareous Earth.
— Sigillata.....	☼	Sealed Earth.
— Silic: vel Vit:.....	☼	Siliceous Earth.
— Alumin.....	A ☼; ☼	Earth of Alum.
Tinctura.....	☼	Tincture.
Tutiae.....	☼	Tutty.
Venus.....	♀	Copper.
Vinum.....	V	Wine.
— Album.....	VA	White Wine.
— Coctum.....	VC	Burnt Wine.
— Rubrum.....	VR	Red Wine.
Vitriolum.....	☼	Vitriol.
Vitrum.....	XX; ☼; ☼	Glass.
Uncia.....	☼	An Ounce.
Urina.....	☼	Urine.
Volatilis.....	☼	Volatile.
Zincum.....	☼; ☼	Zinc.

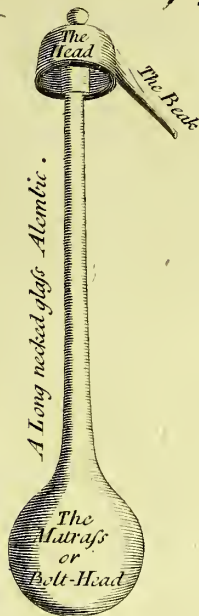


Chemistry Old Apparatus

Pl. 4.



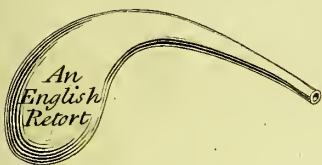
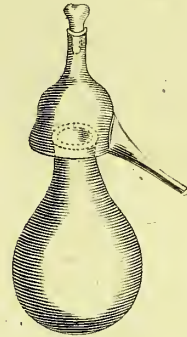
Two Alembics over a Body.



A Spout Receiver, or Separatory glass.



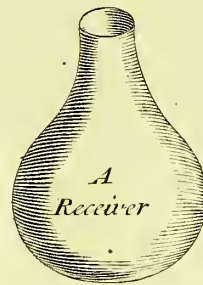
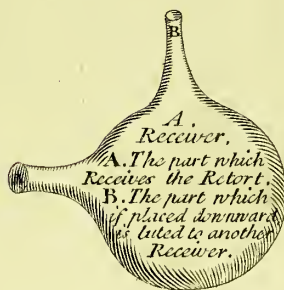
A Glass Alembic, all in one place, except the stopple.



An English Retort.



A Foreign Retort.

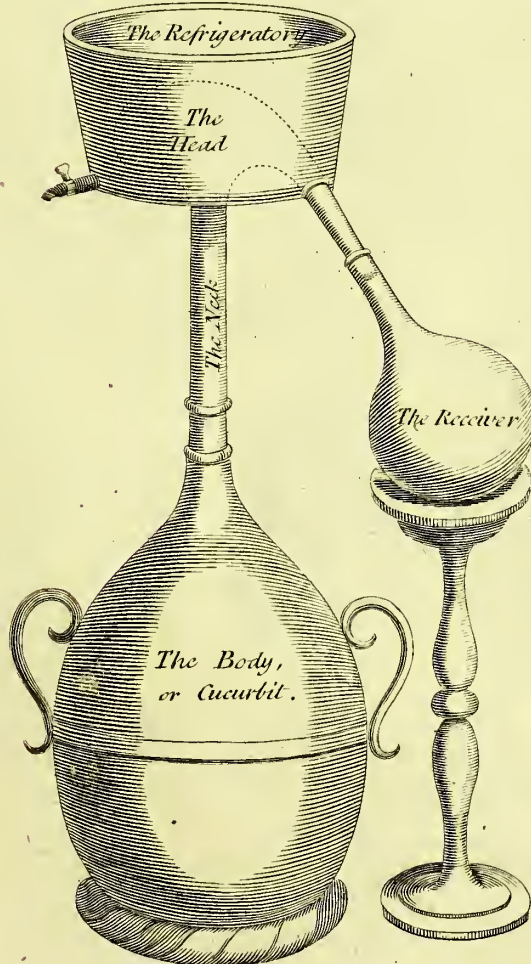


A Receiver

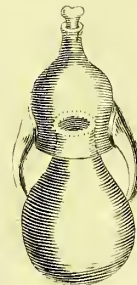
A Glass Alembic.



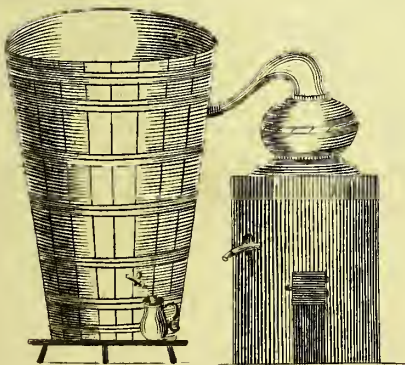
A Copper Alembic.



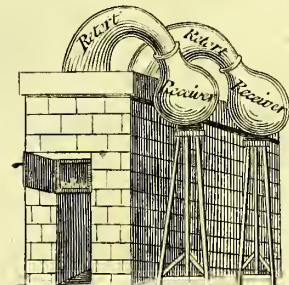
A Pelican.



The Worm Still.



A Sand Bath, with two Retorts & their Receivers.



CHEMISTRY. MODERN APPARATUS.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

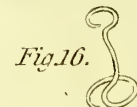


Fig. 14.



Fig. 19.



Fig. 20.



Fig. 21.

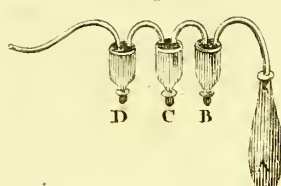


Fig. 16.

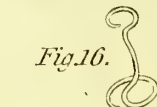


Fig. 24.

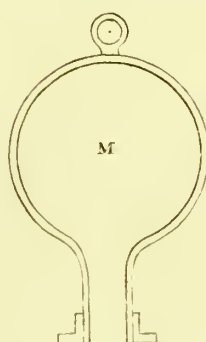


Fig. 22.

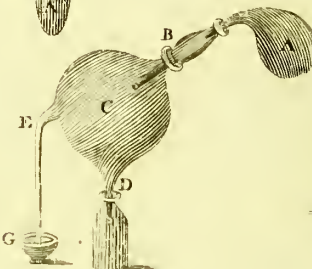


Fig. 23.

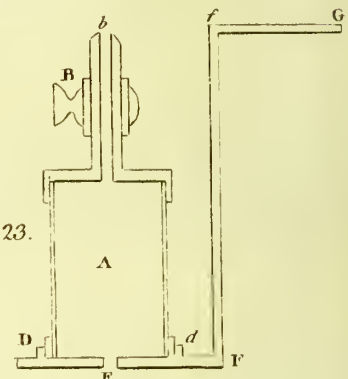


Fig. 25.

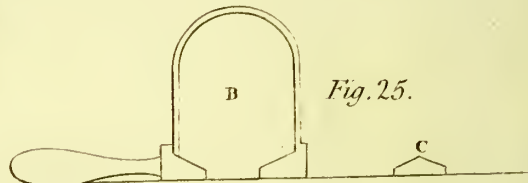


Fig. 10.

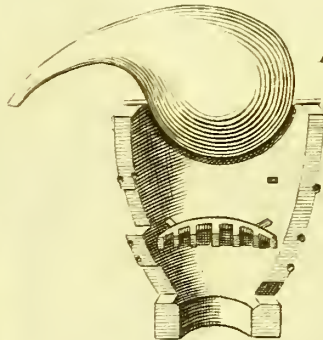


Fig. 7.

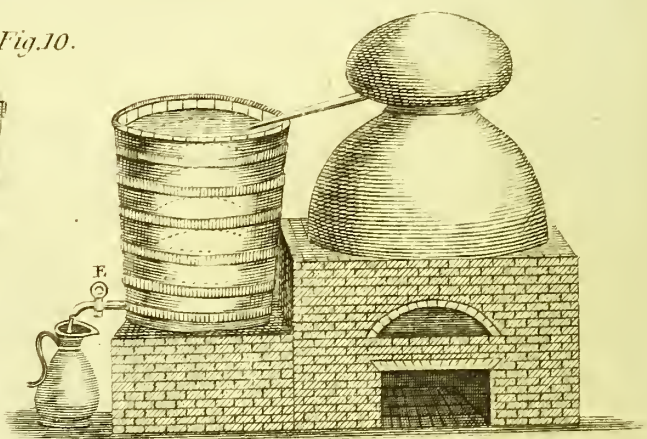


Fig. 13.

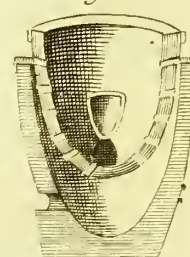


Fig. 13.

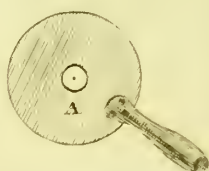


Fig. 9.

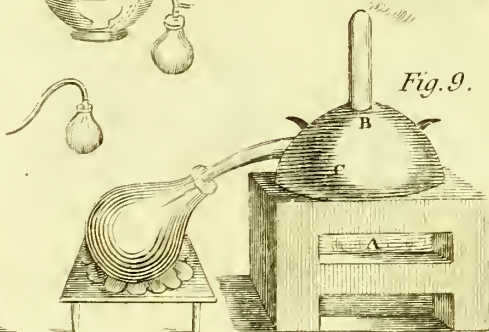


Fig. 17.

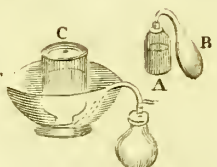


Fig. 8.

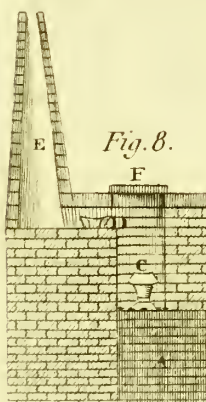


Fig. 6.

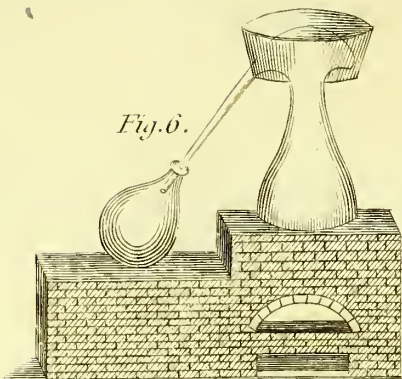


Fig. 18.



Fig. 26.

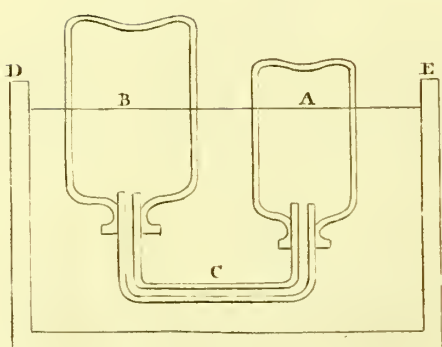


Fig. 15.

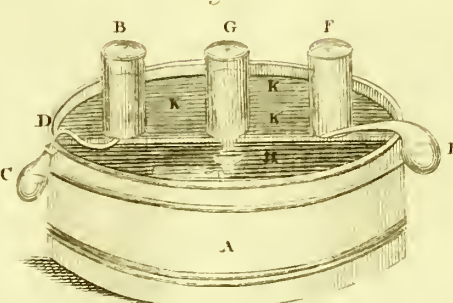
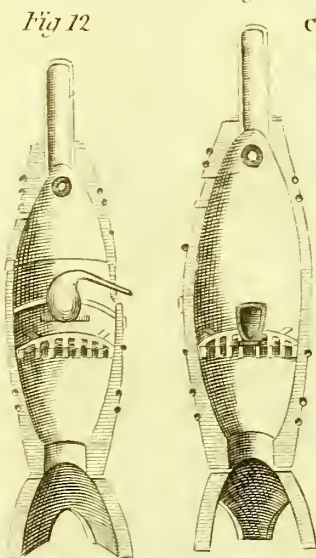


Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.



CHEMISTRY.

MODERN APPARATUS.

- FIG. 1. CRUCIBLES, or POTS.
- FIG. 2. CUCURBITS, MATRASSES, or BODIES.
- FIG. 3. RETORT.
- FIG. 4. RECEIVER.
- FIG. 5. ALEMBIC. A, the Body; B, the Head adapted to it; C, the Nose or Beak; D, the receiver.
- FIG. 6. ALEMBIC made in Metal, the Head contained in a Vessel of cold Water.
- FIG. 7. LARGE STILL for distilling ardent Spirits; the letter E shews the pipe at which the spirit, after its condensation in its passage through the worm, makes its exit.
- FIG. 8. COMMON SMALL FURNACE for melting. A, The Ash hole where the Air enters; C, the Fire place, containing a covered crucible; D, is the passage into E, the Chimney.
- FIG. 9. REVERBERATORY FURNACE. A, The fire place; B, the Dome and Chimney, which are moveable. C, the Vessel in which any material is placed for fusion, &c. The Dome reflects the flames and causes them to surround the Vessel C, by which means the power of this furnace is exercised.
- FIG. 10. Section of FURNACE FOR AN OPEN FIRE, formed in one Pot.
- FIG. 11. WIND FURNACE, formed by the application of two Pots placed mouth to mouth.
- FIG. 12. FURNACE consisting of two Pots separated by an iron Hoop, in which an opening or door is cut. This serves for a reverberatory Furnace, for distilling with Retorts of earthen ware or coated Glafs.
- FIG. 13. An improved BLAST FURNACE. The letter A represents the most convenient Cover for it, an Iron plate with a round hole in the middle, and a handle projecting at one side for lifting it.
- FIG. 14. BLOW-PIPE. B represents its Bowl or enlargement.
- FIG. 15. SOME INSTRUMENTS FOR PERFORMING EXPERIMENTS ON AIR. A represents a wooden Vessel or Tub, in which is fixed a Shelf, marked K, K, K.—B, G, F, are glafs Jars inverted with their mouths downwards, which rest upon the Shelf. C is a glafs Body or Bottle whose bottom is blown very thin, that it may support the heat of a Candle when applied suddenly, without cracking. D is a Tube fitted in its Neck by grinding, curved nearly in the form of the Letter S. H, a Glafs Funnel, through which the Air may be poured into the Receiver when it has a narrow Neck. In the figure, the body, C, is represented as containing a fluid, in the act of combining with a substance that gives out Air, which passes through the tube into the Jar B, under whose mouth the other extremity of the Tube is placed. At E, is a small Retort of Glafs or Earthen ware, whose neck being plunged in the Water, beneath the Jar F, is supposed to emit the elastic fluid, extricated from the contents of the Retort which is received in the Jar.
- FIG. 16. WIRE STANDS, very useful when a Gallipot or any thing is to be supported a considerable height within the Jar.
- FIG. 17. Represents a simple mode of impregnating water with any aerial fluid with which it will combine. C, a quart Bottle filled with water, and inverted into the Basin, F, which likewise contains a little water. The inversion may be easily managed without any of the Contents of the Bottle escaping, if its orifice be covered with a card, and withdrawn after immersion. A is a half pint Phial into which broken pieces of Marble or Chalk are put; and upon them is poured as much Water, rendered very acid by a mixture of the Vitriolic Acid, as may fill the Phial two thirds; B is a Bladder whose neck is tied fast round a perforated Cork of a tapering figure; after the effervescence of the contained materials has begun, the Cork is to be thrust into the neck of the Phial A; the Bladder being previously emptied by pressure. Fixed air will escape from the Chalk, and inflate the Bladder. When this last is full, it must be disengaged from the Phial; and the bended Tube E must be thrust into the orifice of the Cork; the other open end of the Tube must be placed beneath the mouth of the Bottle C; and the Aerial contents of the Bladders must be discharged by pressure. The Bottle C must be agitated without removing its Neck out of the water, by which means the absorption of Air takes place in a few minutes. Two or three repetitions of the process impregnate the Water fully. PYRMONT WATER is of this kind.
- FIG. 18. An Instrument for the same purpose as the last, FIG. 17, but less troublesome. In this the Bladder has two apertures, the one containing a perforated Cork constantly kept in the neck of the Phial A, and the other fastened round the Tube E; which then constantly remains beneath the mouth of C, and the Air is pressed up as occasion demands.
- FIG. 19. DR. NOOTH'S APPARATUS for the same purpose, as FIG. 18—17. This consists of three vessels, A, B, C. The lower Vessel C contains the effervescent materials; it has a small orifice D, stopped by a ground Stopper, occasionally to introduce either Acid or absorbent Earth, &c. as it may be wanted. The middle Vessel B is open both above and below; its inferior Neck is fitted by grinding into the Neck, H, of the lower Vessel. In the former is a glafs Valve formed by two pieces of Tube, and a Lens which is moveable between them, as represented in Fig. 20. This Valve opens upwards, and suffers the Air to pass: but the water cannot return through the Tubes, partly because the orifice is capillary, and partly because the flat Lens covers the Hole. The middle Vessel is furnished with a Cock E, to draw off its contents. The upper Vessel A is fitted by grinding into the upper neck of the middle Vessel. Its inferior part consists of a Tube that passes almost as low as the centre of the middle Vessel. Its upper orifice is closed by a ground Stopper, F. When this Apparatus is to be used, the effervescent materials are put into the lower Vessel; the middle Vessel is filled with pure Water, and put in its place, and the upper Vessel is nearly stopped and put into its place. The consequence is that the fixed air passing through the Valve at H, ascends into the upper part of the middle Vessel B, where by its elasticity it re-acts on the water, and forces part up the Tube into the Vessel A; part of the common Air in this last being compressed, and the rest escaping by the Stopper, which is made of a conical figure that it may be easily raised. As more fixed Air is extricated, more Water rises, till at length the Water in the middle Vessel falls below the lower orifice of the Tube. Fixed Air then passes through the Tube into the upper Vessel, and expels more of the common Air by raising the Stopper. Hence the Water in both Vessels being in contact with a body of fixed Air, becomes strongly impregnated with that fluid, after a certain time;—which effect may be hastened by taking off the middle and upper Vessels together, and agitating them.
- FIG. 20. GLASS VALVE in the Apparatus, 19.
- FIG. 21. AN APPARATUS IN WHICH ALL PRODUCTS IN AN AERIFORM STATE MAY BE EXAMINED. A is a Matrafs, which communicates with the receiver B, by a Tube which reaches very near the bottom of the latter: the upper part of this Receiver communicates in the same manner with the second Receiver C, by a Tube reaching nearly to the bottom of C. In like manner C communicates with D, and from D proceeds a recurved Tube, which may be inserted beneath an inverted Vessel of Water or Mercury. Now in this apparatus it is evident, that whatever volatile matter escapes from the Vessel A by heat or otherwise, will either be condensed in B, C, or D, and that the aerial products will pass through the whole set, and through the recurved Tube into the inverted Vessel.

FIG. 22. WOULFE'S IMPROVED RECEIVER IN DISTILLATION. A, the Retort; B, the adopter, which is occasionally used; C, the Receiver having two Necks; one at D, inserted into a bottle, which receives the products that are usually condensed in the receivers; and the other at E transmits the more volatile or aeriform products into a Balon G, containing Water, beneath the surface of which the extremity of the Neck E is plunged. This Apparatus is particularly useful when the products are such as combine with the fluids in G, and would otherwise escape.

FIG. 23, 24, 25, form the EUDIOMETER of Mr. Cavendish,—an Instrument for ascertaining the purity of the Air, or rather the quantity of Vital, or truly respirable Air contained in any given Bulk of elastic Fluid. A (fig. 23.) is a cylindrical glass Vessel, with brass caps at top and bottom: to the upper cap is fixed a brass Cock B: the bottom Cap is open, but is made to fit close into the brass Socket D, d, and is fixed in it in the same manner as a Bayonet is on a Musket. The Socket D, d, has a small hole in its bottom, and is fastened to the Board of the pneumatic Tube by the bended Brass F, f, G, in such manner that b, the top of the Cock, is about half an inch under Water. Consequently if the Vessel A be placed in its Sockets with any quantity of Air in it, and the Cock be then opened, the Air will run out by the Cock, but will do so very slowly, as it can escape no faster than the Water can enter by the small hole E, to supply its place.

Besides this Vessel b, there are three glass Bottles M (fig. 24.) each with a flat brass Cap at bottom, to make it stand steady, and a ring at top to suspend it by, and also some measures of different sizes, such as B, fig. 25. These are of glass, with a flat brass Cap, and wooden handles. In using them, they are filled with Air required to be measured, and then set upon a brass knob, c, fixed on a shelf of the Apparatus below the Water. This knob drives out some of the Air, and leaves only the proper quantity.

FIG. 26. Represents a different Apparatus for the same purpose. A is a Bottle containing nitrous Air, inverted into the Tub of Water D, E. B is a Bottle with a bent glass Tube C, fitted to its mouth. This Bottle is filled with common Air without any Water; and is first slightly warmed by the hand; the End of the glass Tube is then put into the Bottle of nitrous Air, as in the figure: consequently as the Bottle B, cools, a little nitrous Air runs into it, which, by the common Air in it, is deprived of its elasticity, so that more nitrous Air runs in to supply its place. By this means the nitrous Air is added slowly to the common, without coming in contact with water, till the whole of the nitrous Air has run out of the Bottle A, into B: then indeed the water runs through the glass Tube into B, to supply the vacancy formed by the diminution of the common Air.

For further explanation, the mode of using these different Apparatus, and the purposes they are chiefly intended to answer, our reader is referred to NICHOLSON'S Dictionary of Chemistry, 1795, and the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. lxxiii. p. 106.

A N E W

MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

A B D

A. The letter a, with a line above it, thus \bar{a} , is used in medical prescriptions for ana, *of each*; sometimes it is written thus $\bar{a}\bar{a}$; e. g. \bar{R} Mel. sacchar. & mann. \bar{a} vel. $\bar{a}\bar{a}$, $\bar{z}\bar{j}$. i. c. Take of honey, sugar and manna, of each one ounce.

A, in composition, implies a negative.

A. A. A. See AMALGAMA.

AABAM. See PLUMBUM.

ABACTUS VENTER. See ABORSUS.

ABACUS MAJOR. A trough used in the mines, wherein the ore is washed.

ABASIR. See SPODIUM ARABUM.

ABALIENATUS, *corrupted*. Celsus. When applied to the body, it signifies that a part is so destroyed as to require removal. — When applied to the senses, it expresses their total destruction. Scribonius Largus. — If the injury happens from sudden external violence, it may require immediate manual aid; but from internal morbid affection, the separation is best performed by nature.

ABANGA. See ADY.

ABAPTISTON, or ABAPTISTA, from α priv. and $\beta\alpha\pi\tau\iota\sigma\omega$, *immergo, to sink under*. The perforating part of the instrument called a TREPAN. This instrument hath had various contrivances to prevent its sinking suddenly upon the membranes of the brain, when the operator was perforating the skull: whence its name. But the present practice renders all precaution that relate to this instrument needless, by having substituted a much more manageable one. See TREPANUM.

ABARTAMEN. See PLUMBUM.

ABARTICULATIO. See DIARTHROSIS.

ABAS. See TINEA. ACHOR. EPILEPSIA.

ABREVIATORIUM. See CIRCULUS.

ABDITUS, included. Thus; *abditus* vase, included in a vessel.

ABDITE CAUSÆ. These are the very remote or secret causes of distempers.

ABDOMEN, the BELLY. Some say, this word is from *abdo, to hide*; as its contents lay hid in it. Martinius, and others, derive it from *abdere, to hide*, and *omentum, the caul*. But Vossius says, in his Etymology, that it is only a termination; and, as from *lego, legumen*; so, from *abdo, abdomen*. It is also called *Imus Venter*. *Alvus*. *Gaster*. *Katocelia*. FÆSIUS calls it *Dertron*; *Nedys*, and the viscera contained within, *Nedya*.

The body is generally divided into three cavities, called by anatomists, *venters*: viz. the head, or upper venter; the breast, or middle venter; and the abdomen, or lower venter. Indeed the word *venter*, though purely Latin, has been matriculated into our language, and used in the sense here particularised commonly; and in some other, though more rarely.

The belly is divided on its outer surface, into four regions, called the epigastric, the umbilical, the hypogastric, and the lumbar. See EPICASTRIUM, UMBILICALIS REGIO, HYPOGASTRIUM, and LUMBARIS REGIO. These are all contained betwixt the circumference of the false ribs, and the bottom of the ossa innominata.

A B D

The belly is separated from the breast externally; by the extremities of the ribs; and internally by the diaphragm, and it is terminated below by the muscoli levatores ani.

The bottom of the belly, called *Neivara*, on its fore part, is called the pudenda; and on its back part, the buttocks, and anus; and underneath, betwixt the anus and the pubes, the perinæum.

The cavity of the belly, formed by the above-named parts, all which are covered with the membrana adiposa and the skin, is lined on the inside by the peritonæum. This cavity contains the stomach, intestines, mesentery, mesocolon, liver, gall-bladder, spleen, pancreas, glands of the mesentery, vasa lactea, receptaculum chyli, kidneys, renal glands, ureters, bladder, and the internal parts of generation.

The principal arteries of the belly, are the epigastric, which are the lowest portion of the internal mammary artery, the inferior aorta, the cœliac, the upper mesenteric, the hæmorrhoidal artery, the renal, called *emulgent*, the spermatic artery, the lower mesenteric artery, the lumbar, the iliac, the lower epigastric arteries, and the pudicæ.

The principal nerves of the belly, are the stomachic, formed by the extremity of the eighth pair, the lower portion of the great sympathetic nerves, the two semilunar or plexiform ganglions, the hepatic, splenic, renal, upper and lower mesenteric plexus, the nerves of the loins and sacrum, also the origin of the crural and sciatic nerves.

The appendix ensiformis of the sternum, the cartilaginous portions of the last pair of true ribs, those of the first four pairs of false ribs, all the fifth pair; the five lumbar vertebrae, the ossa innominata, the os sacrum, the os coccygis, form the bony sides of the cavity of the belly.

The diaphragm, the muscles called, particularly, muscoli abdominis, the quadrati lumborum, the psoai, the iliaci, the muscles of the coccyx, and of the intestinum rectum, form the greatest part of the circumference of this cavity. As auxiliary parts, some portions of the sacro lumbares, longissimi dorsi, &c. might be added.

The muscles belonging to the belly are five pair; viz. the *obliqui externi*, the *obliqui interni*, the *transversales*, the *recti*, and the *pyramidales*. Galen in his Treatise on the Dissection of the Muscles, and that on the Preservation of Health, remarks, that the action of the abdominal muscles is necessary to the act of expiration, as they pull down the thorax, and are very useful in efforts to speak loud: he also says, that without their action we could have no stool, nor make water; for the actions of the sphincter muscles of the anus and of the bladder, are overcome by the actions of the abdominal muscles and diaphragm. He farther observes, in his work, *De locis Affectis*, that some people who find a difficulty in going to stool, or have a suppression of urine, relieve themselves by pressing the abdomen with their hand: and that the expulsion of the fœtus is the work of the abdominal muscles. *De Naturalibus Facultatibus*. — Mr. Pott, was of the same opinion. He said, that he had seen a child,

which lived nearly three weeks, though it had no abdominal muscles; that this child could not either propel, or expel the fæces nor urine perfectly, without artificial aid. Besides it has been proved that they are greatly instrumental in promoting the action of vomiting, by Mr. Haigh-ton in the second volume of the Medical Memoirs of London—for the most violent stimuli when applied to the stomach either externally or internally, were in his experiments insufficient to produce a regurgitation of its contents, without the the concurring efforts of the diaphragm, and muscles of the abdomen.

There is a sinus on each side of the cartilago xiphoides, between the transversalis and recti muscles, into which, on the left side, the stomach is sometimes pushed by violent vomiting, which disease is called GASTROCELE. This tumor is in the upper part of the linea alba. The disorder is attended with excessive pain, which is greater when the person is up, and gradually goes off when he lies in a horizontal posture, which circumstance is the pathognomonic sign of the disease. There is a continual vomiting; every thing taken in is immediately rejected; and from hence succeeds an atrophy. All hernias of the linea alba require the same management; but this of the stomach requires particular attention. They are easily reduced, and should be kept up by a truss; if the rupture does not recede, it must be cut open and reduced in the same manner as in other ruptures. Winslow's Anat. Happily this case is very rare; when it occurs, little more can be done than to alleviate general symptoms; if it cannot be returned by the hand, any operation will be a doubtful aid.

Pain, and other disorders of the belly, sometimes happen from keeping it too cool. The circulation of the blood from the viscera in the belly, by the vena portæ to the liver, and afterwards in the liver, is greatly promoted by the alternate compression, which the contents of the belly receive from its muscles and the diaphragm: and it is of service in dissecting living animals, that when the viscera of the belly are exposed to the air, this circulation of the blood towards the liver, by the portæ, is much impeded, or totally stopped. Hence it follows, that in proportion as the action of the muscles of the belly is impaired, and the cavity laid open, this circulation, so necessary to the animal œconomy, must be obstructed.

The muscles of the belly and other of the internal parts, are subject to inflammations, which have been mistaken for inflammation in the liver: to distinguish them, see HEPATITIS. Heurnius says, that these muscles have a very thick membrane, which will not readily admit of the exit of pus when it is formed; he, therefore, advises to open them by incision, sooner than is usual in other instances of abscesses. See inflammation of the Musculorum Abdominis.

The rheumatism sometimes affects the muscles of the belly, and the case is mistaken for a colic, or for an inflammation of some of the viscera within: in this case, however, the usual symptoms of inflamed viscera are absent, and the medicines which are useful in the colic, are without effect in this case.

See the article VULNUS, for the management of wounds in the belly.

ABDUCENS OCULI. See ABDUCTOR OCULI. N° 5.

ABDUCERE. Scribonius Largus uses it for *bibere, to drink*.

ABDUCTIO, from *ab* and *duco, to draw*, a species of fracture, when a bone near the joint is so divided transversely, that the extremities recede from each other; or the thrusting a bone, or other part, out of its place. Cælius Aurelianus uses this word for a strain. Abductio properly signifies leading from or drawing away. It is from the action of the muscles, that the divided ends of fractured bones recede. *Abruptio* is used in the same sense, as is also *Apoclasma*, and *Apagma*.

ABDUCTOR, a leader from, or that draws away. From *abducere, to move or draw from*. Several muscles are thus called, viz. 1. ABDUCTOR AURIS, called also *triceps auris*, and *retrahens auriculam, bicaudalis muscularis; intricatus musculus, detractor auris*; a muscle of the external ear, called by Winslow, the *posterior musculus auris*. It is called *triceps*, because it hath sometimes three beginnings. It is composed of a few fleshy fibres, which arise from the superior and fore part of the apophysis mastoideus, and descend obliquely to their insertion, in the middle of the concha ariculæ. It covers the posterior ligament. Dr. Hunter says, that he

thinks the ear hath only two muscles belonging to its external parts, that the retrahens auriculam arises from the mammillary process of the temporal bone, and is inserted into the lower external part of the ear, to pull it backward. 2.—DIGITI MINIMI MANUS. Riolan calls it *hypothénar*. It rises from the os pisiforme of the carpus, runs upward on the inside of the hand, and is inserted into the external side of the little finger, or its first joint. It helps to separate the little finger from the rest, and also to bend it. It is the *flexor parvus minimi digiti* of Albinus. 3.—DIGITI MINIMI PEDIS. It rises fleshy and tendinous from the semicircular edge of a cavity on the outside of the inferior protuberance of the os calcis; it hath another tendinous beginning from the os cuboides, and a third from the upper part of the os metarsi minimi digiti. It is inserted into the upper part of the first bone of the little-toe externally and laterally. It draws the little-toe outwards from that next to it. 4.—INDICIS. It arises fleshy by two heads from the metacarpal bone of the fore-finger, and the first bone of the thumb, and is inserted by its tendon into the basis, or first joint of the fore-finger, laterally next the thumb. It brings the fore-finger from the middle-finger, and near to the thumb. Cowper calls it *adductor pollicis*. Douglas says, its use is to bring the index towards the thumb; whence, in respect of this it may be styled adductor, and, in respect of that, abductor. 5.—OCULI, called also *indignatorius*, or the scornful muscle; *musculus exterior*; also *abducens, iracundus, and rectus externus*. It rises tendinous and fleshy from the foramen lacerum, without the orbit. It is inserted by a thin tendon into the sclerotis, on that side next the nose. It moves the eye towards the little angle. 6.—POLLICIS MANUS, called also *thenar* by Riolan; and abductor brevis pollicis manus, by Albinus. It rises by a broad, tendinous, and fleshy beginning, from the inner part of the transverse ligament of the carpus, and from one of its bones which articulates with the thumb, and is inserted tendinous into the second joint of the thumb. It draws the thumb from the fingers. 7.—POLLICIS PEDIS, called also *thenar*. It rises fleshy from the inside of the os calcis, and tendinous from the os naviculare, and forms a strong tendon, which is inserted at the inner part of the first bone of the great-toe, upon its sesamoid bone. It pulls the great-toe from the rest. It often hath a tendinous origin from the edge of the os cymbiforme, receiving near this bone some tendinous filaments from the tibialis anticus. These two muscles, N° 6, 7, are called *Thenar*, because they make part of the *Thenar*.

ABEBÆOS. Ἀβέβαιος, infirm, weak, inconstant.

ABELICEA. A tall tree growing in Crete. See BRASILIUM LIGNUM.

ABELMOSCHUS. Ab-el-mosch, or *Granum Moschi, Moschus Arabum*. Also *Alcea Indica, Alcea Ægyptiaca villosa. Bamia Moschata. Belmoschus. Ægyptia Moschata. Abrette*. The seed of a plant which has the flavour of musk, called the MUSK MALLOW. The plant is the HIBISCUS ABELMOSCHUS, of Linnaeus. It is of the mallow kind; indigenous in Ægypt, and many parts both of the East and West Indies. The seeds are flat, kidney-shaped, the size of a pin-head, grey or brownish without, and white within. They are very fragrant, and their scent is like a mixture of amber and of musk; to the taste they are of a slightish aromatic bitter; they are cordial; the Arabs mix them with their coffee; though their chief use is as a perfume; but, from their peculiar flavour, as well as other sensible qualities, they seem to merit more attention than have hitherto been paid to them as a medicinal substance. The best comes from Martinico. Chuse such as appear new, plump, dry, and well scented.

ABERRATIO, ABERRATION, going astray; from *aberro, to wander out of the way*. In medical writings it expresses Nature's deviating from her usual progress. See also LUXATIO.

ABESAMUM, dirt or clay.

ABESSI. See REBIS.

ABESUM. See Calx.

ABEVACUATIO, or ABVACUATIO, as used by some medical writers, is a partial or incomplete evacuation of the faulty humours, whether by nature or art, called *Apocenos*, partial fluxes—as watery eye—gonorrhœa, &c.

ABICUM, the same as *coopertoria*.

ABIES, FIR, called also *Elate Thelia*.

The fir-tree is an evergreen, and coniferous, with numerous

merous, narrow, stiff leaves, standing solitary or unconnected at their bases with one another.

Botanists have enumerated twelve species, if not more; but three or four of them as follow, which afford materials for medical use. Linnaeus includes the *abies* in the genus of *pinus*.

1. *Picea*, the COMMON RED FIR, or PITCH TREE, with a reddish bark, long, slender, quadrangular, sharp-pointed leaves, and long cones hanging downward. It is the *pinus abies picea* of Linnaeus.

2. *Abies*, the YEW-LEAVED, or SILVER FIR, with a whitish bark, roundish pointed leaves, a little cloven at the tops, and short cones standing upward; the leaves are marked on the lower side with three green lines and two white depressions. It is the *pinus abies alba* of Linnaeus.

These two species are natives of the northern climes; the second grows on dry, mountainous places; the first in lower and moister grounds. Norway produces abundance; Switzerland and some parts of Germany also afford great quantities of them. They are indigenous in some parts of Britain; but are chiefly to be met with as planted in the fields, where they grow with great luxuriance. The branches, and the fruit gathered in autumn, abound with a resinous matter, and yield, on distillation, an essential oil, and a liquor impregnated with a peculiar acid, called ACIDUM ABIETIS; and, when added to water, is thought to communicate to it both the flavour and other properties of tar-water. It has produced good effects in some obstinate coughs, particularly in that chronic catarrh which is benefited by diuretics. Decoctions of the wood and tops promote perspiration and urine; are useful in some rheumatic cases; and have been considered as serviceable in healing some internal ulcerations, particularly of the urinary passages. They, however, should not be given in cases where there are febrile affections of any consequence, as they are apt to heat the habit; but may be useful where the machine is possessed of torpor, and too languid a circulation of the fluids.

3. *Abies Canadensis*, vel *Virginiana*, the CANADA or VIRGINIAN FIR, with roundish pointed leaves, sometimes cloven, standing like the teeth of a comb in two rows on each side of the branches, and variegated underneath, with a double line of whitish dots. It is the *pinus abies Canadensis* of Linnaeus.

4. *Balsamea*, BALM OF GILEAD FIR; so called from the fragrance of the leaves, when rubbed. The leaves are roundish pointed, and slightly cloven, nearly like those of the silver fir; the cones are long and pointed, and stand erect. It is the *pinus abies balsamea* of Linnaeus.

All the parts of these trees contain a resinous juice, impregnated with a bitterish, pungent, essential oil: turpentine is obtained by making incisions in their trunks at a proper season. For the different kinds of turpentine, see TEREBINTHINA.

The common red fir affords the greatest quantity of turpentine, and from the turpentine is obtained white resin, see RESINA; tar, see PIX LIQUIDA; pitch, see PIX NIGRA; and Burgundy pitch, see PIX BURGUNDICA.

The silver fir produces the Strasburg turpentine; it is far more grateful than the common sort; it is called liquid-resin, to distinguish it from the dry resin, which resembles frankincense.

From the Canada fir is obtained a still finer and more grateful turpentine, called *Bals. Canadense*; it is discharged, during the summer heats, through incisions made in the trees; it is transparent, and almost colourless. It is a good substitute for the bals. capivi. See CAPIVI BALSAMUM.

The balm of Gilead fir emits from its cones a turpentine with a fragrance resembling the balm of Gilead, and that in large quantities. Spirit of wine extracts a resin both from the cones and the leaves, of a similar quality. See BALSAMUM.

Rectified spirit of wine, digested on fir, extracts all its active parts, with some of its mucilage. The cones of all the sorts yield the most agreeable tincture.

Water, though it dissolves little or nothing of the pure turpentines, yet by the mediation of the gummy matter in the fir itself, it extracts part of its resin. The wood and the cones are taken in autumn, or its latter end, for their oil; and in distillation with water, a large quantity of essential oil arises. The oil drawn from the wood is nearly similar to the oil of turpentine. That obtained from the fresh cones is superior in subtilty and fragrance

to all the oils of the turpentine kind usually met with. See Zimmermann's Prælect. Chym. NEUMAN.

The tops and the cones of the fir-tree, moderately warm, promote perspiration, and increase the discharge by urine. Four ounces of the fresh tops are put to a gallon of diet-drink.

A spirit distilled from the young leaves is a succedaneum for the aq. Hungarica.

The *Ess. Abietis Pharmacop. August.* is the balsam of the fir-tree, joined with scurvy-grais, as follows: the fir cones while young, tender, and of a red colour, are bruised and digested two days in four times their quantity of spirit of scurvy-grais, then the tincture is pressed out.

The tops and leaves of the silver fir are used in making BRUNSWICK MUM.

ABIETANUM OLEUM. See TEREBINTHINA.

ABIGA HERBA, a name for the *chamæpytis*, or ground-pine. It is probably so called from *abigo*, to expel, as it is said to promote delivery. Blancard thinks its name is from its leaves resembling the leaves of fir, which is called abies.

ABIT. See PLUMBUM, N° 2.

ABLACTATIO. ABLACTATION, or WEANING a child from the breast; from *ab* and *lacte*, the taking a child from the milk of the breast. Also called *Apogalactismus*. When the mother wants health, or strength; hath too small nipples, or ill formed ones; when the infant will not take the breast; the mother's milk is bad or in too small a quantity; when the mother hath weak nerves, is apt easily to be surprised, these defects spoil the milk; if the child is suddenly taken ill, from the effects of the mother's frights, or anxiety; if the milk is often dried up quickly, when perhaps the infant hath the most occasion for it: in such cases, it is advisable to wean the child, indeed often absolutely necessary. It can never be useful to continue the breast more than eight or nine months; but generally, if a child is favoured with a good supply by sucking, during its first three or four months, and is in a tolerably healthful state, it will rarely be the worse for weaning at this early period; so that, if it is not rather weakly, and if difficulties attend its being suckled, there need not be any hesitation about taking it from the breast. If it feeds tolerably with the spoon, and is free from disorders in its bowels, a tendency to convulsions, &c. weaning may be attempted at any time. But, if feeding with the spoon is difficult; if the child is much subject to the gripes, &c. another nurse should be sought for, and weaning must be deferred until more favourable circumstances attend. In general, the sooner a child is weaned, the more easily it parts with the breast. Prudence directs to accustom a child to early feeding with the spoon, and to continue the same until the breast may be wholly omitted.

Children, if healthy, may be weaned at any age; but as in general their digestion grows strong enough at about nine or ten months, they should only be fed once in six hours, at the most, during the first two months; should be entirely weaned from the breast as speedily as is convenient, and also from all feeding in the night; for night feeding bloats them, and if they are not used to it in the first week, they would never want it: if they are not disturbed from their birth, in a week or two, the child will be formed to a habit of sleeping most of the night very quietly, awaking only when wet, on which occasion it should be laid dry.

The food should be simple and light; not spoiled with sugar, wine, and such like additions, for they produce the diseases with which children are most troubled, *acidities in the primæ viæ*. Unfermented flour makes a viscid food that turns sour before it digests, and well fermented bread soon turns sour; but if this latter is made into fresh panada every night and morning, or, in cool weather, every morning, the inconvenience of souring is prevented. To avoid acidity in the child's stomach by a daily use of vegetable food, give now and then a little fresh broth, made from either veal, mutton, or beef, once or twice in the day; suppose, for example, a mixture of equal parts of the gravy which is discharged in cutting a joint that is brought hot on the table, and warm water, to which may be added a little salt, and thus an excellent broth is readily made. This fills children with humours, only of the most nourishing kind. Cows milk, a little diluted with water, is an excellent substitute for the mother's; yet, as it is apt to turn sour, add to it a little Lisbon sugar. Rice is not so apt to turn sour as wheat bread is; it therefore would be a more convenient food for children, and deserves to be attended

attended to. *Toasted bread boiled in water* till it is almost dry, then mixed with fresh milk, not boiled, is an agreeable change. As the teeth advance, the diet may increase in its solidity.

As to the quantity, let the appetite be the measure of it; observing to satisfy hunger, but no more, which may be thus managed; feed the child no longer than he eats with a degree of eagerness. In feeding, let the child be held in a sitting posture, and thus continue it until the stomach has nearly digested its contents. The practice of violently dancing and shaking the child should be avoided, though moderate exercise is essentially necessary.

Keep the child awake until it breaks wind after each time it is fed; divert it during the day as much as you can, and thus it will soon lay quiet all the night. Never awaken a child when it is asleep, for thus sickness and peevishness are often produced.

As soon as teeth appear, give the child now and then a piece of flesh meat in its hand to chew; but never give it any confectionaries. See *Moss on the Management and Nursing of Children*. Cadogan. Armstrong.

ABLATIO. To take away from the body whatever is useless or hurtful to it. In some writings it expresses the lessening of the diet with a medical view; also the interval betwixt two fits of a fever; and in chemistry, the removing any thing that needs not to continue in the process any longer.

ABLEPSIA, ABLEPSY, α priv. and βλέπω, video. Blindness, want of sight, rashness, indiscretion.

ABLUENTIA Medicamenta, from *ablui*, to wash off. Medicines suited to wash off, from the external or internal surfaces of the body, any matters improperly adhering to them. They are either water or other fluids, which can act by their fluidity, and may be in the form of lotion, gargle, or injection.—The term has been applied to diluting medicines. It is now, however, seldom employed, being involved in the terms *Abstergent* or *Detergent*. See **ABSTERGENTIA**.

ABLUTIO, ABLUTION. A washing away; a washing off, or rinsing. In chemistry, it signifies the purifying of a body by repeated effusions of a proper liquor: this is done various ways, by cohobation, circulation, &c. See **COHOBATIO, CIRCULATORIUM**.

ABOIT. See **PLUMBUM, N° 2**.

ABOMASUM. The name of the fourth stomach of a beast that chews the cud. The first is called *venter*, or rather *ventriculus*, the word used for it in Aristotle being *χαλίζ*. The second *reticulum*, or *corymbatus*; the third, *omasum* or *omasus*; the fourth *cynstion*, the same as *abomasum*, which completes the digestion; according to **GORRAUS**: **ARISTOTLE** says it is the second ventricle, or thick part of the stomach of ruminating animals in which the food is concocted.

ABOMINATIO. See **FASTIDIUM CIBORUM**.

ABOLITIO, ABOLITION, or taking away; destroying.

ABORSUS, ABORTUS, ABORTIO; from *ab*, which, in composition, according to **Martinus**, implies *defect*, and *orior*, to arise. *Aborior*, intempestive orior, ut, *ab* significet vidum. See **Martinus** in *Aborior*. **ABORTION** or **MISCARRIAGE**. The birth of a child before its due time; or, the destroying a child in the womb: termed also *conversio uteri*, *deperditio*, *abactus venter*, *diaphthora*, *ectrois*, *examblyonia*, *examblyosis*, *amblyosis*, *apopalleisis*, *apopallisis*, *apophthora*.

Miscarriages happen at any period of pregnancy, and from innumerable causes; most frequently in the third and beginning of the fourth month; but those which happen in the sixth, or later, are more difficult and dangerous.

Women who are very thin, or very fat; women who have miscarried before, and who easily or without any particular inconvenience, during the time of miscarriage, or soon after, part with their burden, are most subject to this accident.

The causes are various; *violent motions*, *frights*, *pains*, *violent purges*, an *obstinate diarrhœa*, the *small-pox*, and other acute diseases; *too much blood*, *great loss of blood*, and not unfrequently an *incautious use of the lancet*: on this cause, see **Dr. Wallis's Essay on Injudicious Bleeding in Pregnancy**. Habitual miscarriages happening at stated periods, without manifest cause, are very common among women of fashion, from these general causes of weakness, viz. *indolence*, *laying long in the morning*, and *sitting up late at night*: *fear*, *grief*, or indeed *whatever debilitates*, may be a cause; *longings not indulged*, &c.

In general, the causes may be reduced to what immediately affects the child, the placenta, the membranes, or the mother.

Whatever causes the death of the child, causes abortion sooner or later.

If the membranes are too weak, they may easily break; and so prove a cause against which no help can be proposed.

The funis may be too short, or the placenta separated or diseased, in which cases no care can prevent the ill effects.

As to the mother, besides the causes above enumerated, the two following are very common ones. The first is *too great a stricture of the uterus*; in which case it is not capable of a dilation sufficient to make room for the fœtus as it increases in bulk: this is known by a *great tension and hardness of the belly*, and *violent pains therein*. Bleeding, and whatever relaxes, are indicated in this case. The second is a *relaxation of the uterus*, which renders it unable to support the insculcations of the vessels of the placenta into itself, after the fœtus and placenta, &c. are grown to a certain weight; and of all others this is the most frequent. In these two cases, the miscarriage always happens about a stated time of the woman's pregnancy.

An approaching miscarriage is to be apprehended by the following signs: the *breasts grow flabby on a sudden*; the *loins have a painful weight*, which reaches to the thighs; *pains about the navel, head, and eyes*; a *gnawing at the stomach*; *coldness in the extremities*; *when violent means have been used to expel the fœtus, convulsions sometimes come on*; *pains in the belly*, like a colic and sometimes more like labour pains; *shiverings*; *fainting*; and, if it is past the time of quickening, *the motion of the fœtus is more languid*, and *less frequent than usual*: as the miscarriage draws nearer being effected, *the pains of the loins increase*, extending to the hips; *the orifice of the womb begins to be dilated*; a *watery discharge from the womb is perceived which becomes bloody*; at length blood, pure or clotted, comes away. The most certain sign is THE DISCHARGE OF A FLESH-COLOURED FLAKY SUBSTANCE, WHICH COMES AWAY WITH THE WATERS; this is the tunica decidua, or spongy chorion, and when it peels off from the womb, and appears with the waters, a miscarriage is unavoidable.

Healthy women, who have naturally a loose belly, a moist uterus, and have brought forth large infants with easy labour, who are lean, but not very sanguine, bear miscarriages the best. But miscarriages are ever to be considered as more dangerous than natural labours; for more violence is necessary to discharge the imperfect fœtus than when it hath arrived at its full maturity; also the placenta is more firmly attached during the growth of the fœtus, than when it is full grown; and besides the danger of a fatal hæmorrhage from the adhesion of the placenta, the os tincæ does not so easily dilate, before the full period of gestation. If a part of the placenta is separated, until the burden is delivered, the uterus cannot contract sufficiently to close the bleeding vessels; these hæmorrhages are extremely dangerous, and often fatal; miscarriages are often attended with the most danger in the first pregnancy. Inflammation and laceration are sometimes the consequence.

In order to relief, in cases threatening a miscarriage, the attending circumstances must be carefully observed.

If the fœtus is dead, which is suspected by its ceasing from its usual motion, a sense of weight in the bottom of the belly, which moves to which ever side the woman lies, pains about the navel, loins, and belly, with uneasy sensations in the stomach, an unusual coldness in the belly, and of the os tincæ, perceivable by the touch, hollowness of the eyes, and a loss of their usual lustre, swelling and dusky paleness of the face, &c. *though the most, if not the only certain sign, is a discharge of fetid sanies from the uterus*. In this case nothing can be prudently done; but the business being left to nature, the exclusion will be by her duly effected.

In constitutions subject to this misfortune, be careful to avoid whatever has been suspected to cause it before, and also guard against every known cause that may possibly endanger the patient. In the first months keep the belly open with laxatives; if weakness do not forbid, bleed in the third month; if there is a sanguinary plethora, apparent weakness is no objection to bleeding; the bark is proper as a strengthener, though bleeding may have been required.

If pains come on, after bleeding give tinct. opii camphorata, or tinct. opii cum infus. cort. Peruv.

If an hæmorrhage attends the pains, besides the anodyne with the infus. cort. Peru, and bleeding, give the pulv. stypt. Helvetii ʒss. singulis semi-horis. After a few doses this symptom abates, and then each dose may be repeated at proportionably longer intervals.

If a cough attends, the pil. styrac. at bed-time, has a most valuable effect.

If acute diseases are the cause, their respective nature and cure are to be attended to.

If a tenesmus produces the danger, the enema ex amylo cum tinct. opii gt. xx ad x℥. or a suppository, as follows, may relieve. ℞ Sevi ov. ceræ. flav. sp. cæti ā p. æq. pulv. croc. Anglic. part. sext. totius.

When a tenion of the uterus is attendant, all astringents are improper; in this case the miscarriage must be promoted by bleeding and gentle opiates, for nothing will check the hæmorrhage here but emptying the uterus.

If the child is supposed to be dead, to attempt the restraint of the hæmorrhage will be injurious; and if the miscarriage is so far advanced as not to be likely to be prevented, medicines will be quite unnecessary.

As precautions to prevent miscarriages during pregnancy, are not so efficacious as those used betwixt a miscarriage and the next impregnation, the advantage of this interval should be embraced, the particular disorders should be attended to and removed, and the general vigour restored as far as possible: to this end cold bathing will greatly contribute, if it is used at bed-time, or after the dinner is well digested. The chalybeate waters excel in this case; they should be drank at the spring, early in the morning, to the quantity of three or four half pints; their use must be continued two or three months, and exercise within the strength should be used at the same time.

Lime-water has been singularly useful in this case, both in curing a disposition to, and preventing threatened miscarriages, in those who have often miscarried before. If in these cases the water was made fresh when used, and drank before the heat excited by the ebullition on quenching the lime was gone off, the efficacy would be the greater.

Rest should be complied with, as soon as the symptoms of a miscarriage appear; and, if no particular reasons forbid, it is best to keep the bed till danger is past; however, at all events, a recumbent posture is necessary.

Opiates with restringents allay the pain, and so remove the stimulus which promotes and increases the hæmorrhage.

Convulsions and Floodings coming on pregnant women, demand immediate help from art, to extricate the fœtus from the womb; and though properly belonging to the article of midwifery, yet very naturally fall under this of *Abortion*.

Either of these cases happening before or after labour comes on, they admit of no delay. However, in them both, there is the advantage of the waters to turn the child in, when happening before delivery.

Convulsions.] When convulsions come on in the beginning of labour, they are occasioned by the nerves of the os internum being irritated, and put on the stretch. When they come on after labour has gone on well for some time, their cause may be passions of the mind, long continued pains, &c.

A cure is uncertain, when convulsions come on in time of labour, except you can deliver the child; and as in some cases delivery is impracticable on account of the length of the neck of the womb, if the woman cannot be relieved by medicines, death must inevitably be the consequence. If then the convulsions come on in the beginning of labour, bleed freely, and repeat the operation according to the strength of the woman and the violence of the disease. Empty the bowels with a clyster; if time admits, apply a blister on the nape of the neck and on the extremities, and give aʒa fœtida, &c. If the fits go soon off, and at the intervals the senses are entire, also if there is no fever, wait the event; but if there is vomiting, the pulse be low, the patient comatose, we must endeavour to take the child away, and try bleeding, blistering, and opiates. If the patient is convulsed three, four, or five hours together, foams at the mouth, and the pulse is disordered, deliver if possible.

If convulsions come on after the labour is in some measure advanced, they will have the same effect as labour-pains, and the child will be delivered by them. If they

have not this effect, if the head of the child is low enough for the forceps, use them. If the head of the child is jammed in the pelvis, and the uterus so contracted that it cannot be pushed up, nor the forceps used, there is no remedy but the crotchet, and opening the head.

If the convulsions continue after delivery, the lochia are commonly obstructed; in this case, bleed, blister, and apply to the belly a plaster made thus: ℞ Gum. aʒa fœtid: ʒvj. camph. ʒss: m. If the pulse fail, give saffron, castor, &c. with suitable antispasmodic mixtures, and blister. If the pulse is full and strong, bleed: and if blisters are required, instead of the empl. cantharidis. ℞ empl. stimul. (ex empl. lythiarg. cum gum. empl. canth. & gum. euphorb. āā p. æq.) ad plant. ped. applicand. If the convulsions continue twenty-four hours, or more, after delivery, the woman rarely recovers.

Floodings.] Floodings happening to pregnant women are very different in their effects, so are as differently to be regarded. Pregnant women have the menses sometimes to the last, but they are pale, thin, and do no harm. Those fluxes which do not require delivery, come on gradually, but generally with the usual pains of the menstrual flux attending; they are not continual; and, with due care, they cease. Those, which cause miscarriage or death, break forth suddenly, and, in large quantities, they flow without ceasing, any otherways than as prevented by clots of blood now and then. In the first case, the os tincæ is not affected; in the latter it opens.

In the early months, the causes are violent shocks, sudden or great frights; &c. but in the latter months, the separation of the placenta, in whole or in part, is always the cause: the uterine arteries pour their blood into the cellular part of the placenta; hence, when any of these cells are torn through, all the blood carried by them must be discharged by the os internum. The placenta adhering to the os internum may be the cause of flooding; in which case, the discharge increases as the os internum dilates.

The signs of an approaching flooding are, *restless pains like labour, pain in the eye-balls, troublesome dreams*; if the flooding is internal, *the os tincæ will be stopped with clotted blood, the belly will swell, the pulse fail and flutter, and faintness with giddiness come on.*

Floodings are more or less dangerous, according as pregnancy is advanced, because the diameters of the vessels are proportionably enlarged. If the os tincæ is not open, there is no danger. Flooding preceding delivery is, for the most part, followed with a dead child: and generally a flooding in the first months is followed by a miscarriage.

If the flooding threatens speedy danger, attempt nothing till the patient's friends are apprized of it, and insist on your endeavours. It is seldom that any manual assistance is given in the first five months, for till after this time the os tincæ is but little altered, and indeed the pregnancy is often somewhat uncertain; but afterwards the os tincæ opens, so that if need be, the fœtus can be brought away by force. In latter months, if a flooding comes on, if at the same time the pulse is tolerable, the colour remains, the loss of blood not very considerable, and if there are any pains which are likely to deliver, do nothing in a hurry, but rather wait the effect of the pains: If the discharge abates on the rupture of the membranes, pains come on, and all else seems well, wait; but, if the flooding continues, if the pulse is low and unequal, if the strength fails, the face grows pale, fainting and cold sweats come on, introduce the hand, and deliver by force; for in these cases there is danger of convulsions succeeding, and delay may hasten them.

If death is not so near, take as much time as symptoms will permit: if called in time, suppose in the morning, the flooding just come on, the strength and spirits not yet failed, wait two or three hours, or till the evening, then the os tincæ will be softened by the longer discharge, it will more easily dilate, and the birth will be less difficult.

If the violence of the symptoms demand immediate help, proceed without waiting for pains, for they seldom return after the flooding is so violent as to cause fainting, or convulsions; nor must we wait for a considerable dilatation of the os tincæ, which without pains is not to be expected; indeed the pains are the less necessary, as the hæmorrhage assists in relaxing it.

If flooding happens during the first six months, bleed according to the state of the pulse, keep the patient still in bed, and though she is faint, cold, or low, give no warm

cordials, for they increase the discharge in proportion as they raise the spirits. If a vomiting attends, give the neutral mixture, and such light food as passes soon into the circulation, such as broths, falop, milk, &c. Let these be given in very small quantities, lest vomiting should be excited, but let the supplies be frequent. If costiveness offends, relieve by clysters that are barely laxative. If anxiety and wakefulness incommode, let opiates be repeated, at due distances, in small doses. The bark joined with opiates, and sometimes with nitre, also is very effectual. The pulv. stypt. helv. above-named, is also not to be omitted, and cloths, dipped in cold water may be applied to the region of the uterus.

If this disaster happens in the seventh or eighth month, the danger is far greater than in the former months; for the diameter of the vessels are enlarged, and the neck of the uterus is long and rigid, so that if the flooding is violent, the woman may be lost before the best helps can be of any use. In this case, as in the former months, it is the best not to attempt delivery, till a laxity of the parts is come on; for were we to attempt it in their rigid state, we should increase the flooding, tire ourselves, and exhaust the woman, and this without being able to deliver her.

The most dangerous time is the last month of pregnancy, for then the diameters of the vessels are at their greatest dimensions. If in this case the blood runs off in a full stream, introduce the hand, break the membranes, and taking the advantage of the waters, turn the child, and bring it footing. If at this period a flooding happens, or in the time of labour, and the patient loses not a great quantity in a short space of time, she may bear it, and in the course of labour pains it will stop, and the labour will go on well. If the woman is plethoric, and not much weakened by the discharge; if the child presents fair, break the membranes to restrain it, and allow time for the labour to come on afterwards.

If during labour a flooding is caused by a laceration of the placenta in delivering the first of twins, immediately introduce the hand, turn the remaining child, and bring it away by the feet, then the uterus will contract, and the diameters of the vessels will be lessened: but if the flooding precedes the delivery of a twin, and then abates, let the other remain a little, and recruit the woman with caudle or jelly; for in twin cases the belly is vastly distended, and the vessels are very much dilated and full, and a sudden emptying of them may cause a syncope, or even death.

The placenta is not only sometimes loose, but also is sometimes fixed over the os tincæ, in which case delivery must be effected with all convenient speed. To deliver with safety when thus circumstanced, introduce one finger into the os tincæ, then two, and gradually the rest, until the whole hand is introduced; dilate the parts by degrees; then, if the membranes first offer, break them, and get the feet of the child, by which bring it away, and deliver the rest at discretion. But if the placenta presents at the os uteri; 1st, you will know by the touch, for on introducing the finger, neither the membrane nor the naked head is perceived; on the contrary, thick and soft flesh is felt, distinguished from that of a child by being softer, and also without form. 2dly, This case is always joined with a flux of blood, to the danger of both the mother and the child; therefore the birth must be hastened without waiting for pains; a finger must be introduced into the os tincæ, and the placenta removed until the membranes can be reached; which done, tear them to come at the feet of the child: if you cannot push the placenta from the os tincæ, force your finger through its middle, and make way by dilating your fingers for the membranes to descend; this done break them, and by the running off of the waters the uterus will contract, and gradually lessen the flooding: if on the waters being discharged the head presents, endeavour to remove the placenta so as to give way to the head, then the pains may bring forth the child; but if it is in a præternatural posture, bring it away by the feet.

If the flooding happens from a blow, and there is a great discharge in a little time, delivery must be hastened as speedily as possible; and if the hæmorrhage abates not on the child's being brought away, the placenta must be hastened too. Remember, that during delivery an assistant should gently press the belly of the woman, and continue the pressure a little while after the placenta is delivered; the woman must be supported by frequent small quantities of caudle.

The floodings which happen after delivery are sometimes very dangerous; this kind is generally owing to the womb being suddenly emptied, and so not having time to contract the diameters of the vessels, they remain open, and the blood by its own specific gravity pours out. The chief intention here, is to contract the uterus; to which end the properest means is the application of cloths dipped in vinegar, or vinegar and water: these should be laid on the back and the region of the womb. A hand may be placed on the belly, to press the uterus towards the pubes. But the greatest specific in this case is an opiate: it should be given in large doses, for if the woman can be once composed, if it be but for a few minutes, the flooding will almost certainly cease, and when it once ceases it rarely returns. In some of these desperate cases Dr. Wallis supposes the uterus and uterine vessels to be in a state of torpor, and therefore thinks, in addition to the commonly advised remedies, a blister applied over the lower vertebræ of the back and os sacrum might be highly useful. See his hint given on this subject, in his Notes to Sydenham's Works, Vol. II. p. 171.

To deliver a woman without pains, or to force labour, the subsequent directions should be pursued: lay her on her back with her heels upon the bed, having assistants to keep her steady. The operator may be in any position that he finds most convenient; in the course of one labour he will generally find occasion to sit, stand, and kneel; the elbow of the introduced arm should be supported by the knee, to give additional strength, and to prevent the arm from being wearied. The hand of the operator being well smeared with hog's lard, or unsalted butter, he must gradually dilate the external parts, by introducing the fingers one after another, moving them in a rotary manner; then begin to dilate the os internum, proceeding gently and gradually, resting at intervals both for his own and the woman's ease: when the hand has passed into the uterus, he must break the membranes, but permit not the waters to run off before he has found the feet, and the child is properly turned; the feet secured, proceed as in delivering by the feet. When the child is delivered, if the placenta adheres, but the flooding is not so violent as to render the bringing it away immediately necessary, opiates are the most likely means of promoting the separation and exclusion of it, by relaxing the parts concerned, and removing the stricture which always accompanies the pain: give the tinct. opii gutt. xx. vel syr. papav. albi ʒj. vel opii gr. j.

Though many later authors have written well on abortion, and some moderns have added many improvements, yet Hippocrates deserves to be read on this subject.

See Dr. Leake's Medical Instructions, edit. 6. and also his Practical Observations. Denman's Aphorisms on Uterine Hæmorrhages. Smith's Letters to Married Women. On the Management of Children, &c. by William Moss, Surgeon. On Uterine Hæmorrhages, by M. LeRoux, Surgeon. London Med. Journal, i. 59.

ABRACADABRA. See AMULETA.

AERASA. Ulcers attended with abrasion of part of the substance; or, ulcers where the skin is so tender and lax as to be subject to abrasion. James.

ABRASIO, ABRASION. The same as *Aposyrma*. A shaving away, a rubbing off, a superficial exulceration. From *abrado*, to rub off. Sometimes it is the same as *Desquamatio*.

ABRASUM. The part abraded from the ulcer; or the skin, &c. that is rubbed off.

ABRATHAN. See ABROTANUM.

ABRETTE. See ABELMOSCHUS.

ABRIC. See SULPHUR.

ABRODIETETICUS, Abrodietical αβροδιετικος, *delicatus*; and Διαιτα, *dieta*.

ABROTANUM, SOUTHERNWOOD, from αβροτος, *soft*; also called abathan.

It is the ARTEMESIA Foliis ramissimis setaceis cauli erecto suffructuoso, of the class SYNGENESIA. Ord. POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA Linnæi Genera plantarum, 945. Mat. Med. p. 135. sect. 385.

The male species, ABROTANUM mas, is a shrubby plant, with woody brittle branches, numerous greyish green leaves, divided into slender segments; and small, yellow, naked, discous flowers, hanging downwards in clusters along the sides of the stalks and branches. It is a native of open mountainous places in warm climates, France, Spain, and particularly Italy. It flowers in July and August. In England it is raised in gardens from slips of cuttings, seldom producing seed, and not often flowers;

flowers; the leaves fall off in winter; the roots and stalks are perennial.

The female species, *ABROTANUM fœminum*, *Chamaedrys*, *Santelina*, *Chamaecyparissus*, is a bushy shrubby plant, all over hoary, with oblong slender leaves, composed each of four rows of little knobs set along a middle rib, and naked, discous, yellow flowers, standing solitary on the tops of the stalks. It is a native of the southern parts of Europe, flowers in June, and continues to flower till winter approaches, and holds its leaves through all the winter.

They are both chiefly used for fomentations, in which case the one may at any time be used for the other; they are powerfully discutient and antiseptic. Heister highly extols a decoction of either of them in sea or in salt water, as an antiseptic fomentation.

For internal purposes they are indiscriminately used, and are commended as antihysterical and anthelmintic; depending upon their being bitter, aromatic, and volatile; and Murray thinks they merit greater attention than has been bestowed upon them. But the male species being both stronger and less disagreeable, deserves to be preferred. The female species is a better substitute for the *artemisia* than for the *abrotan. mas.*

The tops and the leaves of the male species have a penetrating bitterish taste, somewhat aromatic; are moderately antiseptic, attenuating, diaphoretic, and diuretic. They have been also esteemed to be stomachic, carminative, and deobstruent; supposed to stimulate the whole system, particularly the uterus. They lose a little by drying, and are best if used when fresh; ʒij. of the tops may be used for a quart of infusion.

Spirit of wine brings over but little of the flavour, though it extracts a strong tincture. Six pounds of fresh tops afford about a dram of an essential oil of a bright yellow colour, whose odour resembles that of the plant.

ABROTANUM LILIFOLIO. See *DRACO*.

ABROTONITES, a wine impregnated with *abrotanum*. About one hundred ounces of one, to seven gallons of the other, are put together, and after standing a few days, the wine is fit for use.

ABRUM. See *AMBRA*.

ABRUPTIO. See *ABDUCTIO*.

ABSCEDENTIA. Decayed parts of the body, which in a morbid state are separated from the sound.

ABSCESSIO, } an *Abcess*; from *abscedo*, to depart;
ABCESSUS, } or, from *abs* and *cedo*, to retire. A

cavity containing pus, or a collection of matter in a part, so called, because hereby the parts which were joined, are now separated; one part recedes from another to make way for the collected matter. Termed also *Dia-hema*; *Dubletus*, an Arabic term, *Exitura*.

Αποσσημα and *αποσσις*, used by Hippocrates, are translated by Celsus, *abcessus*, and sometimes *vomica*. Paulus Ægineta seems to limit the signification of *abcessus* to suppuration, by defining *αποσσημα* to be an *abcess*, or a corruption of the fleshy parts, muscles, veins and arteries.

The words *απισσιναι* and *απισιναι*, which signify to recede or retire, are used by Hippocrates with great latitude. It means by them any critical removal of offending humours, however discharged; also the change of one disease into another, as a quincy into a peripneumony, &c. See *APOSTASIS*. But the present practice seems universally to consider an *abcess* as that tumor which follows an inflammation, for almost all of them are the consequence thereof.

The proper seat of *abcesses* is the cellular membrane.

The matter in *abcesses* is formed by the heat of the part acting on the humour collected there and dissolving the adjacent fat; these two fluids are also concocted by the same heat. The formation of matter in *abcesses*, is well described by Mr. Dease, in his Introduction to the theory and Practice of Surgery, page 36. He says, The inflammation being now at the highest, and the different series of vessels loaded with fluids, still urging the point irritated, the heat developed by the attrition between the solids and fluids, will, by rarefying the latter, extend the former, and dilate the exhalent vessels; by which means there will be an exudation of ferous humours into the cellular and adipose interstices, whose texture in part will gradually be dissolved, the coats of the small vessels slough off, and the different series of humours being broke down and fermenting, will form, by a new combination, a white, opaque, unctuous liquor, without any offensive smell, termed *PUS*. This matter, circumscribed tumors, will occupy the centre; but,

in extended inflammations, we often find many points of suppuration, which running into one another, form large cavities and different sinuses in the cellular and adipose membrane."

The inflammatory heat continuing to increase, during three days, and that in opposition to the usual means, a suppuration will certainly follow. If the patient feels frequent shiverings, a formation of pus is certainly commenced. This shivering is produced by the absorption of some of the pus, or its thinner parts; but when the matter is inclosed in a cyst, or surrounded with an inflammatory matter, this absorption rarely or never happens. In the cellular membrane are lodged many vessels for the secretion and distribution of fat, and many other vessels pass through it in their way from one part to another. This membrane easily tumefies, and, being very slight, as easily divides, by which a cavity is formed, and in it is deposited all that constitutes the subsequent discharge. Farther, by the rupture of the cellular membrane, the parts which were connected are separated, and their tension removed, the many blood-vessels which before were compressed are freed, the blood circulates freely, the heat abates, and the part is less red, but gradually becomes more soft.

In the progress of an *abcess* on the external parts, the tumor increases, so does the heat, pain, and redness thereof; a pulsation is also perceived therein, a fever sometimes attends, which is increased every night: when the contents are all suppured, and the pricking pain gives way, and an itching, with a growing numbness, is complained of, the hardness of the part at length yields to the touch, and the skin bursting, gives a vent to the contained matter.

An *abcess* should be carefully distinguished from a hernia, an aneurism, and from a varicous tumor.

If during the treatment of an *abcess*, the patient is sleepless and feverish; if he breathes with difficulty and loaths his food; if the pus, when discharged, is ill-coloured, fetid, and sanious; if irruptions of blood or spongy flesh appear in the cavity of the ulcer; if faintings come on during, or after the times of dressing, the prognosis is unfavourable: on the contrary, if these symptoms are absent, or but in a moderate degree, a favourable issue may be expected. By improper treatment a phlegmon is easily converted into a sphacelus. Deep seated *abcesses* are sometimes difficultly discovered by the touch; but as no considerable suppuration can happen in the body without being soon after accompanied with a hectic fever, the slightest appearance thereof at once determines the case.

When suppuration is to be promoted, endeavour,

1st, To convert into pus the congested humours.
2dly, To assist the discharge of the matter when it is duly digested.

3dly, To heal up the opening, or *ULCER*, for thus the *abcess* is denominated when the matter is discharged.

In order to the accomplishment of the first intention, avoid all repellents, for their use at this time may convert the suppurating tumor into a schirrus, or other incurable induration; for this reason, camphorated spirit as a topic, and high cordials when the inflammation is internal, are alike improper. In general, apply to the tumor such things as gently stimulate and moisten; such also as obstruct the pores, and thus prevent the passage of the finer parts in their attempts to escape through the skin; to these ends the white bread poultice will suffice, if applied warm, every two, or at most, three hours, to keep up an equal heat. This application for its neatness, cleanliness, and freedom from offensive smells, is deservedly to be preferred; yet, at discretion, may be added a small portion of the roots of lilies, the ointment of yellow resin, or of the best gum galbanum. In slighter cases, where the part is not too tender, or in some sluggish tumors with but little pain, a plaster of the gum galban. colat. or empl. gummi, may be applied alone, and renewed every four or five days; or, to expedite the efficacy thereof, a warm poultice may be laid upon it twice in the day.

While externals are applied, the state of the constitution is not to be neglected; too much heat endangers a mortification, and with too little every attempt will be abortive. If the heat runs high, reduce it nearly to a state of health by bleeding and a cooling regimen. Avoid purges; but if costiveness incommodes, a clyster may be used. If a defective heat retards the suppuration, warming medicines, and a cordial diet, are required.

For a due fulfilling the second intention, the whole of the

the tumor, or nearly so, must be converted into pus, before a discharge can be admitted; otherwise all that remains unsuppurated will digest with difficulty, and often become a faulty ichor. Again, if a due discharge is not obtained as soon as the pus is perfected, it putrifies and forms a fistula, &c. or it will be absorbed, and cause a hectic fever. The time of opening is generally to be known by the prominence observed being very thin, the matter fluctuating on the lightest pressure, and an abatement of the pain, heat, and pulsation in the part.

Abscesses are opened by either incision with the knife or lancet, or the caustic; but in general the first is to be preferred, for it is less painful than the caustic. The opening may be as far as the skin is discoloured, or a circular piece may be taken out if the discolouration spreads. The opening must be, if possible, in a depending part, though, where nature points out, the operation should be performed. When the bad quality of an *abscess* is likely to retard its future incarnation, an opening made by a caustic best prevents the lips of the wound from growing callous. Venereal buboes, and some scrophulous tumors, if not in the face or neck, are soonest healed after opening with a caustic; and such of these as neither will give way to suppurating nor discutient medicines, are effectually destroyed by caustics, and the eschar soon is cicatrized. See the article ESCHAROTICA.

Many advise not to open critical *abscesses* before they are digested. Sharpe says, that "very little of the morbid matter is deposited in them before they are fully ripe, therefore till then should not be opened." It is certain that by a premature discharge, the ulcer becomes foul, and heals with difficulty.

When the knife is used, if a nerve, vein, or artery is in danger, let a director guide the incision, which is best begun on the lower side, for then the matter is discharged most freely, and the operator least incommoded by it. If possible, its course should be according to that of the fibres of the subjacent parts: thus, if the skin is very near a nerve, the use of the part will not be injured by cutting it across.

As to the third intention, it may be observed in general, that when the opening and discharge are made, the case is considered as a common wound, and the treatment is as directed in the article VULNUS. The first dressing may be dry lint, covered with pledgets of soft tow. Afterwards, if the part is tender, and the matter good, when the applications are removed, be content without wiping it very clean. Pledgets that are spread with ointments need not be warmed, except the patient makes complaints thereof, and then hold them to the fire, but not so long as that their surfaces will melt. Observe a proper posture which will favour the discharge. Repeat the dressings once or twice a day, as the quantity or the quality of the discharge requires; the seldomer they need a repetition, the sooner will the cure be perfected: and as the air offends not except by long exposure to it, all hurrying therein is quite unnecessary. Bell on Ulcers, edit. iii. p. 54. 93. Kirkland's Medical Surgery, vol. ii. 49. 62.

1. **ABSCCESSUS ABDOMINIS.** *An Abscess of the Belly.* See INTL. MUSC. ABDOM. 2. **ANI.** *An abscess of the Anus.* A large quantity of fat fills up the cavity on each side of the anus, and is the seat of this disorder there. The causes are various; as contusions, wounds, inflammations, difficult labour, hard riding, a dysentery, the venereal disease, &c. *Abscesses* sometimes are suddenly formed in this part; at others they advance very slowly. In the first case, the appearances are in the beginning no other than those of a common boil, but the symptoms soon increase, quickly proceeding to a more formidable state. In the latter, though the suppuration makes but little progress, the pain and tumor suffice to determine the nature of the complaint. The pus, whether it makes its way through the skin or through the intestines, is frequently so tedious in its passage, that the adjacent fat is more or less corroded, and rendered sanious, whence sinuses are formed of different shapes and sizes. Sometimes the maturation is extended on every side, rendering the cure both difficult and uncertain. When *abscesses* in this part are left to themselves, they rarely fail to degenerate into fistulas, and occasion troublesome callosities.

As soon as the tumor is formed, endeavour with all possible speed to suppurate it; and when this is in some degree advanced, procure a speedy discharge. To this end let the patient stand on the ground with his feet asunder, and lean over a table upon his belly; then the ope-

rator introducing a finger into the anus, will perceive the matter in a fluctuating state; in which case, without waiting for the external signs of suppuration, make an opening into it with a knife: by pressing the finger in the anus on the *abscess*, and another on the external part, a judgment may be formed where to make the puncture; for, by the finger in the rectum, the pus may be pressed externally so as to be perceived by the finger there. When the opening is made, endeavour to enlarge the wound as you withdraw the knife; and, for the better application of proper dressings to the bottom, another incision may be made transversely. If the rectum is laid bare, an incision must be made in it also, as far as such accident extends, in order to its reunion with the adjacent parts, for the regeneration of flesh is obtained with great difficulty on the surface of an intestine when deprived of its fat. When the matter surrounds the anus, the cure is hardly to be performed without an abscission of all that is denuded. See an extraordinary instance of this kind in the Med. Mus. vol. iii. p. 251. 257.

A proper opening being made, the dressings, &c. are as in *abscesses* in general. Though Aetius observes, that when this disorder extends round the anus, while the wound is filling up, there happens a constriction of the circumjacent parts, and an obstruction of the passage of the anus; to prevent which he advises to introduce a canula there, and continue it till the cure is finished. But how far a good habit of body, with other favourable circumstances, may encourage our hope of success this way, the practitioner can only judge by the occurring circumstances, and his own experience.

When the cause is venereal, these tumors suppurate slowly; and without a gentle mercurial ptyalism, a cure is hardly to be effected. See Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. ii. 201. 3. **ARTHRITICUS.** See **ABSCCESSUS Intestinorum.** 4. **AURIS.** *An abscess in the Ear.* The symptoms attending an *abscess* in this part have nothing peculiar, except that the pain is very exquisite. See **OTAGLIA.** 5. **AXILLÆ.** *An abscess in the Arm-pit.* *Abscesses* are often formed by injuries in the arm, hand, or fingers; sometimes a fever at its crisis lodges matter here, and when the fever is of a malignant kind, these tumors suppurate but slowly. When ripe, an opening should be made with the caustic. This disorder when it terminates the plague, is usually called a bubo, which see. See also **ABSCCESSUS INGUINIS**, N° 16. 6. **CALCIS.** *An abscess of the Heel.* The common causes of an *abscess* may produce it, but generally it is sturmount. The principal object of particular attention is, that if there is a caries, the best method is to pass an actual cautery through a canula. Wiseman says it saves much time, and that thus the caries seldom separates in the form of a scale, but moulders away insensibly with the matter. 7. **CAPITIS.** *An abscess on the Head.* Wounds on the head generally are the most speedily healed; when an *abscess* is brought to the state of a wound, the same advantages attend it, and the common methods suffice for the cure. When *abscesses* are seated on the sutures, they may be troublesome by inflaming the dura mater which passes through them, and is continued to the pericranium. Every where on the scalp, a caustic is the best for opening *abscesses* with, especially if the long confinement of the matter hath rendered the skull carious, for it makes some way for the raspatory, which is always used, except where the sutures are: exfoliation here is very slow, therefore rasping is used, and then incarnation can immediately proceed.

Abscesses over the forehead are best opened by incision, but care should be observed, that the direction of the fibres may be followed, for a transverse wound may cause the eyelids to fall over the eye. 8. **CEREBRI.**

An abscess in the Brain. Instances of this kind have occurred, and if the trepan is used early enough, the case ends well. 9. **COLLI.** *An Abscess of the Neck.* This part is affected with tumors of every kind, but generally the scrophulous and encysted occupy it.

Abscesses here are apt to become fistulous, but by proper compress and bandage this effect is often prevented. An opening in this part is best made with a lancet; but if the jugular vein is near, some care is required not to wound it. 10. **DIAPHRAGMATIS.** *An abscess of the Diaphragm.* See **DIAPHRAGMITIS.**

11. **DIGITORUM, MANUUM & PEDUM.** *Abscesses of the Fingers and Toes.* See **PARONYCHIA.**

12. **DORSI & LUMBORUM.** *An abscess in the Back and Loins.* See **Psoas.** For a particular account

account of this complaint, see Pfoas, seu Lumbaris Abscessus. 13. ——— GINGIVARUM. *An abscess of the Gums*, also called *Parulis*, a *Gum Boil*. Dr. Cullen places this as a variety of phlogosis phlegmone. These tumors are very painful, the inflammation is often more diffused than in other parts, and more or less attended with a swelling in the cheek, or perhaps the whole face. The tooth-ach, the general causes of inflammation, a carious tooth, &c. are the causes of this complaint. Mr. John Hunter observes, that gum boils seldom arise from any other cause than inflammation in the cavity of a tooth, the effect of which extends all over the face, but more particularly in the gums; that sometimes this disease originates from a disease in the socket of the tooth, or in the jaw, without any connection with the tooth. Through bad management, or neglect, they are apt to degenerate into fistulous ulcers. During the inflammation, to assuage the pain, let the patient hold a decoction of barley, or of camomile or elder flowers, or other anodyne ingredients, constantly in his mouth, spitting it out, and taking fresh quantities, as may be needful to keep up an equal degree of heat, or, perhaps the suppuration cannot be avoided; in which case let figs be split and held in the month upon the boil, and white bread poultices, wrapped in thin linen cloths, applied hot externally upon the cheek of the affected side; and as speedily as is convenient, let the *abscess* be opened, for the contained matter soon corrodes the adjacent parts, and affects the bone. The discharge being made, the poultice may be continued a little longer, and the mouth washed three or four times a day with warm wine and honey of roses. If a bad tooth is the cause, it must be extracted before any attempts are made by medicines, or at least, as soon as the discharge of the *abscess* will permit. If the ulcer degenerates into a fistula, inject warm wine and honey of roses into it; and if it is suspected that the bone is carious, add to this injection a little of the tinct. myrrh. or of the vin. aloes. If these methods fail, proceed as for the exfoliation of a carious bone. On this subject, see Mr. John Hunter's Natural History of the Human Teeth, part ii. Bell's Surgery, iv. 203. 14. ——— GLANDULÆ LACHRYMALIS. *Abscess in the lachrymal Glands*. Whatever may be the causes of these *abscesses*, those to which they usually are attributed seem not to have any such effect; they usually end in a fistula lachrymalis, to prevent which, an opening must be made into them, for the performance of which Mr. Sharpe hath given very ample instructions in his Treatise of the Operations of Surgery; and as this is so generally possessed, the reader is desired to have recourse thereto for the needful instructions, and also to WALLIS's Nosologia Methodica Oculorum. 15. ——— HEPATIS. *An Abscess of the Liver*. A suppuration is prognosticated if an inflammation continues in the liver more than three days; if the pain remits, and is followed by a pulsation in the same place, and if shiverings come on, with a continuance of an icterical or yellowish colour; soon after which a tumor is perceived in the region of the liver, and a sense of weight also; a hectic fever follows with thirst, and an extreme feebleness. Aretæus observes, that a pain generally extends to the throat, and to the extremity of the shoulder, and a dry, but not very frequent cough, afflicts the patient. He farther remarks, that this disorder is sometimes mistaken for a tumor of the peritonæum, which latter is more irregular, and is not circumscribed by the limits of the hypochondrium.

The consequences of an *abscess* in this viscus are:

1st, It is corroded and consumed. In this case, after a tedious icterical wasting, a slow fever, great anxiety, a sanious and foetid diarrhœa, &c. the patient dies.

2dly, the *abscess* breaks inwardly, and discharges a sanious pus into the belly: thus the rest of the viscera become putrescent, a consumption of the whole body hastily advances, and an ascites, &c. usher in death to close the wretched scene.

3dly, The same sort of pus passes by the biliary ducts into the intestines, and regurgitating into the stomach, causes various coloured and offensive vomitings; or passing downwards produces a violent diarrhœa. Acid and acescent substances may palliate for a time, but the end is always fatal.

4thly, The ichorous matter passing through the ramifications of the vena cava into the blood, procures symptoms the most formidable, the functions soon are disturbed, and the disorder only ends with life.

5thly, the tumor may adhere to the peritonæum, and form an external *abscess*, evident both to the sight and touch. *Here alone is any hope to perfect a cure*; a caustic may be applied and left to separate: for, as is observed by Aretæus, an incision is not safe, because it endangers a sudden death by hæmorrhage, which in the liver cannot be restrained. He farther says, "If it is necessary to make a perforation, introduce a red-hot iron as far as the pus, which will cut and cauterise together." The same author farther remarks, that "If the pus is well conditioned, and the symptoms soon subside, the patient will recover; but otherwise this case is also fatal in its end."

6thly, and lastly, Aretæus again informs us, that if the tumor does not suppurate, the excrements have an offensive and putrid kind of odour; the food passes crude and undigested, because of the weakness of the stomach and of the intestines, for the liver, so disordered, sends forth a too defective bile to assist the digestion; whence some are afflicted with a sharp corroding heat, and are worse and worse every day, and death is soon their delivery. Some recover from both the dysentery and the *abscess*, but a dropsy cuts them off. But if these symptoms remit, and the pus in the stools become white and of a good consistence, and the patient can again digest his food, hope may be maintained in favour of his doing well. But as the best crisis, he notes that by urine, for thus the least offence is given. See Bell's Surgery, v. 387. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, ii. 185. London Med. Journal, vii. 22. 16. ——— INGUINIS. *An abscess in the Groin*.

These are sometimes occasioned by injuries done to the parts below, as in the knees, legs, or toes; a pestilential fever may be the cause, but the venereal disease is the most frequent. See BUBO. If opened with a knife, be careful not to wound the inguinal artery. In venereal cases a caustic is the best for opening them, as it dissolves part of the induration which too often remains after the greatest part is suppured, and also assists in digesting the remainder. If *abscesses* in the groin, or in the arm-pit, are from the crisis of a fever, open them with a caustic, and keep them running till all danger from the fever is over. In glandular parts all that is hardened should be perfectly dissolved; for instances have occurred of cancers proceeding from the remaining indurations.

17. ——— INTESTINORUM. *An Abscess in the intestines*. When an *abscess* in the intestines is discharged, the case is sometimes mistaken for a dysentery; indeed, if the exulceration continues long, its treatment will be the same as in the dysentery, though at the first the methods are far from similar. Before an *abscess* is formed in these parts, there is always a throbbing pain felt near the part affected. At the beginning of the suppuration there are unequal shiverings, which increase and remit; also a fever, with an exacerbation of the symptoms in the evening. When this accident follows an inflammation of the bowels, it begins in about four days after the attack of the inflammation, at which time a shivering comes on, which extends through the whole body, and an obtuse pain, with a sense of weight, is perceived by the part affected. After the pus is quite formed, the symptoms abate, and the pain nearly ceases, till the time of breaking approaches, and then the pain is renewed, and sometimes the belly is violently distended; after the discharge, a quantity of aqueous pus is thrown out by stool. See Aetius Tetrabib. iii. ferm. i. cap. 42. In about fourteen days the pus makes its way into the cavity of the belly, and produceth inconveniences similar to those arising from a discharge of the like kind from the liver: or, passing into the intestines, it runs off by stool. In this case, entire membranes are discharged, and a consumption often follows.

If, on the first attack, the means commended against an inflammation of the intestines fail, little more is to be done than to supply the patient with emollient and gently detergent broths, until by the continuance of the excretions the dysenteric state is arrived, when the procedure is as in a dysentery.

Musgrave, in treating of the irregular gout, observes, that sometimes a gouty dysentery degenerates into an *abscess* in the bowels; hence properly called ARTHRITICUS. Celsus indeed observes, that large *abscesses* in these parts are not seldom the consequence of fevers and pains, especially of pains in the belly. Gouty *abscesses* are formed in the œsophagus, stomach, and guts, and that without giving any reason to suspect them, till they break. However, as soon as the discharge is made,

the patient should avoid all exercise. To dilute and to deterge, let the following be used for common drink : R Hord. perlat. \mathfrak{z} ss. rad. consolid. min. \mathfrak{z} j. coq. in aq. purissim. lb. iij. ad lb. j. & cola. If the purulent discharges are excessive, moderate them with small doses of the tinct. opii; in case of faintness a glass or two of wine may now and then be allowed; avoid all acids, acrids, and high cordials, and let the diet chiefly consist of jellies, agglutinating broths, &c. at last, when all appearances of purulency have vanished, the following may be used both to restore, and to prevent a relapse: R Gum. myrrh. pulv. gr. v. bals. Locat. q. f. f. pil. iij. bis die repetend. cum haust. decoct. supra prescript. See Warner on the Gout. 18. ——— **ISCHIATICUS.** *An abscess in the Hip, a species of Arthropusis.* When an *abscess* forms itself in the socket, or the head of the thigh-bone, there is usually a great swelling and lameness in the hip, and in time a collection of matter is made here also; however, this is not the only way it proceeds, for instances have occurred, in which it hath passed through the bottom of the acetabulum into the belly; and in these cases when the patient went to stool, the matter, by straining, was forced back, and through the external wound. Mr. Pott observes, that this disease originates in the hip-joint; yet, in this case, the leg of the affected side is shorter than the other, the pain begins where the disease originates, i. e. about the great trochanter. It is, he says, a distemper of the joints and ligaments that surround it. He farther adds, that, if we see scrophulous affections of any kind, in the beginning, if there is any remedy in art, I believe it to be issues; therefore, in scrophulous hips, apply a large caustic on the part large enough to admit of five or six peas, and keep up the discharge thereby as long as it appears to be necessary. Alas! though this method, if early used, is much to be depended on, like many other valuable means, it is usually applied too late. 19. ——— **LUMBORUM.** See Psoas, seu Lumbaris Abscessus. 20. ——— **MANUUM.** *Abscesses on the Hands.* For the most part they are strumous; when not, the common methods suffice for their removal. 21. ——— **PROPE MAXILLAS.** *Abscesses about the Jaws.* Besides the common causes, a carious tooth, the tooth-ach, an injury done to the socket of the jaw in extracting a tooth, &c. may produce an *abscess* in these parts. *Abscesses* under the chin are frequently found in children, but they easily give way to the common methods. The conglobate glands under the jaws are very subject to suppuration, and are often mistaken for strumous swellings, but they differ greatly from them. The strumous kind are contained in a cyst, which requires to be destroyed by escharotics after the matter is discharged; but these are managed and cured with ease by the ordinary methods of digestion. 22. ——— **MEDIAS-TINI.** *An abscess of the Mediastinum.* In such situations there is but little to be done for the relief of the patient; however, it is observed by several practitioners, that in the venereal disease this disorder is peculiar and frequent. See Kirkland's Med. Surgery, ii. 183. 23. ——— **MESENTERII.** *An abscess of the Mesentery.* Suppurations in this part are not suspected by many, because neither heat nor pain are always perceived in it; but these symptoms, though commonly attendant on, yet are not essential to inflammation and suppuration, on the sensibility of the parts these depend. It may be observed, that pus is no where more readily formed than in parts that are every where covered with fat, because the fat itself, in some degree, conduces thereto. 24. *Abscesses* in the mesentery are far from being rare, and are generally to be discovered by a continual hectic fever, an oppressive uneasiness in the belly, a discharge of a sanious matter by stool, and sometimes pain and heat in the intestines. The sanious matter is also not unfrequently absorbed by the veins, and being mixed with the blood, is conveyed to other emunctories, as the glands of the trachea, the kidneys, &c. Hence large imposthumes of the mesentery are often accompanied with discharges of purulent urine, or a spitting of purulent matter, though at the same time no injury hath happened either to the lungs or to the kidneys. If the *abscess* is seated in a place less fit for the excretion of its contents, very troublesome gripes, resembling a colic, are produced: if the matter is discharged into a cavity of the belly, it produces a gangrene in the parts it touches; Horstius, Bartholine, and Tulpius, giving instances of the pus being emptied into the cavity of the intestines, and so discharged by stool; but notwithstanding all these circumstances, for the most

part the diagnostics are very obscure; nay, these *abscesses* have been unsuspected, and dissection after death hath alone discovered them. If these sort of tumors are suspected, they must be distinguished both from an inflammation and a scirrhus. In general, the prognostic is dangerous; for if the *abscess* breaks and discharges a very putrid matter into the belly, sudden death follows: if after the rupture the ulcer is not speedily cured, it acquires a bad quality, and induces a gangrene, a dropsy, or a consumption.

If this complaint is manifest, and the tumor can be perceived, emollients may be applied externally, and internally may be administered aperient and gentle purgative medicines, and such things as are used in obstructions of the liver and spleen, &c. These suppurations are generally in the glands of the mesentery, and are only one amongst other scrophulous attendant symptoms. These glands are often found after death in a scirrhus state; and thus are frequently the companions of a cancer here, or in some other glandular part. Riverius speaks largely and well on this subject. See his Prax. Med. lib. xiii. 24. ——— **NARIUM.** *An abscess in the nostril. Ozæna.* These, from the pain they occasion, are exceeding troublesome. If in the inflammatory state they can be removed by bleeding, purging, blistering the back, &c. much trouble to the patient will be saved; if, in spite of all, suppuration advances, emollient injections may be thrown up the affected nostril, and a warm cataplasim laid upon the nose. Wiseman observes, that the matter when digested is very tough. See Bell's Surgery, iv. 76. Pearson's Principles of Surgery, i. 255. White's Surgery, 265. 25. ——— **NYMPHÆ.** *An abscess in the Nymphæ.* See ALÆ. 26. ——— **OCULI.** *An abscess in the Eye.* From the small-pox most frequently, though from other causes this accident sometimes happens. When the seat is in the transparent part of the cornea, it is discovered by the peculiar whiteness of its appearance. When it is in the opaque part of the cornea, the eye is swelled, but more particularly so where the *abscess* is seated. If its seat is deeper, the first evidence of its existence is generally the extravasation of its contents in the aqueous humour. Those on the transparent cornea, are generally cured by cautiously opening them with the point of a lancet, carefully avoiding the pellicles of this coat which lay beneath. In the other two kinds there is great danger of losing the sight, for they discharge themselves into the anterior chamber of the eye, though sometimes a cure is effected without any remaining inconvenience. When the matter of these diffuses itself so as to spread over all the pupil of the eye, then is formed the hypopyon; if only a part of the pupil is covered thereby, the matter forming itself into a speck like those at the bottom of our nails, it is called an onyx. Heister, in his Surgery, gives a different account of the hypopyon and the onyx.

In the cure of the chemosis, first use remedies to resolve the inflammation; if these fail, proceed as follows. While the contents of the *abscess* are yet not dispersed, but extend into the hole of the pupil, place the patient fronting a good light, with his head laid on the back of an easy chair, then make an incision into the transparent part of the cornea, under the hole of the pupil, taking care that the point of the lancet does not touch the iris, which lays behind the pus; make the aperture long enough to give a free vent, then gently inject a little warm water therein. Afterwards apply a compress, wetted in a collyrium of rose-water, well mixed with a little of the white of an egg; keep the compress constantly moist herewith by sprinkling it from time to time, and drop some of it three or four times in the day, in the orifice on the cornea. Some days after the first discharge, a fresh collection of pus now and then presents itself, in which case introduce a fine stilet into the incision, in order to its passage outward, and proceed as at the first. See on these subjects WALLIS's Nosologia Methodica Oculorum. 27. ——— **OSSIUM.** *An abscess of the bones.* Observations in practice prove, that not only in the cellular parts near the joints, but also in the middle cavities of the large bones, inflammations have degenerated into *abscesses*. The observation of Ruysch, in which he says, that he found in the middle cavities of the large bones, round bony pipes, separate from the rest of the bones in which he saw them, may be referred to this article. See ABSCESSUS Periosteï. 28. ——— **PALPEBRÆ.** *An abscess in the Eye-lid,* when externally situated, requires no peculiar management different from *abscesses* in general, except

except that in opening it when situated near the cilia, great care is required not to enter the lancet any deeper than is barely necessary to evacuate the *abscess*; if the edge of the eye-lid is cut, an incurable wateriness is endangered. The direction of the incision is the safest in the course of the orbicular muscle. An *abscess* situated on the inside of the eye-lids may be opened with a lancet, and then washed with brine, or other proper collyria.

29. ——— **PANCREATIS.** *An abscess of the Pancreas.* This complaint is the most common in scorbutic habits. Riolan says, that its presence is probably guessed at by a sense of weight in the region of the stomach, no hardness nor tumor being manifest in the hypochondria, particularly if there are other marks of latent obstructions in the abdominal viscera; also a difficulty of breathing from the compression of the diaphragm; and sometimes by pressing near the side of the stomach a tumor is perceptible, and then the pressure causes pain. *Though for the most part the diagnostics are very obscure or uncertain, yet it may be observed that a hectic fever, long watchings, short sleeps followed by a sense of weariness, fainting, and cold sweats, are certain attendants when this disease is present.* The cure is the same as in similar disorders of the other viscera. See Riverius's *Prax. Med.* lib. xiii. cap. 4.

30. ——— **PAROTIDIS.** *An abscess of the Parotid Glands,* also called *parotis*. The parotid glands suppurate with difficulty; the less so when the general habit is disordered, a venereal, scorbutic, pestilential, or other affection attends. They are apt to become fistulous; though when they arise in children, unattended by any other disease, there is no danger of ill consequences, and in such circumstances the best remedies are purgatives, mixed with small doses of the calomel frequently repeated. In more advanced life, Trallian lays it down as a rule, that if called early to assist in such a case, the cure must begin with bleeding: and Celsus, with great judgment, proposes, that, "When the parotis is unattended with any other disorder, the cure may begin with repellents and discutients; but, on the contrary, if any other complaint hath preceded or attends, suppuration must be immediately promoted." The management under suppuration is the same as in other similar cases, viz. the BUBO, which see, and Kirkland's *Med. Surgery*, ii. 142.

31. ——— **PECTORIS & MAMMÆ.** *An abscess of the Breast.* These are external; for the former, see **VOMICA**. Externally this disorder happens, for the most part, to women. It is then called *Nastia*. Bruises sometimes are the cause, but generally, a too active separation of the milk, or taking cold while the woman continues to suckle. Inflammation of the lungs and pleura often produce *abscesses* in the breast, externally, and upon the ribs, which prove fistulous, and render the bones underneath carious. A frequent cause is from not letting the child suck until two or three days after its birth; an early application of the child to the breast, or otherwise employing the breasts before they are turgid with the milk, would in general prevent this complaint. Another cause is the use of astringents, &c. to repel the milk. When an *abscess* arises from milk, it is called *spargangsis*. If these *abscesses* burst at the top, sinuous ulcers are sometimes the consequence; and this happens too from laxity in the habit, and a defective heat in the condition. When inflammatory tumors happen in the breasts of pregnant women, or of those who are nurses, we ought to be very cautious in the use of repellents; in sanguinary habits, bleeding, and opening medicines are necessary, with a cooling regimen. If such tumors do not very easily and speedily give way, suppuration should be promoted, for this is the best way of securing against a scirrhus or a cancer.

The common white bread poultice, for neatness and efficacy, equals, if not excels, all others as a suppurant in these cases; it should be applied, and renewed as frequently as is necessary for keeping up an equal warmth, which will be every two or three hours, and continued till the *abscess* breaks of itself, and then we have only to enlarge the opening a little, if it be too small. A small opening is generally preferable to a large one, as it heals both sooner and more kindly: some advise to make an opening during the state of inflammation, because of the pain which attends these tumors; but by these premature discharges fresh collections will be made, and thus may the whole breast be wasted; or by repeated inflammations a scirrhus will be formed, which seldom fails to introduce a cancer. An *abscess* here should be opened by incision, never by a caustic, only if the lancet

passes near the nipple, if possible it should be directed semicircularly, both to avoid cutting it, or the areola, for thus the beauty of the part is best preserved, and future suckling not prevented.

It sometimes happens that in order to heal a present *abscess*, as also to prevent the formation of new ones, it is absolutely necessary to wean the child, and gradually divert the milk from the breasts. See Bell's *Surgery*, v. 396. Kirkland's *Med. Surgery*, ii. 160—175: Pearson's *Principles of Surgery*, i. 73, &c. White's *Surgery*, 441.

32. ——— **PEDUM.** *Abscesses in the Feet.* Of all the sorts that affect these parts, the strumous are the worst, for in these instances the bones are usually affected; but *abscesses* of every kind are bad, as they are apt to form sinuous ulcers, and cariate the bones. The applications and general managements are here as in other cases.

33. ——— **PERICARDII.** *An abscess of the Pericardium.* Little has been said by authors concerning this subject, any further than dissections have proved that such a disease exists, and that it has come on independent of any symptoms indicative of pneumonic affections, with which the state preceding suppuration is often joined: in which state if any good can be done, it must be then attempted, to prevent the formation of matter, as in cases where the other membranes of the chest or lungs are affected with inflammation.

34. ——— **PERINÆI.** *An abscess in the Perinæum.* An *abscess*, if suspected to be forming in this part should, if convenient, be prevented, because of its troublesome effects; it retards, or totally prevents the discharge of urine; besides, by the nearness of the os pubis, those spongy bones may be affected, and consequences to be dreaded have been the event. If a suppuration is actually begun, proceed as with other *abscesses*. See a singular case in Le Dran's *Observations*. See Kirkland's *Med. Surgery*, ii. 253.

35. ——— **PERIOSTEI.** *An abscess of the Periosteum.* This case is known by evident inflammation and pulsation in the part, the fever, irregular shiverings, and particularly an absence of the signs of resolution. As the suppuration approaches and proceeds, all the symptoms are augmented; but the principal sign is the irregular horripilation. Sometimes the diagnostics are obscure, because the quantity of matter collected, though productive of violent symptoms, is too small to raise a sensible tumor, and in such cases the pain does not remit, though the pus is formed; beside, the matter gradually increasing in quantity, unless it corrodes the periosteum, it makes itself a passage between it and the subjacent bone, and, thus by gradually separating them, keeps up a pain of the most intolerable kind. An accident of this kind soon lays the bone bare, and corrupts it by destroying the vessels which nourish it. The pus becoming acrid, also corrodes the periosteum, and spreading through the softer parts, produces fistulous ulcers.

When this disorder is manifest, a speedy discharge is to be aimed at, and the bone must be treated in the same manner as the skull when denuded. First make an incision through the teguments only; for when the periosteum is corroded, the matter generally soon makes a way betwixt the muscles, in which case it is a guide to the operator in piercing to the bone, which when laid bare, the remaining procedure will be as in deep *abscesses*, and when the skull is deprived of its pericranium.

36. ——— **PLEURÆ.** *An abscess of the Pleura.* When this is suspected, our utmost care is required to obtain a discharge externally, to which end an opening must be made into it as early as possible, lest it burst into the cavity of the breast, and form an empyema. See many satisfactory remarks on this subject in Sharpe's *Critical Enquiry*, and in Le Dran's *Observations and Operations*.

37. ——— **PUDENDÆ.** *An abscess of the Pudenda.* See **ALÆ**: 38. ——— **PULMONUM.** *An abscess of the lungs.* See **VOMICA**.

39. ——— **RENIS.** *An abscess in the Kidney.* When an inflammation in the kidney suppurates, it is known by the following signs, viz. a remission of the pain, which is succeeded by a pulsation, a frequently returning horror, a weight and stupor in the part, with a heat and tension, the urine is purulent and foetid sometimes, and, at others, a whitish pus is discharged with it, in which is nothing offensive. If this suppuration continues some time, the whole kidney being consumed, it forms a kind of bag of no use; and in this case, a *tabes renalis* is frequently present; but if a small quantity of the inflammatory matter remains coagulated in the minute folliculæ of the urine, it forms a basis, to which the fabulous matter, which continually is passing by

by it, will adhere, and gradually form a stone, and which also by the same means will be augmented.

When the *abscess* is burst, the urine becomes purulent: and though in these cases the discharge ceases, the kidney shrinks into a withered state, and all complaints are ended at some certain period; yet to hasten this relief, diluting and gently diuretic liquors may be used, gentle laxatives and balsamics also, and probably the bark may much conduce to the expediting a cure. 40.———**SINUS MAXILLARIS.** *An abscess in the Maxillary Sinus, called the Antrum Highmorianum.* Drake mentions this as a species of ozæna. It is known by a pain which is deep-seated in the cheek, and a tumor there, on the outer and upper part; a discharge of offensive matter from the nostril of the affected side, especially on inclining the head to the side that is found; sometimes the breath is rendered very disagreeable by the caries produced in the teeth by this disorder. Mr. John Hunter observes, in his Natural History of the Human Teeth, part ii. that, “The pain in this disease is at first taken for the tooth-ach; however, in these cases the nose is more affected than is observed in a tooth-ach. The eye is also affected, and it is very common for people with such a disease to have a severe pain in the forehead, where the frontal sinuses are placed; but still these symptoms are not sufficient to distinguish the disease. Time must disclose the true cause of the pain, for it will commonly continue longer than that which arises from a diseased tooth, and will become more and more severe; after which, a redness will be observed on the fore part of the cheek, somewhat higher than the roots of the teeth, and a hardness in the same place, which will be considerably circumscribed; this hardness may be felt rather highly situated on the inside of the lip.” The method of cure by drawing one of the dentes molares from the affected side was first proposed and practised by Drake, and his improvement hath been continued with the happiest success. Draw the last tooth but one; and if rotten, draw the next on each side it, then through their sockets make a perforation into the antrum with a large awl; the matter being discharged, the cure may be finished by injecting a mixture of aq. calcis, tinct. myrrh. and mel rosæ. twice a day into the cavity, and retaining it with a tent. See Gooch’s Cases and Remarks, in which an extraordinary instance is related, with the ingenious and successful management thereof. Mr. John Hunter proposes to effect the cure as follows: 1st, if the disease is known before the destruction of the fore part of the bone, make an opening through the partition between the antrum and the nose; or, 2dly, by drawing a tooth, as above: the latter method he prefers. Bell’s Surgery, iv. 209. Kirkland’s Med. Surgery, ii. 150. 41.———**SPIRITUOSUS.** See **ANEURISMA.** 42.———**SPIENIS.** *An abscess of the Spleen.* This viscus is rarely affected herewith, but when it is, and the suppuration is completed, for the most part it is easily perceived by the pressure of a finger; when this tumor is ready to break, the nausea and anxiety are very great. Sometimes, indeed, an *abscess* is formed on this part, and escapes all observation, on account of its exciting no uneasy symptoms. Lommius says, in his Medical Observations, that an *abscess* in the spleen is attended with nearly the same signs as the same complaint in the liver: and Aretæus observes, that a dropical kind of swelling attends the patient, his skin is of a blackish and greenish colour, he is restless, breathes with difficulty, his belly is tumid with vapours, and there is a sort of a cough, by which little is discharged. When this kind of *abscess* bursts, there is no pure digested pus but an ash-coloured, or a brown or livid matter; and if it is deep, a blackish sort of humour, with some of the juice of the tabid spleen, is evacuated. If the fæces are watery, and become more so, the disorder ends well; but if the ulcer continues long, a loss of appetite comes on with a general bad habit of body, livid-coloured and foul ulcers break out, particularly on the legs, and in short a stop is put to affliction only by death’s approach. Endeavours to prevent suppuration should not be neglected as soon as the complaint is perceived; if those fail, cataplasms of the briony root are preferred as the most effectual digestive. See Oribas. de Morb. Curat. lib. iii. cap. 43. Paulus Ægineta, lib. iv. cap. 18. 43.———**TEMPORALIS MUSCULI.** *An abscess of the temporal Muscle.* The violent pain occasioned by an inflammation and suppuration in this part, is from the tendinous sheath which covers it, by which the matter is

so confined, that it can only escape downwards under the zygomatic process, and so points into the mouth on the outside of the dentes molares, where, when it hath advanced, it may be assisted by a puncture to discharge itself. Dr. Hunter observes, that when the pain hath been violent, and the fever excited thereby considerable, he hath with advantage made an incision along the muscles; and he advises, when an inflammation is considerable, that we open the part without delay, for we never can perceive any fluctuation there, as the fascia is so tight. See Kirkland’s Medical Surgery, ii. 133. 44.———**TESTIUM.** *Abscess of the Testicles.* See **HERNIA HUMORALIS.** 45.———**TONSILLARUM.** *An abscess of the Tonsils.* *Abscesses* here endanger suffocation. In the beginning endeavour to obtain a cure by bleeding, purging, or blistering between the shoulders, and such other means as the case may require, or discretion admit; but if, as sometimes happens, all means failing, a suppuration should take place, an incision or two may be made with a lancet into the body of tumor. Thus, by discharging some of the blood and humors before they are formed into pus, the dangerous degree of swelling is prevented. It is never prudent to leave the matter till it is formed into perfect pus, but, at the latest, the puncture should be made as soon as the appearance of digested matter can be perceived. It happens sometimes, that when the patient is on the point of suffocation, a sudden spontaneous discharge gives instant relief; as soon as the tonsils have emptied themselves, they contract, and by the assistance of a gargle, made with the decoct. cort. ulmi & mel rosæ, a cure is completed in a few days. 46.———**UTERI.** *An abscess in the Womb.* When an inflammation here begins to suppurate, bladders of warm water should be applied over the part most aggrieved; frequent injections are also to be advised. Oribasius observes, that these *abscesses* sometimes discharge themselves into the cavity of the uterus, at others into the intestinum rectum, or into the bladder. Forestus says, that if the discharge is into the cavity of the womb, and is whitish, the patient may recover; but the ulcer continuing too often is productive of discouraging effects. 47.———**VESICÆ URINARIÆ.** *An abscess in the urinary Bladder.* An inflammation in the bladder is sometimes followed by an *abscess*. When this happens, it is known by an exacerbation of the symptoms, and a sense of weight in the parts about the perinæum and pubes. In order to the cure, inject emollient fluids, mixed with warm milk, into the bladder, very frequently, to hasten the suppuration, and to solicit the discharge into the cavity thereof. If the pus is not evacuated in due time, it acquires an acrimony, and corrodes the adjacent parts, produces fistulas, and other inconveniences. If the injections fail, there is no resource but that of an operation, which, though rarely required, two examples are recorded in Bonet Sepulch. lib. iii.

Observe, when enquiry is made concerning an *abscess* of any particular part, the reader will do well if he turns also to what is said on an inflammation and ulcer of the same. Authors to be consulted on *abscesses* are Hippocrates, Aretæus, Celsus, Paulus Ægineta, Oribasius, Aetius, Actuarius, Hildanus, &c. and among those of later date, Boerhaave, Wiseman, Turner, Heister, Sharp, Dease, and Bell.

ABSCISSIO, an **ABSCISSION**, or cutting off any thing, or a part of it. From *ab* and *scindo*, to cut; called also **APOCOPE**.

This word is used in many senses, but mostly to express the cutting away an unsound part, and that a soft one; for the cutting away of bones is called amputation; though when small fragments only are to be separated, the word *abscissio* is sometimes used. This word also expresses the sudden termination of a disease in death, before it arrives at its decline. Celsus, to express a loss of voice, frequently says *abscissa vox*.

ABSINTHIUM. **WORMWOOD.**

Asphor, unpleasant. Authors vary much in their account of the etymology of this word. However, the English name is originally an Anglo-Saxon one. It is one amongst the most famous of the bitter plants, says Dr. Cullen, and has been used with much commendation for every purpose of bitters; the leaves of the *absinthium* vulgare are the best.

Botanists enumerate no less than thirty-two different species.

The sorts in use are as follow:

1. **ABSINTHIUM VULGARE**, called also *absinthium latifolium*,

latifolium, absinthium Ponticum feu Romanum officinarum *Batkypcion, Barypcion*. It is the *ARTEMISIA ABSINTHIUM VULGARIS*, foliis compofitis mulifidis, floribus subglobosis pendulis, receptaculo papposo of Linnæus, who calls it *artemisia absinthium*. CL. Syngenefia. ORD. Polygamia superflua. LINN. G. plant. 945. Mat. Med. 386.

COMMON WORMWOOD.

Wormwood is a perennial plant, with hoary divided leaves, firm woody stalks, which die in winter, small yellow difcous flowers, hanging downwards along the fides of the stalks and branches. It hath alfo thick woody roots.

The common fort grows in lanes and waste places, hath large leaves, divided into feveral deeply indented fegments, of a whitifh green colour above, and whiter underneath, they are broader than thofe of any other fpecies; it flowers in June and July. When the feeds are ripened, it dies almoft totally, except a little tuft, which endures the winter.

2. *ABSINTHIUM ROMANUM*, called alfo *absinthium tenuifolium, absinthium Ponticum, absinthium minus*. It is the *ARTEMISIA ABSINTHIUM PONTICA tenuifolia*, foliis multipartitis fubtus tomentofis, floribus fubrotundis nutantibus receptaculo nudo of Linnæus. Of the fame clafs and order as the former.

ROMAN WORMWOOD.

It hath numerous and finely divided dark-coloured leaves, hoary only underneath, the stalks are purplifh, and all its parts are fmall than thofe of the other fpecies. It is a native of Italy, fome fay of Hungary and Thrace; but as hardy and as eafily raifed as the other fpecies; the roots foon fpread, and fend up new stalks in abundance.

3. *ABSINTHIUM MARITIMUM*, called alfo *absinthium feriphium, absinthium marinum Anglicum*. It is the *ARTEMISIA MARITIMA*, foliis multipartitis tomentofis Racemis cernuis flosculis femineis ternis of LINNÆUS. Of the fame clafs and order as the former.

SEA WORMWOOD.

This is alfo called Roman wormwood, but very improperly. Its leaves are finely divided, and hoary all over; it grows in our falt marshes, and on the fea coafts. It is a ftrong bitter, and was formerly much ufed in medicated ales, and wines, as a ftomachic and corroborant.

All the fpecies have nearly the fame properties. The *absinthium maritim.* is lefs unpleafant than the *absinthium vulg.* even its effential oil is more agreeable than the oil diftilled from the other. This fpecies is not fo antifeptic as the common fort, but it is a better ftomachic; and in this it differs but little from the Roman. The *absinthium Romanum* is lefs difagreeable than either the common or the fea wormwoods, and is the moft eligible of the three as a ftomachic and corroborant; it agrees with the abrotanum fæmin. and with the flor. cham. better than with the *absinthium com.* being not fo ftimulating; the *absinthium maritimum* is often fubftituted for it.

The common wormwood hath a ftrong finell, and is intenfely bitter to the tafte. Thefe qualities are moft remarkable in the leaves, which lofe part of their ill finell by drying. The flowers are nearly as bitter as the leaves, but lefs naufeous; the roots are warm and aromatic, without the bitternefs of the other parts of the plant.

The whole plant powerfully refifts putrefaction, hence it is a principal ingredient in antifeptic fomentations. It is ufeful in all cold phlegmatic diforders, and where there is a defect of bile; it is a warm ftomachic; its extract, made with water, is a very agreeable and fimple bitter, and is the beft way of giving this medicine. Taken in vinegar, it removes the oppreffion occafioned by eating mushrooms, and is an antidote againft the poifon of the white chamæleon, and of hemlock.

It is hurtful when the fibres are too tenfe: in fuch conftitutions a frequent ufe of it in wines, &c. produces a general wafting; the fight is particularly injured by it.

This herb gives out all its virtues by maceration, either to water, or to fpirit; but the watery infufion without heat is the moft grateful. BERGIUS confiders this as an antiputrefcent, antacid, anthelmintic, refolvent, tonic, and ftomachic. It is alfo confidered to produce good effects in a great variety of difeafes; in intermittent fevers, hypochondriafis, obftructions of the liver and fpleen, gout, calculi, dropfy, worms, &c. and probably from its tonic power, and being grateful to the ftomach, on which two accounts, it is now chiefly ufed. There is a queftion whether it is imbued with any narcotic power?

Dr. Cullen is ready to admit the general doctrine of fuch a power, from feveral confiderations; particularly from the History of the Portland Powder, that there is in every bitter, when largely employed, a power of destroying the fenfibility and irritability of the nervous power.

The preparations from wormwood, now in ufe, are not fo numerous as formerly; the principal of them are as follow.

TINCTURA ABSINTHII. Ph. Ed.

Take the flowering tops of wormwood, properly dried, $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. rectified fpirits of wine $\frac{1}{2}$ ii. macerate for two days, then prefs out the fpirit, and pour it upon two ounces of wormwood; macerate for four days, then filter it through paper. Dr. Cullen thinks this a light and agreeable bitter.

EXTRACTUM ABSINTHII.

Boil the dried leaves of wormwood in water, fupplying frefh water as required, until the herb hath given out all its virtues, ftrain the liquor through flannel, and evaporate it with a gentle heat to a due confiftence for making into foft pills.

This extract hath all the bitter of the herb, without its ill flavour; the water carries off in evaporating all the oil, in which the offensive flavour refides; whence to fave both trouble and expence, the liquor which remains after diftilling the effential oil may be faved, to obtain the extract from, care being taken not to have ufed a dirty ftill, nor let the liquor remain in it long before it is taken out for the intended evaporation.

An extract made with fpirit, hath all the flavour as well as the bitter: but is now thrown out of the London Pharmacopœia of 1788.

OLEUM ESSENT. ABSINTH.

Frefh wormwood leaves moderately dried, when diftilled with water, give out their whole tafte and odour thereto: and with the water arifes their effential oil, in which refides their naufeous tafte and flavour, but none of their bitternefs.

In fome feafons $\frac{1}{2}$ x. of this herb yields $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. or more of its oil, in others $\frac{1}{2}$ xx. will hardly yield $\frac{3}{4}$ j. In rainy feafons, and in moift foils, it affords its oil in the greateft quantities. In drier feafons the oil is more refinous, and of a green colour.

This oil is extolled by HOFFMAN as an antifpafmodic and anodyne. From one to three drops it is given as an antifpafmodic, or he diffolves $\frac{3}{4}$ j. in $\frac{3}{4}$ j. of the fp. vini. R. and directs fix or ten drops for a doie in any convenient vehicle. BOERHAAVE commends it in tertian fevers, thus, R. Ol. abf. gt. vij. fac. alb. $\frac{5}{8}$ j. bene triturat. & adde fal tartari $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. aq. abf. $\frac{3}{4}$ vij. m. Of this mixture he orders the patient to take $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. two hours before the fit approaches, and to repeat the fame quantity every quarter of an hour, until the two hours are expired; but before beginning with this medicine, the feet fhould be bathed in warm water. He alfo orders this oil to be made up with the crumb of bread into pills, which are to be given two hours before each meal, to deftroy worms. It has alfo, for the fame purpofe, been mixed up with a moderate portion of fweet oil, and rubbed into the belly.

The oil of the *absinthium maritim.* is more agreeable than that of the *absinthium vul.* and it poffeffes all the virtues of the plant: this is alfo thrown out of the London Pharmacopœia of 1788.

CONSERVA ABS. MARITIM.

Take the tender tops of the fea wormwood, and pick from them all the harder part of the stalks; then beat them into a conferve with tripple their weight of lump-fugar.

This conferve fhould be made frefh every year; alone it is an ufeful medicine in fome cafes where the herb is indicated, and deferves a place in the fhops as well as any of the tribe. It is a mild bitter, and ftrengtheners of the ftomach.

SAL ABSINTH. SALT OF WORMWOOD.

It is made by burning the dried herb to afhes, as in making other fixt alkaline falts. See the article AL-CALI.

The kali preparatum is now ufed for the fal *absinthii*, no formula being inferted in the London Pharmacopœia of 1788, for this preparation. And indeed no fenfible difference

difference is manifested by their indiscriminate use in practice.

ABSINTH SANTON. INDIC. See SANTONICUM.

ABSORBENTIA MEDICAMINA. ABSORBENTS; from *absorbo*. to drink up. All medicines which have the power of drying up redundant humours, either internally or externally, are thus denominated, or dry bodies suited to suck liquids into their pores; in this general sense the term used to be applied, but now very seldom; it is almost strictly confined to certain earths suited to take acids into their pores, and at the same time destroy their acid quality, such as crabs eyes, coral, burnt hartshorn, &c. which will be enumerated more copiously under Antacida. Absorbents may in some cases be considered as demulcents, and participate of other different properties, according to the materials which they absorb, or with which they are refitted.

The fixed alkaline salts, besides their *absorbent* virtue, being joined with acids, incide and dissolve viscid and tough humours, and by a gentle stimulus either move the belly, promote urine, or become diaphoretic.

Iron, coral, bole, chalk, &c. have a degree of astringency.

Absorbents are not convenient where a viscid colluvies abounds in the stomach, as is often the case in burning, bilious, and hectic fevers; but are very proper to prepare the body for evacuations when acidities abound in the first passages.

If the intention is to *absorb*, constrict, and strengthen at the same time, *chalk*, *coral*, *oyster* or *egg-shells*, are esteemed the most efficacious absorbents; if to restrain a feminal flux, some prefer the *cuttle-bone*; if to loosen the belly, *magnesia*; if to provoke urine, *crabs-eyes*; if to promote perspiration, *burnt hartshorn*, if to dissolve coagulated blood, *crab-eyes dissolved in vinegar*.

ABSORBENTIA VASA, ABSORBENT VESSELS. These are vessels which take up any fluid from the surface of the body, or any cavity in the human machine, and carry it into the blood, and are denominated according to the liquids they convey. LACTEALS and LYMPHATICS, the former conveying the chyle, a milky liquid from the intestines, the latter lymph, or a thin pellucid liquor, from the places, from whence they take their origin; or any fluids that are extravasated, and convey them into the circulating blood; some consider small venal ramifications, as the absorbent system. See LACTEA Vasa, and LYMPHÆ Ductus. The following kinds of absorption take place in our bodies, viz. the nutritious is absorbed from the intestines, by the lacteals, which are the same *absorbents* as are every where else; secondly, by biliary orifices over the external parts of our bodies; thirdly, by the same kind on the internal surfaces of all cavities, as is evident from an ascites going off from this absorption sometimes. Dr. Hunter says, that absorption is solely the office of the lymphatics.

As to absorption through the skin, let it be considered that the use of baths, fomentations, &c. are in a great measure founded thereon, and also that they demonstrate how great a quantity of fluid may be received into the body this way. After rubbing the hand well, it hath, in a quarter of an hour, imbibed an ounce and a half of warm water; at the same rate then the whole body would have received six or seven pounds. And, as Dr. Hunter hath observed, this matter is demonstrated beyond a doubt by the following experiment made on a living dog; an opening was made into the cavity of his belly, and three quarts of warm water were injected therein and secured; in about six hours after he was examined, and not above four ounces of the water was remaining there. But this power of absorption has been observed by Dr. Monro, senior, of Edinburgh, to lessen with our strength.

Farther satisfaction on this subject may be received from what is said on the power of the external absorption of the human body by Dr. Wilkinson, in the Medical Museum, vol. ii. p. 117, &c. And with respect to absorption in the internal parts, see Dr. Hunter's Medical Commentaries; also observations thereon by Dr. Garner, in the Med. Mus. vol. ii. p. 229, &c.

ABSORPTIO, ABSORPTION. See the different kinds under ABSORBENTIA VASA.

ABSTERGENTIA, from *abstergeo*, to wipe off, ABSTERGENTS or CLEANSING MEDICINES. Medicines, which not only by their fluidity wash off adhering matters, but such also, as are supposed to do it by their power of resolving, and loosening the cohesion of the adhering

matters; hence were they considered of a saponaceous nature, capable of dissolving concretions formed of earth and oil, &c. which water, simply as an abluent, cannot effect. Dr. Cullen, thinks their terms too general, and ought not to be employed, because this power of resolving viscid substances, when used with respect to the internal parts, has generally been upon a false supposition. They are also called DETERGENTIA.

ABSTERSIVUS, Absterfive, cleansing, wiping away; of the same import with *Deterforius*.

ABSTINENTIA, ABSTINENCE. This, when duly regulated, is most useful to the sedentary, as a preventive of diseases.

ABSTRACTITIUS, vel ABSTRACTIVUS, ABSTRACTITIOUS. Thus the native spirits of aromatic vegetables are called, to distinguish them from spirits produced by fermentation, and takes place in those plants which abound with much volatile salt, as abstractitious spirit of scurvy grass, is better than that prepared by fermentation.

ABSUS. The EGYPTIAN LOTUS. See Rasi Hist.

ABUTILON, an Arabic name for the YELLOW MALLOW. See ALTHÆA THEOPHRASTI, &c.

ABVACUATIO. See ABEVACUATIO.

ABVOLATIO, ABVOLUTION, flying away.

ABYSSUS, ABYSS, a priv. and βυσσο; vel βυθο; Gorges profundus, a deep whirlpool or gulph. It was a mystic term of the followers of PARACELSUS. In chemical language, this word signifies a receptacle for the feminal matter, hollow, solid, for the most part moist, because the seeds are spiritual and moist, from which all things are formed. Others use the word for the first matter of which all things are formed.

ACACIA, from ακαζω, to sharpen. The EGYPTIAN THORN, or BINDING BEAN-TREE.

Several species are enumerated by botanists, but the two sorts used in medicine are,

1. *Acacia Vera*, called by Caspar Bauhine *acacia foliis scorpioidis leguminosæ*; and by others, *acacia vera Egyptiaca*; *spina Egyptiaca*. It is the *mimosa nilotica*, or *MIMOSA EGYPTIACA*, spinis stipularibus patentibus, foliis bipinnatis partialibus extimis glandula interstinctis flore luteo, spicis globosis pedunculatis of Linnæus. CL. POLYGAMIA. ORD. MONÆCIA. Lin. Gen. Pl. 1158.

The TRUE ACACIA, or EGYPTIAN THORN, produces the true *gum arabic*. See GUMMI ARABICUM. It is remarkable that the leaves and flowers of the black thorns are purgative, though the juice from the other parts is binding.

The *acacia* used in medicine and brought from Egypt, is a mild, subastringent, gummy substance; we receive it in roundish pieces, wrapped up in bladders; it is of a blackish brown colour outwardly, but of a tan colour inwardly; of a hardish consistence, but not quite dry. Lémery says, that "it is made, by expression, out of the fruit of the Egyptian thorn, and that either ripe or unripe: from the ripe fruit there is a black juice, from the unripe a red or yellowish one, and of a sweet scent; and that this last is what is intended by Dioscorides." It hath no smell; applied to the tongue it soon softens, is of a moderately rough but an agreeable taste, which is followed by a sweetness: it totally dissolves in water, so if any part is unaffected thereby, that is a fraudulent addition; rectified spirit dissolves but very little of it, and in this it differs from most of the vegetable astringents, for they generally give out their virtue to spirit of wine as well as to water.

2. ACACIA GERMANICA, called also *Prunus Sylvestris*. It is the PRUNUS SPINOSA; or PRUNUS SYLVESTRIS SPINOSA, foliis lanceolatis pedunculis solitariis of LINNÆUS. GERMAN ACACIA, or the GERMAN BLACK-THORN, or SLOE-TREE.

The German *acacia* is the inspissated juice of the German wild sloes; it is of the same nature as the true sort: but in England, the inspissated juice of unripe sloes of our own growth is the general substitute; it is harder, heavier, darker coloured, being almost black, and sharper tasted than the true sort.

Succus Prunorum Sylvest. sive Acacia Germanica.

Over a very gentle fire inspissate the juice of unripe sloes.

The dose is from ʒj. to ʒj. See PRUNUS SYLVESTRIS.

ACACIA ALTERA TRIFOLIA, see CYTISUS SPINOSUS; for that called *gloriosa*, see BONDUCH INDORUM;

RUM;—*acacia gummi*, see ARABICUM GUMMI;—*Indiana*, see TAMARINDUS;—*Malabarica globosa*, see INSIA;—*orbis Americani*, see POINCIANA;—*Zeylanica*, see CAMPECHENSE LIGNUM.

ACACIA FERREA, an iron spoon.

ACACOS, from α negative, and $\kappa\alpha\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, *bad*. It is applied to distempers that are more troublesome than dangerous: also to the *aphthæ* of children.

ACAHU, ALUM WATER.

ACAIID. See ACETUM.

ACAJA, also called *prunus Brasiliensis*. It is a large tree growing in Brasil. It produces clusters of yellowish white flowers, which are followed by yellow plums, with a large stone in them. The leaves are acid and astringent, and are an agreeable fauce with meat; the wood is light as cork, and of a red colour; the buds and tops are used as pickles. Raii Hist.

ACAJAIBA, or ACAIAIBA. It is also called *pomifera* & *prunifera Indica*, *anacardium*, *cajum*, *casu*, *catee*, *cajou*, *cajous*, *acajou*, and *kapa mata*. It is the *anacardium pruniferum Indicum*, iuce reniformi of Linnæus. CL. DECANDRIA, ORD. MONOGYNIA. Gen. Plan. Linn. 520.

The CAJOU or CASSU-TREE.

There is but one species yet known, and this is the ACAJOU, or CASHEW NUT, so common in America, and in the West Indian islands. It produces its fruit in August and September, except in Brasil, where it is a native, and there it flowers in these months, and bears its fruit in December, which, when roasted, is as agreeable as an almond. If you bite the whole fruit when raw, it excoriates the mouth; therefore it must first be cut open, dipped in water, and sprinkled with salt.

The acrid oil in the shell destroys tetters, ring-worms, chiques, &c. The painters use it to make their black colouring durable.

The tree when wounded yields a gum, which resembles the gum arabic. Raii Hist.

ACAJOU. See ACAJAIBA.

ACALAI. See SAL.

ACALCUM. See STANNUM.

ACALEPHE, $\alpha\alpha\lambda\eta\phi\eta$, a NETTLE, from α , negative, $\chi\alpha\lambda\eta$, *agreeable*, and $\alpha\phi\eta$, a *touch*, because the touch, as it hurts, is not agreeable. See URTICA.

There is also a fish and sea-fowl thus named.

ACANOR, a chemical furnace.

ACANTHA, from $\alpha\kappa\eta$, a *point*, $\alpha\kappa\alpha\theta\alpha$, any sort of thorn; any thing prickly, or with sharp points; also the shin, or spine of the tibia; and sometimes the spina dorsa.

ACANTHABOLUS, from $\alpha\kappa\alpha\theta\alpha$, a *thorn*, and $\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\omega$, to *cast*, or *cast out*. It is an instrument described by Paulus Ægineta, for taking out thorns, or other such like things, when stuck into the flesh.

ACANTHACEUS ACANTHACEOUS, a botanic term applied to the plants of the thistle kind, which are prickly.

ACANTHALRUCA. See ECHINOPUS.

ACANTHICE, $\alpha\kappa\alpha\theta\eta\eta\eta\ \mu\alpha\sigma\iota\chi\eta$, supposed to be the product of the carline thistle.

ACANTHINA MASTICHE. See CARDUUS PINEA.

ACANTHINUM (gum.) See GUM ARABIC.

ACANTHION, the HEDGE-HOG. See ECHINUS.

ACANTHUS, from $\alpha\kappa\alpha\theta\alpha$, a *thorn*. It is also called *branca urfina*, *acanthus fativus vel mollis Virgilii*; *ACANTHUS Mollis Sativus, foliis sinuatis inermibus*, Linnæi. Mat. Med. 318, *carduus acanthus*, *marmolaria*. CLA. DIDYNAMIA, ORD. ANGIOSPERMA. Linn. Gen. Pl. 793.

BEAR'S BREECH, or BRANK URSINE.

Miller mentions five species. It is a native of the southern parts of Europe, cultivated in our gardens, flowers in June and July, and is perennial.

The roots are very mucilaginous, and the leaves are so in a lesser degree. This mucilage is insipid, softening, and a good substitute for the marsh-mallow. It is not used in practice in this country, but where it is common it is applied to the same purpose, as marsh mallows, and other mucilaginous vegetables, are with us.

The herb-women too often sell the leaves of helleboraster, or bear's foot, or sphondylium, or cow's parsnep, for the bear's breech.

ACAPATLI. See PIPER LONGUM.

ACAPNON. See ORIGANUM, ANGLICUM.

ACARUS, a small insect which is said to breed in wax; also an insect in the skin like a louse. Vide PHTHIRIACETS.

ACARON. See MYRTUS BRABANTICA.

ACARTUM. See PLUMBUM, N° 4.

ACATALIS. See JUNIPERUM.

ACATAPOSIS. See DEGLUTITIO.

ACATHARSIA, from α , *non*, and $\kappa\alpha\theta\alpha\rho\iota\varsigma$, to *purge*. That impurity in a diseased body which is not yet purged off.

ACAULIS, } of α , negative, and $\kappa\alpha\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, *caulis*, a
ACAULOS, } *stalk* or *stem*, without stem or stalk:
A plant is said to be *acaulis*, whose flower rests on the ground, as in the carline thistle.

And Casper Bauhine calls the carline thistle, *acaulos magno flore*.

ACAZDIR. See STANNUM.

ACACTEM, or ACCATUM. See ÆSECAVUM.

ACCELERATORES URINÆ. Called also *urinæ stimulatōres*. They hasten the ejection of the urine.

The *accelerator urinæ* arises fleshy from the spinster ani, and superior part of the urethra, and tendinous from the ischium. It is inserted into the corpus cavernosum, from near their beginning to a little below their union. Douglas.

Dr. Hunter observes, that the *acceleratores urinæ* are fixed to, and surround the bulbous part of the urethra, meeting in a middle line or tendon, at its external posterior part. They are blended at the end of the bulbous part of the urethra, with the other muscles of the part; when these muscles are put into action, they contract upon the urethra, thereby making it narrower and expelling the last drops of urine. The semen also meets with a fresh propulsion from these muscles contracting upon it, when it is in the bulbous part of the urethra, which it is, and no farther, in the first conatus, and by being in this large cavity, would get no farther, was it not for their action; so that they are truly *accelerators* of the semen as well as of the urine; and this seems the chief reason of the bulbous part of the urethra, or its being larger in one part than another, that the semen and urine might meet with a reservoir in their passage, which had a fresh contracting force or power, to forward their expulsion.

ACCESSIO, ACCESSION. The beginning of the paroxysm of an intermittent fever, &c.

ACCESSORIUM, Nervorum octavum Par.

ACCESSORIUS. The name which Willis hath given to some branches from the eighth pair of nerves. They arise by several filaments from both sides of the medulla spinalis of the neck. Having advanced to the first vertebra, each is fixed to the back side of the ganglion of the nervus suboccipitalis, or tenth pair; then again run upwards into the cranium by the great occipital hole, communicate with the ninth and tenth, return out of the cranium, and in their passage join the eighth pair; afterwards turning backward, and perforating the musculus sterno-mastoideus, it terminates in the trapezius, having first sent some branches to the rhomboides.

ACCESSORIUS (*musculus*), Vide FLEXOR DIGITORUM ACCESSORIUS, and LONGUS PEDIS.

ACCESSORIUS-SACRO-LUMBARIS, vel LUMBALIS. See SACRO LUMBARIS (*Accessorius*.)

ACCIB. See PLUMBUM.

ACCIDENS. See SYMPTOMA.

ACCIPITRINA. See HIERACIUM, and SOPHIA.

ACCLIVIS. See OBLIQUUS ASCENDENS ABDOMINIS.

ACCRETIO, from *ad*, and *cresco*, to *grow to*; ACCRETION, GROWTH, and NUTRITION: also a growing together, as the fingers to one another. See NUTRICATIO.

ACCUMULATIO, an ACCUMULATION, or HEAPING TOGETHER.

ACCUSATIO, vide INDICATIO.

ACEPHALOS, from α negative, and $\kappa\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\eta$, a *head*. This word is applied to monsters born without heads.

ACER, from *acris*, because of the hardness of its wood. The MAPLE TREE.

The great maple tree, falsely called SYCAMORE, is the pseudo-platanus, or *acer folii quinquelobis in æqualiter ferratis, floribus racemosis* of Linnæus of the CLASS POLYGAMIA, and ORDER MONOECEIA. Linn. Gen. Plant. 1155. It is also called *platanus tragi*, the great maple tree.

Nine species of *acer* are enumerated by botanists.

The maple is a large tree, common enough in England, but a native of Austria and Switzerland.

It is not much in use as a medicine, though its juice, if drank whilst fresh, is said to be a good antiscorbutic. All its parts contain a saccharine fluid; and if the root, trunk, or branches are wounded in the spring, a large quantity of liquor is discharged, which, when inspissated, yields

yields a brown sort of sugar, and a syrup like the melasses. Large quantities of this sugar is obtained from the trees in New England and Canada, and is much used in France, where it is commonly known by the names of *saccharum Canadense*; and *saccharum acernum*, maple sugar.

ACER VIRGINIANUM, odorat. **LIQUID AMBER.**

ACERBITAS, **ACERBITÛ**, sourness.

ACERBUS, Acerb, sour, harsh; or a sourness with astringency; also bitter.

ACERIDES, *Ἀκρίδης*, from *ἀ*, negative, and *κρος*, *wax*. Galen calls plasters so, that are made without wax.

ACEROSUS, of *aci*us, from *αχρῶν*, *chaff*. It is used to signify that brown sort of bread which is made without first separating the bran.

ACESTA, *ἀκεσμαι*, *sanor*. Distempers which are curable.

ACESTIDES. The names of the chimnies of the furnaces where brass was made. They were narrow at the top to receive the fumes of the melting metal, and to collect them, that the cadmia might be produced more abundantly. Also the roof of the furnaces in which copper is fused, they are closed so as to detain the corpuscles which fly off.

ACESTIS. See **BORAX**.

ACESTORIS, *ἀκεστορίς*, from *ακος*, *a cure*. It strictly signifies a FEMALE PHYSICIAN, and is used for a MIDWIFE.

ACESTRIDES. Midwives.

ACETABULUM. *Κοτύλη*, *κοτυληδων*, *οξύθαφος*, is a large cavity in a bone, to receive the convex head of another, for the advantage of a circular motion. The large cavity in the os coxendix is thus named, which receives the head of the os femoris. This cavity is called the cup from its likeness to an ancient faucer in which vinegar was brought to the table, and thence named *acetabula*, from *acetum*, *vinegar*, and *tabula*, *a table*. This derivation seems very probable, as *οξύθαφος*, which is the same measure as the ancients called *acetabulum*, seems to be derived from *οξύς*, *vinegar*. The *acetabulum*, which receives the head of the thigh-bone, called also *cystyle*, is formed by the juncture of the os ilium, ischium, and os pubis; the edge of this cavity is called supercilium, and is very prominent on the upper part; the cavity is deeper on the upper and back part than on the lower and fore part. In the natural state, this cavity is increased by an additional elastic circle, which is united to its edge; it yields easily both ways to any pressure, but recovers itself when the force is removed.

Acetabulum also signifies a sort of glandular substance found in the placenta of some animals. See **COTYLEDONES**.

The ancient measure thus named, was about the one-eighth of a pint.

Acetabulum, see **CRASSULA** and **COTYLEDONES**.

ACETABULUM MAR. MIN. See **ANDROSACE**.

ACETAR, a salad of raw herbs, to be eaten with vinegar.

ACETARIUM SCORBUTICUM. A kind of pickle in which Dr. Bates advises scorbutic patients to dip their viſuals before they eat it. It is thus made: & Fol. cochlear. marin. \mathfrak{z} iij. sacchar alb. \mathfrak{z} vj. sal cochlear. \mathfrak{z} i. bene contund. simul. & adde succ. aurant. \mathfrak{z} vj.

ACETOSA, or **ACETOSUS**, eager or sour; in English it is called **SORREL**, from the Saxon word, which signifies four.

Miller hath reckoned up about eighteen different species, of which the following are sometimes used in medicine.

1. *Acetosa vulgaris*, called also *acetosa pratensis*, *acetosa arvensis*. It is the **RUMEX ACETOSUS** of Linnæus, i. e. *rumex pratensis*, foliis oblongis sagittatis, floribus dioicis of Linnæus, of the CLASS **HEXANDRIA**. ORD. **TRIGYNIA**. Gen. Plant. 451.

COMMON SORREL.

It is the *oxylapathum*, called **SOOR DOCK**, whose leaves are four, but not the root, which is bitter. It grows in the meadows and common fields.

2. *Acetosa Romana*, called also *acetosa rotundi folia hortensis*. It is the *rumex scutatus*, or *rumex Helveticus*, foliis cordato hastatis, ramis divergentibus, floribus hermaphroditis of Linnæus.

The **ROMAN, FRENCH, ROUND-LEAVED, OR GARDEN SORREL.**

It is common in our gardens, and in many places it is known by the name of **GREEN SAUCE**.

†

3. *Acetofella*, called also *trifolium acetosum vulgare oxytriphylum*, *panis cuculi*, *alleluja*, *lujula oxys*. It is the **OXALIS ACETOSELLA**; or *oxalis foliis ternatis, scapo uniflora, flore albo, capsulis pentagonis clasticis, radice squamolo articulata* of Linnæus. Of the CLASS **DICANDRIA**. ORD. **PENTAGYNIA**. Gen. Plant. 582.

WOOD SORREL.

It grows wild in the woods, and flowers in April. The leaves are shaped like a heart, standing three together on one stalk.

All the sorrels lose much by drying. They are all mildly acid, without any particular smell or flavour; the common is the least, the wood the most agreeable; they cool, quench thirst, are antiputrescent, antiscorbutic, and diuretic.

The seeds are slightly astringent, but neither sour nor bitter.

If the leaves are bruised, they afford a large portion of a green juice with very little pressure. If this juice is permitted to subside, a clear reddish fluid soon appears, which if poured from the faces, is one of the most agreeable preparations from these herbs. It may be mixed with whey, and is then a most acceptable and useful drink in fevers of all kinds. A decoction of the whole plant is a very agreeable substitute for wine, when wine is coveted by a patient to whom we cannot prudently allow it. The leaves are as powerful suppurants as the roots of white lilies. If the leaves of any of the sorrels are boiled in milk, an agreeable whey is soon separated, which is inferior to none for its palatableness. It is chiefly used to quench thirst, and to allay heat; also esteemed an antiscorbutic and diuretic.

A great part of the acid of sorrel may be obtained in the form of a concrete salt, which is more acid than that of tartar, more easily soluble in water, and less, if at all, purgative; the wood sorrel yields near one-hundredth part of the weight of the fresh leaves. As the usual method of obtaining essential salts from vegetables by depuration and evaporating their juices, then setting them to crystallize, is extremely tedious, the following processes are given as being more expeditious.

Spießius orders the respective plant to be taken and gently dried in the shade, then, being cut small, to pour on it a proper quantity of the sp. vini R. to digest therin in a gentle heat till there is a tincture of a deepish green colour; then pouring this tincture into a glass cucurbit, distil with the heat of a water-bath, until so much spirit is raised, as to leave the remainder as thick as honey; then suffering it to rest until it is perfectly cold, crystals of a pyramidal shape will be found on the sides of the vessel. See Miscel. Berol. continuat. ii. p. 91, 92.

Stahl advises us to cut the herb small, after gently drying it, and make a strong tincture with sp. vini R. then pouring off this tincture, add to the residuum a fresh portion of the sp. vini R. and digest as before: continue to add more spirit until the herb ceases to tincture it; then gently dry the residuum, and boil it in water to extract all the saline parts; pass this decoction through a filter, and evaporate to a due consistence; after which set it in a cool place to shoot. See Stahl's Fund. Chem. p. 68.

Of these two processes, the first is perhaps best adapted for plants of the sweet, and the second for those of the acid kind; both which sort of plants give out all their virtue with their essential salts, consequently with a small portion of them dissolved in a proper quantity of pure water, we may, as with the oleosacchara, prepare the waters of those plants, without the trouble of a distillation, and also the waters of those plants which cannot be obtained by the use of a still.

The salt of wood-sorrel may be substituted for the salt or juice of lemons. An essential salt is prepared from this plant, known by the name of Essential Salt of Lemons, and commonly used for taking ink-stains out of linnen. This salt, when genuine, is composed of the vegetable alkali, and a peculiar acid, which seems more allied to the acid of sugar than that of Tartar. However, it is seldom procured pure. What is sold in this country, under this name, appears sometimes to consist of chryst. of Tartar, with the addition of a small portion of viriolic acid.

Conserv. Lujulæ. Conserve of Wood Sorrel.

Take the fresh leaves of wood sorrel, and beat them into a conserve, with triple their weight of lump sugar.

This preparation keeps well, and of all the conserves this is the most palatable, being agreeably acid, and possessed of a flavour somewhat resembling fine tea.

ACE-

ACETOSA ESURINA. Efurine spirit of vinegar. See ACETUM ESURINUM.

ACETOSELLA. See ACETOSA.

ACETUM. VINEGAR. *Acid, alcol.* To this HIPPOCRATES applies the terms *Hysteriæges, Hysterægia.*

Vegetable liquors, in proportion to the quantity of their saccharine parts, ferment into a weaker or stronger kind of wine; a second fermentation forms vinegar; to produce which, three causes are necessary. 1st, The existence of mucilaginous matter, or mucilage. 2dly, A degree of heat between 18 and 25 degrees of Reaumur's thermometer; and 3dly, The presence of Oxygenous Gas. The next change they undergo is the last, and that is into a putrid state.

When malt liquor becomes acid, it is called *allicar*, ALLEGAR. It is not so proper either for medical use, or preserving pickles, as the wine vinegar is; for it abounds too much with a glutinous matter that is productive of many disadvantages.

If vinegar is distilled with a heat not exceeding that of boiling water, it yields first a phlegmatic liquor (which is a vinous spirit, and may be used as such); then a slightly acid one, which is succeeded by stronger and stronger acids, till the matter remaining becomes thick as honey; if now it is urged with a stronger fire, an empyreumatic oil ascends, and a penetrating acid spirit, tainted with the ill smell and yellow colour of the oil; and at last there remains a black coal, which, when burnt into white ashes, yields a considerable proportion of fixt alkaline salt.

The stronger and more spiritous the wine, the stronger is the vinegar into which it is converted. Geoffroy says, that vinegars made of the German and French wines, saturate from one-fortieth to one-twelfth their weight of fixt alkaline salt.

Vinegar is mixed with the mineral acids by some fraudulent dealers, but is thus detected: if a saturated solution of any calcareous earth, as chalk, made with strong vinegar, be added to such as is suspected of containing the vitriolic acid, no change will ensue if the suspected vinegar was pure; but if it contained only a minute portion of that acid, the mixture will immediately become milky, and on standing a short time deposits a white sediment. The distilled vinegar sometimes contains a portion of lead, which is discovered by taking a small portion thereof, and adding to it a little of the aqua kali. If on the mixture being made, a cloudiness appears, or a white powder falls, there is lead dissolved in it.

The fermentation which changes wine into vinegar, gives the latter several properties, extremely different from those of the former, e. gr. the first distillation from vinegar extinguisheth fire, but the first from wine feeds it. Fermented vegetable spirit is the only thing that intoxicates; and the spirit of vinegar is the antidote to intoxication. The same liquor, which is the state of wine, became weaker by boiling, in the state of vinegar becomes stronger thereby.

Vinegar dissolves animal earths, if not very much mixed with gelatinous matter; the earth of alum; the mineral calcareous earths; several metallic substances, as zinc, iron, copper, tin, lead, bismuth, and the regulus of antimony. It dissolves the vegetable inspissated juices, and extracts the virtues of many plants; but sometimes its acidity spoils their medicinal qualities, though in other instances it improves them; as in the intention of using the gum ammoniacum, garlic, squills, &c. It mingles equally with the blood and its serum, and with most of the animal fluids, without thickening them; but rather, as Boerhaave observes, attenuates and resolves. Dr. Alston, of Edinburgh, says that, "It is antiseptic, and possesses all the virtues of the acids in general; that it is preferable to lemon juice, or any mineral acid; it peculiarly corrects narcotics, as opium, hemlock, henbane, deadly nightshade, &c. to the ill effects of which it is the antidote." In inflammatory and putrid distempers, in many instances, its efficacy is truly wonderful: in ardent fevers it is one of the most certain antiphlogistics and sudorifics; in putrid disorders it equally excels as a preservative and restorer. Fainting, lethargic and hysteric paroxysms are much relieved by it, if applied to the nose and mouth; even in many instances more than by volatile alkaline spirits, or fetid gums. In the ardent biliary fevers, as the miliary, it is a powerful assistant. It cures surfeits from animal food. It is said to cure the bite of a mad dog. The vegetable acid has a peculiar power in restoring sweetness to putrid bile. Though all acids can correct

the putrid acrimony; but the power of sweetening belongs to the vegetable alone. Besides, when a putrid colicuvies is lodged in the first passage, this acid gently tends to sollicit its discharge by stool; an advantage not to be hoped for from the mineral tribe.

Externally applied vinegar is a powerful resolvent and relaxant. When applied to any sensible membrane, it acts as an astringent; and, more or less diluted with water, is an excellent gargle for an inflamed throat, also for an injection to moderate the fluor albus. In short, to relate its many good qualities as a medicine might well be the subject of a particular treatise. See ACIDA.

An imprudent use of vinegar is not without considerable inconveniences; large and frequent doses too much coagulate the chyle, and produce not only a leanness but an atrophy; when taken to excess, to reduce a corpulent habit, tubercles in the lungs and a consumption has been the consequence: young children, old people, those whose circulation is languid, vital heat defective, and digestion weak, should be very sparing in its use.

The dose, according to the different circumstances of the case requiring it, and the constitution of the patient, may be from ʒss. to ʒiij.

See the Dictionary of Chemistry, translated from the French of Mr. Macquer, edit. 2. article VINEGAR. Cullen's Mat. Med. Chaptal's Chemistry, vol. iii 268.

ACETUM DISTILLATUM, seu Sp. Aceti. DISTILLED VINEGAR.

Distil wine vinegar with a gentle heat as long as the drops fall free from an empyreuma.

The first pint that is drawn off is a weak vinous spirit, and should be taken away, another receiver being placed for the acid. Malt vinegar, however strong, by reason of its viscid quality, is not only improper for distilling on account thereof, but also because it so readily receives an empyreumatic taste; a circumstance to which the best wine vinegar is subject, if more than about two-thirds is drawn over. This given, the quantity of two or three ounces in a day for a continuance of time after bleeding, and purging where necessary, has been recommended in maniacal cases. That called—COLCHICUM AUTUMN. See COLCHICUM.—ESURINUM, Hungry Vinegar. When vinegar is concentrated it creates an appetite, hence this name; called also *acetosa efurina*.—LYTHARGYRITIS. See PLUMBUM, N° 2.—PROPHYLACTICUM is thus made. R flor. lavend. 8c rorism. fol. rutæ, absinth. falviæ, menth. aa m. i. acetî vini cong. i. infund. in B. A. per 8 dies. R hujus tinct. ff. i. camph. ʒ iij. m. f.—Acetum proph. also called the VINEGAR OF THE FOUR THIEVES; for during the plague at Marfeiles, four persons by the use of it, attended many of the sick unhurt; under the colour of their service, they robbed the sick and the dead, one of them being apprehended, saved himself from the gallows by discovering this remedy.—SCILLÆ. See SCILLA.

ACHAI. See AQUA ALUMINOSA under ALUMEN.

ACHARISTON, α, non, χαρις gratia. Acharistus signifies *thankless*. Aetius and Galen describe some compositions of singular efficacy under this name; because, as they cured quickly, the patient valued them the less, and so made no returns of their benefits.

ACHICOLUM. The *fornix, tholus*, or *sudatorium*, SUDATORY of the ancient baths, which was a hot room to sweat in, called also *architholus*.

ACHILLEA. The *achilleas* take their name from *Achilles*. Linnæus uses the word *achillea* as the generic term for yarrow, milfoil, or sneezewort. See MILLEFOLIUM; for that called—AGERATUM.—LUTEA, see AGERATUM—GALLICA. Mountain ragwort or corn-marigold.—PTARMICA see PTARMICA.

ACHILLEION. A name for the sponge of which tents are made; because Achilles made them of it.

ACHILLES. A large sort of barley which was used in Greece.

ACHILLIS TENDO, see TENDO ACHILLIS.

ACHIOTE. The red grains of achiote made into lozenges.

ACHIOTL: also the *bixa oriedi, daburi*. A sort of *orleana*, growing in New Spain and Brasil. The tincture made of the fruit and used in chocolate is thus made: take the grains when ripe, infuse them in hot water; the settling is made into cakes, and is used as a paint for the face. The *roucou* which the Indians call achiote or *urucu*, the DUTCH ORLEANE, and we roucou, is a meal or flour of a seed got in the Leeward Islands and the isle

of St. Domingo; these seeds are of a vermilion colour. The roucou is made in these islands as we make starch. Choose the roucou of the deepest violet colour, and very dry. Its chief use is among the dyers. See ORLEANA.

ACHLYS. A DIMNESS of sight: from *αχλυσ*, *darkness* or *cloudiness*. It also signifies a small scar or mark over the pupil, of a light blue colour. It is synonymous with caligo corneæ, or blindness from opacity of the cornea. See Cullen's Nosology. It is the *Leucoma naphelium* of SAUVAGES, and is described a speck of the cornea, somewhat pellucid, which occasions objects to appear as if seen through smoke, or a cloud, and hence are more obscured. By inspection obliquely it is discovered to be different from the opacity of the aqueous humour, accompanying some diseases of the eye. This species often arises from a variolous ophthalmia, or moist one, or whatever can render the cornea opaque; in infants, as their years increase, it often vanishes spontaneously. The juice of pimpernel, either the blue or purple; drop into the eye twice a day for the space of a week; the juice of the common star-thistle, and blue-bottle are useful: fugar-candy powdered is often sufficient. Emetic wine, which is the least hurtful, may with advantage be dropped into the eye. The vapor of aniseed, or fennel-seed water, are of service. See Wallis's Nosologia Methodica Oculorum.

ACHNE. CHAFF or the FROTH OF THE SEA. Hippocrates expresses by it a whitish mucilage observed in the eyes of patients who have fevers: also a white mucus in the fauces thrown up from the lungs. Besides these it signifies LINT. See CARBASUS.

ACHOR. *Laetumen*: *abas*, *acores*, *cerion*; *favus*. The *crusta lactea* of authors, and in England the SCALD HEAD. Trallian says, that it is a sore on the outside of the head, full of little perforations, which discharge a humour like ichor, whence its name. He farther says, that the *cerion* resembles an achor; but that the mouths of the perforations are larger, resembling the cells of a honey-comb, whence the name; the matter is also nearly of the consistence of thin honey. When these diseases spread, the serum which oozes out, dries, and forms a scab.

The *achor* differs from the *favus* and *tinea* only in the degree of virulence. It is called *favus* when the perforations are large; and *tinea* when they are like those which are made by moths in cloth: but generally by *tinea* is understood a dry scab on the hairy scalp of children, with thick scales and an offensive smell; when this disorder affects the face it is called *crusta lactea*, or MILK-SCAB. Mr. Bell, in his Treatise on Ulcers, says, that the *tinea capitis* & *crusta lactea*, may both be reduced to the same species of herpes, viz. the *herpes pustulosus*, they being naturally the same, differing only in situation; the *tinea* is on the hair scalp, and the *crusta lactea* on the face. Dr. Cullen places this disease under ULCUS; as a synonyme; where also he places the CRUSTA LACTEA, the class locales, and order dialyses. When it happens to children, if in other respects they are healthy, the best treatment, besides keeping the belly moderately lax, is cleanliness and a moderate diet; an issue may be made and continued till the disorder is cleared and the strength of the constitution is established; keep the hair short and wash the head with soap suds. Some instances of this sort are very difficult of cure, and attended with violent itching, a pale countenance, &c. but still the same method generally succeeds in all the species and degrees of virulence. Small doses of calomel may be given as an alterative rather than as a laxative, and the vin. antim. in such doses, at proper intervals, as the stomach will easily retain.

Externally the unguent e pice may be used two or three times in a week, or cream mixed with chalk in fine powder.

If the humour is repelled give warm sudorifics until it returns. Scabby eruptions on children should not be repelled when about the mouth, ears, or indeed on any part of the body. Though these eruptions depend not on the habit, but the difficulty of passing through the skin, yet cold bathing should not be used. Cleanliness and a frequent use of the warm bath are of great service. The practice of tearing up the roots of the hair is useless, therefore cruel. Keep the hair short and wash the part with aq. pur. ℥ i. in qua solut est gr. x. hydrargyri muriati.

Among the ancients, Aetius, Ægineta, Trallian, Orbasius, Galen, &c. treat professedly on these disorders; amongst the later authors Heister and Turner may be consulted, with the still later writers, as Bell, in his Sur-

gery, and his Treatise on Ulcers, p. 376. Moss on the Management of Children, &c. White's Surgery, p. 69.

ACHY *Αχυ*, a species of cassia growing in Arabia, called also, *δαρυις*.

ACICULARIS, from *acicula*, a pin or needle; Acicular, shaped like a small needle. The trivial name for a species of scirpus.

ACIDA. ACIDS. Acids form a species of salts, exciting upon the organ of taste what is called sour; which may be regarded as synonymous with Acid; still there is a difference that may be established between them: *sour* denoting the weakest sensation, such as we perceive from vegetable substances, as verjuice, tamarinds, lemons, &c. and, *acid*, the more powerful, such as is felt from the nitric, sulphuric, and muriatic acids. Every substance is called acid, which gives the impression above specified to the taste; will change certain blue vegetable colours into red, as the juice of turnsole, syrup of violets, &c. and will, in common, effervesce with alcalies: we say in common, because this property is not general. For the carbonic acid, and almost all weak acids, cannot be distinguished by this property; and the purest alkali, or what is called caustic, or deaerated combine with acids without motion or effervescence. By a variety of experiments in modern chemistry, acids are found to consist of different substances: to the name of one, they give the term, *oxygen*; and to the other, *radical*; the former considered to be the *acidifying* body, the latter the *acidifiable* base; and, they further prove, that the oxygenous principle in all the variety of acids, is universally the same; and that acids themselves only vary on account of the different radicals with which that principle is combined. Chemists have also altered the terms, in order to express the degrees of power acids possess; the weaker, they express by the termination *ous*, the stronger by *ic*, added to the base or radical; as sulphurous, sulphuric; carbonous, carbonic, &c. except the muriatic, and nitrous acid; for the lower order of the former, they say *muriatic*; for the stronger, *oxygenated muriatic*; taking the appellation from the acid, and not from the base.

Acids are animal, vegetable, and mineral. The vegetable are the native, as the juice of lemons, &c. or the product of fermentation, as vinegar and tartar. The mineral are those of sulphur or vitriol, nitre, and common salt. The animal is obtained from ants, and some other insects in considerable quantities; it is also contained in human fat, and in the suet of animals that ruminate, and in acetous fermentation is sometimes produced in some of the animal secretory organs, forming a kind of animal vinegar.

Whatever flames hath a latent or a manifest acid in it, for acids alone are convertible into flame. It is true that pure acid flames with difficulty; but when divided and diffused in the pores of other substances, it readily takes fire and blazes, or explodes most violently.

A vague acid, which is volatile and liquid, is in all parts of the earth; uniting with various substances, it forms different fossils. Except in the essential salts of vegetables or in tartar, acids are rarely found in a solid form. The air itself is replete with acid, and without it no creature could live.

There is great analogy betwixt acid and cold; the air abounds most with acid in still weather when the wind blows from the north and the east. The spirit of nitre increases the cold of ice. Acid and cold alike preserves from putrefaction, by increasing the cohesion of the component parts of the respective bodies. Strong acids, and excessive cold, it is true, when applied to the flesh of living animals, mortifies them; but this mortification differs greatly in its nature from that produced by fire, and by alkaline salts. South winds favour, but north winds check the progress of putrid disorders. Cold concentrated and joined to vegetable and mineral bodies, seems to be of the essence of the salts called acid.

Acids differ in their specific gravity when compared with water. They are as follows:

The acid of vitriol, as	18 to 10
Nitre	14 to 10, some say 15 to 10
Sea salt	12 to 10
Vegetables	10 plus to 10.

This difference shews, that some acids are more tenacious of water than others, and that when these acids are mixed with fixed alkali, so as to form neutral salts, if the alkaline salts are the same in proportion, it will be only increased to the same weight whether the vitriolic or the vegetable salt is used, e. g. to one ounce of fixed alkaline salt,

salt, add the vitriolic acid, and the neutral salt will weigh one ounce and three drams. The same will occur if you use nitrous acid, muriatic acid, or vinegar. If the weaker acids are used, you must pour on more of them to the same quantity of alkaline salt to saturate it, yet the salt will have only attracted the same weight of acid from each.

Acids differ in their colour, for the vitriolic is quite pale; the nitrous a dark yellow, always foaming; the marine a pale golden colour. If bottles containing these three acids are stopped with cork, the cork is soon tinged by the vitriolic acid with a black colour; by the nitrous, with a yellow; and by the marine, with a whitish one. The vitriolic acid emits no visible vapours in the heat of the atmosphere, but imbibes moisture therefrom; the nitrous and muriatic emit copious corrosive fumes; the nitrous, a yellowish red; and the muriatic, white ones.

As to the virtues of the vegetable acid, see ACETUM.

The mineral acids, when intimately joined with vinous spirits, have effects so similar to those of the vegetable class, that their properties as medicines, are almost the same; but when in their separate state, their inward use tends to coagulate the blood. In other respects, the effects of all the kinds of acids are similar.

Acids gently irritate and contract our fibres when taken in a dilute state, and thus corroborate; they resist a putrid tendency, and powerfully oppose putrescence when actually existing; by the irritation they promote various secretions; they excite an appetite, and aid digestion; their cooling efficacy in fevers of every rank is not exceeded by any thing in use, nor equalled for their general safety, where causes so widely opposite produce such similar complaints: in some instances of coughs and asthmas, by their irritation their efficacy is singular; if the vegetable acid is made use of, the breathing is never disordered by it, though in some instances the mineral sort may offend. In dysenteries, and in diarrhoeas, produced by unripe fruits, the fossil acids allay the fermentation in the bowels, and when a putrid colluvies in the primæ viæ is the cause, at once they will be proposed as the proper remedy. By their sedative quality hæmorrhages are restrained; and as bitters are neutralized by acids, so the excess and acrimony of the bile are allayed by their use. For farther satisfaction into their extent and usefulness in the healing art, see FARR on Acids. Cullen's Mat. Med. vol. ii.

Acids, astringents, and bitters, have a great affinity with each other. By a mixture with each other they lose their properties. Vegetable acids lessen the astringent power of galls on leather, &c. The mineral acids have a contrary effect. Bitters, both animal and vegetable, are neutralized by acids. See LAVOISIER, and CHAPTAL's Elements of Chemistry. Dictionary of Chem. Neuman's Chem. Works, Percival's Med. Essays.

Acids correct the deleterious effect of most, if not all narcotic plants; but injure the phlegmatic habit, where the circulation is languid, the bile defective, or the digestion naturally weak.

ACIDITAS, ACIDITY, also *Acor*. Diseases from this cause are frequent.

The seat of acidity in our bodies, as a disease, is principally the stomach and the small intestines. An acid acrimony is never sensibly prevalent in the blood: yet urine hath been fermented into wine.

An acid acrimony may derive its origin either from too great laxity and debility of the organs of digestion, or from an excess of acescent food. The ferment excited in our food by the stomach is sui generis; if any part of our aliment is not digested by the proper ferment of the stomach, it will run into its own ferment, and if vegetable it will become sour. The food of children is for the most part of the vegetable kind, and readily turns sour in the stomach, if the body be any way disordered; hence most of their disorders are accompanied with the evident signs of acidity, as green stools, gripes, &c. Many ascribe a prevailing acid to be the cause of all diseases in children, but acidity in their stomach, is oftener an effect than a cause of their complaints. It is not acidity, but its excess that injures.

The redundant acid in the primæ viæ is known by the sourness of the eructations, the frequent cardialgia, with curdling of the chyle, &c. in the stomach, flatulence, and spasms in the intestines; when this cause is excessive in its degree, the bile is inert, the belly costive, and the nourishment is unduly supplied, a paleness becomes general

in the skin, an itching comes on, and pustules appear here and there, and a train of nervous symptoms soon succeed. Indeed in all diseases peculiar to children, there are for the most part the symptoms of an excess of irritation, the pulse sometimes beats one hundred, or one hundred and twenty in a minute, the stomach is sick, the vessels of the skin are contracted, and epileptic or convulsive symptoms appear.

Infants are frequently swept off by this disorder. Among adults, the weakly and sedentary are the only subjects of it, except among the poor, whose scanty supplies reduce them to this unhappy state.

The cure when adults are the subjects, consists of a diet fitted to oppose this faulty habit; animal food, and vegetables of the aromatic alkaline kind: these, with moderate exercise at proper intervals, bid fair for a recovery. Absorbent medicine may palliate symptoms in the stomach and intestines, but the limat. ferri will most conduce to an effectual and lasting cure. Children should be exercised more, and fed less than is usual; irregularity in these begets flatulency, acidity, &c. Antimonial emetics repeated at intervals of two or three days, until the more disagreeable symptoms abate, are highly useful. Small doses of P. Rhæi, with magnesi. alb. so as to keep the belly soluble, is better than purging; and to this end give small doses frequently. To free from flatulency, R. ol. ess. sem. fœnic. d. gr. i. ocul. 69. pp. gr. v—x. m. &c. rep. bis vel ter in die. As to absorbents, a mixture of the magnesia alba with the ocul. 69. or other calcareous earths, ought generally to be preferred, and the doses should be very frequently repeated until some relief is obtained, and then their distances may be increased. Indeed in some cases, small doses of fixed, or volatile alkali, particularly liquor. C. C. have been highly beneficial, and warm stimulant plaisters applied to the umbilical region.

See Van Swieten's Commentaries on Boerhaave's Aphorisms. Medicamentorum Formulæ, Dris. Hugh Smith. London Practice of Physic, edit. 4. Armstrong on Diseases fatal to Infants. Moss on the Management of Children, &c.

ACIDULÆ. MINERAL WATERS that contain a brisk spirit when unaccompanied with heat are thus named; but if they are hot also, they are called thermæ. In Paracelsus *Fontale acetosum* is of the same import.

As to the antiquity of their use, see Galen, Cælius Aurelianus, Pliny, &c. who speak largely of their virtues.

Hoffman and many authors highly extol them, whilst others observe that a pure water, on account of its simplicity, such as that from Malvern and Toplitz springs, is to be preferred both for drinking and for bathing; and that in want of these, they may be well supplied by distilled rain, or any other that is soft and pure. Objectors say, that the medicinal qualities in these waters only quicken their operation as water, but contribute nothing farther, and that solutions of the like materials are of equal efficacy: to which the best reply has been, that the mineral contents are often volatile, and of parts more subtle than those of art's producing; and that when the powers of nature are expiring, experience proves their efficacy by their success as a last resource.

In general their views are according to the qualities of their contents; these known, their use is easily determined. See AQUÆ MEDICINALES.

Bleeding, or purging, or both, are frequently prescribed before the use of mineral waters; but except a plethora attends, they are not to be admitted. As these waters are designed to pass, so rest or exercise must be advised; rest and a cool situation, favour their diuretic tendency; exercise and a warm air determine them to the skin; these observed with temperance and moderation in the regimen, are the principal directions on which success depends.

Their brisk sparkling property is owing to the quantity of fixt air which they possess; and indeed to this, perhaps, is owing their chief use as medicine. To encrease this property when defective, or to communicate it where it is totally wanting, see Dr. Priestly's directions for impregnating water with fixt air.

For discovering the contents of waters, the following are the most common additions. But for minute investigation, the task is so extremely difficult, that the reader is referred to the works of BERGMAN, FOURCROY, CHAPTAL, &c.

Galls.—When used they should be fresh powdered, or a fresh infusion of them in water should be made. A small quantity of the powder, or of the infusion put into a cupful of the water to be examined, discovers the smallest degree

degree of iron that can be productive of any sensible effects. If the water contains a coarse oker, the colour struck by the galls is very dark; the finer iron produces the inky purple; but the finest, such as the Pyrmont water, gives the azure blue.

Syrup of violets.—Mix a dram with a small wine-glass full of the water, and if a green colour is produced, there is an alkaline salt in it, or alum; though Dr. Ratty says, that if the syrup is new, alum turns it red. This green colour is also observed when a solution of iron is met with; with an acid it causes a red.

Aqua kali. A few drops let fall into the water discovers earthy matter, by precipitating it in the form of a white cloud; if a whitish cloud rises to the top, and the water underneath remains clear, the quantity of earthy matter is extremely small. This water precipitates the contents of all hard waters; from twenty to forty drops throws down all the felenities in lb. i. thereof. If it meets with a solution of the hydrargyrus muriatus or other mercurial particles, it discovers them by producing a yellow colour, and it ferments with acids.

Tinct. argenti.—This tincture, if made with pure nitrous acid, is the most delicate addition for discovering sea salt in water, which it joins with, and falls in a milky cloud.

Ammonia preparata.—This precipitates the contents of hard water; discovers quicksilver, or any of its preparations, by turning the liquor whitish, and throwing a part of it into a coagulum; it discovers copper by producing a blue colour.

Tinct. sulph. vol.—It discovers lead in water, by turning it to a dusky brown colour.

Soap.—It readily determines whether or no the water is hard or soft by dissolving therein: if hard, the soap curdles; but if soft, an homogeneous mixture is formed, and with a little agitation a froth is raised.

Acidum nitrosum. Nitrous acid.—If it turns the water of a green colour, it contains a solution of copper. See *AQUE MINERALES*.

ACIDUM ACETOSUM. ACETOUS ACID. Take two pounds of the coarse powder of verdegais, let it be perfectly dried by a water bath, saturated with salt—afterwards distil it in a sand bath, then distil the liquor again. Its specific gravity is to that of distilled water, as 1.050 to 1.000. This is considered as the best mode of acquiring the acetous acid in its most concentrated state; but it may be acquired by congelation, taking care to throw out the ice before it thaws, by distillation from alkalies, as well as metallic bodies, particularly copper; and by this last method it will saturate nearly its own weight of a fixt alkaline salt. This acid is called **RADICAL VINEGAR**. When the acid of vinegar is combined with alkalies, earths, or metals, the neutral salt so formed must be dried, and then the acetous acid may be separated in a very concentrated state by the addition of two thirds of their weight of sulphuric acid, and distilling them in a sand heat.

This acetous acid differs from all others in general in its particular odour; from the native vegetable acids in subtilty, and volatility, and in not being obtainable in the form of a concrete salt—from the mineral in its habitude to different bodies; and the nature of the compounds it forms with them: thus whatever the acetous acid joins, it is dislodged by the approach of a mineral acid; and compounds formed of the acetous acid, and fixed alkalies, dissolve in Sp. Vini Rect. but those with mineral acid, and the same alkalies, will not.

The concentrated acid obtained from verdegais is not so pure as that acquired by congelation, or drawn from a neutral salt, being apt to retain a portion of the copper, which is easily to be proved by its turning blue when saturated with aqua ammonia. Its use on this account has been objected to by many, and therefore not been much employed; however, the medical virtues are supposed to be similar to vinegar.

— **ÆTHEREUM.**

— **ALUMINOSUM.**

— **CATHOLICON.**

— **PRIMIGENIUM.**

— **SULPHUREUM.**

— **MURIATICUM.** Olim Spiritus Salis Glauberi. See **MARINUM SAL.**

— **NITROSUM.** See **NITRUM**, N^o. 5.

— **VITRIOLICUM.** Olim Oleum Vitrioli, called also *Stagma*. See **SULPHUR** and **VITRIOLUM VIRIDE**, and also **ACIDA**.

— **VITRIOLI VINOSUM**, i. e. *Æther vitriolicus*. See **ÆTHER**.

ACIES. STEEL. See **CHALYBS**.

ACINESIA, from *α, not*, *κινεω, to move*. A privation of motion.

ACINI. The distinct component parts of the fruit of the mulberry, blackberry, and raspberry.

ACINIFORMIS.

The coat of the eye, called **ACINOSA TUNICA**. } *ed uvea*. See **UVEA**.

ACINOS. See **BASILICUM**.

ACINUS. Properly a grape, but is applied to other fruits or berries that grow in clusters, as elder berries, privet, ivy, &c. These are distinguished from *baccæ*, or berries that grow single, as those of the laurel. But *acinus* is also used for the stone of the grape; hence *UVÆ EXACINATÆ*, grapes that have their stones taken out.

The glands which grow together in clusters are called by some *acini glandulosi*.

ACINUS. See **STAPHYLOMA**.

ACMASTICA. See **SYNOCHUS**.

ACMASTICOS, (*ακμαζω, vigeo*) the name of a sort of fever spoken of by *Actuarius*, as follows:

“Fever from putrefaction are continual or intermittent: of the former, some are called *isotoni*, or *acmaistici*, which during the whole course are at the same pitch; others are called *epacmaistici*, or *anabases*, these proceed and increase to their time of solution; a third sort called *paracmaistici*, which diminish by degrees till they cease.”

ACME. THE HEIGHT OF A DISEASE. That state of a thing in which it is at its utmost perfection. It is also a term in gymnastics, expressing the highest pitch of exercise.

ACMELLA, called also, *Ahamella*, *ahmella*, *akmella*, *amella*, *admella*. *Bidens Urtica*,—*zeylanica*, *cannabina*, *cerato-cephalus*, *chrysanthemumbidens*. A plant growing in the island of Ceylon, of which three species are noted by botanists. Two are the *verbefina acmella* of *Linnaeus*, and *verbefina lavenia* of *Linnaeus*. It is commended in nephritic disorders, but rarely used. *Raii Hist.*

ACNE. A small purple or hard tubercle on the face is thus called.

ACNESTIS, from *α, negative*, and *κνᾶειν, to scratch*. That part of the spine which reaches from betwixt the shoulder blades to the loins. This name seems only applicable to quadrupeds, because they cannot reach it to scratch.

There is a herb to which this name is given, but botanists seem not agreed what it is.

ACOE, (*ακω, audio*) See **AUDITUS** †

ACOUTUS, HONEY. See **MEL**. Pliny speaks of it by this name, because it has no sediment, which is called *κοιτη*.

ACON, an instrument used in the ancient exercises like the discus.

ACONE, a MORTAR, or rather a hard stone, on which to levigate; or, more generally, a WHETSTONE.

ACONION, an ancient Greek name of a medicine prepared by levigation; probably a collyrium, or some form of powders for the eyes.

ACONITIFOLIA. See **ANAPODOPHYLLON**.

ACONITON, from *α, negative*, and *νομα, lime* or *plaster*. Not plastered. This word is applied to vessels not lined within.

ACONITUM, also called *Camarum*, *Canicida*, *Cynocotinum*, *Cynotinum*. Various derivations are given by etymologists; as, 1st, *ακων, a whetstone*, or *rock*, because it grows on bare rocks. 2dly, *α, negative*, and *κωις, dust*, because it grows without earth. 3dly, *ακων, ακη, dart*, because they poisoned darts therewith. 4thly, *ακονισμα, to accelerate*, for it hastens death.

WOLF'S BANE.

Miller takes notice of nineteen species; and some of them are called *lycotinum*, or *wolf's-bane*, because the hunters mixed them with flesh, and laid it for the wolves, which were poisoned by it. These herbs are destructive by their caustic and suffocating quality; the animals that eat them have their swallowing stopped, and stomach corroded.

Against the poison of these plants, Galen commends rue taken in wine; but, perhaps, vinegar would be more useful.

The **MONK'S-HOOD**, or **COMMON WOLF'S BANE**, of which Dr. Storck speaks so much in favour, is the **ACONITUM NAPELLUS**, or **ACONITUM foliorum laciniis linearibus, superne latioribus, linea exaratis**, *Linn. Spec. Plant. 1682*. *Class. POLYANDRIA, Ord. TRIGYNIA*. It is cultivated in our gardens as an ornament. It is spontaneously produced in Germany, and some other northern parts of Europe.

The doctor expressed the juice of the fresh herb, and made it into an extract by a gentle evaporation, then for internal use made the following powder :

R extract. aconit. gr. ij

Sacchar. alb.—3 ij m. f. pulv. subtil.

In several instances this was given from gr. vj. to 3 fs. three times a day, with the happiest success. Its chief sensible effect was its exciting a copious perspiration.

The cases in which Dr. Storck succeeded by the use of the above powder, were an inveterate gonorrhœa, pains that were obstinate, and which followed after agues and intermittent fevers, tophi and nodes, scirrhus tumors, indurations of the parotid glands, spina ventosa, itch, amaurosis, gouty and rheumatic pains, convulsive disorders, and an anchylosis. Some have given it in tincture ; one part of the dried leaf to six of spirits of wine ; the dose, 40 drops. But it has often been given from one grain, gradually increased to ten, for a dose : indeed STOLL and some others carried it much further.

A person who had eaten a small quantity of monk's-hood, was presently attacked with the following symptoms, viz. a sensation of tingling heat in the tongue and jaws, the teeth seemed to himself as if they were loose, and the face as if it was swelled. This tingling sensation gradually spread all over the body, particularly to the extremities ; the knees and ankles lost their strength, and frequent twitching of the tendons came on ; soon after he perceived a sensible check to the circulation of the blood through the limbs ; at length a giddiness came on, then a mist seemed to collect itself before his eyes, in his ears was a humming noise, his senses failed, and falling into a swoon, his eyes and teeth were fixed, his nose contracted, breathing short, and cold sweats were perceived on his hands, feet, and forehead. All these symptoms followed in less than two hours from the time of eating the salad, in which the monk's-hood unfortunately was mixed. In order to his relief, as it was suspected that he had eaten some kind of poison, his friends forced down into his stomach a quantity of oil and water, and afterwards carduus tea, by which he vomited ; these were repeated so as to encourage a thorough discharge from the stomach, and in the intervals, a few spoonfuls of a stimulating cordial was given : and thus he soon recovered.

Some writers say, that the napellus is not poisonous in Sweden, Poland, &c. but it should be noted, that the napellus, which is not poisonous, is the *aconitum lycoctonum luteum majus* of Bauhine, or yellow salutiferous monk's-hood. See Wilmer's Observations on the Poisonous Vegetables in Great Britain. STORCK, de Aconito, and the Article VENENUM.

ACONITUM ANTHORA, SALUTIFERUM. See ANTHORA.—*Folio platani, Lycoctonum Ponticum & Luteum.* See LUPARIA.—*Hyemale. Luteum minus, unifolium luteum bulbosum.* See HELLEBOROIDES.—*Pardalianches.* See HERBA PARIS.—*Pardalianches minus.* See DORONICUM ROMANUM.—*Urcus ricini fere foliis flore cæruleo magno.* See STAPHISAGRIA.

ACOPÁ, ACOPON, α non, and νοσος, lassitude. At first this word signified the quality of the medicines which was to relieve pain, stiffness, and other ill effects of excessive weariness ; but afterwards it only signified the degree of consistence which the medicines were of. These medicines were always external ones. In time the word was used to express those kind of soft cerates which were applied to tumors, &c. It is also a name of the *trifolium paludosum*.

ACOR. SOURNESS, ACRIMONY, particularly an acid acrimony in the stomach. See ACIDITAS.

ACCORDINA. INDIAN TUTTY.

ACORES. See ACHOR.

ACORI (RAD.) THE GREATER GALANGAL ROOT. See GALANGA.

ACORIA, from α, negative, and νορεω, to satiate. INSATIABILITY. Sometimes it signifies a good appetite, or digestion.

ACORITES VINUM, a wine made of the acorus and liquorice roots, each eight ounces ; of wine, six gallons ; infused cold for six months.

ACORUS, CALAMUS VERUS. See CALAMUS AROMATICUS.—*Adulterinus.* See IRIS PALUSTRIS.—*Asiaticus.* See CALAMUS AROMATICUS ASIAT.

ACOS (ακροαι, sano). A REMEDY.

ACOSMIA. IRREGULARITY, or disturbed state of things, particularly of the critical days of fevers, as νοσμος meant their regular order, from α, negative, and νοσμος, ornament, called also *madisis, madrotes*. Bald people are called *acosmoi*, because they had lost their

great ornament. Blancard says it is an ill state of health, joined with a loss of colour in the face.

ACOUSTICA, medicines against deafness, from ακου, to hear.

ACRAI. See SATYRIASIS, and FUROR UTERINUS, ACRAIPALA, a Greek word for medicines against a surfeit or drunkenness, from α, non, and κραπαλη, crapula.

ACRASIA, INTEMPERANCE, from α, negative, and κραννυμι, to mix. The ancients mixed one pint of wine with four or five of water. Asclepiades ordered half wine and half water ; hence wine unmixed was called *acrasia*, which we construe INTEMPERANCE ; for the Latin word *temperò* is of the same import as κραννυμι, to mix. Hence the word was applied to excess, as in eating, drinking, venery, &c. By Hippocrates, and some others, it signifies imbecility. By Physicians, it means the predominancy of one quality above another, either with regard to artificial mixtures, or the humors of the body.

ACRATIA, from α, negative, and κρατεω, strength. See IMBECILITAS.

ACRATISMA, a BREAKFAST. The derivation of this word is the same as that of *acrasia*, because the wine used on this occasion was not mixed with water. A breakfast among the old Greeks consisting of a morsel of bread steeped in wine. Children and weakly people should not omit this meal.

Our breakfasts should consist of the harder kinds of aliment, to promote a plentiful discharge of saliva.

ACRATOMELI. See MULSUM.

ACRE, ακρη. See NASUS ACROTERIA.

ACREA, also ACROTERIA, the EXTREMITIES, i. e. the legs, arms, nose, and ears. Coldness in the extremities, which do not easily warm, are bad presages in fevers.

ACRETON, UNMIXED WINE. Hippocrates expresses by it, vehement, excessive, intemperate.

ACRIDÆ. ACRID MEDICINES.

Acrids are substances of a penetrating pungency : applied to the skin, they inflame it ; chewed, they promote a discharge of the saliva ; and snuffed up the nose, they provoke sneezing.

Considered as the subjects of pharmacy, they may be divided into classes, according as they yield their acrimony ; which they do, 1st, by distillation. Thus mustard, horse-radish, scurvy-grass, &c. give out their properties. 2dly, By infusion only, as is the case with the greatercelandine, pyrethrum, &c. 3dly, Neither by infusion nor distillation, as happens with the arum, dracunculus, &c.

The general effects of acrid medicines are to stimulate the solids, and to dissolve tenacious juices. In leucophlegmatic habits, they are powerful expectorants, deobstruents, diuretics, and emmenagogues ; and if the patient is kept warm, they are good diaphoretics.

In constitutions disposed to inflammation, or where there is already a degree of irritation, where the juices are too thin and acrid, or the viscera not sound, these medicines are not to be used, for they aggravate these disorders.

The trouble which acrid medicines give to the stomach, is that on which their virtue frequently depends.

ACRIFOLIUM, any prickly-leaved plant.

ACRIMONIA, ACRIMONY (from acer, sharp). This term is applicable to any substances that produce particular sensations from the action of that stimulus which they possess, and which we express by the different terms, sharpness, eagerness, tartness, acid, alkali, &c. and it is also applicable to some states of the humors in the human body, as acrimony of the bile, and other materials, which are, by the laws of the animal economy, constantly thrown out of the machine, in order that the humors may be kept in a sound state ; for, except when in a morbid state, they are free from all acrimony. When in a morbid state, we have different species of acrimony ; such as acrimony of the gout, rheumatism, scrophula, cancer, &c. which are judged of, and denominated from the effects they produce on the habit. Hence, we say, complaints of this nature originate from an acrimonious humor, *sui generis*.

ACRIS. The top of a mountain, also the sharp extremities of fractured bones. It is also a LOCUST, i. e. the insect so called, and which the Indians, and some others, commonly eat.

ACRISIA, α, non, and κρινω, judico. It is when a distemper is in so uncertain and fluctuating a condition, that it is difficult to pass a right judgment on it. Blancard.

ACRIVIOLA. *Accr, sharp, and viola, a violet.* See **NASTURTIIUM INDICUM.**

ACROBYSTIA, from *ακρος, extreme*, and *βυσ, to cover*. See **ACROPOSTHIA.**

ACROCHORDON, from *ακρος, extreme*, and *χορδῆν, a string*. This is one instance, which, as Galen observes, shews the oddity of the analogies by which the ancients gave names to things. This name they gave to a sort of warts, from their being situated on the skin. Wiseman calls them penile warts. See **VERRUCÆ.**

Galen in his *Def. Med.* says it is a round excrescence on the skin, with a slender base; so that the excrescence seems to hang by a string.

Sometimes they suddenly disappear, at others they inflame or suppurate. Celsus observes, that if they are cut out, they leave no root, so do not grow again.

ACROCHORISMUS, from *ακρος, extreme*, and *χορεύω, to dance*. An exercise of dancing, with violent motions of the legs and arms. Schulzius says, they joined head to head, and hand to hand, and strove to push one another out of their places.

ACROLENION. See **OLECRANON.**

ACROMION, } from *ακρος, extreme*, and *αμῶν, the*
ACROMIUM, } *shoulder.* See **SCAPULA.**

ACROMPHALION, from *ακρος, extreme*, or *the tip*, and *μφαλῶν, navel*. The tip of the navel, or the middle of the navel.

ACRON, in general means the top or summit; hence, in a medical sense, it is the best of its kind. In botany, it is the top or flower of thistles.

ACROPATHOS, from *ακρος, extreme*, and *πάθος, a disease*. It literally signifies a disease at the height, or, a disease which affects any superior part of the body. Hippocrates applies it to the internal orifice of the uterus; when affected; to occult cancers, and to cancers on the surface of the body, to distinguish them from those that are inward.

ACROPIS, from *ακρος, extreme*, and *οἶ, the voice*, when the voice cannot be exerted. An inarticulation of the voice, from an imperfection in the end of the tongue. It is once used adjectively in the spurious works of Hippocrates, but no where determined in its signification and orthography.

ACROPOSTHIA, from *ακρος, extreme*, and *ποσθῆν, the prepuce*; called also *acrobysthia*. That part of the prepuce which is cut off in circumcision.

ACROPSILON, from *ακρῶν, the extremity*, and *ψῖλος, naked*. The extremity of the glans when naked.

ACROSAPES, from *ακρος, extreme*, and *σηπῶ, to putrefy*. Galen explains this, as soon changed in its superficies, or easy of digestion. This mode of speaking, it is remarked by VALESIIUS, originates from a dogma of physicians, though a false one, that digestion was performed by a certain degree of putrescency; for often names originate from a false principle, which are retained by authors, who do not acquiesce in that principle; and this has been the source of much error.

ACROPELOS, a name of the WILD OAT-GRASS, or **BROMUS STERILIS**. See **ÆGYLOPS**.

ACROTERIA. See **ACREA**.

ACROTERIASMUS. The amputation of an extremity. From *ακρῶν, extremities*, and this from *ακρῶν, summus*.

ACROTHYMIA. See **NÆVUS**.

ACROTHYMION, from *ακρῶν, extreme*, and *θυμῶν, thyme*. A sort of wart described by Celsus as hard, rough, with a narrow basis, and broad tops; the top is of the colour of thyme, it easily splits and bleeds. This tumor is also called *thymus*.

ACMO. See **CORALLIUM RUBRUM**.

ACT. MED. An abbreviation of Thomæ Bartholini *Acta Medica & Philosophica Hafniensia*, vol. i. 1673, 2 ib. vol. ii. 1677, &c. vol. v. 1680.

ACT. PHILOS. & TRANSACT. PHILOS. The Philosophical Transactions.

ACT. REG. SC. The Histories and Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.

ACT. S. R. *Acta Societatis Regiæ*, or Philosophical Transactions, London, 4to.

ACTE, *ακτῆ*. See **SAMBUCUS**.

ACTINE. See **BUNIAS**.

ACTINOBOLISMUS. IRRADIATION. It is applied to the spirits, conveying the inclinations of the mind to the body; it is also called **DIRADIATIO**, and **IRRADIATIO**.

ACTIO, vel **FUNCTIO**, also **FACULTAS**.

The actions or functions of the body are divided into the *vital, natural*, and *animal*.

The **VITAL FUNCTIONS**, or **ACTIONS**, are those which are absolutely necessary to life, and without which there is no life, as the action of the heart, lungs, and arteries. On the action and reaction of the solids and fluids on each other, depend the vital functions. The pulse and respiration are the external signs of life. Vital diseases are all those which hinder the influx of the venal blood into the cavities of the heart, and the expulsion of the arterial blood from the same.

The **NATURAL FUNCTIONS** are those which are instrumental in repairing the several losses which the body sustains; for life is destructive of itself, its very offices occasioning a perpetual waste. The manducation of food, the deglutition and digestion thereof, also the separation and distribution of the chyle and excrementitious parts, &c. are under the head of natural functions, as by these our aliment is converted into our nature. They are necessary to the continuance of our bodies.

The **ANIMAL FUNCTIONS** are those which we perform at will, as muscular motion, and all the voluntary actions of the body; they are those which constitute the senses of touch, taste, smell, sight, hearing, preception, reasoning, imagination, memory, judgment, affections of the mind. Without any, or all of them, a man may live, but not so comfortable as with them.

The **ACTIONS PECULIAR TO THE SEXES** are those of the organs of generation of either sex.

PRIVATE ACTIONS are such as regard particular parts.

PUBLIC ACTIONS are those which are performed for the sake of the whole body; such is the action of the stomach in digesting the aliment, &c. These are called functions.

But each part hath an action peculiar to itself. Thus the office performed by the muscles, vessels, glands, and viscera, are called their respective action. See professor Whytt's *Treatise on Vital Motions*.

ACTON, a town near London, where is a well that affords a purging water; from a gallon of which, Dr. Ratty got 340 grains, or five drams two scruples of sediment by evaporation: of this five drams and 21 grains were vitriolated magnesia, or vitriolated absorbent earth, called formerly *nitrum calcarium*; which took forty-eight times its own weight of water to dissolve it; and 19 grains of earth, which did not calcine to lime, but dissolved in the vitriolic acid. This is esteemed one of the strongest purging waters near London. It is drank from one to three pints in a morning. **MONRO'S Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.** See **AQUÆ CATHARTICÆ AMARÆ.**

ACTUALIS, ACTUAL. This word is applied to any thing endued with a property, faculty, or virtue, which acts by an immediate power inherent in it: it is the reverse of **POTENTIAL**; thus, a red-hot iron or fire is called an *actual* cautery, in contradistinction to cauteries, or caustics, that have the power of producing the same effect upon the animal solids as actual fire; these last are called *virtual* or *potential* cauteries. Boiling water is actually hot; brandy, producing heat in the body, is potentially hot, though of itself cold.

This is the medicinal sense of the word; in logic and metaphysics it is used otherwise.

ACTUATIO, ACTUATION. That change wrought on a medicine, or any thing else taken into the body, by the vital heat, which is necessary to make it act, and have its effect.

ACUITIO, from *acuo, to quicken*. This is applied often to medicines, which are added to others weaker than themselves, in order to encrease the stimulus; and consequently, their medicinal action, as vegetable acid, may be sharpened by the addition of mineral acid; or, mild purgatives may be quickened by the addition of small doses of those which are more powerful.

ACULEI, the prickles and thorns on vegetables.

ACULON, or **ACULOS**, the fruit or acorn of the *ilex*, or scarlet oak.

ACUMEN, A SHARP POINT. This term was introduced into anatomy by Daventer, in his *Ars Obstetricandi*; he calls the protuberances of the ossa innom. on which we sit, the *ossa sedentaria*, which he says are the acumina of the ossa pubis; and he calls the os coccygis the *sacri acumen ossis*, the pointed part of the sacrum.

ACUPUNCTURA, (from *acus, a needle*, and *pungo, to prick*) **ACUPUNCTURE.** Bleeding performed by making many small punctures with a silver needle on the part affected. This method is practised in Siam, Japan, and other oriental nations, on all parts of the body; and

and employed in headaches, lethargies, convulsions, colics, &c. In some parts of America this practice is also in use, according to the accounts given in Dampier's Voyages.

ACUREB. See PLUMBUM.

ACURON. See ALISMA.

ACUS, a NEEDLE. This instrument is necessary in confining the lips of wounds, taking up and tying blood-vessels, &c. They are of various forms, according to the use they are designed for: it is of considerable importance that they should be sharp, and made of good metal that is well tempered. (See Bell's Surgery, vol. i.)

ACUS PASTORIS. See SCANDIX.——For that called MOSCHATA, see GERANIUM MOSCHATUM.

ACUSTICUS, from *ακουω*, to hear, belonging to hearing. It is applied to the auditory nerve, and to medicines or instruments used to assist, preserve, or recover hearing.

ACUSTO. See NITRUM.

ACUTENACULUM, from *acus*, needle, and *teneo*, to hold. Heister calls the *portaguille* by this name; it is a handle for a needle, to make it penetrate easily when stitching a wound. Bell's Surgery, i. 16.

ACUTUS MORBUS, ARCHIGENUS MORBUS. Acute disease, from *acuo*, to quicken or sharpen.

An acute disease moves quickly to its termination, and always is attended with danger. Though there are diseases without danger, of a short duration, so are distinct from the acute, as an ephemeris, &c. Acute diseases are the opposite to chronic, which are slow in their progress, and not so generally dangerous. Wallis's Sydenham, i.

ACYISIS. In Vogel's Nosology it is a defect of conception, or barrenness in women.

ACYRUS. See ARNICA MONTANA.

ADAL. According to Paracelsus, it is the part of plants in which the medicinal virtue consists, or the pure and active parts separated from the impure and inert.

ADAMITA, ADAMITUM, names given to the hardest white stones; and, *adamita* is properly the stone in the bladder; *adamitum*, the lithiasis, or disease called the stone. See CALCULUS.

ADAMUS. So is called the philosopher's stone, by alchemists, who say that it is an animal; and that it has carried its invisible EVE in its body from the moment they were first united by the Creator. It is also called *Aquila*, *Philosophorum Lapis*, *Basaliscus*, *Benedictus*, *Boritis*, *Gryphus*; by way of eminence, *Antidotus*. This stone, the greatest object of alchemy, is a long-sought-for preparation, which, when found, is to transmute, or exalt impurer metals, as tin, lead, and copper, into gold, and silver. Authors who have written on this stone, call *sulphur the maritus*, or husband; and mercury, the *uxor*, or wife.

ADANSONIA. See BAOBAB.

ADARCE, a saltish concretion found about the reeds and grass in marshy grounds in Galatia; it is also called *calomochanus*, or *calomochnus*. It is lax and porous, like bastard sponge. It is used to clear the skin with in leprosy, tetters, freckles, &c. Dr. Plott gives an account of this production in his Natural History of Oxfordshire.

ADARNECH. See AURIPIGMENTUM.

ADARIGES. See SAL AMMONIAC.

ADARTICULATIO. See DIARTHROSIS.

ADCORPORATIO, ADCORPORATION, or clinging together in one body.

ADDEPHAGIA, or ADEPHAGIA, from *αδν*, abundantly, and *φαγειν*, to eat, INSATIABILITY, a VORACIOUS APPETITE. It is the Bulimia Heliunum. See BOULIMUS.

ADDITAMENTUM, the same as *epiphysis*. The large epiphysis of the ulna is called additamentum necatum.

ADDITAMENTUM COLLI. See APPENDICULA VERMIFORMIS.

ADDUCENS, vide ADDUCTOR OCULI.

ADDUCENS HUMERI. See PECTORALIS MAJOR.

ADDUCTOR, a leader to, from *adducere*, to move or bring towards. A name of several muscles. 1.——

AD MINIMUM DIGITUM. It rises from the unciform process of the carpus towards the annular ligament, and is inserted into the whole length of the inside of the metacarpal bone of the little finger. 2.——

AURIS. It is a common muscle, being a part which Spigelius calls *quadratus buccas detrahens*; from its insertion is a fleshy fibrous elongation implanted into the

root of the ear. 3.——DIGITI MINIMI PEDIS, called also *transversalis pedis placentini*. It rises from the fourth metatarsal bone, and going over the knobs of the toes, runs to the external sesamoid bone. Douglas says it brings the third and fourth lesser toes nearer the other two, and the great one. 4.——FEMORIS PRIMUS VEL LONGUS. It arises from the os pubis, next the pectinæus, above the gracilis; which turning into a compact fleshy belly, it begins to be inserted tendinous about the middle of the linea aspera, being continued down upon the same, five or six inches, sending out a tendon which joins in with that of the fourth head.

5.——FEMORIS SECUNDUS VEL BREVIS. It arises from the os pubis, immediately under the gracilis, by a broad, tendinous, but chiefly fleshy beginning, and is inserted into the linea aspera, from a little below the lesser trochanter, to the first insertion of the last described muscle. 6.——FEMORIS TERTIUS, vel MAGNUS. It arises lower down than the former, from the outer edge of the os pubis & ischium; and running obliquely towards the trochanter minor, is inserted near the glutæus maximus. This and the next muscle, are described as one muscle, by Albinus and Winflow, under the names of ABDUCTOR MAGNUS FEMORIS, and *le troisième muscle du triceps*. 7.——FEMORIS QUARTUS. It arises from the protuberance of the ischium; and the adjoining interior part of that bone, by a tendinous or fleshy origin. It is inserted by a round and a long tendon into the upper and rough part of the inner and lower appendix of the os femoris, being affixed to that bone a little above the condyle, as also to some part of the linea aspera. The above four muscles are described by Dr. Hunter, &c. as one, and under the name of TRICEPS, which see. Their use is to adduce, or move the thigh inwards, according to their different directions. Douglas. 8.——OCULI, also called *adducens* and *rectus internus*. It rises tendinous and fleshy from the edge of the hole in the sphenoid bone that transmits the optic nerve, and is inserted by a thin tendon into the tunica sclerotica, where it respects the great canthus. It brings the eye towards the nose. Some call it *bibitorius*, as it directs the eye toward the glass in drinking.

9.——POLICIS MANUS AD INDICEM. Riolan calls it *antithenar*. It rises from the fore part of the metacarpal bone of the fore-finger, joins with the anterior portion of the flexor secundi internodii pollicis, and is inserted with it into the sesamoid bone. See ABDUCTOR INDICIS, N° 4. 10.——POLICIS PEDIS. It rises by a long thin disgregated tendon from the os calcis, under the tendinous part of the massa carnea, from the os cuboides, the os cuneiforme medium, and from the upper part of the os metatarsi of the second toe; it is soon dilated into a pretty large belly, and is inserted in the external os sesamoides of the great toe. Douglas says it brings the great toe near its next.

ADEC, SOUR MILK, BUTTER-MILK. ADECTOS, from *α*, negative, and *δενωω*, to bite, an epithet given to medicines that relieve from the biting sense of pain, by removing the uneasiness caused by stimulants; whence Celsus calls them *Lenia*. ADENDENTES, see PHAGÆDENA. ADELPHEA, a relation; so Hippocrates calls distempers that resemble each other, from *αδελφος* frater. ADELPHIXIS, the analogy, relation, or similitude of one thing with another, or the communication, consent, or sympathy of a part with another. ADEMOMIA, of *α* negative, and *δαίμων*, a genius or divinity or fortune. Hippocrates uses this word for uneasiness, restlessness, or anxiety felt in acute diseases, and some hysteric fits.

ADEN, a gland. See GLANDULA. Sometimes it signifies the same as *bubo*. Blancard. ADENES CANADENSES. See BATTATAS CANADENSIS.

ADENOIDES, from *αδν*, a gland, and *ειδος*, a form: Glandiform, or like a gland. This word also is used for the prostate, which see.

ADENOSUS ABSCESSUS, a hard crude tubercle, resembling a gland, difficult to be resolved.

ADEPHAGIA. See ADDEPHAGIA.

ADEPS, FAT, called also *pinguedo*, *pinguis*, *axungia*, *butyrum*, *arvina*, *arabus*, &c. Fat is condensed inflammable juice, contained in that part of the cellular membrane called *membrana adiposa*. When it has been superfluous, and found sometimes in the upper eye-lids of children; it was then called *axirnach*. In the young foetus is scarce any fat; the omentum seems only to contain a jelly, but in the

older foetus, fat begins to appear. When the child is born, and during a few years after, it hath much fat immediately beneath the skin; in men the fat is most abundantly spread on the glutei mufcles.

How it is separated from the blood, is not certainly known. There is also a fatty substance, got from the milk of animals, by agitating the oleaginous part of the milk separated by standing, in an instrument called a churn. This goes by the name of butter, and is used for culinary purposes chiefly, called also *alumbair*.

From the most accurate analysis of CRELL, it appears that fat is a kind of oil, or butter rendered concrete by an acid. This, which is called sebatic acid, exists ready formed in suet, two pounds affording somewhat more than seven ounces. It exists ready formed in the fat, since earth and alkalies disengage it. CHAPTAL's Chemistry vol. iii. It is more fluid in living than in dead bodies; indolence renders it less fluid, whence by inactivity it is accumulated. Its uses are to keep up the heat of the body and defend the viscera from the impression of external cold; to serve as nourishment or support for the animal on the occasion of want, sickness, &c.

Fat differs from suet principally in the great quantity of water it contains, which being slowly evaporated, is converted into a sebaceous substance. In the human body it sometimes concretes into a hardish substance, forming tumors of the steatomatous kind.

In profuse sweating the fat is melted down, and passes off through the pores, and thus the person is much weakened. The human fat does not become fluid when Fahrenheit's thermometer rises to the ninetieth degree; but when it begins to putrify, it easily, and with a small degree of warmth, runs into oil.

In cetaceous fishes, the fat is thin as oil; in animals that live on herbage only, the fat is harder, and yet harder in those that chew the cud.

The Arabians used a great variety of fat, in medicine; but to relax the parts to which they are applied, and to stop perspiration, are all the chief virtues that experience manifests in them. In the present practice, three kinds only are met with, and these only on account of their different consistence; they are the fat of vipers, hog-lard, and mutton-suet. Their use is wholly external. As to vipers fat, it is well supplied by the oil of olives; for it does not appear that animal fats, and insipid, flavourless, vegetable oils, of similar consistence, differ in their effects when used externally; in other instances too, there seems to be a greater similarity of nature betwixt animal and vegetable fats, or insipid oils, than in any other similar animal and vegetable substances, such as gums and animal jellies: animal fats, in their resolution by fire, yield neither the peculiar stench, nor much, if any of the volatile alkaline salt, which substances completely animalized afford.

Animal fats are not soluble in sp. vin. R. nor in water. When scented with essential oils, the oils may be totally extracted by digestion in sp. vini R. And by the same means also, in a lesser degree by water. Fats may thus be freed from their ill-smell; and those that are become very rancid, may be made very sweet.

Animal fats preserve steel from rust better than vegetable ones: mutton suet prevents brass from growing ill-coloured, longer than any other fat; and if a little camphor and white lead is added, these ends are still better answered.

ADIPIS SUILLÆ SEVIQUE OVILLI PRÆPARATIO.

The preparation of Hogs lard and Mutton suet.

Cut them into pieces, and melt them with a slow fire, then separate them from the membranes by straining. Ph. Lond. 1788.

The fat of vipers being separated from their intestines, may be melted before a gentle fire, and run through a thin linen cloth.

See Haller's Physiology, in the chapter on the cellular membrane.

ADEPTA PHILOSOPHIA. ADEPT PHILOSOPHY. It is that philosophy, whose end is the transmutation of metals, and an universal remedy. The professors of this philosophy are called ADEPTI, adepts. Paracelsus calls that, medicina adepta, which treats of the diseases that are contracted by celestial operations, or communicated from heaven.

ADHATODA. The MALABAR NUT. There are two species, viz. the *adhatoda Zeylanensium*, or, common Malabar nut; and the *adhatoda Indica*; seu *Hyssofolia*: the willow-leaved Malabar nut, commonly called

the *snop-tree*. These are of the genus called by Linnæus *justicia*.

The virtue ascribed to it, is to expel the dead foetus; that being the meaning of *adhatoda* in the Zeylanic language. Miller's Dict.

ADHESIO, ADHESION. In medicine, a term used for two parts sticking together, which are naturally separate.

If any of those parts in the thorax or belly lie in contact, and inflame, they commonly grow together. The lungs very frequently adhere to the pleura.

On this subject see Dr. Flemyng's treatise on adhesions, or accretions of the lungs; or an abstract from it in the Med. Mus. vol. i.

ADIACHYTOS, from α negative, and $\delta\iota\alpha\chi\upsilon\omega$, to diffuse, scatter, or be profuse. Decent in point of DRESS.

Hippocrates thinks the dress of a fop derogatory from the physician: he says, that many in his day hid their ignorance under ornaments of dress, and strove to get the good liking of the people by their appearance at the public games.

ADIANTHUM, ADIANTUM. MAIDEN-HAIR. Also called *polytrichon* and *polytrichum*, from $\pi\omicron\lambda\upsilon\varsigma$, much, and $\tau\epsilon\tau\iota\varsigma$, hair; expressive of a capillary herb.

Maiden-hair is an evergreen low plant, with slender, smooth, shining, blackish stalks, without any manifest flower: the seeds are a fine dust, lying in roundish specks about the edges of the backs of the leaves, which curl over and cover them.

Five species are noticed by botanists.

1. ADIANTHUM VERUM; called also *capillus Veneris*; *adiantum foliis coriandri*; *adiantum vulg.* It is the *adiantum capillis Veneris*. Lin.

THE TRUE MAIDEN-HAIR.

It is found in Cornwall, and in the mountainous parts of Wales; but it is most plentiful in the south of Europe, as in France, Italy, &c.

2. ADIANTHUM CANADENSE; also called *adiantum fruticosum Brazilianum*, *avenqua*; *adiant. Americanum*, & *capil. Veneris Canad.* It is the *adiantum pedatum* Lin.

AMERICAN, or CANADA MAIDEN-HAIR.

A native of America, but is cultivated in our gardens, and is the strongest and most agreeable of all the sorts.

3. ADIANTHUM NIGRUM; called *onopteris maf. adiant. foliis longioribus, flicula, calliphillum, callitrichum, trichomanes*, and *polytrichum*. According to Linnæus it is the *asplenium trichomanes*, or *asplenium frondibus pinnatis, pinnis subrotundis crenatis*—CLASS; CRYPTOMANIA—ORDO; FILICES. Linn. Gen. Plan. 1178.

COMMON, or ENGLISH BLACK MAIDEN-HAIR.

It is perennial, grows wild on shady grounds, old walls, and rocks.

It hath a mucilaginous and roughish taste, but little or no flavour. The ADIANTHUM ALBUM and AUREUM are the two others. But the three we have mentioned above only are in general use with us; indeed the third supplies the place of them all. These plants, as do all of the capillary tribe, abound with a neutral saponaceous quality, approaching to nitre; they give out, with their mucilage, all their virtue to boiling water.

The best preparation is a strong infusion made with boiling water, and sweetened with liquorice root. To be drank freely.

The French make a syrup of the true sort, and flavour it with orange-flower water. The Canadians make a syrup of theirs, in which they use maple sugar.

Our confectioners prepare a syrup as follows, which they sell by the name of SYRUP OF CAPILLAIRE.

R Decoct. capil. Veneris Canadense, ℥vj. mel Britan. 3 xviii. fac. alb. opt. ℥vj. ss. m. &c sub finem, coct. adde aq. flor. aurant. 3 iii.

These syrups allay tickling coughs from defluxions of thin rheum, and assist the expectoration of phlegm.

As the virtues of these herbs are contained in their mucilage, they lose nothing by drying. The flavour of the Canada species may suffer by the boiling; but, as a peccatorial, that loss is of no consequence.

ADIAPNEUSTIA, from α negative, and $\delta\iota\alpha\pi\upsilon\epsilon\omega$, to perspire, or α , neg. $\delta\iota\alpha$, per, and $\pi\upsilon\epsilon\omega$, to breathe. IMPEDED PERSPIRATION, which was considered by the ancients as the primary cause of fevers, from what they termed *vaporosa & fuliginosa effluvia*, not being permitted to pass through the habits and cutaneous pores, hence productive of febrile affections.

ADIAPTOTOS, from α negative, and $\delta\iota\alpha\pi\iota\tau\omega$, to stumble,

Stumble, or slide. The word signifies firm; but in medicine it is the name of a remedy against the colic, made of stone-parsley, henbane-seed, white pepper, &c. formed into an electary.

ADIARRHOEA, from α , negative, and $\delta\iota\alpha\rho\eta\epsilon\omega$, *perfluo, to flow out, or through.* It signifies a total suppression of all the necessary evacuations.

ADIBAT. See **ARGENT. VIVUM.**

ADICE, *adun.* See **URTICA.**

ADIPIS SUILLÆ PRÆPARATIO, OLIM AX-UNGIÆ PORCINÆ CURATIO. See **ADEPS.**

ADIPOSÆ ARTERIÆ. They are branches from the phrenic arteries, which are spread on the fat that covers the kidneys. See **CAPSULARES ARTERIÆ.**

ADIPOSA MEMBRANA. See **CELLULOSA MEMBRANA.**

ADIPOSÆ VENÆ. These spring from the emulgents, and go to the pinguious covering of the kidneys.

ADIPOSI DUCTUS. The bags or ducts containing the fat.

ADIPSIA. WANT OF THIRST. Dr. Cullen ranks this as a genus of diseases, in the class locales, and order dyforexiæ. But he thinks it is generally, if not always, symptomatic.

ADIPSON, $\text{Ad}\iota\sigma\omega$, from α , negative, and $\delta\iota\psi\alpha$, *thirst.* See **OKYMEL** and **PTISANA.**

Medicines were thus named that allayed thirst, if used for that end; and may be applied to such as do not provoke thirst.

Some cold things, by not exhaling the moisture, and some hot ones by soliciting the saliva, are of this sort.

The Greeks called liquorice-juice by this name. See **GLYCYRRHIZA.**

ADIPSOS. The Egyptian palm-tree is thus named by the Greeks. Its fruit, before it is ripe, is called *myrobalsans.* Theophrastus calls this tree $\beta\epsilon\lambda\alpha\nu\theta\iota$, i. e. *masf*, from its fruit; but it is called adipson, because its fruit, before it is ripe, quenches thirst.

ADIRIGE, i. e. Ammoniacum, most probably the salt.

ADJUTORIUM. See **HUMERUS**, or upper part of the arm, clearly described by **ALBUCASIS.** "Adjutorium is that bone which lies between the cubit and head of the scapula." It is also an external medicine used to assist internal ones.

ADJUVANTIA. See **JUVANTIA.**

ADMELLA. See **ACMELLA.**

ADMIRABILIS. An hyperbolic epithet to particular preparations: it was generally applied to factitious medical stones, and to Glauber's salt.

ADNATA, AGNATA, from *adnasco, to grow to.*

The outer coat of the eye; called also *circumcualialis, circumfissalis, albuginea, epiphephticos.* It is that which makes the **WHITE OF THE EYE**, called also *exoplion*, and is thus formed: five of the muscles which move the eye, take their origin from the bottom of the orbit, and the sixth arises from the edge of it; they are all inserted by a tendinous expansion into the anterior part of the tunica sclerotica; which expansion gives the whiteness, peculiar to the fore part of the eye. It lies between the sclerotica and conjunctiva. It is extremely sensible, and abounds with blood-vessels, which are very visible in inflammations. It covers so much of the eye as is called the white; and being reflected all round, it lines the two eye-lids, and thus hinders any thing from falling into the orbit. Where it covers the eye-lids, it is vascular and papillous. In passing over the orbit, it does not end at the cornea, but becomes transparent there, and is of different textures in different parts where it is spread. The sclerotica appears under it.

When a foreign body gets between the eye and the eye-lid, it is hooked in the villi: the best way to extricate it is, to invert the eye-lid, and to introduce a probe armed with lint and dipped in oil, which will extract it.

The inverted eye-lid proceeds from this coat. Though it is exactly commensurate to the orbit in health, yet in morbid habits, when it is inflamed, it is thickened and puffed out. If it does not yield to general remedies, as bleeding, purging, &c. scarify it, and if this also fails, cut off the redundant part.

ADNATA, also signifies such parts of animal or vegetable bodies as are inseparable, as the hair, wool, fruits, horns; or else accidental, as fungus, misleto, and excrescences.

ADNATA, ADNASCENTIA, are those off-sets which, by a new germination under the earth, proceed from the lily, hyacinth, &c. and afterwards grow to true roots.

ADOLESCENS, the iron bars that support the fire in a grate or furnace.

Paracelsus would make a man without a woman, and digested semen masculinum in a glass placed in a dung-hill, and produced something like a man, according to the assertion of some of his disciples; this was called homunculus Paracelsi; but would be as properly named *adolescens.*

ADOLESCENTIA. See **ÆTAS.**

ADOR, a sort of corn called *spelta* and *zea*, **SPELT CORN.** Dioscorides mentions two kinds of the monococcus and the dicoccus, that is such as has only one grain or two in a husk.

ADOS, water in which red-hot iron is extinguished.

ADRARIZA. See **ARISTOLOCHIA.**

ADRAGANTH. See **GUMMI TRAGACANTHA.**

ADRAM. See **GEMMÆ SAL.**

ADROP. Rulandus calls it *azar*, *lapis ipse*, and *azama*. Ripley calls it *uzifur*, or *plumbum rubeum*. It is a chemical term denoting the body itself, or lead, from whence mercury ought to be taken for the philosophers stone; in which signification it is taken also by **RIPLEY.** Or it denotes the philosophers stone itself. It is also called *faturnus*, i. e. antimony, or plumbum.

ADROBOLON, from $\alpha\delta\rho\omega$, *large*, and $\beta\epsilon\lambda\omega$, *a globe, bole, or mass.* The Indian *bdellium*, which is coarser than the Arabian, being impure, black, and in large lumps.

ADROTERON. See **ALICA.**

ADSAMAR. See **URINA.**

ADSELLARE, to go to stool.

ADSTRICTIO, ADSTRICTION. It either expresses the styptic quality of medicines, or the retention of the natural evacuations, by the rigidity of the respective emissories. See **CONSTIPATIO.**

ADSTRINGENTIA. Astringents. See **ASTRINGENTIA.**

ADULTERATIO. To adulterate, corrupt, or counterfeit. He who counterfeits medicines is often both a robber and a murderer.

ADUNATOS. See **ADYNAMIA.**

ADUSTA. Adust, burnt, scorched, or parched, from *aduro, to burn, &c.*

ADY, vel **PALMA ADY.** A palm-tree in the island of St. Thomas, which affords plenty of juice, that ferments into wine. The entire fruit is called by the Portuguese *caryoces* and *carioffe*, the natives call it *abanga*. The fruit externally is like a lemon, and contains a stone, the kernel of which, if heated in hot water, gives out an oil of a saffron colour, it concretes in the cold, and is used as butter: of these kernels the inhabitants give three or four as a restorative, two or three times a day.

ADYNAMIA, from α , negative, and $\delta\upsilon\nu\alpha\mu\iota\varsigma$, *strength, force*; **LANGUOR**, weakness, impotence from sickness or disease: *adunatos, leipopsychia.* Also **DROWSINESS**, or **SLEEPINESS**, **LASSITUDE**, **DEFECT OF VITAL POWERS.** In Dr. Cullen's Nosology, this word distinguishes an order in his class neuroses: he defines it to be diseases consisting in a weakness or loss of motion, in either the vital or natural functions. These diseases are also called *defectivi.*

ADYNAMON, A **FACTITIOUS WINE.** It is made of two parts must and one of water, which are boiled together till as much is consumed as there was added of water. It hath the same derivation as *adynamia.*

ÆDOIA, from $\alpha\iota\delta\omega\varsigma$, *modesty.* See **PUDENDA.**

ÆDOSOPHIA, from $\alpha\iota\delta\omega\varsigma$, *pudenda*, and $\psi\omicron\phi\epsilon\omega$, *strepitum edo.* In the Nosology of Sauvages, also of Sagar, it is defined to be a flatus passing from the uterus, or from the urinary bladder, through the vagina or the urethra; hence is it formed into two species, **ÆDOSOPHIA URETHRÆ & UTERINA.** This flatus is sometimes very foetid, which circumstance cannot always be accounted for. It sometimes happens when women are in labour, and hath been taken for a sign that the child is dead, but this cannot be depended on; an intolerable stench sometimes attends when the child is living. See *Sauvages Nosologia Methodica*, vol. ii. p. 417.

ÆGAGROPILA, from $\alpha\gamma\alpha\gamma\rho\iota\varsigma$, and $\pi\iota\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, *Rubicapra* and $\pi\iota\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, *pila vel globulus*, the **ROCK-GOAT.** See **CAPRA ALPINA.**

ÆGEIRINON. $\text{A}\gamma\epsilon\iota\rho\iota\omega$, *a poplar.* An ointment so called, because the fruit of the poplar, or its catkins, are an ingredient in it.

ÆGEIROS. See **POPULUS.**

ÆGIAS. A white speck on the pupil of the eye, which occasions a dimness of sight.

ÆGIDES, *αἰγίδης*. Small white cicatrices of the eyes, caused by a sharp humour there; or small white concretions on the pupil; called also *aglia*.

In inflammations we see little white specks on the pupil of the eye, like a film, if an afflux of humours are considerable; these always disappear spontaneously when the inflammation is resolved and the humours diverted; but if sharp powders are used, or collyriums applied, they oft are hardened so as never after to be moved. These seem to be what are meant by ægides. See **ALBUGO**.

ÆGIDION, from *αἰγίαι*, or *αἰγίς*. The name of a collyrium for inflammations and defluxions of the eyes, called also *ægoprosophon*.

ÆGILOPS. See **ÆGYLOPS**.

ÆGOCERAS, from *αἰξ*, a goat, and *κερας*, a horn. See **FENUM GRÆCUM**.

ÆGOLETHON, from *αἰξ*, a goat, and *ολεθρος*, destruction. Dioscorides, Pliny, and others, take notice of this, and speak of it as a tree, from the leaves of which bees gather honey about Heraclea in Pontus, which honey is sometimes poisonous, sometimes not. Tournefort says it is the *chamærododendron*. See *Mem. de l'Acad. Roy. des Sciences*, 1704.

ÆGONYCHON, **GROMWELL**. So called from *αἰξ*, a goat, and *ονυξ*, a hoof, because of the hardness of the seed. See **LITHOSPERMUM**.

ÆGOPROSOPHON. See **ÆGIDION**.

ÆGRITUDO BOVINA. See **BOVINA AFFECTIO**.

ÆGYLOPS or **ÆGILOPS**. A disease in the inward corner of the eye; so called from *αἰξ*, a goat, and *ὤψ*, an eye, or goat's eye; because, according to some, goats are subject to this disease.

Paulus Ægineta calls it *anchoylops* before it bursts, and *ægyllops* after. Avicenna calls it *garab* and *algarab*. Anchoylops and *ægyllops*, are but different states of the disorder called *fistula lachrymalis*. The *ægyllops* is the fistula lachrymalis beginning to discharge pus. Dr. Wallis says, why the distinction of the ancients should be at present neglected with respect to the anchylops and *ægyllops*, and a general term adopted which is in itself highly absurd will not be easy to account for. Surely to denominate a complaint fistulous, where no fistula exists, must be ridiculous, and the two different species as well as a third are styled fistula lachrymalis by the moderns. Some of the ancient physicians considered the lachrymal sac in its state of tumefaction as an anchylops; when ruptured an *ægyllops*; and certainly the distinction ought to be preserved. —See his *Nosologia Methodica Oculorum*. Article, *Epiphora a Rhyade*.

It is either scrophulous, atheromatous, or of the nature of a meliceris.

Sometimes it is a symptom of the lues venerea. Sometimes it is with, and at others without inflammation. If it is attended with erosion, it terminates in a cancer. In opening this abscess, we should be careful not to cut the edge of the eye-lid, for thus an incurable wateriness will there be occasioned.

When it is strumous, it proceeds from congestion, and the tubercle is round without discolouring the skin. If it is caused by fluxion, pain and redness appear, with inflammation all over the eye. Sometimes it begins with a weeping, and is not suspected until a redness appears in the eye, and then by a gentle pressure on the part, a matter is discharged, a part of which resembles the white of an egg. If this matter makes its way into the nose, it acquires a foetid smell, and is discharged through the nostril.

As to the cure, if the case is recent, we should begin with a cautious use of bleeding and purging; or if these are contraindicated, give such alteratives as are most esteemed in scrophulous disorders. The tumor may be resolved by anodyne and discutient applications; but if there is a tendency to a suppuration it should be hastened, and the discharge of the pus, with all convenient speed, lest the bone underneath should be affected; the abscess cleansed and healed, with the tinct. of myrrh and aloes mixed with mel rosæ. If the matter had passed also under the cilium, a powerful desiccative, such as strong lime-water, assisted by a compress, should be used.

If the periosteum under the tumor is laid bare, an excoriation must be hastened by a caustic, and a passage opened into the nose, after which dry lint alone may suffice. Too constricting medicines may produce a rhyas, see **RHYAS**; too digestive applications may give rise to an encanthias. See **FISTULA LACHRYMALIS**; much also has been said by Galen, Aetius, Celsus, Paulus Ægineta, Auctarius, Sennertus, Wiseman, Heister, Pott, Bell, Kirkland, Ware.

ÆGYLOPS, or **ÆGILOPS**. *Avena sterilis*, *Bromus sterilis*, *Festuca avenacea*, *Gramen avenaceum*. *Bromus herba*, *Avena*, *Græca*, *Acrespelos*. The GREAT WILD OAT GRASS or DRANK. The roots are full of small fibres, several stalks rise from a root, and are joined. It grows in hedges and the sides of fields in May. By culture it becomes a species of corn. In the northern parts of America it is improved to great advantage; and in the low wet boggy grounds in Great Britain, it would be profitable, perhaps, beyond any thing else, as it thrives best in water. It grows like oats, but in quality is more of the rice kind. A decoction of the roots kills worms.

ÆGYPTIA ANTIDOTUS, the Egyptian antidote. This is a name, not of one but of several compositions.

—*Moschata*. See **ABELMOSCHUS**. —**ULCERA**, also called **SYRIAN ULCERS**. Aretæus describes an ulcer of the tonsils and fauces by these names; they are attended with a burning pain; the matter discharged from them infects the whole frame, and the patient is rendered miserable by its offensive smell.

ÆGYPTIACA. See **PAPYRUS**.

ÆGYPTIACUM BALSAMUM. Bals. Gilead. See **BALSAMUM**.

ÆGYPTIACUM UNG. called also *mel Ægyptiacum*, an ointment so called from its being said to be of an Egyptian origin, though some say from its colour, but improbably. Mesue is its supposed author. This ointment now is properly rejected, and its place supplied by the following:

Oxymel Æruginis.

R. *Æruginis* pp. i. p. 3 ij. aceti. 3 vij. Mellis depumati, 3 xiv. Dissolve the verdegris in the vinegar, and strain it through a linen rag, then add the honey, and boil it down to a proper consistence. —Ph. Lond. 1788. The principal use of this composition is to deterge foul ulcers, keep down the fungous flesh, and to assist in the cure of venereal ulceration in the mouth and tonsils.

ÆGYPTION. See **CATAPUTIA**, also the name of a topic used by the ancients in uterine disorders.

ÆGYPTIUM ALBUM. See **CRINOMYRON**.

ÆGYPTIUM CROCEUM UNG. Both these are described by Aetius.

ÆGYPTIUM PHARMACUM AD AURES. The name of one of Aetius's compositions.

ÆGYPTIUS PESSUS. A pessary described by Paulus Ægineta: it is made of honey, turpentine, saffron, oil, verdegris, &c.

ÆICHRYSON, from *αἰ*, always, and *χρυσος*, gold. See **SEDUM**.

ÆIGLUCES, from *αἰ*, always, and *γλυκός*, sweet. A sweet sort of wine is thus named. As soon as the must is turned, the vessel is placed under water, and their kept all the winter, that it may be cool, and not be completely turned into wine.

ÆIPATHIA, *αἰ*, always, and *πάθεια*, passion. A passion of long continuance. **BLANCARD**

ÆITHALES, from *αἰ*, always, and *θαλλω*, to be green. See **SEDUM MAJUS**.

ÆIZOON, from *αἰ*, always, and *ζωω*, life, a name of the sempervivum, or sedum.

ÆEL. See **ALLA**.

ÆEUROPO, **SYR. DE**. See **GNAPHALIUM MONTANUM**.

ÆEMBILLÆ. See **LACCA INDICA**.

ÆENEA, an epithet given to the instrument called a catheter, from the matter of which it was formed.

ÆEON, *αἰων*, the whole age of a man. But Hippocrates uses it to signify the remains of a man's life. See also **MEDULLA SPINALIS**.

ÆEONION. See **SEDUM**.

ÆEORA, from *αἰωρεω*, to lift up, to suspend on high. Gestatio, a species of exercise used by the ancients, and of which Aetius gives the following account:

GESTATION, while it exercises the body and limbs, still they seem to be at rest. Of the motion there are several kinds.

1st, Swimming in a hammock, which, at the decline of a fever, is beneficial.

2dly, Being carried in a litter, in which the patient either sits or lies along. It is useful when the gout, stone, and such other disorders attend, that do not admit of violent motions.

3dly, Riding in a chariot, which is of service in most chronical disorders, especially before the stronger exercise can be admitted.

4thly, Sailing in a boat or a ship. This produces various effects, according to the different agitation of the waters,

waters, and in many tedious chronical disorders proves efficacious beyond what is observed from the most skilful administration of drugs. These are instances of passive exercise, and are useful, particularly when active exercise would be improper, or impracticable. Asclepiades was the first who brought passive exercise into practice, which was used after severe illness, in order to conquer debility, and invigorate the system by gentle means.

ÆQUINOCTIUM, the equinox. This is when the days and nights are of equal length, when the sun is in the equinoctial circle.

Ælius places their vernal equinox on the 23d of March, and the autumnal on the 25th of September. **Paulus Aegineta** makes the autumnal a day sooner. The modern astronomers generally fix them on the 20th of March, and 23d in September. These seasons are considered as unfriendly to health.

AER, *Angl.* *air*, called also *Gas ventosum*. It is that transparent, elastic, ponderous, compressible fluid, which furrounds the terraqueous globe, and which, when greatly agitated or driven in currents, is called wind. From a variety of experiments, atmospheric air is proved to consist of a mixture of about 72 parts of nitrogene gas, to 28 of oxygene. **LAVOISIER** says, of about 27 parts vital air, and 73 mephitic. But the proportion of these two gasses, is subject to variation, in the mixture which forms the atmosphere; but this difference depends only upon local causes; the most usual proportion, is that which we have here specified. Before the present æra of chemistry, it was the only gaseous substance known; and, indeed, almost all that has been written on the air, relates only to its physical properties. The chief of which are: **FIRST**, That it is a fluid of extreme rarefaction, obedient to the smallest motion: the slightest agitation deranges it; and its equilibrium, which is continually destroyed, is continually endeavouring to restore itself. Though very fluid, it passes through the orifices with difficulty, through which grosser fluids can pass with ease. **SECOND**, It is invisible; it refracts, but does not reflect the rays of light: it is inodorous, though the vehicle of odorant particles: it is insipid; and it ought to be attributed to physical qualities when its contact affects us variously. **THIRD**, The weight of the air is not perceived but in large quantities; nor is the comparative weight easily, if at all to be ascertained, as no two portions are ever of the same weight in two parts of the atmosphere. However, from long and repeated observations, the greatest gravity of the air in Europe is found to be equal, in equilibrio, with $30\frac{1}{2}$ inches of quicksilver in the barometer, and the least raises it only to $27\frac{1}{2}$. The weight of the common air about the surface of the earth, at the time of the middle weight of the atmosphere, and in every temperate season, is to that of water as 1 to 850. **FOURTH**, The elasticity of the air is one of the properties upon which natural philosophers have made the greatest number of experiments, and it has ever been applied with considerable advantage in the arts. **FIFTH**, Air is necessary to animal existence. This is evident from the experiments made with the air-pump, though not without some exceptions, for toads, vipers, eels, insects of all kinds, and fish, live in the exhausted receiver. **SIXTH**, The particles of air are too small for any microscope to discover, and yet they are larger than those of fire, water, oil, and many other fluids. Fire pervades glass, oil, water, &c. will pass through many compact substances, whilst air is resisted by strong paper. **SEVENTH**, Air is the vehicle of sound, of the objects of taste, of effluvia to the nose, as is evident from observations made on the tops of high mountains, where our senses become duller than when we are nearer the plains. **EIGHTH**, It is a part in the composition of all bodies. **NINTH**, It is a common medium, by which the union of the parts of bodies is formed and preserved. **TENTH**, It is fluid, and cannot be rendered of itself solid by any known means. **ELEVENTH**, It is elastic; but by contact and cohesion in the parts of bodies, it becomes solid and unelastic; from whence again, by heat, fermentation, &c. it being separated, its elasticity returns. Heat rarifies, and cold condenses it.

Numerous and important are the other known properties of the air; but this subject being too extensive to admit of a minute detail of its peculiarities, after reciting a few of the most important observations on it, as it appertains to medicine, the reader will be referred to the authors who have written on this subject more copiously.

AIR PASSING OVER CLAYEY GROUND is moist and thick; dry and sandy ground, it is dry and dusty; dry and stoney, it is dry and pure; on the tops of hills it is thin; free from vapours, and cool; in vallies, it is gross, impure, and hot, though in winter, if the hills are very high, the vales are the coldest, because they are overshadowed: on the declivity of the hills, the air is generally pure, and of moderate temperature; and in an open country, such as is proper for hunting, the air is generally moderate in all its qualities of heat, coldness, dryness, and moisture.

North and north-east winds are reckoned bracing and healthy, but the valetudinarian is most comfortable when the wind is south and south-west. Dry seasons in general are more salutary than wet. We eat more and digest better in winter than in summer. Our dispositions and tempers are greatly affected by the seasons; long easterly winds will make chearful people very irritable and morose.

AN EXCESS OF GRAVITY IN THE AIR quickens the circulation, dilates the lungs too much; and by compressing the cutaneous vessels, drives the blood copiously to the brain; whence pleurifies, peripneumonies, quinies, head-ach, vertigo, &c.

IF THE AIR IS TOO LIGHT, by retarding the circulation of the blood, and diminishing the external resistance to the fluids contained in the pulmonary vessels, it causes an hæmoptysis, hysseric and hypochondriac diseases, rheumatism, gout, nervous and intermittent disorders.

TOO HOT AN AIR weakens the fibres, by enlarging the bulk of the humours; it quickens the circulation, and too much increases perspiration, whence an acrimony is induced in the remaining juices. If this state of the air continues, or if cold suddenly comes upon it, ardent, bilious, and other fevers follow.

A COLD AIR causes topical inflammations, such as quinies, pleurifies, peripneumonies, by over-distending the lungs, from its gravity constringing the fibres, condensing the humours, and lessening the perspiration.

TOO DRY AIR shrivels up the solids, incrassates the fluids, and disposes to fevers.

A TOO MOIST AIR is extremely injurious: it relaxes and debilitates, it lessens perspiration; renders the blood too watery, produces coughs, astmas, dropics, intermittent and nervous disorders.

From a mixture of these different qualities of the air, different disorders are produced: cold and moist air are bad, but hot, moist, and light air is the worst of all, because of its relaxing putrescent tendency. Besides the above evident qualities, there are others that escape the sense, though manifest by woeful effects; such are from infections, malignant miasmata, exhalations, &c.

It is observed, by some, that vaults, corn magazines, apple-garrets, &c. should open to the north, for that point is invariably proper: but the south and west are almost constantly improper. The most healthy exposure, if a house is to be built, is found as follows: cut one of the trees that grows there transversely with a saw, then closely observe the rings; the side of the tree on which the distances between each ring is widest, is the most healthy exposure, and the windows of the house, all other circumstances being the same, should ever face that way.

The infirm and valetudinary suffer much from the disposition and changes of the air. **Dr. Keil** observes that, bodies emaciated by sickness or evacuations, draw more than full ones. **Dr. Monro**, sen. asserts, that the body absorbs more or less according to its vigour: hence, a reason may be given why those who suffer by chronical distempers feel more uneasiness or pains in the evenings, particularly in the spring and autumn, than during the day, in the winter and summer season. The absorbing power of the body being increased by disease, and the air being more replete with matter, it is unsalutary at these times, and very easily accounts for their complaints during those seasons. Hence we discern why early going to bed is productive of advantages so manifest in those disordered persons whose prudence leads them to early repose.

Besides the common, or atmospherical air, there are various other sorts, distinguished by their respective characteristics. Some of which we shall here enumerate: **1st. AIR, FIXED OR FIXABLE**. By **VAN HELMONT**, it was called *gas sylvestre*, from being produced in vast quantities from the burning of charcoal; from its noxious qualities, *mephitic air*, or *gas*; *azote*, or *azotic gas*; from its apparent acid properties, *aerial acid*, *cretaceous acid*, and *carbonic acid*; and *fixed air*, as readily losing its elasticity, and fixing itself

in many bodies. It is an invisible, and permanently elastic fluid, superior in gravity to the common atmospheric air, and most other aerial fluids; exceedingly destructive to animal life, and produced, in great quantities, naturally from combustible bodies, and many chemical processes. It is found at the bottom of pits; it rises from fermenting liquors; it is one and a half heavier than pure common air; water imbibes more than its own bulk of it, flame is extinguished, and animals are destroyed by it, even vegetables suffer by its influence; when the fixable air is separated from chalk and other calcareous substances, they become caustic; it is antiseptic, powerfully preventing and recovering from putrefaction, whence lime kilns, which discharge great quantities of air would be useful in the neighbourhood of populous towns; in glysters it hath been very advantageously administered against putrid disorders, and mixed with the drink, has been thought to conduce to the relief of patients labouring under putrid fevers; but, though it may be introduced into the stomach and intestines with advantage, if breathed into the lungs, it is mortal; to fixable air, the chief property of mineral waters is attributed; the Pyrmont and Seltzer water owe their brisk taste and sparkling appearance to it; and it powerfully dissolves iron when it is mixed with water. This air is recommended as a vermifuge, administering it, by dissolving kali. gr. xv. in aq. simp. ℥ij. then in another vessel acidulate the same fluid, about an equal quantity, with as much acidum vitrioli dilutum, as is requisite for saturating the kali, this done, the patient drinks one of these potions, and immediately after it, the other: thus an effervescence takes place in the stomach, where all the extricated air is retained, and from whence it is distributed with the chyle, &c. with considerable advantage in various other medical intentions. In order to convey fixable air in a separate state into the stomach, it is the practice of some to use the natron cum crem. tart. gr. v. ad faturat. They observe, that when the kali is used, the air is discharged before the mixture is completely swallowed; but with the natron, the discharge of air requires some time. Hence, in suppressing vomiting, and in all those cases in which fixed air is usefully conveyed into the stomach, this method excels. Fixable air hath been found useful in cancerous, consumptive, scorbutic, and other disorders, where an antiseptic medicine might be expected to afford relief. It has not only been considered as antiputrescent, but also lithontriptic.

2. AIR, VITAL; called also *dephlogisticated, empyreal, highly respirable air*. It is considered to be, what chemists term, the *oxygenous gas*, part of the atmospheric air, and is the only gas proper for respiration; the phenomena of which have been very imperfectly known till lately. The ancients are said to have had the most accurate ideas of respiration. They admitted the air as a principle proper to nourish and support life; hence called *pabulum vite*; and HIPPOCRATES expressly says, "*Spiritus etiam alimentum est*." From a variety of experiments, modern philosophers have proved, that in respiration, a portion of air is abolished: that the first effect which is produced, is the blood assuming a vermilion colour, by combining with pure air. The second, is to establish a real focus of heat in the lungs, maintained and kept up by the air of respiration; for persons who have respired vital air, have confessed, that they perceived a gentle heat vivifying the lungs, and insensibly extending from the breast into all the other parts of the body. Vital air is considered, by combining with the blood, to form carbonic acid, allowed to be an antiputrescent, so long as it remains in circulation, but that it is afterwards emitted through the pores of the skin. It has been used with success in certain disorders of the human machine, particularly in consumptions.

3. AIR, INFLAMMABLE. It is the pure and aqueous inflammable gas, improperly called *inflammable air*; it is the lightest of all the aeriform fluids: some say it is usually about ten times, others thirteen; but MORVEAU says that it has been obtained seventeen times lighter than atmospheric air. All animal and vegetable substances, which can be burned in the open air, charcoal excepted, will afford *inflammable air*, if heated in closed vessels: this though is usually mixed with air of other kinds, and with oleaginous matters. Charcoal, and several metals, afford *inflammable air* by heat, if water be present. Some metallic substances, during their solution in acids, afford, or extricate *inflammable air*, which is of the purest kind. The common process for obtaining it, is

by dissolving iron filings or shavings in diluted vitriolic acid. It occupies the upper parts of subterraneous places; and has been commonly found in mines and coal-pits, where it is called FIRE DAMP; because it is liable to take fire, and explode, like gunpowder. It extinguishes fire, kills animals as readily as fixable air; but, in some remarkable properties, these two airs are the reverse of one another; takes fire by contact of the electric spark, provided vital air be present, or any combustible body already in a state of ignition, and burning with a brilliant flame. If, about two parts, by measure, of *inflammable air*, and one of vital air, are mixed together, and set on fire in a vessel strongly closed, which may be done by the electric spark, the air, if pure, will almost totally disappear, and the product be water, and an acid. Dr. PRIESTLEY thought, that this air consisted chiefly, if not wholly of the vitriolic or marine acid vapour, united with phlogiston; but has since found, that *inflammable air*, and phlogiston, are the same substance.

4. AIR, ACID. This is a species of factitious air, first produced from copper, by means of spirit of salt; afterwards expelled by heat from spirit of salt only, without any metallic solution, and also by the same kind of process by which spirit of salt is made: this elastic fluid has a strong and penetrating smell; it extinguishes candles, destroys the life of animals, reddens blue vegetable colours, absorbs the vapors of water which float in the air, and forms with them a white fume. In water it becomes dissolved, and loses that heat which maintained its elastic state. It renders the water with which it is mixed, very acid, but loses its elasticity when so combined. It cannot be condensed by cold, as the vapors of water, and so may be called an *acid air*. It is heavier than common air: one-third, joined with two-thirds pure water, forms muriatic acid. This air, or gas, causes ice to melt with great rapidity, by reason of the heat it gives out, the instant of its combination with water: it is absorbed by charcoal, and sponge; unites with all the alkaline base, and forms a muriatic salt, and dissolves camphor. The nature of this air is not well known: it does not act on metals.

5. AIR, ALKALINE. This permanently elastic fluid, consists of pure alkali itself: it is disengaged by heat from the volatile fluor alkali; and still more readily from a mixture of common, sal ammoniac, and quicklime. This fluid is lighter than atmospheric air: it unites with water, giving out, at the same time, much heat: it melts ice, converts syrup of violets, and blue and red flowers to a green colour; combines rapidly with the acid gasses of chalk, sulphur, and common salt. The volatile alkali is composed of about 120 parts of nitrogenous gas to 32 of hydrogenous. This gas, with water, forms the volatile alkali, commonly called spirit of sal ammoniac, with lime. It kills animals, and corrodes the skin: such is the irritation that it occasions, that pimples have been seen to arise all over the bodies of some birds exposed to its atmosphere. It is not condensable by cold.

6. NITROUS AIR. This elastic fluid is disengaged during the action of a great number of combustible bodies on the nitrous acid; more especially pyrites, metals, oils, mucilages, and spirit of wine: it extinguishes flame, deprives animals of life; is neither acid nor alkaline, and is not altered by pure water; with pure air it forms again the nitrous acid, because it is itself nothing else but the nitrous acid, deprived of a part of the oxygenic principle, and consequently composed of the mephitic oxygenous principle, containing more of the former and less of the latter than the nitrous acid itself. Its usefulness in some instances seem to excel the fixable air. One of its most conspicuous properties is the great diminution of any quantity of common air with which it is mixed, attended with a turbid red or deep orange colour and a considerable heat: this is truly surprising, in this instance, a quantity of air, as it were, devours a quantity of another kind of air half as large as itself, and yet is so far from gaining any addition to its bulk, that it is considerably diminished by it. The smell of the air much resembles that of the smoking spirit of nitre. Distilled water imbibes about one-tenth of its bulk of this kind of air, and then very obstinately retains it. The nitrous air preserves animal substances from putrefaction, and restores those that are already putrid, in a degree far superior to what is done by fixable air. Preparations of it may be used with success for checking or correcting putrefaction in the intestinal canal, or other parts of the animal system. It is peculiarly offensive to several kinds of insects, and probably

probably might be so managed as to be destructive of worms.

Air is injured by candles, &c. burning in it, or by crowds of people breathing in it. A common candle is said to consume (i. e. render unfit for use) a gallon of *air* in a minute; if so, how is the due restoration made of what is injured by the respiration of animals, by flames of every kind, &c. The diminution of common *air* by the burning candles, &c. is in part owing to the precipitation of the fixable *air* from it; which may be effected by something emitted from the burning bodies which has a stronger affinity with the other constituent parts of the atmosphere. In part, putrid and other kind of vapours are diffused in the *air*, by which it is greatly vitiated. But by the vegetation of plants, which imbibe the offending matter, injured *air* is in part restored to its former state; the agitation of the waters, as seas, lakes, rivers, &c. contribute to the purification of the *air*. The burning of many materials sets at liberty their fixable *air*, which in part becoming elastic, supplies the defect made in the atmosphere, by the causes above mentioned; hence the seeming destruction of the *air* is but a circulation of it.

The extent of this subject and its influence in the healing art, renders an attention to it necessary, and the enquirer will meet with much light thrown thereon in his perusal of the following, viz.

Hoffman, in his *Med. Rat. Syst. artic. de Aere*.

Boerhaave on *Air*. These two authors have treated on *air* both philosophically and medically; the latter hath collected all that is valuable from both his predecessors and contemporaries.

Hale's Statical Experiments. Dr. Fr. Clifton's translation of Hippocrates on *Air*, &c. Arbuthnot on *Air*. Huxham on *Air* and Epidemic Diseases. Shaw's Abridgement of Boyle's Works, in the article *Air*. Macbride's Essay on the Nature and Properties of Fixed *Air*; and Priestley on Different Kinds of *Air*. Dictionary of Chemistry, edit. ii. Percival's Essays, vol. ii. and iii. Dobson on Fixed *Air*. Chaptal's Elements of Chemistry, also Lavoisiere, Fourcroy, Nicholson, &c.

ÆRA. See LOLIUM.

ÆRDADI, so Paracelsus names certain spirits which he supposes to live in the air.

ÆREOLUM, a weight of about twenty grains.

ÆRIFICATIO. It is the producing of air from other bodies, or rather, converting them into air.

ÆRIS FLOS, FLOWERS OF COPPER; called also *anthos*, *phrasium viride*, *hidrus*, *elzimar*, *eliz*, *attingat*, *alexanthus*, *diamascien*. Copper reduced to small grains, by pouring cold water on it when in a state of fusion, is thus called. The cold water is poured on the copper as it runs out of the furnace into the receiver.—

SQUAMÆ, FLAKES OF COPPER. These fly off in hammering this metal when heated. The best are of a deep yellow colour, and they rust if sprinkled with vinegar. These, from the Cyprian copper-works, are called *helitis*.

—Vel VENERIS TINCTURA. R. *Ærug. æris* 3j. aquæ ammon. &c. sp. vin. R. aa 3 β m. & stent simul, donec, aqua colorem saphirinum acquisiverit. This tincture is an admirable preparation, with which to make an injection for a gonorrhœa, if care be taken duly to dilute it, and skill enough is possessed to know when the infection is only in the urethra, a person may be soon and infallibly cured by it: to an ounce of pure water, add one drop of the above tincture.

Dr. W. Saunders observes, in his Lectures on the Mat. Med. that all solutions of metals are anti-inflammatory and sedative, or ease pain, provided that the solution is not so strong as to stimulate. VOLATALIS TINCTURA: R. *Limaturæ cupri*, 3j. aquæ ammon. 3xij. m. This solution hath been given internally to the quantity of four or five drops at a dose, as a diuretic. Boerhaave directs to be given three drops, in a morning fasting, with a glass of mead, and this dose to be daily doubled until the dose is 24 drops, which continue for some days: thus he hath succeeded sometimes in curing dropsies, though in other instances it failed him. When effectual, it produced very copious discharges of urine. This tincture is a good substitute for the cuprum ammoniacum of the Edinb. Disp.

Metallic astringents are more active than alum, more powerful, more easily, and more quickly dissolved in the stomach, are more diffusive and extensive in their influence on the habit, and to be preferred when speedy effects are to be obtained. Of all the metals, copper is the most astringent, most soluble in the stomach; but the dose is

difficultly ascertained, because of the uncertainty of the acid in the stomach, whence it is rarely used. Dr. Saunders observes, that an over dose of the *ærugō æris*, is active, stimulant, and astringent, and so quickly proves emetic, as be thrown up before it hurts: that an under-dose excites a nausea, and that to use it to the greatest advantage, is to give it in nauseating doses. The tinct. Veneris vol. if given so as to purge and vomit, by its sudden action, sometimes does wonders.

Dr. G. Fordyce, in his Lectures on the Mat. Med. advises to withhold from the use cupreous preparations, when the intention is to strengthen; but when it is designed to lessen irritability, he says, they are extremely useful, particularly in hysterical cases attended with plethora, and in epileptic spasms. In several instances of intermittents, and of mortifications, the preparations of copper, such as were in a saline state, as the cuprum ammoniac. the cuprum vitriolatum, and the tinct. Veneris vol. were equally efficacious with the bark; in this last use, the cuprum vitriolatum to gr. fs. for a dose, has effected wonders.

Dr. Brown, in his Natural History of Jamaica, prefers preparations of copper, in those dropsies which proceed from a general languor of the solid system, in which case they prove very useful as diuretics and strengtheners. He prefers the tinct. Veneris vol. to all other preparations of this metal. He farther remarks, that in hot climates where the body is much relaxed, the vitriol of copper is the best detergent of foul ulcers.

See Neuman's Chem. Works. Dict. of Chem. edit. ii. ÆRITIS, see ANAGALLIS.

ÆROLOGICE, *αἰρ* and *λογος*, sermo, that part of medicine which treats of air, explains its properties and use in the animal œconomy, and its efficacy in preserving and restoring health.

ÆROMELI. From *αἰρ*, *air*, and *μελι*, *honey*. See MEL and MANNA.

ÆROPHOBIA, from *αἰρ*, *air*, and *φοβία*, *fear*. According to Cœlius Aurelianus, some phrenetic patients are afraid of a lucid, and others of an obscure air, and these he calls *aerophobi*. So that,

ÆROPHOBIA, is a symptom of the phrenitis.

ÆROSIS, an imaginary resolution of the blood into vapour, supposed necessary to the support of the vital spirits, and said to be brought about by the ventilation of the air during inspiration, in the manner that the flame of fuel is kindled by blowing it.

ÆROSUS Lapis, so Pliny calls the cadmia, which is supposed to be Galen's *cadmia lapidosa*. See CADMIA.

ÆRUGINOSUS, Æruginous, of the colour of verdigrise, or green. This word is often applied to what is discharged by vomiting of this colour, and to the bile.

ÆRUGO, the rust of any metal, but particularly of copper, called VERDEGRISE: it is also named *azagor*, *almazadir*. See ÆS.

These are the natural and artificial sorts: of the first is a greenish marcasite, like the drops of iron; it is found in copper mines, but is of no use. There is also on some mountains in Moravia a sort of green grains like sand, that is of a grass green when used in painting. It is called the HUNGARIAN MOUNTAIN, OR SEA VERDEGRISE.—RASILIS. Hang a copper-plate over the strongest vinegar so as not to touch it, and after ten days scrape off the rust, which is thus called.—SCOLECIA. Of this there are two sorts, viz. the fossile and the factitious; the fossile is the best, the factitious is made as follows: put ij. lb of strong wine vinegar into a Cyprian copper mortar, with a pestle of the same, rub it round until it is ropy, when add a dram of alum, and the same quantity of transparent fossil salt, or of nitre, beat them well in the sun during the dog days until the whole is green and ropy, then draw it out in the form of worms.

Applied as a collyrium, being first mixed with gum ammoniacum, any of the verdegrise destroys the callosities of fistulas.

ÆRUGO ÆRIS, called also *viride æris*, *cupri rubigo*, *calceithos*, *asagar*, *asamar*, *asigi*, *asingar*, *asmiar*, *asugar*, *azagor*, *azragar*, *calceithias*, *Hispanicum viride*, VERDEGRISE. It is copper corroded by a fermented vegetable acid, into a bluish green substance. The copper is made into very thin plates, which are suspended over the vapours arising from wine, during its acetous fermentation: or the husks and stalks of grapes are dried, and then being bruised, are dipped in wine and made into balls, which are left to ferment until they acquire the acetous quality; when they are broken with the

hand, and stratified with these copper-plates, and left until the verdigrise is produced. The wine of Languedoc is the best for this use: but though, in reading a description of the process, the management seems very easy, yet trifles prevent success, and render it very difficult to obtain. The best as well as the greatest quantity is made at Montpellier, where there is one sort in powder and another in lumps. The whole process of making this article, as it is now practised in Montpellier, may be seen in the Cyclopædia under VERDIGREASE. The sort which we receive from France is generally mixed with the stalks, &c. of grapes, which may be separated by pulverization, they being more difficultly powdered than the verdigrise itself. To purify it, dissolve in six or seven times its weight of distilled vinegar, then decant and evaporate the solution. If good, it is dry, of a beautiful deep green, with a few white spots; and when rubbed on the hand with a little saliva or water, it forms a smooth paste, free from grittiness. It is adulterated by mixing pumice-stone, marble, vitriol, &c. The two first are discovered by wetting your thumb, and rubbing the suspected verdigrise betwixt it and your finger, by which the pumice-stone and marble becomes white: the latter is discovered by burning a little on a tile, by which the vitriol is turned into a red substance. In spirit of wine and in water, this concrete is partially soluble; in vinegar it is wholly so. If a saturate solution of it in vinegar is set to exhale in a warm place, the greatest part of the verdigrise may be recovered in a crystalline form; and if these crystals are distilled in a retort, the acetic acid ascends from them in a highly concentrated state, and the crystals are then called distilled or calcined verdigrise, or the VITRIOL of VENUS; if set in a damp place to dissolve, it is called the LIQUOR of VENUS. Verdigrise is used by dyers, skinners, hatters, painters, &c. as well as in medicine: in miniature-painting the distilled sort is the best. Its use, as an external medicine, is to deterge foul ulcers, being first mixed with other ingredients, as in the ung. basil. virid. and the mel æruginis. If it is made into a paste with saliva, or any thing not oily nor unctuous, hard calluses may be dissolved therewith. In phagedenic ulcers, and most unpromising sores with ichor, fungus, stinking discharge, and turned edges, yaws, &c. copper applied to the sore parts is useful. Foul chancres that yield not to mercury inwardly, have yielded to a solution of the cuprum vitriolatum. Whether venereal or scorbutic, or what else, apply the oxy mel æruginis, or other preparations of copper; its stimulus helps nature to throw off sloughs, particularly in ulcerated fore throats. Internally taken, a vomiting is instantly provoked by a grain or two of verdigrise, so for its speedy effect it may be used to discharge any poisonous matter received into the stomach. Large portions, as four drams or more, have been swallowed without any other inconvenience than the present vomiting; yet, in small quantities, besides the vomiting, it excites a pain in the stomach and griping in the guts, causes a tenesmus, ulcerations, and bloody stools, difficult breathing, contractions of the limbs, &c. which often terminate in death. Hence great care should be taken of copper or brass vessels in which acids or fats are boiled, lest the verdigrise obtained thereby should be productive of diseases: the scurvy in seamen is supposed to be produced by this, as one cause. See Lond. Med. Obs. & Inq. vol. ii. Though acids, &c. while boiling, do not corrode the metal, a short space of time serves for the effect when the boiling heat is abated. In case of verdigrise being swallowed, give oil and warm water, or large quantities of milk and water, both by the mouth and by the anus, in order to wash away the whole of this offensive matter, and endeavour to excite a discharge by vomiting with all possible speed; after due evacuations an anodyne may be given; if there is great pain, musk, or other cordials, with a milk diet, may then be prescribed.

Verdigrise cannot be reduced to powder but by levigation.

ÆS, called also *cuprum*, *χρυσος*, *Venus*, *Almatica*, *Almcaaside*, *Almechaside*, *Bracium*, COPPER. It is found in many countries, but chiefly in Sweden, Hungary, and Germany.

The ores of copper are of various colours, from yellow to black, though generally they are blue, purple, violet, or green: the yellow is pure copper ore, the black contains a portion of silver. The ores of copper are smelted with great difficulty, and require many fusions to render them pure. An essay may be thus made: first calcine

a small quantity of the ore, then take two ounces thereof and powder it fine, mix it with double its weight of black flux, intermixed with charcoal dust, after which fuse it briskly in a wind furnace, that it may flow thin for half an hour, and the pure copper will be at the bottom.

Copper sometimes resembles gold: it is then named *cholibaphinon*; LIBAVIUS calls it *Æs Coronarium*.

The chemical character for copper is ♀.

Its gravity is to silver as eight to ten; to gold, as eight to nineteen; and to water, as eight to one.

It is considerably but not entirely fixed in the fire.

It is malleable and ductile into a fine wire.

It is elastic and sonorous.

It melts not before ignition, or a strong white heat, and when melted, if a drop of cold water is let fall upon it, it flies about with violence, so that it is dangerous to the by-standers.

It calcines by a weaker red heat into a red powder.

It readily dissolves in any salt, and is perfectly dissolved in aq. regia, and in the vitriolic acid, if made hot.

Dissolved in any acid it gives a green tincture, though the acidum nitrosum soon becomes blue, after a portion of copper is dissolved in it.

Dissolved by fixed alkalies it is green, by the volatile it is blue. Dr. Lewis observes, that if the $\frac{1}{100}$ part of a grain of copper be dissolved in a pint of water, a blue colour will be produced by adding a volatile alkali to it.

So great is its divisibility, that one grain dissolved in aqua ammonia, will tincture 385,200 times its weight of water.

A small quantity of arsenic gives to copper a great degree of hardness and whiteness: thus pins may be made white and brittle by it. The hydrargyrus muriatus also whitens it.

Copper burns and gives a green flame in the fire or candle. If one part of copper filings is well ground with two parts or more of hydrargyrus muriatus, and then distilled in a glass retort, the mercury is sent over pure and in its natural state, and the copper remains intimately mixt with the salts in the form of a yellowish or reddish resin, which is sometimes transparent, at others opaque; this resin melts at a candle and gives a green flame.

If copper is calcined till all its sulphur is wasted, it turns to a red ash, which being exposed on a tile to the focus of a great burning glass, is converted into a deep red glass. This glass melted on a piece of charcoal in the focus of the same glass becomes pure copper again. Hence copper evidently consists of a red inflammable sulphur and a vitrifiable earth, which last is its metallic part.

Copper and tin make a good BELL-METAL, which is useful in microscopes and reflecting telescopes.

Copper and zinc form the PRINCE'S METAL.

Copper and the acid of grapes make verdigrise.

ÆSECAVUM, BRASS, made by the union of copper and calamine stone, which is owing merely to the zinc contained in the calamine: this is called *aurichalcum*, *azoth*, *nuba*, *aracon*, *alcone*, *accatem* or *accatum*, *chrysochalcos*. The alchemists found it out by attempting to turn copper into gold. Brass is not so readily dissolved as copper. The vapours of the zinc, which join with the copper in making brass, increases the weight of the copper sometimes to near one half more than its original weight.

Volatile spirits receive from a small quantity of copper a deep blue, and if added to solutions of it in acids, when so far diluted as to appear almost or altogether colourless, it changes them immediately to the same fine colour. If a piece of bright iron be immersed in the acid solution of copper, the acid quits the copper to attack the iron, and the copper, in its separation from the menstruum, adheres to the iron, which soon appears covered with a cuprous coat. On these principles very minute quantities of copper dissolved in liquors may be readily discovered.

If copper is swallowed in its pure state, it is inoffensive. Some practitioners observe that copper when dissolved is strongly styptic, so far from causing exulcerations of the intestines, that it heals them: it vomits by its nauseous stimulus, which will continue for several days. Dr. Alston says, in his Lectures on the Materia Medica, that the ærata and the ferrata do not differ much in any thing but the strong nausea that the first produces, and the corrosive quality that the latter possesses.

Lemery observes, that if water lies long in copper vessels, it acquires a taste of the metal. He cautions against a care-

a careless use of copper vessels for boiling syrups, acids, &c. in; for, though while the syrup, &c. are in a boiling heat, if they are continued so all the day long, no inconvenience is discovered; but in any degree below the heat which keeps up a bubbling in the syrup, or whatever else, the metal will be corroded, and the preparation injured.

The following preparations are made from this metal:
ÆS CORONARIUM. See *Æs*.

ÆS USTUM, BURNT COPPER, called also *alcor*, *alfadidam*, *alfatida*, *alfelat*, *altemar*, *alzofar*, *arcos*, *aycopper*, *azimar*, *callecamenon*. Thin plates of copper are laid stratum super stratum in a crucible, with sulphur and sea-salt, then they are placed over a hot charcoal fire, and there continued till all the sulphur is consumed, or until the plates can be reduced to a powder. If good, it is of an iron grey on the outside, of a reddish grey within, and if two pieces are rubbed together, a vermilion red is produced; it must also be brittle and glittering when broken. It was formerly used for destroying fungous flesh.

If the burnt copper is made red-hot, and quenched in the oil lini nine times, then powdered, it takes the name of **SAFFRON OF COPPER.**

ÆS PAUPERUM, copper ore divested of its silver, when it contains any, is thus named.

ÆSCHYNOMENE (from *αἰσχυνομαι*, *I am ashamed*)
SPINOSA. See *CAACO.*

ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM. See *HIPPOCASTANUM.*

ÆSTAS, SUMMER. As this is usually a healthy season, health may still be prolonged, if, during the warmer months, we eat but a little at a time, and make a proportionable increase in the number of our meals.

ÆSTATES, FRECKLES in the face. See *EPHELIDES.*

ÆSTHPHARA. See *INCINERATIO.*

ÆSTUARIUM, STOVES or machines for conveying heat to all parts of the body at once. See *CALDARIUM.*

ÆSTUATIO, the boiling up, or rather the fermenting of liquors when mixed.

ÆSTUS VOLATICUS. Vogel places this word as synonymous with *phlogosis*. It is a sudden scorching heat, with redness of the face, that soon flies off.

ÆTAS, AGE. ONE LIFE; an HUNDRED YEARS; also **A CERTAIN STAGE OF LIFE.** The ancients reckoned six stages of life, viz, *PUERITIA*, childhood, which is the fifth year of our age; *ADOLESCENTIA*, youth, reckoned to the eighteenth, and properly so called, to the twenty-fifth year; *JUVENTUS*, reckoned from the twenty-fifth to the thirty-fifth, *VIRILIS ÆTAS*, man-hood, from the thirty-fifth to the fiftieth; *SENECTUS*, old age, from fifty to sixty; *CREPITA ÆTAS*, decrepid age, which ends in death. *Blancard.*

Every age hath its diseases; and Hippocrates observes, that those of youth continuing after puberty are difficult to cure. In infancy and old age, many object to the use of medicine; but as in both these stages there is great infirmity, so there is a great scope both for the practice and the improvement of the medical art: neglect herein bespeaks an equal ignorance and inhumanity: at a certainty some disorders may be radically cured, and all may be palliated. Infancy may be aided in its advances, and the approaches of age, as to its infirmities, may be retarded.

ÆTHER, vel ETHER, from *αἶθερ*, *ardeo*, *splendo*, bright and splendid; called *liquor æthereus vitriolicus*, *nitrosus*, *muraticus*, according to the acid of which it is formed. So the sky or firmament, and also the electric matter has been called; but what is here designed, is a chemical combination, merely of alcohol, with the oxygen of the acids made use of in the process for its formation. The idea of *MACQUER*, who considered *æther* as a spirit of wine, dephlegmated, or deprived of water, had little foundation; for the distillation of the spirit of wine, from the most concentrated, or driest alkali, never affords any thing but a spirit of wine, more or less dephlegmated.

Various are the processes by which **ÆTHER** is made. The following seems to be the best. Put a certain quantity of alcohol into a receiver, and very gradually add an equal quantity of concentrated sulphuric acid, shaking them together, and waiting till the first addition is incorporated, before any more is put in; for, if they are poured together too rapidly, the succeeding heat and ebullition will dissipate a part of the mixture, run the risk

of breaking the vessel, and endangering the operation. After having mixed the whole in this gradual mode, the retort must be then placed on a heated sand bath, a receiver adapted, and the mixture heated to ebullition. Alcohol first passes over; soon after which, streams of fluid appear in the neck of the retort, and within the receiver, which denote the rising of the *æther*. Its smell is agreeable; vapors of sulphureous acid succeed the *æther*; and the receiver must be taken away the moment they appear. If the distillation be continued, sulphureous *æther* is obtained; and the oil, which is called *æthereal oil*, or oil of wine, and that which remains in the retort, is a mixture of undecomposed acid, sulphur, and a matter resembling bitumens. In this operation, the sulphuric acid is decomposed; and the oxygen, by combining with the hydrogen, and the carbone of the alcohol, has formed three states, which we also find in the distillation of some bitumens.—1. A very volatile oil, or *æther*.—2. *Æthereal oil*.—3. Bitumen.—If the sulphuric acid be digested upon *æther*, it converts the whole gradually into *æthereal oil*. When the *æther* is mixed with sulphureous vapours, it must be rectified by a gentle heat—a few drops of alkali being first poured in to combine with the acid.

This fluid, besides its appellation of *æther*, is by some named **ACIDUM VITRIOLI VINOSUM**; by others, **SPIRITUS ÆTHEREUS**; and in the Pharm. Edinb. it is entitled *spt. vini æthereus*; and as it may be obtained by means of the vitriolic, nitrous, and marine acids indifferently, so from the name of the acid employed, the terms vitriolic, nitrous, or marine *æther* have obtained, as in the London Pharmacopœia, 1788, **ÆTHER VITRIOLICUS**. It should be noted, that *æthers* produced by the different mineral acids, possess particular different properties. The College of Physicians, London, in order to form the **LIQUOR ANODYNUS MINERALIS HOFFMANNI**, order *spiritus ætheris vitriolicus* ℥ ii. & *oleum vini* ʒ iii. by weight. *CHAPTAL* says the composition is spirit of wine and *æther*; of each, two ounces, and twelve drops of the *æthereal oil*. See **LIQUOR ANODYNUS HOFFMANNI**.

Various modes of preparing this fluid may be seen in the different writers, particularly London and Edinburgh Pharmacopœias.

Some of the properties of this liquid are as follow:

It is the most *light*, *volatile*, and *inflammable* of all known liquids.

It swims on the highest rectified spirit of wine, as oil does upon water.

It is remarkably cold when dropped upon the hand; and it affects the thermometer in an extraordinary manner, causing the quicksilver to fall, when neither water nor spirit of wine would produce such an effect.

It is neither acid nor alkaline, therefore perfectly free from that saline acrimony with which all the common volatile spirits abound.

It is one of the most powerful solvents known in chemistry. It will not mix with acids, alkalies, nor vinous spirits. It mixes with twenty times its weight of water, if well shook therewith; and is an effectual solvent of oils, balsams, resins, gum resins, gums, wax, &c.

Macquer observes, in his Dictionary of Chemistry, that *æther* does not mix with water, as spirit of wine does, in all proportions; but that ten parts of water are required to dissolve one part of *æther*. But a larger proportion of water is more convenient, when the mixture is made to be taken as a medicine. He also adds, that *æther* dissolves a small quantity of water.

Its affinity with gold exceeds that of aqua regia.

It extracts gold, wherever it is, from any one, or all of baser metals; and thus gold is better and sooner purified than by any other means.

It is the lightest of all liquors; a bottle that holds 20 ounces of the oil of vitriol, holds but seven of the *æther*.

Agitated in a phial with the white of egg, lymph, or human blood, it seems rather to attenuate them.

The effects of this wonderful preparation, as a subject of philosophy, are too numerous to insert; the reader is therefore referred to the authors undermentioned, who have written professedly on it. As to its antiquity, it is mentioned in several old books of chemistry; but they do not distinctly notice nor describe it, nor yet the manner of producing it: the public attention to it was first excited by a publication in the Philosophical Transactions, A. D. 1730, by a German, who calls himself *Frobenius*. On its medical properties, the most valuable, as well as most suited to the general design of this work, we proceed

ceed to observe, that the late Dr. Ward was the first who is known to have used it in England: with the *æther* it was that he so instantly relieved the head-ach, and other pains in the external parts: but for the first publication on its internal use, we are indebted to Mr. Turner, surgeon, in Liverpool, by whom it was prepared for a very extensive sale. He mixes two drams of *æther* with six or eight ounces of water, and gives from one to four large spoonfuls at a time, repeating the dose as required. Its general effects internally, are anodyne and perspirative; others give five or six drops for a dose, first dropping it on sugar; it is also so potent a diuretic, that an incautious use of it may produce a diabetes; this is the only inconvenience to which it manifests any tendency. In obstinate head-achs, vertigos, epilepsies, convulsions, hysteric and hypochondriac disorders, the palsy, gout, rheumatism, flatulent, and other disorders of the stomach and bowels, asthma, hiccough, whooping-cough, &c. by its application externally, or administration internally, or both, the most desirable effects have followed. It is esteemed an excellent antispasmodic. It mitigates pains of the colic as if by enchantment, as it does likewise external pains. The celebrated BUCQUET, we are told, accustomed himself so much to this drink, that he took two pints per day; a rare example of the power of habit on the constitution. When it is applied externally, procure a bit of linen rag, of such a dimension as to be conveniently covered by the palm of the hand; moisten the rag with the *æther*, and instantly apply it to the part affected, pressing it very close, so as to prevent the escape of its fumes, for two or three minutes, in which time the rag will be found dry, and may be taken away. Fred. Hoffman indeed employed it, in as much as his liquor mineral. anod. may be ranked with it, as a sedative and antispasmodic.

As to the tests of the goodness of *æther*, Mr. Turner informs us that the most perfect sort is obtained by the assistance of the vitriolic acid; that it is colourless, and strikes the nose very strongly with the sulphureous smell; a drop let fall on the hand instantly vanishes, without leaving any moisture behind; five or six drops dropped together upon a table will disappear in a few seconds, and leaves only the appearance of a large oily ring behind. The best *æther* requires the greatest quantity of water to be mixed with it; if, therefore, to six tea-spoonfuls of water, in a small phial, you add one of the *æther* to be examined, cork it up, and shake them well together, and if, upon standing a little while, some of the *æther* appears at the top, in form of oil, sufficient to cover the surface of the mixture, it is good, provided also that it answers the other methods of trial; but if none appears, or not enough to cover the face of the mixture, it was either adulterated, or not well rectified: if to this mixture of *æther* and water you add a little salt of tartar, and any fermentation ensues, the *æther* was not well rectified. It may be useful to observe, that to obtain a powerful medicine, it is necessary that great pains be taken to render it free from all adherence of the sulphureous acid, for in proportion to such adherence, the virtues of it are greatly impaired.

See Malouin's *Chimie Medicinale*, tom. ii. p. 451. Macquer's *Chimie Pratique*, translated by Reid. Dictionary of Chemistry, edit. ii. Dr. Frobenius's accounts of *æther*, inserted in the Philosophical Transactions for 1733 and 1741. Pharm. Col. Edinb. The Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. ii. p. 176—186. An Account of the extraordinary Medicinal Fluid called *Æther*, by M. Turner, surgeon in Liverpool. Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions, vol. viii. p. 744. Cyclopaedia, edit. A. D. 1788, Beaume's Dissertation on *Æther*. This last is the most complete work on this subject. Cullen's Mat. Medica. Chaptal, Lavoisier, Fourcroy, &c. Elements of Chemistry.

ÆTHEREA HERBA. See ERYNGIUM.

ÆTHIOPIS, ETHIOPIAN CLARY. *Salvia Æthiopis*. Lin. Its leaves are like those of mullein, hairy and thick; the stalk is quadrangular, like that of balm; the seeds are two in a cell. A decoction of its root is commended in pleuritis and rheumatisms. Raii Hist.

ÆTHIOPICÆ (PILUL.) & merc. pur. (cum mucilag. e gum. Arab. extinct. 3vi. sulph. ant. precip. ref. guaiac. & mellis aa 3fs f. maf. & divid. in pilul. No. ccxl. quarum detur i. ad iv. mane nocteque. These from the Ph. Col. Edinb. are in every respect equal to Dr. Plummer's in point of usefulness, but not so apt to run off by stool; see PLUMMERI PILULÆ.

ÆTHIOPS ANTIMONIALIS, ANTIMONIAL ÆTHIOPS. Dr. Cockburn gives this, in his treatise on the gonorrhœa, as follows: flux equal parts of antimony and sea salt, in a crucible, and knock off the scoria; then rub equal parts of the regulus made in this manner, and mercury together, till they are incorporated. He extols it in cutaneous diseases, glandular obstructions, and many other chronical diseases; a few grains are given at first, and the quantity is increased as the patient can bear it. Malouin, in his chemistry, gives various processes for uniting antimony with mercury, some of which are more speedy and others more perfect in forming this combination.

Dr. Huxham gives the following *æthiops antimonialis*: R argent. viv. 3iv. antim. crud. 3ij. flor. sulph. 3ij. m. per triturat.

Dr. Plummer highly commends his *æthiops* in the Edinb. Med. Essays, as curative of spots, pimples, and flushing in the face, virulent gonorrhœas, sciatica, rheumatism, lues venerea, ulcers with pain and swelling in the feet, scrophulous disorders, &c. — **MARTIALIS, MARTIAL ÆTHIOPS.** Put filings of steel into an unglazed earthen vessel, with water enough to rise four inches above the filings; the whole is to be stirred every day, and more water supplied, as that in the vessels exhales, so that the filings remain always covered; continue this procedure till they are reduced to a powder of an inky blackness. This preparation hath nothing but its troublesome to distinguish it from the common filings. — **MINERALIS.** Now called Hydrargyrum cum sulphure, Lond. Ph. 1788. *Æthiops*, so called from its colour, which is like αἰθωψ, a blackmoor, from αἰθω, to burn, and ψ, the countenance; when made without fire it is called *apryon*. **ETHIOPS MINERAL.** The usual method of preparing this, is to rub equal parts of pure mercury and flowers of sulphur in a mortar till the mercury disappears, and a very black powder is formed; but a more intimate coalition of the mercury with the sulphur may be effected by melting the sulphur in an iron ladle, then adding the quicksilver, and stirring them together, till the mixture is cold. If the mixture seems disposed to flame, which may be known by swelling up, and growing suddenly consistent, carefully cover it; thus it is soon checked. The small heat necessary here is in no danger of dissipating either the mercury or the sulphur.

As sulphur so eminently abates the power of all the more active minerals, this medicine is thought by many to be no farther useful than as it is of efficacy in the stomach and bowels; others assert, that it enters the circulation, and is productive of very salutary effects. It is true, that a portion of the mercury may be separated from the sulphur, during the passage of the *æthiops* through the body. The dose is from gr. v. to 3fs. It is equally useful with the cinnab. ant. for fumigating venereal ulcers; and like the cinnabar, it is hard to say that it is useful any other way. — **VEGETABILIS. VEGETABLE ÆTHIOPS.** By burning the sea-wrack in the open air, it is reduced into a black powder, and is then called *vegetable æthiops*. The soap-boilers call this kelp. The best is from Scotland. From ʒ i. to ʒ ij is given twice a day to remove scrophulous swellings.

ÆTHIOPUS ALBUS. See MERC. ALKALIZAT.

ÆTHOLICES, from αἰθω, to inflame, or burn. Superficial pustules in the skin raised by heat, as boils, fiery pustules, &c.

ÆTHUSA MEUM. See MEUM.

ÆTIA, αιτια, THE CAUSE of a distemper.

ÆTIOLOGIA, Ætiology, from αιτια, a cause, λόγος, a discourse on. A treatise on the causes of diseases, and their symptoms.

ÆTOI PHLEBES, EAGLE VEINS, αετοις, eagle, φλεβ, vena. According to Ruffus Ephesius, the veins that pass through the temples to the head, were thus called.

ÆTOLION. See CNIDIA GRANA.

ÆTONYCHUM, from αετος, an eagle, and κυνη, a claw or nail. See LITHOSPERMUM.

AFFECTIO, an affection. This is expressed in Greek by παθος, hence *pathema passio*. It is a disorder of the whole body, or a part of it, as in the hysterics, colic, &c. thus by adding a descriptive epithet to *affectio*, most distempers are expressed.

AFFECTIO HYPOCHONDRIÆ. See HYPOCHONDRIACUS MORBUS.

AFFEOS. FROTH or FOAM

AFFIDRA. See PLUMUM.

AFFINITAS, AFFINITY. *Attractio*, CHEMICAL AFFINITIES

FINITIES, also called ELECTIVE ATTRACTIONS, are defined a tendency which the different particles of matter have to unite and adhere together, whether these particles be heterogeneous or homogeneous.

The translator of the Dict. of Chem: says, in a note under the article *affinity*, that "by the terms *affinity* and elective attraction, we ought to understand the power by which the constituent parts of bodies unite, and not to suppose that this power is exerted by any similarity and homogeneity of parts, or by any mechanical traction, as these terms seem to imply. The cause of this power, or the manner in which this union of constituent part is produced, is unknown to us. For these terms, therefore, another less exceptionable, viz. the POWER OF COMBINATION, may be substituted. In Dr. Macquer's definition of *affinity* are comprehended not only the power by which the constituent parts of bodies unite, which is the proper object of chemistry; but also, the power by which the integrant parts unite, which he calls the *affinity* of aggregation, and which is treated of by writers on natural philosophy and mechanics under the terms attraction, gravitation, and cohesion. Whether these two kinds of union are produced from the same cause, differently modified, as our author thinks, I know not; but their effects are so different, that they deserve to be considered separately: the union of integrant parts being only an apposition of the parts, which are capable of being disjoined by mechanical means, and without any change produced upon their properties; and the union of constituent parts, or combination, being attended with considerable changes of properties, and being incapable of disjunction by mechanical means."

Attraction is of different kinds in nature, though probably they all depend ultimately on the same principles; they are, 1. The attraction of gravitation. 2. The magnetic attraction. 3. The attraction of electricity. 4. The attraction of cohesion or of aggregation. 5. Chemical attraction. The last, as already said, is that tendency which bodies have, however different, to unite together and to remain in union: e. g. an acid unites with a metal, an earth, or an alkaline salt, and with either of these the acid forms one body; which body does not consist of a combination of the properties of the acid and the metal, &c. but these losing their original properties on their union, a new body, different from either, is formed.

Chemical attraction does not take place, but when the respective bodies or one of them are in a fluid state. Before chemical attraction can take place betwixt two or more bodies, it is necessary to destroy their attraction of aggregation or cohesion; this is effected by dissolving them. The component parts of bodies cannot come into the necessary contact with each other until the integrant parts of the bodies, which are to act and be acted on, are separated, by a solution of them. Dry bodies, however finely powdered, do not unite chemically. Attraction of aggregation requires only the application of surfaces, but chemical attraction absolutely requires fluidity.

The power in bodies on which their various transpositions and combinations depend, and which is called their *affinity*, is a term like the Newtonian attraction, which is designed to express not the cause but the effect. When an acid spontaneously quits a metal to unite with an alkali, it is said that it hath a greater *affinity* to the alkali than to the metal; this is only to say in other words, that it will unite with the alkali in preference to the metal.

The doctrine of the *affinities* of bodies is of very extensive use in the chemical pharmacy; for as several processes are founded on it, so if an error happens, and thereby the medicine proves unfit for its intended use, it may be rendered applicable to other purposes, by such transpositions of their component parts as are pointed out by the knowledge of their *affinities*. Combinations and separations that are chemical, depend on elective attraction.

Sir Isaac Newton's table of attractions, which was with the nitrous acid, was the first; next to him, Geoffroy improved on the subject, then Gellert, Bergman, and many others; but all of them are considered as yet incomplete. The following is held in the greatest estimation at present. Though before it is inserted it must be observed, that the substances in which these *affinities* are expressed in capital letters on the top of each series, have the greatest *affinity* with that immediately under it, a less *affinity* with the next, &c. to the end of the series, &c. If any of the remote bodies have been combined with the top one, the addition of any of the intermediate

bodies will disunite them; the intermediate body uniting with the uppermost of the series, and throwing out the remote one. Thus in the series of the *affinities* of water, N° 9, a fixed alkali being placed between the water and alcohol or inflammable spirit, wherever water and spirit are mixed, the addition of any fixed alkaline salt will absorb the water, and occasion the pure spirit to be separated. Where several substances are expressed in one series, it is to be understood that any one of these bodies which are nearest to the uppermost, will in like manner disengage from it any one of those which are more remote.

TABLE OF AFFINITIES

1. VITRIOLIC ACID

Phlogiston.
Fixed alkali.
Calcareous earth.
Zinc.
Iron.
Tin.
Copper.
Quicksilver.
Silver.
Volatile alkali.
Magnesia.
Earth of alum.

2. NITROUS ACID

Phlogiston.
Fixed alkali.
Calcareous earth.
Zinc.
Iron.
Lead.
Tin.
Copper.
Quicksilver.
Silver.
Volatile alkali.

3. MURIATIC ACID

Phlogiston.
Fixed alkali.
Calcareous earth.
Zinc.
Iron.
Lead.
Tin.
Copper.
Regulus of Antimony.
Quicksilver.
Antimony.
Silver.
Spirit of wine.
Volatile oils.
Gold.

4. KALI.

Vitriolic acid.
Nitrous acid.
Muriatic acid.
Acetous acid.
Volatile vitriolic acid.
Sedative salt.
Fixed air.
Sulphur.
Expressed oil.

5. CALCAREOUS EARTH

Vitriolic acid.
Nitrous acid.
Muriatic acid.
Acid of tartar.
Acetous acid.
Sedative salt.
Sulphur.

6. SULPHUR.

Fixed Alkali.
Calcareous earth.
Iron.
Nickel.
Copper.
Lead.
Tin.
Silver.
Regulus of Antimony.
Quicksilver.
Arsenic.

7. HEPAR SULPHURIS, is partially decomposed by

Quicksilver.
Solution of fixed alkali.
Lime water.
Volatile alkali.

8. FIXED AIR.

Calcareous earth.
Fixed alkali.
Magnesia.
Volatile alkali.

9. WATER.

Fixed alkali.
Alcohol.
Milk.
Alkaline salt and some neutrals.

10. ALCOHOL.

Water.
Oils and Refins.

11. METALLIC SUBSTANCES, (LEAD, and REGULUS OF ANTIMONY, excepted)

Marine acid.
Vitriolic acid.
Nitrous acid.
Sulphur and acetous acid.

12. LEAD.

Vitriolic acid.
Muriatic acid,
Nitrous acid.
Acetous acid.
Expressed oils.

13. REGULUS OF ANTIMONY.

Vitriolic acid.
Nitrous acid.
Marine acid.
Acetous acid.

14. REGULUS WITH METALS.

Iron.
Copper.
Tin.
Lead.
Silver.
Gold.

15. ARSENIC.

Zinc.
Iron.
Copper.
Tin.
Lead.
Silver.
Gold.

16. QUICKSILVER.

Gold.
Lead, and Tin.
Copper.
Zinc.
Bismuth, and
Regulus of Antimony.

17. SILVER.

Lead.
Copper.
Iron.

But in consequence of heat, sedative salt, and the other solid acids, decompose vitriolated tartar, nitre, and sea salt.

What has been enumerated and specified in the foregoing table, gives clearly the idea of simple elective attraction. But the nature of double elective attractions ought to be understood, for these may be considered as exceptions to what has past before.

TABLES OF DOUBLE ELECTIVE AFFINITIES, or ATTRACTIONS.

Ist, WHAT OCCURS IN MIXTURES OF WATERY SUBSTANCES.

1. { Acids, mixed with Calcareous earths, or Metallic substances, }	{ Volatile alkali, mixed with Fixed air. }	From this may be experienced the nature of Double Elective Attraction when it takes place. Suppose the VOLATILE ALKALI, combined with any of the acids, and the FIXED AIR with FIXED ALKALI; these substances thus separately combined, (N ^o 5.) will decompose each other; for the VOLATILE ALKALI will unite with the FIXED AIR, and the acid with the FIXED ALKALI.
2. { Vitriolic or marine acid, with Alkalies or earths, }	{ Mercury, silver, or Lead, with Nitrous, or acetous acid. }	
3. { Lead, Nitrous, marine or Acetous acid, }	{ Vitriolic acid, Alkalies, earths, or M. s. }	
4. { Vitriolic, nitrous or Acetous acid, }	{ Marine acids, Alkaline salts, earths, or M. s. }	
5. { Volatile alkali, Acids, }	{ Fixed air and Fixed alkali. }	
6. { Nitrous, marine and Acetous acids, Calcareous earths, }	{ Volatile alkali, magnesia, earth of alum, Vitriolic acid. }	

IId. WHAT OCCURS IN DISTILLATION, OR SUBLIMATIONS, and REQUIRES HEAT.

1. { Volatile alkali, mixed with Acids, }	{ Fixed air, mixed with Calcareous earths. }
2. { Volatile alkali, with Vitriolic acid, }	{ Nitrous, marine, or acetous acid, with Fixed alkali. }
3. { Volatile alkali Nitrous, marine or Vitriolic acids, }	{ Acetous acid. Fixed alkali, or Absorbent earths. }
4. { Regulus of antimony Sulphur, }	{ Marine acid, Quicksilver. }

IIId. WHAT OCCURS IN MIXTURES BY FUSION.

1. { Tin, mixed with Silver, }	{ Iron, mixed with Lead. }
2. { Copper, with Gold, }	{ Sulphur, with Lead. }
3. { M. S. Gold. }	{ Sulphur. Regulus of antimony. }

See Geoffroy on *Affinities*, in the Memoirs of the French Academy, for the year 1718—Geller's Metallurgic Chemistry—Dictionary of Chemistry, translated from the French, edit. 2.—Dr. William Keir's Inaugural Thesis, De Attractione Chemica, Edinb. 1778. Dr. BLACK, CHAPTAL, FOURCROY, besides those above quoted, may be consulted on this subject.

AFFION, an Arabian name of opium; also of an electary in which opium is a part of the composition.

AFFLATUS, or ADPLATUS. When a vapour or air strikes any other body with a certain degree of violence, or as the country people call it, a BLAST: it affects the body suddenly with a disease; it is a species of erysipelas.

AFFLICTIO, AFFLICTION. Though this is not a disease, it causes many. What excites anger, envy, hate, produces diseases from tense fibres. What excites fear, or grief, beget diseases from relaxation.

AFFODILUS. See ASPHODELUS LUTEUS.

AFFRODINA. See VENUS.

AFFUSIO. Pouring a liquor upon something, and sometimes it means the same as suffusio. See CATARACTA.

AFIUN. See OPIUM.

AFROB. Alchymistical lead. See ANTIMONIUM.

AGALACTIA, from α , negative, and $\gamma\alpha\lambda\alpha$, milk, a defect of milk in child-bed; hence $\alpha\gamma\alpha\lambda\alpha\kappa\tau\omicron$, an epithet given by Hippocrates to a lying-in woman that hath no milk.

AGALLOCHUM, *aloe aromatica*: The AROMATIC ALOE. The accounts given of this wood are so different from each other, as well as from the specimens of it that are met with in our shops, that it seems most likely to be unknown amongst us. Other woods, as the *asphaltum*, *aquilæ lignum*, and *calambour*, which are said to be of the same nature, are substituted for it. Whatever this article is in reality, it is also expressed by different writers by the following names, viz. *aloe lign*, *xyloaloe*, *sinkoo*, *calambac*, *alud*, *haud*, *agalugi*, *agalugun*, *heud*, &c. The Arabians call it *cebar*, or *sebar*, and sometimes *al-cebar*. The Portuguese *Pao-agula*.

It is brought from China, and the interior parts of the East Indies, in small pieces. It is described as being compact, ponderous, of a yellow or rusty brown colour, with black or purplish veins, sometimes purple with ash-coloured veins, and not unfrequently, as being all of a blackish colour. Such as is brought into Europe has a bitterish, resinous taste, and a light aromatic smell. Set on fire it seems to melt like wax, emitting while it burns an agreeable fragrance; the degree of this fragrance gives the proof of its goodness. That part which is betwixt the heart, and that part which is next the bark, is called *columbac*.

One ounce of this wood yields to spirits of wine three drams of a resinous extract; and to water it yields two drams. If distilled with water, it yields an highly cordial oil, in the proportion of half an ounce from one hundred and sixty ounces. Miller. Dale.

AGALUCI, AGALLUGUN. See AGALLOCHUM.

AGAPE, $\alpha\gamma\alpha\pi\eta$, love; also an afternoon or evening's meal.

AGARICOIDES, a sort of fungus.

AGARICUM, or AGARICUS, AGARIC, called also *fungus loricis*. Boerhaave calls it *fungus ignarius*, because when it is beat out it will take fire at a spark, and blaze out. It is named *agaric*, from Agaria, a town in Asia, where it grows most plentifully. It is the BOLETUS PINI LARICIS. Lin.

Above twenty sorts are distinguished by botanists, one of which is the TOUCH-WOOD, or SPUNK.

It grows on the trunks of larch trees, and also on some others, without any pedicle. Internally it is white, and of an uniform structure; outwardly it is covered with a brown bark, full of small holes underneath. In autumn this substance is cut off from the trees, separated from its bark, then exposed to the sun, which both dries it, and increases its whiteness. The lightest, whitest, and most free from gritty matter, is the best. It hath but little smell; when chewed it is at first sweet, then bitter. It gives out its active parts to watery menstrua, and also to spirituous; it is with difficulty reduced to powder, except it be first moistened with a solution of gum arabic, and afterwards thoroughly dried. It is cathartic, but hardly ever used in the present practice, as its operation is both slow and unpleasant, occasioning sickness, gripes, &c. The dose is from 3 i. to 3 ij.

AGARICUS AURICULÆ FORMA. See AURICULÆ JUDÆ.

AGARICUS.—MUSCARIUS. Linnæus. The REDDISH MUSHROOMS, also called BUG AGARIC. This is one of the poisonous vegetables that are indigenous in Great Britain. The pillar stalk is white, thick, and hollow; thicker towards the top; egg-shaped at its base; surrounded at its middle with a pendulous membrane, and furnished with a cap which is large, sometimes six inches or more in diameter; almost flat; either white, red, or crimson colour; and sometimes beset with angular, downy, white, or red warts. The gills are white, flat, and inversely spear-shaped; the greater number extend from the rim of the cap to the stalk, the rest only half way. When this mushroom is decaying, the gills become brownish. It is found in pastures and woods.

If the juice of this *mushroom* is rubbed where bugs retreat in the day, it will destroy them. If it is infused in milk, it is destructive to flies the instant they sip it. Haller relates, that six persons of Lithuania, perished at one time by eating this kind of mushroom; and that others have been driven mad by it. Two or three may be taken without danger, but more will occasion delirium. See

Withering's Botanical Arrangements. Wilmer's Observations on Poisonous Vegetables. Lightfoot's Flora Scotia, vol. ii. p. 1010.

—PIPERATUS. Linnæus. PEPPER MUSHROOM, also called PEPPER AGARIC. It is the fungus *piperatus albus*, *lacteo succo turgens*. Raii. Also die *fungus albus acris*. B. P. The stalk is about two inches high. The hat is convex when young; as it expands, it becomes nearly flat; its colour is a dirty white, with a mixture of grey; it contains a milky juice. The disk is constantly bent inwards: when the fungus is decaying, the hat becomes in its centre, and is sometimes seen funnel-shaped. The lamellæ are close, numerous, and of a pale flesh colour.

It is very common in woods, near the roots of trees. When freely taken, fatal consequences are related by several writers. When this vegetable has lost its acrid juice by drying, its caustic quality still remains.

In case of injury from any of the mushroom tribe, see AMANITA. See also Wilmer's Observations on Poisonous Vegetables.

AGARICUS QUERCUS, AGARIC of the OAK, called *fungus ignarius*. AGARICUS pedis equini facie, *fungi arborei ad ellychnia*. FEMALE AGARIC, and, from its readiness to catch fire, TOUCH-WOOD.

It grows in the form of a horse's hoof; externally it is of a dusky ash-colour, and internally of a dusky red; it is soft and tough. The best is said to grow on the larger branches of oak trees; but that which is found on other trees is often as good.

It consists of four parts, which present themselves successively. 1st. The outward rind, which may be thrown away. 2d. The part immediately under this rind, which is the best of all, and is used to restrain hæmorrhages from wounds, and after amputations; it should be beat well with a hammer until it is soft and pliable, then slices of it of a proper size are to be applied upon the open blood-vessel, whose discharge it restrains; not from its restraining-gency, but its texture and adhesive quality: on the first application it adheres pretty strongly, but about the end of two days it begins to separate and soon falls off. 3d. A part which adheres to the second, and which is an inferior sort, may be used in less important cases. The 4th, or last part, may be powdered, and then used for the same purposes as the second and third sorts. The best time for taking the fungous substance from the trees is in autumn, when the weather is fine, and after great heats.

As a styptic, this fungus does not appear to possess any advantages greater than what may be expected from dry lint, as its success hath not been manifested but when the circulation was so languid that lint would not have failed to have answered as well. This *agaric* grows on different trees, chiefly on the ash; it is the *boletus ignarius*, of Lin. TOUCH-WOOD, or *boletus acaulis pulvinatus lævis*, *poris tenuissimis*. Lin.

See Warner's Cases in Surgery, p. 133, &c. Neale's Observations on the Use of *Agaric*.

AGASYLLIS. See AMMONIACUM.

AGATHONIS ANTIDOTUS HEPATICA. Agathon's Antidote for the Liver.

R. Gentian. 3 vi. R. Enul. C. fol. abf. & fol. nard. Ind. aa 3 i. m.

AGENNESIA. α , non, and $\gamma\epsilon\gamma\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$, Generatio. See ANAPHRODISIA, and DYSPERMATISMUS.

AGER CHYMICUS. Dorneus says that water is the field [*ager*] in which God has ordained that the root of minerals should be fixed, and from whence the trunk and branches shoot into the earth.

AGER, or AGRORUM TERRA, signifies the common earth or soil.

AGER NATURÆ. See UTERUS.

AGERATUM. α , non, and $\gamma\alpha\gamma\epsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, Seneſtus. So called, because its flowers preserve their beauty a long time. It is also named *balsamita minor*; *costus hortorum minor*; *achillea* & *lutea*, *eupatorium Meſſuë*; *herba julia*; *mentha corymbifera minor*, SWEET MAUDLIN, or MAUDLIN TANSEY. It is the *ACHILLEA AGERATUM* of Linnæus.

Botanists have enumerated seven or eight species.

It is a perennial slender plant, with undivided, indented, narrow leaves, and yellow naked discous flowers, set in umbels on the tops of the stalks: it is a native of the southern parts of Europe, and cultivated in our gardens. It flowers in July and August, and hath an agreeable smell, and a warm bitterish taste. It contains the virtues of costmary and tansey, but is hardly ever used: infusion in water is the best preparation.

AGERATUS LAPIS. A stone used by coblers to polish

polish women's shoes. It discusses, and is gently astringent.

AGES. See PALMA.

AGE VITA. The name of an antidote, rather supposed to be called *jugis vita*, long, or continual life. It is a medicated wine, made with galangal root, long and white pepper, fage, ginger, cinnamon, saffron, and cloves, boiled in wine.

AGGLOMERATIO, an agglomeration or rolling together.

AGGLUTINATIO, AGGLUTINATION. Reunion, sticking together: so healers are agglutinants.—PILORUM. A reducing the hair of the eye-lids that grow inward to their natural order, which is done by any glutinous matter on a probe, and drawing the hairs out, and fixing them where they should remain.

AGGREGATÆ GLANDULÆ. Small glands are lodged in the cellular coat of the intestines next to the villous; but as they do not appear in an uninjected gut, many anatomists suspect them only to be little bits of separated wax.

AGGREGATUM, an AGGREGATE. A body resulting from the union of many others which are smaller, of which the whole sum is the aggregate.

AGHEUSTIA. *a*, non, and *γενομαι*, gusto. DEFECT OR LOSS OF TASTE, called also *Apogusia*, *Apogusis*. Dr. Cullen ranks this as a genus of disease, in the class locales, and order dysæsthesiæ. The causes are fever, or palsy, whence he forms two species; the first he calls, ORGANIC, arising from some affection in the membrane of the tongue, by which relishing things or those which have some taste, are prevented from coming in contact with the nerves: the second, ATONIC, arising without any affection of the tongue. SAUVAGES says the cause of this disease is either in the brain, in the tongue itself, or in the passage of the lingual nerves;—he forms two species—First, FEBRILIS, where a suppression of taste accompanies ardent and malignant fevers, on account of the extreme dryness of the tongue, when it wants moisture, grows black and rough like wood; or from the delirium, or comatous state into which patients sometimes fall.—Second, PARALYTICA, when it accompanies a paralysis of the tongue, or some comatous disorder.—Nos. Meth. v. i. 751.

AGIAHALID. See LYCIUM.

AGIS. See FEMUR.

AGLACTATIO. *a*, non, and *γαλα*, Lac. DEFECT OF MILK.

AGLIA. See ÆGIDES.

AGLITHES. The division or segments of a head of garlick, which we call cloves.

AGLUTITIO. See DEGLUTITIO.

AGME, from *αγω*, to break. See FRACTURA.

AGNACAT. A tree which grows about the isthmus of Darien; it resembles a pear-tree, both as to its general appearance and its fruit, the pulp of which is highly provocative of venery. Raii Hist.

AGNATA. See ADNATA.

AGNIL. See INDICUM.

AGNINA MEMBRANA, vel PELLICULA. Aetius calls one of the membranes which involve the fœtus by this name, which he derives from its tenderness. This name is adopted by Drelincourt and Bartholine. See AMNION.

AGNOIA, from *a*, neg. and *γινωσκω*, to know. It is when a patient in a fever forgets his acquaintance. So Hippocrates names this circumstance, and observes that, when it is joined with a rigor, it is a dangerous symptom.

AGNUS CASTUS. The CHASTE TREE; see CAPUTIA.

—SCYTHICUS. The SCYTHIAN LAMB, called also in the Scythian language *barametz*, i. e. lamb, or *barometz*, or *baronetz*. *Borometz*, or *Boronetz*. This sort of plant is said to grow in Tartary, Russia, &c. and is described as growing in the resemblance of a lamb; but the truth seems to be, that when designing persons have met with a plant which seemed to have some distant resemblance to a lamb, they increased the lamb-like appearance by art, and then covered their vegetable subject with the skin of a young lamb that had been cut out of the ewe for this purpose; thus those who were not aware of the difference of a lamb's skin whilst it is in the fœtal state, and after it is yeaned, had these frauds of art imposed on them for natural vegetable productions. The Persian lamb-skins called PERSIANISH BARANKEN, are lamb-skins which are stripped from their lambs in their fœtal state, and thus

they being much finer or more delicate, are fitter for the sumptuous dresses of the rich.

AGOMPHIASIS, or GOMPHIASIS. A distemper of the teeth; it is when they are loose in their sockets, and pained.

AGONE. See HYOSCIAMUS NIGER.

AGONIA, from *a*, negative, and *γινος*, an offspring. See STERILITAS.

AGONIA, from *αγων*, a combat or struggle. AGONY, as when there is a struggle between life and death. Also fear and sadness of mind.

AGONOS, from *a*, neg. and *γινος*, an offspring, or *γυν*, barren.

Hippocrates calls those women so who have not children, though they might have, if the impediment was removed.

AGOSTUS, from *αγω*, to bring or lead. That part of the arm from the elbow to the fingers; see also PALMA.

* AGREDULA. A SPECIES OF FROG.

AGRESTA, VERJUICE. The juice of unripe grapes, or the four grape itself, called omphax, or the juice of the four apple. See MALUS HORTENSIS.

AGRESTEN. ACID STONE TARTAR.

AGRESTIS, WILD.

It is applied to vegetables that grow without cultivation. See MALUS SYLVESTRIS.

It expresses an ungovernable malignity in a disease.

It distinguishes wild from tame animals.

Wild animals afford better nourishment than tame ones, but are more heating: the flesh of wild animals keeps longer than that of the tame, and affords less excrement. It is owing to their exercise that wild animals have their salt exalted, and so have a higher flavour.

AGRIA, HOLLY. Also a malignant pustule, of which there are two sorts; one is small, and casts a roughness or redness over the skin, slightly corroding it, smooth about its centre, spreads slow, and is of a round figure; this sort is cured by rubbing it with the saliva before having breakfasted: the second sort ulcerates, with a violent redness and corrosion, so as to make their hair fall off; it is of an unequal form, and turns leprous; its cure is the application of pellitory of the wall in the manner of a poultice.

AGRIAMPELOS, from *αγριος*, wild, and *αμπελος*, a vine. The WILD VINE. *Bryonia alba*. See also BRYONIA NIGRA.

AGRIC. The abbreviation by which is meant Georgius Agricola de Re Metallica, Natura Fossilium, &c. Basilian. 1657, fol.

AGRICULTURA. Agriculture is the art of cultivating the ground, tillage, husbandry, as distinct from pasturage. But is not concerned with medicine any farther than in common with all exercises, except in the instance of benefit supposed to be received from the vapours which arise while ground is fresh or newly turned up, particularly the light gravelly soils: though it is to be wished, that in respect of preserving health, more exercise was used this way; thus many diseases would be easily prevented, which, when present, are difficult to be removed. It is observed to have been the practice of the great Boerhaave, to prevent, by labour in his gardens at stated intervals, those disorders which others in vain attempt to remove, which through neglect of exercise in health they subject themselves to.

On this subject the curious will meet with much satisfaction from the Georgical Essays by A. Hunter, M. D. Fordyce's Elements of Agriculture and Vegetation.

AGRIELÆA, from *αγριος*, wild, and *ελαια*, an olive. See OLEASTER.

AGRIFOLIUM. See AQUIFOLIUM.

AGRIMONIA, COMMON AGRIMONY, called also *eupatorium Græcorum*, vel *veterum*, vel *verum*, and *hociamsanum*. The common agrimony, is the AGRIMONIA EUPATORIA, or AGRIMONIA foliis caulim pinnatis, foliolis undique serratis, omnibus minutis interstinctis, fructibus hispidis of Linnæus.

It is a hairy plant with winged leaves composed of oblong indented segments, with small portions between, set on middle ribs, which stand alternately on the stalk; on the top grows a long spike of pentapetalous yellow flowers, followed by little burs, containing each one or two seeds. It is perennial, grows wild in hedges, and about the sides of the fields, and flowers in May.

The leaves have a slight bitterish aromatic taste, the flowers are small, stronger and more agreeable; they give out their virtues to water and to spirit of wine.

It is best used while fresh, and the tops, before the flowers are formed, possess the most virtue. A conserve is the best form of preparation; an infusion in water or whey is good.

It is mildly corroborant, and of great efficacy in diseases from a lax habit. Dr. Alston, of Edinburgh, says, that the powder of this herb is the best mode of administering it, when the intention is to corroborate, and that if thus taken in a large quantity, we may expect many of the effects of the bark from it in agues. Dr. Cullen says it has some astringent powers, but they are feeble, and pays little attention to what has been said in its favour.

The dose is ʒi. or more. The common hemp, and Dutch agrimony, are called *EUPATORIUM*; hemp agrimony, *BIDENS*.

AGRIMONOIDES, called also *pimpinella fol. agrim. nonnullis*. It grows on the mountains in Italy; it is of the same nature as agrimony.

AGRIO CARDAMUM. See *LEPIDEUM folio gramineo*.

AGRIOCASTANUM. See *BULBOCASTANUM*.

AGRIOCINARA. See *CINARA SYLVESTRIS*.

AGRIOCOCCIMELA, from *αγριος*, wild, *κωννος*, a berry, and *μυλα*, an apple-tree. See *PRUNUS SYLVESTRIS*.

AGRIOMELA. See *MALUS SYLVESTRIS*.

AGRION,
AGRIOPHYLLON, } See *PEUCEDANUM*.

AGRIORIGANUM. See *ORIGANUM ANGLICUM*.

AGRIOSELINUM. See *HIPPOSELINUM*.

AGRIPALMA GALLIS. See *CARDIACA*.

AGRIPPÆ. Those children which are born feet foremost, are so called, because Agrippa the Roman was said to be so born. These births, though reckoned preternatural, are often more safe and easy than the natural. See *PRESENTATIO*.

AGRORUM TERRA. See *AGER*.

AGROSTIS. See *BRYONIA ALBA*.

AGRUMINA. ONIONS, LEEKS. See *CEPA*, and *PORRUM*.

AGRYPNIA, from *α*, neg. and *ὑπνος*, sleep. See *PERVIGILIUM*.

AGRYPNOCOMA. See *COMA VIGIL*.

AGUARA QUIYA. See *SOLANUM HORTENSE*.

AGUL. See *ALHAGI*.

AGUTIGUEPOOBI BRASIL. See *SAGITTARIA ALEXIPHARMACA*.

AGYRTÆ, from *αγριος*, a crowd of people, or from *αγειν*, to gather together. QUACKS, MOUNTEBANKS, or people who go from place to place to sell medicines, were called *circulatores*, *circumforanei*, *ochlagogi*, *anacylei*, and *pharmacopolæ*; the last of which, though proper to any feller of medicine, yet was strictly applied to mountebanks.

AHAMELLA. See *ACMELLA*.

AHIUS. SALT STONE.

AHMELLA. See *ACMELLA*.

AHOVAI THEVETICLUSII; or *Aiioai*, HAOU-VAY. The name of a fruit in Brasil, the size of a chestnut, white, and shaped like the water caltrop; it is poisonous. The tree is as large as a pear-tree, the bark white and full of juice, the leaves are always green, the flower consists of one leaf, formed like a funnel, divided at the edge; a pistil arises from the cup, which is the fruit. Incisions in the bark emit a milky liquor that smells like garlic.

Miller take notice of two species.

AHUSAL. The SULPHUR OF ARSENIC.

AIES. See *BATTATAS*.

AIGRE DI CEDRE. See *CITREUM*.

AIOAI. See *AHOVAI*.

AILMAD. See *ANTIMONIUM*.

AIPI,

AIPIMA COXERA, } See *CASSADA*.

AIPIPOCA,

AIRA. See *LOLIUM*.

AISTHETERIUM, from *αισθανομαι*, to perceive. See *SENSORIUM COMMUNE*.

AIX LA CHAPELLE, is a large imperial city, situated in the duchy of Juliers, on the confines of Flanders, seven leagues from Spa;—here there are a number of springs of hot sulphureous waters, which supply a number of baths. On the vaults above the springs and aqueducts of these waters, is found every year, when they are opened, a quantity of fine white-coloured flowers of sulphur, which has been sublimed from the waters.

The heat of the waters of the hottest spring, Dr. Lucas says, raises the quicksilver in Fahrenheit's thermometer to 136; Monf. Monet to 146; and the heat of the fountain, where they commonly drink, to 112, according to Dr. Lucas. He evaporated a gallon of the water of the hottest spring from the emperor's bath, and procured 268 grains of a solid matter, composed of 15 grains of calcareous earth, 40 of felenites, and 243 of a saline matter, made up of natron and sea salt. Sir T. Bergman obtained from a Swedish kanne, 27 grains of lime, saturated with ærial acid, 29 grains of sea salt, and 70 grains of mineral alkali. These waters are powerfully diaphoretic, and diuretic; and, if taken in quantity, prove purgative. Some say the medical water at this place is volatile, sulphureous, saponaceous, powerfully penetrating and resolvent; it also contains a portion of iron; others, that it does not contain iron. Of the three hot European waters of note, viz. that of *Aix la Chapelle*, Bourbon, and Bath, the first abounds more eminently with sulphur, whence it is the hottest, the most nauseous, and purgative. The bath is the least possessed of these qualities. With regard to the quantity of this water to be begun with, or the degree of heat to bathe in, in all cases it is best to begin with small quantities, and low degrees of heat, and gradually encrease them, agreeable to the effects and constitution of the patient. In cases of dyspepsia, and foulness of the prima viæ, they are said to be efficacious in rheumatisms, scurvy, scrophula, cutaneous diseases; in hysteria, and hypochondriasis, melancholy, stone and gravel; in paralytic complaints, and many other cases, they should be considered as invigorators of the system, deobstruent, and evacuant; and that will point out their uses, and also where their administration would be improper, as in all hectic cases, putrid disorders, where the blood is in a dissolved state, or the constitution much broken down. The times of drinking these waters, are from the beginning of May to the middle of June; or from the middle of August to the latter end of September. See *MONRO'S Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry*, vol. ii. Dr. Williams on the Waters of Aix la Chapelle, &c. *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

AIZOON. See *ALOIDES*. It is also a name for *sedum*.

AJAVA. So the Portuguese call a feed which is brought from Malabar, and is celebrated in the East-Indies, as a remedy in the colic. When the gout affects the stomach, these feeds are very effectual in dispelling the wind, and procuring speedy relief from this painful disorder: they sometimes relieve by procuring a stool or two. Dr. Percival takes notice of these feeds in his *Essays Med. and Exp.* vol. ii.

AJUBATIPITA BRASILIENSIMUM. A shrub bearing fruit like an almond; but it is black, and contains much oil.

AJUGA. See *CHAMÆPITYS*.

AJUGA. REPTANS. See *BUGULA*.

AKMELLA. See *ACMELLA*.

AL. The Arabian article which signifies *the*; it is applied to a word by way of eminence, as the Greek *ὁ* is. The Easterns express the superlative by adding God thereto, as, the mountains of God, for very high or the highest mountains; and that it is probable that *al* relates to the word *alla*, God; so alchemy may be the chemistry of God, or the most exalted perfection of chemical science. See *ALCHEMIA*.

ALA, AN ARM-PIT, also A WING. In BOTANY, it is the two side petals in a papilionaceous corolla; also membranes affixed to the seeds. It used to be applied to the angle, formed by a branch with the stem; or by a leaf with the branch; but this is now named *axilla*, or *axil*, from its similarity to the arm-pit.—*AURIS*, or *Pinna Auris*. It is the upper part of the external ear.—*NASI*, or *Pinna Nasi*, the cartilages which are joined to the extremities of the bones of the nose, and which form its lower moveable part.

ALABANDICUS, } *LAPIS*. A blackish stone in-
ALABANDINUS. } termixed with fallow. It is pel-
lucid, and looks as if it was divided by fissures into seg-
ments. Aetius says, that the powder of this stone makes
grey hairs black.

ALABARI. See *PLUMBUM*.

ALABAstra. The green herbaceous leaves that encompass flowers: some say that it is the bud just peeping out.

ALABASTRON. An ointment so called. Myrep-
fus

fus gives a prescription for it, and says that it is the same as that with which Mary anointed the feet of Jesus Christ.

ALACAB. See AMMONIACUS SAL.

ALÆ. Aetius calls the *nymphæ* thus; and says, that if an abscess here, or in the pudenda, should extend to the anus, we must avoid cutting, for a fistula will be the consequence; but, if it extends to the meatus urinarius, an incision may be made.

ALÆ INTERNÆ, } CLITORIDES. See NYM-
MINORES, } PHE.

——MAGNÆ OS SPHENOIDIS. So Ingrassius calls the two temporal apophyses of the os sphenoides.

——PARVÆ OS SPHENOIDIS. So Ingrassius calls the two thin, sharp, transverse apophyses of the os sphenoides, which form the superior orbital fissures.

ALÆMUS. INVINCIBLE.

ALAFI, }
ALAFOR, and ALAFORT, } See ALCALI.

ALAIA PHTHISIS, from *αλαίο*, blind. A wasting from a flux of humours from the head.

ALAMAMDINA, supposed to be the alabandicus lapis.

ALAMBIC. See ARGENTUM VIVUM.

ALAMAD. ANTIMONY See ANTIMONIUM.

ALANA TERRA, ENGLISH OKER, called also ALHANNA. It is esteemed drying and astringent; its principal use is to mix with salts in distillation, in order to keep them from melting. It is thought that this stone is what the ancients called the *Samian stone*. It is also called *Terra Tripolitana*, *Tripolis*.

ALANDAHAL. See COLOCYNTHIS.

ALANFUTA, a vein betwixt the chin and upper lip, formerly opened to cure a fetid breath.

ALA POULI. See BILIMBI.

ALAUQUECA. A stone found in little polished fragments in the East Indies, used externally to stop bleeding.

ALARE EXTERNUM. See PTERYGOIDES EXTERNUS.

ALARIS VENA. The inner of the three veins in the bend of the arm: this is attended with an artery, and the median with a nerve; but the outer one, as P. Ægineta long since observed, is safe for bleeding.

ALARTAR. BURN'T BRASS. See ÆS USTUM.

ALASALET. AMMONIACUS SAL.

ALATAN. See LITHARGYRUM.

ALATERNOIDES AFRICANA, } See CASSINE.
ALATERNUS. }

ALATL. Those who have prominent scapulæ are so called. Such are subject to consumptions.

ALATI PROCESSUS, or ALARES. The wing-like processes of the os sphenoides.

ALATUM FOLIUM. (from *ala*, a wing) winged leaf; as it were composed of several pinnated leaves.

ALAUERAT. See NITRUM.

ALBA SIMPLEX. See OCIMASTRUM.

ALBA TERRA. The matter of the philosopher's stone is so called.

ALBADARA. See SESAMOIDEA.

ALBAGIAZI. See SACRUM OS.

ALBAMENTUM. See ALBUMEN OVI.

ALBANUM. Salt of urine.

ALBARA. A species of the white leprosy, see ALPHUS. It also signifies the white poplar. *Albarus nigra*, is the *lepra Græcorum*. Avicenna calls thus the *lepra iEthiops*.

ALBATIO. Also ALBIFICATIO. A chemical term; which signifies to whiten metal, called blanching of metal.

ALBEDO. Whiteness. In urine is observed four sorts of whiteness, viz. the crystalline, the snowy, the limy, and the limpid.

ALBERAS. See STAPHIS AGRIA.

ALBESTON. QUICK-LIME. See CALX.

ALBETAD. See GALBANUM.

ALBI. SUBLIMATE. See MERC. COR. ALB.

ALBICANTIA corpora, Willis's glands. See CEREBRUM.

ALBIFICATIO. See ALBATIO.

ALBIMEC. ORPIMENT. See AURIPIGMENTUM.

ALBINUM. See GNAPHALIUM.

ALBIN INS. The abbreviation for Albin Eleazar, a natural history of insects. London, 1720, 4to.

ALBIR. Pitch got from the bark of the yew-tree.

ALBOR. URINE. See URINA.

ALBOR OVI. See ALBUMEN OVI.

ALBORA. A sort of itch, or rather leprosy. Paracelsus says, it is a complication of the morphew, serpigo, and leprosy. When cicatrices appear in the face like the serpigo, and then turn to small blisters of the nature of morphew, it is the *albora*. It terminates without ulceration, but by fetid evacuations in the mouth and nostrils; it is also seated in the root of the tongue. Internal medicines, as well as corrosive ones, are forbid.

ALBORCA. MERCURY. See ARGENTUM VIVUM.

ALBOT. See CRUCIBULUM.

ALBOTAT. CERUSS. See PLUMBUM. N° I.

ALBOTIM, or ALBOTAL. See TEREBINTHINA.

ALBOTIS. See TERMINTHUS.

ALBUGINEA vel TENDINOSA TUNICA. The inner proper coat of the testicle is thus named, from its white and transparent colour. It is a strong, thick, white membrane, smooth on the outward surface, rough and uneven on the inner: into the upper part of this membrane, are inserted the blood vessels, nerves, and lymphatics, which send branches into the testicles.

This coat being distended, is the cause of that pain which attends an inflammation on the testes.

Albuginea is also a name of the *adnata*, which sec.

ALBUGINOSA HUMOR. See OCULUS.

ALBUGO CORALLII. A name of the magistery of coral, which it hath obtained from its whiteness.

ALBUGO OCULORUM. WHITE SPECK ON THE EYES. The Greeks generally named it *leucoma*; the Latins, *nubes*, *maculae albæ*, *nebula*, and *nubecula*: some ancient writers have described it under the names of *pterygium*, *pannus oculi*, *onyx*, *paralamplis*, *argema*, and *ægides*. Sauvages makes it a species of leucoma, under the name leucoma. *Albugo*, called by Dr. WALLIS the *albuginous*, or *pearly corneal speck*. The French name it *tache blanche*, if it shines: the Latins, *margaritia*; the Greeks, *παράλαμπις*; the French, *perle*. It is a variety of Cullen's caligo corneæ. With us it hath various appellations, as, a CICATRICE, FILM, HAW, a DRAGON, PEARL, &c.

It may be observed, that all cicatrices appear white in the black part of the eye; for the cornea being thickened, the most eminent part turns white: astringents thicken these cicatrices.

Some distinguish this disorder, by *nubecula*, when its seat is superficial; and *albugo*, when it is deep. Others make the following distinctions, viz. when the speck appears of a shining white, and without pain, it is called a cicatrice; when of an opaque whiteness, an *albugo*; seated superficially, it hath been termed a speck; and more deeply, a dragon; if an abscess was the cause, its contents hardening between the laminae of the cornea, causes it to project a little, and then it is called a pearl.

The causes are various; as inflammation in the eye, abscess in the cornea, erosion, measles, small-pox, wounds, burns, &c.

When deep, the cure is difficult; when the consequence of a wound or ulcer, they are rarely cured; when caused by an imprudent use of vitriolic collyriums, and when they alter the natural shape of the eye, the prognosis is as unfavourable. Those which follow an inflammation, generally disappear spontaneously.

Happening after the small-pox, measles, or other inflammatory causes, the utmost haste should be made to relieve, by bleeding, purging, blistering, diuretics, and an abstemious diet. Avoid cold and astringent collyriums; but the fumes of coffee, or of the decoction of the woods, may be useful. When these specks are very small, they often ulcerate; but these ulcerations are soon healed by the application of the pulv. rad. irid. paucul. sacc. crystal. or, as is justly preferred by many, the aq. cupri ammoniati. London Pharm. If the disorder hath been of long standing, the cure is very difficult; however, the following methods may be attempted. Expose the diseased part of the eye to the fumes of camphorated spirit of wine directed through a quill: this, by a continued use, may abrade the speck. This method seldom fails to excite some degree of inflammation, by which the cure is effected; though, when the inflammation is thus produced, it must be removed by the common methods with all possible speed. To this end, the following have been also applied with some degree of success, viz. the juice ofcelandine, the gall of eels, or of the pike, or of a partridge, and the oil of box: if these prove too sharp, let them be diluted with water, or with a thin solution of gum

gum dragon: apply any of these once in twenty-four hours; and half an hour after the application, wash it off with a little brandy and water. The aq. cupri ammon. alone sometimes succeeds. When the film is very tough, and the eye not inflamed, common glass finely levigated may be blown upon it through a quill, and repeated once in a day or two. Dr. Kirkland thinks, that in general, when small opacities upon the cornea are curable; and if the cure is undertaken as soon as the removal of inflammation admits, nature, assisted by strengthening the eye with cold water, will effect the cure. It is cured according to St. Yves, by beginning with the inflammation which accompanies it. BOERHAAVE prescribed the repeated use of calomel and cathartics to dissolve the lymph, and free the cornea from leucoma: See UNGUIS. See Kirkland's Inquiry, vol. i. p. 492. Bell's Surgery, iii. 356. Wallis's Nosology of the Eyes, p. 134. White's Surgery, 228.

ALBUM (Bals.) See **CAPIVI BALSAMUM**: A balsam also so called, is thus made. R aquæ lythargyri acetati ad consist. mellis evaporat. & ol. rosar. aa p. æq. m.

ALBUM CANIS. } **THE WHITE DUNG OF**
ALBUM GRÆCUM. } **DOGS**; also called *spodium*
Græcorum, nihil album—gryseum, cynocopus. It is dis-
 cutient, and was formerly applied to the inside of the
 throat in quinies, being first mixed with honey; a cata-
 plasm of alb. Græc. p. i. & conf. rosar. rub. p. ii. was
 applied across the throat. Neuman's Chem. Works.—
HISPANICÆ, & HISPANICUM. **SPANISH WHITE.** It
 is also called *bianca Alexandrina*. It is made from tin, in
 the same manner that ceruss is made from lead; also from
 bismuth. It makes the skin appear white.—**JUS.**

WHITE BROTH. Boil whiting, haddock, cod, or any
 such white-grained fish, in water, with a little oil; also a
 small quantity of anise and leeks. When the fish is par-
 boiled, add a little salt.—**NIGRUM.** **MOUSE-DUNG.**
 —**OLUS.** **LAMB'S LETTUCE, or CORN SALLAD.**
 See **LACTUCA AGNINA**.

ALBUMEN OVI. White of egg; called also *al-
 bumori ovi, ovi albus liquor, ovi candidum, albor ovi, alba-
 mentum, album ovi, clara, &c.*

The white of an egg is a pellucid, viscous liquor;
 thinner towards each end, and thicker in the middle.
 That part which is more dense and close than the rest is
 called *gallatura*. It supplies the chick within the egg,
 during incubation, with its first nourishment, and bears a
 great analogy to the serum of the blood. In each egg
 there are two *albumens*, involved in their proper mem-
 branes: of these, the one is very liquid, and is next to
 the shell; the other is more dense and viscous; it imme-
 diately surrounds the yolk. There are also two branches
 of umbilical veins in the egg; one goes to the white, and
 the other to the yolk. The white is specifically lighter
 than the yolk; it is condensed by heat, in which the yolk
 retains its softness. The yolk is dried more in boiling
 than roasting: when it comes warm by incubation, it is
 more humid, and like melting fat.

The chick in the egg is first nourished by the thinner
 or outer *albumen*, then by the inner and more viscous,
 and lastly by the yolk. The umbilical veins that go to
 the white, when it is spent, wither, and leave no signs of
 their having existed, by the time that the chicken is
 hatched. During the whole incubation, the white is as
 sweet as when the egg was new laid.

Boerhaave observes, that the white of egg is neither
 acid, alkaline, nor spirituous; that it is inodorous, insipid,
 and so free from acrimony, that if it is applied to naked
 nerves, it is scarcely perceived; and yet, in twenty-one
 days, in the heat of 93 degrees by Fahren. thermom. a
 chicken is formed; that 80 degrees is insufficient, and
 100 destroys the foetus and the egg too, with respect to
 the production of a chicken.

If an egg is steeped in water heated to 80 degrees, it
 loses its tenacity; part exudes through the shell at the
 broad end, and the rest becomes ichorous and putrid. If
 the fresh white is thrown into boiling water, it instantly
 coagulates.

The white of egg forms a more solid coagulum than
 serum, but in other respects they are the same if put into
 boiling water; alcohol of wine coagulates the white of
 egg, and it does the same with serum, on which account
 alcohol is applied to bleeding wounds as a styptic.

A little putrid white of egg taken into the stomach,
 occasions a nausea, horror, fainting, vomiting, diarrhoea,
 and gripes; it inflames the bile, excites heat, thirst, fever,

and dissolves the humours like the plague. On the con-
 trary, the white of fresh-laid eggs, if taken while warm
 from the hen, is extremely nourishing to the infirm; it
 may be taken in luke-warm milk; but if any other heat
 is applied to it, the nutritious quality will be destroyed.
 The fresh white of egg prevents burns from rising in
 blisters, if it is used immediately after the accident: it mi-
 tigates inflammation of the eyes, and preserves the face
 from sun-burning. Eggs taken raw every morning,
 have been useful in some jaundices, and other bilious
 complaints. In **PHARMACY**, it is used as a medium to
 render balsams and turpentine, &c. miscible with aqueous
 fluids; but as it disagrees with many stomachs when thus
 taken, a mucilage of gum arabic may supply its place, it
 being as good a medium in similar circumstances, and
 not apt to offend the tenderest stomach. The eggs of all
 birds, are pretty nearly similar with regard to their fla-
 vour and nutritious effects: some though are deeper
 coloured, and more tenacious than others. It is surpris-
 ing what a quantity of egg will be digested by some per-
 sons; but in most, this power is very limited; for a
 smaller bulk of this, than of any other food, will satisfy
 and occupy the digestive powers of most men. It is
 a more calefactive food than any other animal substance;
 and, during digestion, is less stimulant.

ALBUMOR. See **ALBUMEN OVI**.

ALBURNUM. The softer and paler part of wood
 next the bark; artificers call it the sap, to distinguish it
 from the heart, which is deeper coloured, and harder. See
SANTALUM ALBUM.

ALBURNUS AUSONII. A little river fish like an
 anchovy.

ALBUS LIQUOR. See **ALBUMEN OVI**.

ALBUS ROMANUS PULVIS. See **MAGNESIA**
ALBA.

ALBUS, besides its well-known signification to express
 white, is also the name of a fish. See **CAPITO LAC-
 CUSTRIS**.

ALCAHEST, or ALKAHEST. **THE UNIVERSAL**
MESTRUUM, or DISSOLVENT. A name first used by Pa-
 racelsus, and derived from the German words *al* and *geist*,
 i. e. *all spirit*. Van Helmont borrowed the word, and
 applied it to his invention, which he called the universal
 dissolvent. As it is difficult to say whether the falsity or
 folly of what is handed down to us with respect to this
 article be the greatest, the curious are referred to the
 writers themselves, to whom we are obliged for what is
 said concerning it. See Paracelsus de Viribus Membra-
 norum, lib. ii. cap. vi. Eph. Germ. D. xi. ann. 8. app. 3.
 Helmont Complexiorum atque Mistionum elementarium
 figmentum, sect. 27—29. Helmont Poteft. Medic. sect.
 3—24. Helmont Arbor Vitæ. Boerhaave's Chemistry.

Alcahest is also a name of the liquor of flints.

ALCALI, or ALKALI, of *al*, and *kali*, i. e. *of or from*
kali. Alkaline salt is called *alafi, alafor, alafort, al-
 kahest glauberi*; according to some, *calcadis*. *Alkali*,
 because a great quantity of that kind of salt is obtained
 from a plant called *kali*; the name *alkali* hath been given
 to the fixed salt of all plants; and that because an effe-
 vescence does arise upon mixing an acid liquor with the
 salt; all volatile or fixed salts, and all terrestrous matters
 which ferment with acids, have come to be called *alka-
 lies*. The herb *kali*, which grows on the sea coasts,
 when dried and burnt, affords a lixivium, which, if eva-
 porated, is the fixt alkaline salt.

Alkalies are mineral, vegetable, and animal, which
 three were particularly distinguished by the term, adding
 to it the peculiar epithet belonging to the saline substance
 to be specified; but the College of Physicians of London
 have now rejected the term, and distinguished them by
 three different appellations; calling the vegetable *alkali*,
KALI; the mineral, **NATRON**; the volatile, **AMMONIA**;
 but they are either earthy or saline.

Earthy *alkalies* are those substances, which of them-
 selves scarce dissolve in pure water; but if added to acids,
 form a tertium quid. Of this sort are chalk, limestone,
 crab-eyes, oyster-shells, egg-shells, &c. Thus, if pure
 water is acidulated with oil of vitriol, scrape chalk into
 it, it ferments; and during the ferment, the water hath a
 brisk taste; and when enough of chalk is added, the acid
 is lost; so that no experiment can discover the acid, ex-
 cept you first separate it: and this is a certain charac-
 teristic, or the proper meaning of an *alkali*, viz. it is the
 reverse of, or natural opposite to acid.

The saline *alkalies* are fixed and volatile. The latter
 of which differ from the former only in volatility and its
 conse-

consequence; it rises sooner than the rectified spirit of wine, it regenerates nitre and sea salt from their spirits; only the salts so recovered are semi-volatile, resembling sal ammoniac.

Tachenius is said to have first made the fixed vegetable *alkali*: he established the general use, but it was used long before his time. A fixed *alkali* is the basis of sea salt.

The College of Physicians of London have now rejected the saline substance *sal absinthii*, and supplied its place with the KALI PREPARATUM, which they order to be prepared in the following manner:

Take of pot-ash two pounds, boiling-water distilled three pints; dissolve and filter through paper. Evaporate the liquor till a pellicle appears upon the surface, then set it aside for a night, that the neutral salts which it contains may crystallize; after which, pour out the liquor, and boil away the whole of the water, constantly stirring lest any salt should adhere to the pot.

In like manner is purified impure kali from the ashes of any kind of vegetables. The same salt may be prepared from tartar, burnt till it becomes of an ash-colour; and indeed of all the substances from which a fixed alkaline salt is obtained, tartar yields the largest quantity, and with the least trouble. The college has ordered the solution of pot-ash to be set by a whole night for the neutral salts, which are part of the composition, to crystallize, but that is not sufficient; for, in order to have the alkali in its purest state, which is their intent, freed from those salts, the solution will require to be exposed to crystallization three times at least, else will it retain too great a share of vitriolized tartar. *Observations on the Pharmacopœia Collegii Regalis, &c. London, 1788.*

NATRON, or SAL SODÆ, prepared.

Take of barilla powdered two pounds, distilled water one gallon, boil the barilla in four pints of water for half an hour, then strain it; boil the part which remains after straining with the rest of the water, and strain it. Evaporate the mixed liquors to two pints, and set them by for eight days; strain this liquor again; and after due boiling, set it by to crystallize. Dissolve the crystals in distilled water, strain the solution, boil and set it aside to crystallize. This is similar to the *sal alkalinus salis marini*.

ALKALI MINERALE. This MINERAL FIXED ALKALINE SALT may be procured from sea salt, and from the waters of many springs, by distilling the acid spirit from the former; and, by boiling the latter to dryness, a pure alkaline salt will be obtained. This proves the assertion to be false, that burning of vegetables is the only way of procuring fixed alkaline salt. This alkali differs from that of vegetables, by being milder, and less acrid to the taste; melting more easily in the fire; requiring more water to dissolve it; in its concreting into crystalline masses on evaporation after solution in water; not running into a liquid by exposure to the air; and in being a less powerful solvent of the stone in the bladder. The crystals are prismatic, resembling those of the *sal glauberi*, now called natron vitriolatum. With this mineral alkali, the Spanish soap is made. This salt, joined with the *vitriolic acid*, forms the NATRON VITRIOLATUM; with the *nitrous*, NITRUM CUBICUM; with the *muratic*, SEA SALT; and with *vegetable acid*, the NATRON TARTARISATUM. For the different names this fixed alkaline salt has acquired, see ANATRON.

The *vegetable alkali*, or *potash*, and the *mineral alkali*, or *soda*, are the only two kinds of fixed alcalis that have hitherto been discovered, which possess the following general properties: they change the blue syrup of violets to a green colour; their taste is peculiar, and disagreeably caustic, even when diluted with water; they have a strong attraction for water, with which they unite in all proportions. They combine with acids by a stronger affinity than is possessed by most other substances, at a moderate temperature. Most inflammable substances are acted upon by them. They melt in a moderate heat; and in a stronger, they are volatilized: in the dry way, they dissolve earths, and the calces of metals.

Fixed alkaline salt is obtainable from sea salt and nitre, and from all vegetables, except perhaps some of the volatile acrid kind, which impress the nose sharply with their scent, such as mustard-seed, garlic, &c. they contain parts that are volatile, and become volatile salt. The fixed salt of some plants vary greatly from one another, in strength, &c. if taken in the state wherein they are first extracted from the ashes: they sometimes contain a considerable

proportion of neutral salt of the vitriolic or of the muratic kind; to discover which, shake a strong solution of the suspected salt in a phial, and about an equal quantity of the *sp. vini R.* if the salt is purely alkaline, the two liquors on standing for a moment will separate, the spirit rising to the top, but both will be transparent as at first; but when neutral salts are mixed with the alkaline, though in a very small proportion, the spirit produces instantly an opaque milkiness in the ley, and on standing a few minutes, a saline matter falls to the bottom. Sometimes a bitter crystalline hard salt, that is neither acid nor alkaline, is found among the fixed alkaline salt; but as it does not easily dissolve even in hot water, it is readily separated by means of cold. (e. g.) Take six pounds of the suspected salt, and put it into twenty pints of rain or other soft water, the parts that do not easily dissolve falling to the bottom, the pure liquor may be presently decanted, and the alkaline salt recovered by evaporation. This hard salt is never met with in making the salt of tartar, but in pot-ash it is often found. The salts of the leaves, and other herbaceous parts of plants, are more difficultly brought to a state of purity than those of the more woody and compact, a portion of the oil being so tenaciously retained: it is true, some endeavour to retain this oil in the salt by burning the vegetables in a smothering heat until they are reduced to ashes. They do this to render the salt more mild; but the mineral *alkali* is sufficiently free from acrimony to sit easy in the most irritable stomach, when administered in the usual modes. Tachenius and Boerhaave, with many others, prefer these salts when their oil is retained: but as they had no view therein but what is answered in the mineral alkaline salt, the use thereof will at once appear more eligible, as its strength is more certain, and its freedom from any empyreumatic oil secures it from exciting nausea. Wormwood, broom, bean-stalks, mint, carduus, and all of the thistle kind, yield a good proportion of this salt, and that tolerably free from other kinds of saline matter.

The strongest *alkali* is nitre dissolved with the regulus of antimony, then set to cool, when the nitre will be found at the top, of a yellow colour. To discover the strength of these salts, let a quantity of the muratic acid be so diluted that sixteen drams of it may exactly saturate one dram of pure *alkali*; if then a solution of a dram of any given salt be saturated with the same acid liquor, so many drams or parts of a dram of the acid as are required for the saturation, so many $\frac{1}{16}$ ths or parts of $\frac{1}{16}$ th of pure *alkali* does the given salt contain.

Fixed *alkaline* salts are rendered more active, and even caustic, by the addition of quick-lime, as appears in the making of *lix. sapon. caustic. com.* and by the union of lime and alkaline salt in a liquid state, oils, fats, &c. are more powerfully dissolved than by either of them in a separate state. The volatile alkaline salt is as greatly heightened in some of its qualities by quick-lime as the fixed is: lime renders the volatile alkaline salt permanently liquid, prevents its concretion, and also its effervescing with an acid, whence it is probable that the lime acts on *alkalies* by absorbing their air.

The ebullition which arises on mixing an *alkali* with an acid is not from their antipathy, but affinity, or associating principle; the acid and *alkali* so strongly rush to each other, that the air and water are forcibly impelled, whence the commotion. Alkaline salts attract acids more forcibly than they attract water.

Alkaline salts obtained from different plants, purified by calcination from all their oil, and by deliquation in the air, by which only the *alkali* dissolves, are all, except from some of the marine, so much alike as not to be distinguished by any known method of trial. It is true, that so far as difference may arise from different management in the preparation, distinctions may be pointed out: a variation in the heat by which the plant is calcined occasions a difference in the acrimony of the produce; using the ashes fresh burnt, and after being long exposed to the air, and applying the water hot or cold with which the salt is to be separated from the ashes, make a considerable difference; for by exposure to the air, *alkalies* that have been made caustic by quick-lime lose their adventitious acrimony; neutral salts are found in the ashes of some vegetables, and boiling water takes them up with the alkaline; but cold water extracts from these ashes the alkaline salts alone, except it be used in too large quantities, or permitted to stand too long upon them; and the reason why pot-ashes have less neutral salt than the alkaline salt made by chemists, is, that the chemists use hot

hot water, but the pot-ash makers use cold water to make the ashes into ley. It is the same with the volatile as with the fixed salts, they do not differ from one another so much as they do from themselves in different states of purity.

Fixed alkaline salt is not simple and pure, but is an earth whose saline part in a separate state is volatile; this is evident in the preparation of the aqua kali, which see.

As a medicine, if largely diluted with water and taken in bed or a warm room, vegetable fixed alkali promotes perspiration; but its tendency is more directly to become diuretic, and this is promoted by the patient resting in a cool situation. It loosens the belly, and renders the effect of purgatives more lasting, and is peculiarly useful against that constipation of the bowels which is generally attendant on the studious and sedentary. It destroys acidity in the primæ viæ, converting them into a mild aperient salt, and thus removes a cause of many chronical diseases. It resolves viscid and glutinous humors, by which, and its gentle stimulus, obstructions are removed, and wherever it passes secretions are promoted. It loosens the texture of calcareous concretions by strongly attracting their air; and made into a ley with a small quantity of lime, this power is increased. In those flatulent disorders which rise from a defective bile it affords great relief.

The dose may be from gr. ij. to ʒij. twice a day, but always plentifully diluted; the dose of ʒij. should be mixed with at least ʒxxx. of water. Considerable doses may be long continued, as is evident in those who take the aqua kali puri to remove calculous complaints.

As a principal medical effect of alkaline salt is to attenuate the blood and humors, it is obviously improper in the scurvy, and all those disorders in which the texture of the blood is already too much enfeebled; in particular disorders, this medicine is hurtful by increasing that colligation which is always observed to attend them. It is probable, that the restrictions on the Jews with respect to their diet, was in part from the speedy putrefaction to which the prohibited subjects tend; animal food is all alkaline, but some more so than others; all fish soon putrify, but those without scales, and the shell fish, the soonest.

ALCALI VOLATILE—AMMONIA, called also *Afanon*. **VOLATILE ALKALINE** salt is either in a dry or liquid form; when dry it is called salt, when liquid, spirit, now water; the salt is obtained by sublimation, the water by distillation. The water is only the salt dissolved, and differs not from it but in the liquid form, and the conveniences of its fluidity, such as its more readily uniting oil with water, &c.

The volatile alkaline salt hath been chiefly obtained from the horns of deer, by distilling them in large iron pots, with a fire gradually increased to a strong red heat; but in the same manner, as is below directed for the salt, liquor, and oil of hartshorn; a similar salt, liquor, and oil may be extracted from all animal substances except fat, from blood dried by a gentle heat, from urine first evaporated to the consistence of honey, and putrified. Urine, distilled with the addition of quick-lime, yields an extremely pungent spirit. Ivory, and the bones of animals, are used for this purpose; bones are, indeed, so far preferable to hartshorn, that without being defective in any perfection observable in the horns of their produce, the salt and spirit of bones require less rectification, are more palatable, and less disgusting to the stomach, and the spirit retains its limpid appearance longer than does that from horns; when bones are used, their fat must be extracted first by long boiling. Wood-foot affords a salt liquor and oil, not differing from those from hartshorn, except in that it is not so easy to rectify. Crude sal ammoniac, being mixed with any fixed alkaline substance, its acid quits it, and joins the fixed alkali, *sal volatilis salis ammoniaci*, the volatile alkaline salt of the sal ammoniac from thence is obtained, and with very little trouble rendered perfectly pure; the spirit of sal ammoniac is free from the inconveniences which attend those spirits obtained from horns, ivory, bones, &c.

LIQUOR, olim **SPIRITUS**, **SAL**, & **OLEUM CORNU CERVI**.

The liquor, salt, and oil of hartshorn:

Distil pieces of hartshorn in an iron pot, furnished with an earthen head, and a large receiver well luted, on an open fire, gradually raised almost to the highest red heat. A phlegm arises at the first, a spirit follows, then comes a volatile salt mixed with an oil, this oil at first is yellowish, but the distillation being continued, its colour deepens

to a dark red almost black: in the bottom of the pot there remains a black coal, called **HARTS BLACK**, from its being the remains of hartshorn; it is as good as ivory black when ground fine; this residuum, if taken out and burnt to whiteness in the open air, is the **BURNT** or **CALCINED HARTSHORN**.

If the aqueous liquor is not removed before the salt comes over; a part of the salt dissolves in it, and thus forms what is called spirit; but it is usual to let all come over into the receiver that can be obtained, before any separation is made; if it is required to have the whole of the salt solid and dry, the phlegm should be removed as soon as the salt begins to arise; which may be known by the appearance of white fumes; and that this may be commodiously done, the receiver should be left unluted until this first part of the process is finished.

The oil separates from the phlegm and liquor by filtration through wetted paper, the two latter passing through, and the oil remaining on the filter.

The phlegm may be separated from the spirit by distillation, in a tall vessel with a gentle heat; the liquor will come over into the recipient, and the phlegm remain behind. In all distillations of the liquor, greatest part of the salt comes over before the phlegm, and the process should be continued no longer than till so much of the phlegm has followed as is nearly sufficient to dissolve it; that part of the salt remaining undissolved may be a criterion to the purchaser of the strength of the spirit. The spirit may be rendered still purer, if to every pint of it ʒij. of pot-ash is added, and then being put into a retort the spirit is gently distilled, for thus any remaining oil is left behind with the fixed alkali. The liquor by this mode of procuring is not always of the same strength; in different shops we find it vary much; we are therefore recommended, to obviate this inconvenience, to make the liquor in the following manner. Mix two pounds of the aqua ammonia with one dram of oleum animale, and hence a good volatile antispasmodic spirit will be acquired, which may be improved by rectifying together, and a spirit always of a given strength procured. *Observations on the Pharmacopæia of the London College of Physicians*, 1788.

The liquor may be divided into a volatile salt and phlegm by distilling it in a very tall and narrow cucurbit; the salt will arise and adhere to the head in a dry form, and the phlegm remain behind.

To free the salt from the oil, sublime it from twice its quantity of pot-ash, for the oil will be detained thereby, and the volatile salt rises pure. But a speedier method is, first to sublime the salt from an equal weight of chalk, and afterwards from a little rectified spirit of wine.

SPIRITUS SALIS AMMONIACI,—called now **AQUA AMMONIÆ**, **WATER OF AMMONIA**.

Take of pot-ash ℥ i. ss. crude sal ammoniac ℥ i. of pure water ℥ iv. mix in a retort, and with a gentle heat draw off ℥ ij. of spirit.

SAL VOLATILE SALIS AMMONIACI,—called now **AMMONIA PREPARATA**.

Take of crude sal ammoniac ℥ ij. pure white chalk ℥ iv. mix them well, having first separately powdered them, then sublime the salt with a strong heat.—Perhaps the following method for making this salt will be found preferable: Take the whitest sal ammoniac, dry it well while in large pieces, picking out every part that seems discoloured; then take the cleanest chalk and dry it thoroughly, by heating it as hot as boiling water, but not hotter; powder it well and dry it again, mix the sal ammoniac intimately with the chalk by trituration; while they are in this dry state, in the proportion of five parts of chalk to four parts of the salt, put them into a retort with a thick short neck and the orifice cut very wide; fit to it a small receiver with a long neck and lute them well together; then put them into a sand-pot, and sublime the salt gradually, never suffering the lower part of the receiver to grow hot; let the fire, however, be raised to a strong heat at the latter part of the operation. When the whole is grown cold, break the receiver, and separate so much of the salt as appears white and pure from the discoloured; preserve it from exhaling, which would not only lessen its strength, but also dull its transparent appearance: the less tightly pieces may be kept for making the spirit, ammoniac compositus, or the fictitious spirit C. C. or it may be purified by resubliming. Care must be taken that no air get to the salt and chalk after they are powdered, for they both will attract moisture, which will lessen the quantity of volatile salt, by melting it and running down the side of the receiver as a
L spirit;

spirit; the fire must not be hurried, lest the retort or the receiver burst; nor be too great, lest the salt be prevented thereby from forming on the sides. Sometimes a cake of crude sal ammoniac is found at the top of the chalk after sublimation, which may be used for making volatile spirit; this crude salt is also found in the side of the neck of the retort.

This volatile water and salt are more grateful to the stomach than those of hartshorn, and therefore are judiciously prescribed in all the intentions which that spirit and salt are given to answer: they are the purest of all the medicines of this kind, though somewhat more acrid than those produced directly from animal substances, which always contain a portion of the oil of the subject, and receive from thence some degree of a saponaceous quality; but divested of their oil, they differ not from the ammoniac water and salt.

The volatile alkaline salt is very penetrating and pungent to the smell and taste, the only concrete salt that in its pure state emits sensible effluvia; it dissolves oils, resins, fats, &c. more languidly than the fixed alkalies, on account perhaps of its not being susceptible of any considerable heat by which its menstrual power might be promoted. In the bodies of animals it operates more powerfully than the fixed alkaline salt, both as resolvent and stimulant, and is more disposed to pass off by the pores of the skin, and less by the grosser excretories, and acts more remarkably on the nervous system; it is peculiarly useful in lethargies, apoplexies, hysteric and hypochondriac disorders, languors, head-ach, flatulencies, and other symptoms attending these complaints: in languors and faintings, this salt often gives immediate relief; in low fevers, slow vernal intermittents, it is an efficacious remedy; it relieves rheumatic pains, and, joined with blisters and aloetic purges, happy effects have ensued: some admit of volatile alkaline salts in putrid diseases; but the vegetable acids, such as the acet. distil. accompanied with blisters, are not to be controverted in this case, as being the most eligible administration; and the spir. ætheris nitrosus far preferable, when fainting happens in putrid fevers, to the liquor C. C. In inflammatory fevers the use of alkaline salt is far superior in the beginning to what it is in future periods, if joined with the acetous acid, as in the SPIRIT MINDERERI, or AMMONIACUS VEGETABILIS SAL, now AQ. AMMON. ACETATA, which is thus made: Take any quantity of prepared ammonia, and gradually pour upon it distilled vinegar, till the effervescence ceases; occasionally stirring the mixture to promote the action of the vinegar, on the salt. In fevers, its dose, from two to six drams every 4th or 6th hour. It is a diaphoretic, sudorific, and diuretic, and acts without heating. To hit the neutralized point may be difficult; but, by dropping a few drops of syrup of violets into a part of it, if it turns red, it partakes too much of acidity; if greenish, too much of alcalescency.

The dose of volatile alkaline salts may be from gr. ij. to ʒ i. given in a draught or in a bolus; in which latter form, to prevent the pungency of the salt from affecting the throat, it may be proper to mix it with a solution of gum tragacanth, or some other mucilaginous substance. See AMMONIA pp.

SP. SAL. AMMON. DULC.—now called, SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ.

DULCIFIED OR SWEET SPIRIT OF SAL AMMONIAC.—SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of a fixed alkaline salt ʒ vi. of crude sal ammoniac ʒ iv. of proof spirit ℥ iij. and mix; with a gentle heat draw off ℥ i. β. the dose is from fifteen drops to a dram or more.

The volatile *alkalies*, not caustic, are averse to a union with vinous spirits by simple mixture; yet a solution of them in sp. vin. R. is obtainable by adding it along with water, as in this process. This preparation is deservedly in great esteem both as a menstruum and a medicine; it is a solution of alkaline salt in spirit of wine, for though proof spirit is used, its phlegm does not rise; it only serves to facilitate the action of the pure spirit upon the ammoniac salt: it might, perhaps for some purposes, such as making the sp. ammon. comp. &c. be more advisable to make a dulcified spirit with the spirit of sal ammoniac that is made with quick-lime, for it may be mixed at once with rectified spirit of wine in any proportion, without any hazard of separating the volatile *alkali*; such a composition may be thus formed, and may be named.

An extemporaneous dulcified spirit of sal ammoniac: Take the spirit of sal ammoniac prepared with quick-lime ℥ i. rectified spirit of wine ℥ i. mix.

SPIRITUS VOLATILIS CAUSTICUS, vel

SPIRIT. SAL. AMMON. CUM CALCE. VIV. PPT.

NOW AMMONIÆ AQUA PURÆ.

The volatile caustic spirit, or spirit of sal ammoniac, prepared with quick-lime.

Take crude sal ammoniac ℥ ij. quick-lime ℥ ij. pure water lb iv. quench the lime in the water, and then put it into a retort, then add to it the powdered salt, immediately adapting a receiver, for the pungent spirit rises on the first contact of the lime with the salt, and with a gentle heat draw off lb ij.

Or take crude sal ammoniac lb iv. quick-lime lb v. pure water three gallons. Quench the lime in part of the water, and put it into a tin alembic, or a glass retort: then add the remaining part of the water, and the sal ammoniac only broken into little pieces: Distil over a gentle heat lb x. or xij. for good spirit, then change the receiver, and distil as long as the spirit smells of salt, and keep it instead of water for the next operation.—The spirit is very strong if five times the weight of the sal ammoniac is drawn off. But to agree with this spirit of the London College, drawn with cineres clavellati, only three times the weight must be allowed.

This spirit, prepared with quick-lime, is thought to be too pungent and acrid for internal use, but in the dilute state of administering this sort of medicine it is as safe as that prepared with an alkaline salt. It is an excellent menstruum for some vegetable substances, as the cort-Peruv. &c. and when saturated with such ingredients, it is so sheathed as to be as safe as the other. It is too common to meet with the liquor C. C. and the aqua ammon. cum ciner. clav. pp. mixed with this spirit prepared with lime; this fraudulent practice is to increase the pungency of the liquor C. C. &c. and is thus detected: add to the suspected spirit about one fourth of its quantity of rectified spirit of wine, which will precipitate a part of the volatile salt; but if mixed with that made of lime, no effect will be produced. The powder that is precipitated, may also be laid on a spoon and held over a candle, when, if it flies off, it is good; otherwise not.

The sp. salis ammoniac. cum calce, viv. ppt. appears in many cases preferable to that prepared with an alkaline salt. It is better suited for the sp. ammon. composuit, and sp. ammoniæ fætid. as being perfectly miscible with the sp. vini rect. in any proportion, without any separation of its volatile alkaline part, and as being a more powerful menstruum for some oils, difficult of solution. The EAU DE LUCE, for example, is made with the sp. sal. ammon. cum calce viv. & ol. succin. rect. but the oil must be rectified until it hath lost its smell, and is become limpid, and then the process will be as follows:

R. Ol. succin. rect. ut supra gt. xxxvi. alcohol. vini ʒss. bene misce, & adde paulatim sp. sal. ammon. cum calce viv. ppt. ʒ vi. f. eau de luce. This appears milky, but if required limpid, it may be made so by distillation; or if it is only designed for smelling to, it may be tinged of a fine blue colour, with a drop or two of a solution of copper. See Malouin's *Chémie Medicinale*.

The College of London give the following prescription for making the EAU DE LUCE under the title of SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ SUCCINATUS. *Succinated spirit of ammonia*. Take one ounce of alcohol; water of pure ammonia four ounces; rectified oil of amber one scruple; soap ten grains; digest the soap and oil of amber in alcohol, until they are dissolved; then add the water of pure ammonia, and mix them well by shaking;—it is chiefly used externally.

Divers mixtures of volatile and vinous spirits, flavoured with aromatic and other oils, or tintured with different ingredients, according to the intention of the prescribers, have been, and yet may be, used with great advantage. Of this are the following:

SPS. AMMONIÆ COMPOSITUS, instead of the sps. volatilis aromaticus.

R. Ol. n. m. essent. & ol. limon. essent. ad ʒ ii. sp. ammon. ℥ ij. m. Distil these with a gentle heat. This is from the *Pharmacop. Collegii Lond.* 1788.

After this method a volatile oily spirit may be prepared occasionally, and at pleasure, adapted to particular purposes, by chusing an essential oil proper for the intention; thus in hysteric cases, where the uterine excretions are deficient, a sp. ammon. comp. may be made with the oils of rue, favin, penny-royal, assa fatida, &c. For weakness

weakness of the stomach, the oil of mint may be taken; for a cephalic, the oils of marjoram, lavender, and rosemary; against fainting and coldness, the oil of cinnamon; to remove flatulencies, the oil of anniseeds and sweet fennel. The spirits thus made by simple mixture, or by dropping essential oils into sp. ammon. with which they easily mix, are no wise inferior in medical efficacy to those prepared by distillation, though the tinge which they receive from the oil may render them to some persons less sightly.

SOME VEGETABLES are considered of an calefcent nature, as they do not become acid by putrefaction; and from them no vinous spirit can be produced by fermentation; to this class belong most of the acrid aromatics; some of which are the alliaria, allium, arum, asparagus, brassica, capsicum, cardiaca, centaur min. cochlearia, cepa, nasturtium aquat. & hort. portum, raphanus com. & rusticus ruta, sinapis, &c.

THE BLOOD also is subject to ALKALINE ACRIMONY, known to be present by the thirst and desire of four things, loss of appetite, and aversion to alkalescent food, nidorous eructations, putrid ulcers on the lips, tongue, and other parts in the mouth, bitterness in the mouth, sickness in the stomach, and a frequent diarrhoea, a sense of heat, lassitude, and general uneasiness, a dissolution of the texture of the blood, the urine high coloured and red.

This alkaline acrimony producing a putrescency in the blood, &c. is to be remedied by the same means as the sea scurvy and other putrid disorders.

ALCALINA, INFUSIO.

R. Kali 3 ss. croc. Anglic. 3 ss. rad. liquorit. rec. 3 ij. aq. font. bullientis. ʒ ij. infund per horas vi. vel vii. & cola. Vel,

R. Fol. absinth. vulg. siccc. 3 ss. kali pp. 3 ij. infund. in aq. font. bullient. 3 xij. colaturæ; adde aq. juniperi 3 ij.

These are useful methods of administering the fixed alkaline salt; small doses may be given warm every three or four hours, interposing a purge now and then, when such medicines are required. If intermitting fevers return, this method, for a few days, is an excellent preparation for the bark.

ALCALISATIO, ALCALIZATION. The impregnating any thing with alkaline salt.

ALKALINUS SAL. SALIS MARINI. See ANATRON.

ALCANCALI. See ANGELOCALOS.

ALCANNA. See ICHTHYOCOLLA, ANCHUSA, and LIGUSTRUM INDICUM.

ALCARNI. A name of a confection made by Messue.

ALCAOL. } The *lac ætiosum*: so the solvent for
ALCOEL. } the preparation of the philosopher's
stone is called.

ALCARA. See ALKARA.

ALCE. The ELK. Its a large animal of the deer kind, met with in Muscovy, Germany, and very cold countries. The hoof of the hind foot on the left side, hath been celebrated against epilepsies, from a ridiculous opinion that the *elk* is himself subject to disorders of this kind, and prevents or removes them by scratching his ear with his hoof. The hoof should be chosen that is heavy, compact, smooth, bright, and black.

ALCEA: *Alcea vulgaris major*. See DORONICUM GERMANICUM.—*Vervain mallow*. See MALVA VERBENACEA.—*Indica*.—*Ægyptiaca*, *Villosa*. See ABELMOSCHUS.

ALCEBAR. See AGALLOCHUM.

ALCEBRIS VIVUM. i. e. SULPHUR VIVUM.

ALCEDO. A bird called the KING'S FISHER. It is also called *ipsida*, *halcyon*, *alcyon*, *fluvialis*, *piscator regis*. In China their nests where formerly eat as dainties. It is said to make its nest in the sea, and then it is a sign of fair weather, whence the word halcyon days,—calm and peaceable times.

ALCHABRIC. See ALKIBRIC.

ALCHACHIL. See ROSIMARINUS.

ALCHAHOL. See ALCOHOL.

ALCHARITH. See ARGENTUM VIVUM.

ALCHEMIA, ALCHIMIA or ALCHYMIA, ALKIMIA, ALCHEMY. That branch of chemistry that relates to the transmutation of metals into gold; and also forming a panacea, or universal remedy; an alkaleft, or universal menstruum; an universal ferment; and many other absurdities. Indeed the very idea of alchemy is now truly contemptible, rendered so from the frauds attempted to be passed among mankind, by its artful profes-

sors. The Arabic particle AL is added by way of eminence, to distinguish it from common chemistry. See AL.

ALCHERON, LAPIS. The stone in the gall bladder of a bull, cow, or ox, called *buxoar bovinus*.

ALCHIBRIC. ALCHIBERT. See ALKIBRIC.

ALCHIEN. This word occurs in the *Theatrum Chymicum*, vol. V. and seems to signify that power in nature by which all corruption and generation are effected.

ALCHIMILLA, called also *branca*, and *pes-leonis*; *stellaria*; LADY'S MANTLE, and LION'S-FOOT. RULANDUS calls it *diapencia*.

It flowers from May to August, the leaves seem as if folded together, whence the name lady's mantle. The leaves are gently astringent, the root is of the same quality, but this plant is not in any repute as a medicine. For that called—*Supina Gramin. fol.* see KNAWEI.

ALCHITRAN. Oil of juniper; see JUNIPERUS. Also the name of a dentifrice of Messue.

ALCHIMIA. See ALCHEMIA.

ALCHOLLEA. A sort of animal food made of beef or other flesh, pickled and dried, then boiled and potted for keeping. It is used by the western Moors. See Philof. Trans.

ALCHUTE. See MORUM.

ALCHYMY. A composition of copper with a small quantity of arsenic, which mixture resembles silver.

ALCIBIADION. } See ANCHUSA.

ALCIBIADIUM. }

ALCIMAD. See ANTIMONIUM.

ALCOB. See AMMONIAC. SAL.

ALCOCALUM. See CINARA.

ALCOEL. See ALCAOL.

ALCOFOL. See ANTIMONIUM.

ALCOHOL, or ALCHAHOL; AL-KA-HOL. *Alcool*; *alkol*; *cohal*; it is an Arabian word, signifying an impalpable powder, which the Eastern women use as a kind of a paint for their faces, or otherwise as an improvement to their complexions: And as this powder, being an impalpable one, was called *alcohol*, this name was given to other subtiler powders; so the name was given to spirit of wine exalted to its highest purity and perfection. See VINUM ADUSTUM.

—MARTIS. It is the filings of iron rusted by adding wine to them. When the whole is perfectly rusted, pure spring water is repeatedly added, until all that is urinous is washed away, and the remaining powder is the *Alcohol*.

ALCOL. See ACETUM.

ALCOLA, APHTHÆ, which see. Paracelsus says it is the tartar or excrement of urine, whether it appears as sand, mucilage, or otherwise.

ALCOLITA. See URINA.

ALCOLISMUS. Reducing any thing to powder by corrosion.

ALCONE. See ÆSCAVUM.

ALCOOL. See ALCOHOL.

ALCOR. See ÆSUSTUM.

ALCTE. It is the name of a plant mentioned by Hippocrates; Foësius thinks it is the elder.

ALCUBRITH. See SULPHUR.

ALCYON FLUVIATILIS. See ALCEDO.

ALCYONIUM. BASTARD SPONGE. It is a spongy plant formed on the sea shore, or rather a froth of the sea hardened by the sun: it is of different shapes and colours. It is difficult to say what the Greeks called by this name. Dioscorides names five sorts, viz.

1. *Alcyonium durum*. HARD BASTARD SPONGE.

2. *Farrago*. Called also *favago australis*, *alcyonium*, *vesticaria marina nigra*.

3. *Alcyonium vermiculatum* or vermiculate. VERMICULATE BASTARD SPONGE.

4. *Alcyonium stupposum*. Lemery calls this *alcyonium molle*. THREADY BASTARD SPONGE.

5. *Alcyonium tuberosum*. Lemery calls this *alcyonium foraminosum*. TUBEROSE BASTARD SPONGE.

There are many other species; they are calcined with a little salt as dentifrices, and are used to remove spots on the skin.

ALDABARAM. See ALBADARA.

ALDIN. ET ALDIN. HORT. FARN. i. e. Exact. Descript. rarior. quarandum Plantarum Horti Farnesiani Tobia Aldini. Rome 1625, fol.

ALDROV. MUS. MET. i. e. Ulyssis Aldrovandi Musæum Metallicum Bononiæ, 1648, fol.—DE QUAD. BISUL. i. e. *Aldrovandus* de Quadrupedibus bifulcis.—

DE QUAD. dig. i. e. *Aldrovandus* de Quadrupedibus digitatis.—DENDR. i. e. *Aldrovandi* Dendrologia, Bonon. 1668.—EXANG. i. e. *Aldrovandus* de Animalibus exanguibus, Bonon. 1642.

ALEC, or ALECH. See VITRIOLUM.

ALECARITH. See ARGENTUM VIVUM.

AL-ECSIR. } See ELIXIR.

AL-EKSIR. }

ALEFANTES, i. e. FLOS SALIS. FLOWER OF SALT.

ALEIMMA. A greasy ointment without wax, to give it a consistence.

ALEION, COpious. Hippocrates uses this word as an epithet for water.

ALEIPHA. Any medicated oil.

ALELAION. It is oil beat up with salt to apply to tumors. Galen frequently used it.

ALEMA. BOILED MEAT.

ALEMBACI. BURNT LEAD.

ALEMBIC, See ARGENTUM VIVUM.

ALEMBICUS. This word is half Arabic and half Greek, from the Arabic particle *al* and *ambic*, which is again derived from *ambic* for *ambic*, to ascend. Seneca calls it in the Latin language *miliarium*; *alembic*; MOOR'S HEAD. It is also named *capella*, *capitulum*; it is a copper cap tinned in the inside, made like a head, in which the pipe, before worms were contrived, which passes through a tub of cold water, is fixed to receive the vapour from the heated cucurbit or body, to convey it to the receiver. Before retorts were used so commonly, the matter distilled was put into a vessel called a body, with a head placed on it to receive the vapour, whence it was conveyed by a canal, called the rostrum or beak, to the receiver; this head is properly the *alembic*, and is called *alembicus* rostratus, i. e. the beaked *alembic*, to distinguish it from *alembicus* cæcus, or blind *alembic*, which is without a canal, as it is to receive dry substances that are sublimed into it. The still-head is properly an *alembic*; the body of the *alembic* was placed over a fire or in hot water.

ALEMBROTH. A Chaldee word importing the Key of Art; some explain it by *sal mercurii*, or *sal philosophorum & artis*: others say it is named *elembrot & sal fusionis*, or *sal fixationis*. *Alembroth* deficcatum is said to be the *sal tartari*; hence this word seems to signify alkaline salt, which opens the bodies of metals by destroying their sulphurs, and promoting their separation from the ores.

ALEM ZADAR. } See AMMON. SAL.

ALEMZADAD. }

ALEOPHANGINÆ PILULÆ; these are the pil. aromaticæ Messue. Joined with the hellebore they have been called pil. *aleophang.* capitales & stomachicæ.

ALEOS, from *alea*, heat. Taken as an adjective it signifies *heaped*, *crowded*, *condensed*, *continued*; as a substantive, *heat* or *warmth*.

ALEPENSIS. See MANNA.

ALES. The name of a compound salt. When this word is used as an adjective, it signifies *heaped*, or *crowded*, or *condensed*. Sometimes it signifies *contracted*, as the uterus being contracted.

ALESCH. See ALUMEN PLUMOSUM, N° 2.

ALEURON. MEAL, from *aleu*, to grind. Strictly it is the meal of wheat, though commonly applied to other sorts. See ALPHITA.

ALEXANDRIA. See LAURUS ALEXANDRINA.

ALEXANDRI ANTIDOTUS AUREA. Alexander's golden antidote. Myrepsus gives the prescription; it is composed of animal, vegetable, and mineral substances, and contains about seventy ingredients.—REGIS COLLYRIUM SICCAM. King Alexander's dry medicine for the eyes. It was made of saffron, Celtic nard, and canal coal.

ALEXANDRINA. See LAURUS ALEXANDRINA.

ALEXANDRIUM EMPL. VIRIDE. A plaster described by Celsus, made with wax, plumose alum, &c.

ALEXANTHUS. See ÆRIS FLOS.

ALEXICACA. See ANTIDOTUS.

ALEXICACON, an amulet against poison, from *aleu*, to repel, and *κακον*, evil.

ALEXIPHARMACA. Alexipharmics, from *aleu*, to repel, or drive away, and *φαρμακον*, poison, called also *antipharmaca*, and *caco alexeteria*. Medicines, supposed fit to preserve the body against the power of poisons, or to correct, or expel those taken into the machine; the words ALEXETERIA and ANTIDOTA have the same import; as also has the term THERIACA: hence sudorifics and diaphoretics may be considered of this class; and perhaps the whole power of the alexipharmics can only be

of any service by acting in one of these modes. The term has been also applied for *Amuleta*. See AMULETA.

ALEXIPYRETICUM. ALEXIPYRETOS, or ALEXIPYRETUM, from *aleu*, to drive away, and *πυρεξ*, a fever. A remedy for a fever, or *πυρ*, fire.

ALEXITERIA, *Alexiterials*, from *aleu* and *τερον*, a preservative from contagion. The term has also been applied for *Amuleta*. Hippocrates used the word *alexiteria* to express help or remedies; but later writers use it to express remedies against the poisonous bites of animals. See ALEXIPHARMACA.

AQUA LACTIS ALEXITERIA:

Alexiterial milk water:

AQ. ALEXITERIA SPIRITUOSA: called also *epidemica aqua*.

Spirituos alexiterial water.

These medicines are now rejected from the Pharm. Lond. 1788.

TROCHISCI ALEXITERIALES.

Alexiterial troches.

R Zedoar. & serp. v. chel. 69. ℥. 3i. fs. cort. exterior. citri. & sem. angelic. ℥. 3i. bol. arm. 3 fs. facc. cand. pondus totius, mucilaginis, gum. trag. q. f. f. troch.

ALFACTA. See DISTILLATIO.

ALFADIDAM. The scoria of gold, iron, or copper; also burnt copper. See ÆS USTUM.

ALFATIDA, burnt copper, or the scales flying off from copper. See ÆS USTUM.

ALFATIDE. See AMMONIACUS SAL.

ALFESERA, or ALPHESERA. The name of a confection described by Messue; from the Arabic particle *al*, and *fesera*, or *phisera*, the root of the vitis alba.

ALFIDAS. See PLUMBRUM.

ALFOL. See AMMONIACUS SAL.

ALFUSA. TUTTY. See TUTIA.

ALGA, called also *ulva*, *fucus marinus*, *bryon thalassum*, GRASS-WRACK, WRAKE, SEA-WEED, or GRASS, and SEA-MOSS.

There are three kinds, one broad, a second oblong and reddish, and a third sort which is white, &c. It is a submarine plant. The most noted species is the *alga marina*, which is gathered on the sea-coasts of Scotland and Ireland, to be burnt into ashes for the making of soap, glass, &c. Its leaves somewhat resemble those of the oak tree in shape, with bladders of slippery matter on them. On the coast of the Mediterranean sea, a species of *alga* is gathered and dried to feed oxen.

The seeds of the *alga* are more perfect than those of the fucuses, for its vessels gape when perfect, and the seeds fall out. Raii Hist. For that called—MARINA LATIFOLIA VULGATISSIMA, the COMMON SEA-WRACK, see KALI.

ALGALI. See NITRUM.

ALGALY. AN HOLLOW LEADEN PROBE, or CATHETER.

ALGAMET. COALS.

ALGARAB. See ÆGYLOPS.

ALGAROT. ALGAROTHI. ALGEROTH. (PULVIS.) So called from Victorius Algaroth, a physician of Verona, and its inventor. It is the same with the *mercurius vitæ*. It is only the antimonial part of the butter of antimony, separated from some of its acid by washing it in water. It is tasteless, but violently emetic, in doses of two or three grains. It is prepared with antimony and sublimate, or by mixing water with the butter of antimony, which precipitates a white powder, &c.

ALGATIA. CIVET. See ZIBETHUM.

ALGEDO. SUPPRESSED GONORRHOEA; when it has stop'd suddenly after it has appeared.

When it thus stops, a pain reaches to the anus, or to the testicles, without their being swelled, and sometimes to the bladder, in which case there is an urging to discharge the urine, which is with difficulty passed, and in very small quantities at a time. The pain is continued to the bladder by the urethra; to the anus by the acceleratory muscles of the penis; and to the testicles by the vasa deferentia, and vesiculæ seminales.

In this case, calomel repeated so as to purge, brings back the running, and then all difficulty from this symptom ceases. If the pain is great, and a sanguinary plethora requires it, bleed, and give the following:

R Calom. ppt. gr. x. opii. gr. i. conf. rolar. q. f. f. bol. h. f. sumend. & mane proxim. capt. haust. seq.

R infus. fen. cum tamarind. ℥iii. f. haust.

Musitanus and Cockburn have both of them written on this subject. In these and other disagreeable symptoms, such

such as ophthalmies, deafness, swelled testicles, &c from the suppression of the virulent gonorrhœa, where the common methods fail of reproducing the discharge, it has been recommended from experience to introduce a bougie into the urethra, which has been smeared with the virus of an infected patient; Dr. SWEDIAUR says, "The method proposed has been tried many years ago in one of the first military hospitals in Europe, with constant success, and has since been confirmed by Dr. LANGE in his Treatise on Ophthalmia."—In four cures of swelled testicles and suppression of urine from a retropulsed clap, the inoculation of the venereal poison, by means of a bougie, previously applied for about half an hour to a person afflicted with a clap, and then introduced into the urethra, has been attended with unexpected success, under the doctor's inspection. See his Practical Observations on Venereal Complaints, p. 53.

ALGEMA, or ALGEMATODES. UNEASINESS, PAIN. Hippocrates often uses the word *αλγῆμα* to signify the disease whence the pain proceeds. James's Med. Dict. See DOLOR.

ALGERIÆ, or ALGERIE. LIME. See CALX.

ALGEROTH. See ALGAROTH.

ALGIBIC. See ALKIBRIC.

ALGIDA, ALGID. Numb, withered, chill.

ALGOR. In Sauvages and Sagar's Nosology, it seems to be a sudden chillness affecting a person.

ALHAGI. The plant thorny Syrian broom; called also *agul* & *almagi* Arabibus, *genista*, *Spartium spinosum*, *spinosum Syriacum*.

It is a species of thorn; it grows to about a cubit in height; it bears purple-coloured flowers, which are succeeded by pods and purple seeds. It is commonly met with in Persia and Mesopotamia, where the inhabitants gather from it a sort of manna, in grains about the size of coriander seeds. The Arabians call this *manna terebinthin*, or *trangebin*. Raii Hist.

There is another species called *alhagi maurorum*.

ALHANDALA. An Arabian name for the colocynth. See COLOCYNTHIS.

TROCH. ALHANDAL. The troches of *alhandal*.

R. colocynth. pulv. gum. arabic. tragac. bdcl. aa ʒvi. aq. font. q. f. f. troch.

This composition is as old as Meffue, but is now not used.

ALHANNA. See ALANA TERRA.

ALHASEF. A sort of pustule, called HYDROA.

ALIA SQUILLA. The PRAWN.

ALICA. A sort of food admired by the ancients; it is difficult to say whether it is a grain or preparation from some species thereof: many writers speak of it as a sort of wheat: but upon the whole it seems to be a kind of meal made into flummary, to be eaten with milk, &c. Salmasius says that *alica* is one sort of the chondros of the Greeks, which was grain broken into large fragments, or rather only freed from the husks, but not ground in a mill, called also *apherema*—*adroteron*—*farinarium*.

ALICES. Little red spots in the skin, which precede the eruption of pustules in the small-pox.

ALICORNU. See UNICORNU.

ALIENATIO MENTIS. See DELIRIUM.

ALIENUM. In a medical sense it is any thing foreign and troublesome to the body. Sometimes it means corrupted.

ALIFORMIS, PROCESSUS. See PTERYGOIDES PROCESSUS. From *ala*, a wing, and *forma*, the shape of.

ALGULUS. See CONFECTIO.

ALILAT, or *αλιλα*, an Arabian name for *Lucina*, or the goddess which the Greeks supposed to preside over child-birth.

ALIMA. A sort of sand found in gold mines, from which lead is obtained.

ALIMENTA, ALIMENT; or FOOD BOTH SOLID AND LIQUID: from *alo*, to nourish. Sometimes expressed by the word *Bios*.—Solid food is called *Broma*. It is such matter as contains an oily, insipid, or sweetish mucilage, convertible by the actions of the body into an alkalescent glue, of which all our solids and fluids are formed, and by which their wastings are repaired. Next to air, food is the most necessary thing for the preservation of our bodies; and as on the choice thereof our health greatly depends, it is of as great importance to understand, in general, what is the properest for our nourishment; and in particular deviations from health, what is the best adapted to restore us.

Our blood and juices naturally incline to a putrid acrimo-

monious quality: fresh chyle, duly received, prevents this destructive tendency, and preserves in them that mild albuminous state that is alone consistent with health. An animal diet affords the most of this bland nutritious mucilage; watery fluids dilute the too gross parts, and carry off what is become unfit for use.

From the structure of the human stomach, which resembles that of carnivorous animals, and from observations, which prove that the flesh of animals alone contains the gelatinous lymph ready prepared, which is suited for the recruit of our frame, it is obvious what sort of diet is the properest for mankind: it is only the small portion of jelly which is separated from the farinaceous parts of vegetable, that, after being much elaborated, is converted into the animal nature: yet in robust habits, and when strong exercise is used, vegetables prevent both repletion and a too great tendency to an alkalescent acrimony of the blood. In hot climes, as well as against the constitutional heat of particular persons, vegetables are demanded in the largest portion: in colder countries, and particularly in languid habits, they have but little share in the list of *aliments*.

Animal substances then are the properest food for man; they only contain nutriment ready for our use; and they afford us the highest relish while our appetite continues. Fish is an inferior kind of animal diet, and even this will sate the appetite before the stomach is duly filled. Vegetables may be eaten after either flesh or fish; fresh herbs or fruits satiate so much that the stomach may not be filled with them, when it is already satisfied with flesh or fish; whence it may be observed, that no diet which is very nourishing can be eat to fulness, because its nutritious parts are oily and satiating.

AGAIN, health depends on a certain degree of heat in the body, and it is the crassamentum of the blood that attracts and maintains it; it is also observed above, that animal food alone contains the proper matter for our supplies; whether then we regard the vigorous or infirm, one general rule prevails, viz. to exceed in the use of animal or vegetable food as the present habitual heat rises or falls from that medium in which the individual's health consists. In perfect health a mixture of vegetables in some degree is generally required, for a loathing is soon the consequence of animal food alone; hence if not to nourish, yet to temperate, they have their use: hot acrid habits too receive from milk and vegetables what is necessary to correct their excesses; but in cold, pituitous, and nervous habits, which want most nourishment from weak digestion, and the smallest quantity of food, animal diet is alone to be preferred.

Thus much being offered as general principles with respect to the matter and quality of our *aliment*, the valetudinarian may easily regulate his diet with some advantage to himself, by an attention to the few ensuing particulars.

In winter eat freely, but drink sparingly; roast meat is to be preferred, and what is drank should be stronger than at other seasons: in summer let thirst determine the quantity to be drank; cold stomachs never require much; boiled meats and vegetables, if not otherwise contradicted, may now be more freely used.

Lax habits require the winter's diet to be continued all the year, and rigid ones should be confined to that of summer.

Fat people should fast at times, but the lean should never do so.

Those who are troubled with eructations occasioned by their food, should drink but little, lay long in a morning, and use some unaccustomed exercise.

The thirsty should drink freely, but eat sparingly.

In general let moderation be observed, and though no dinner hath been had, a light supper is at all times to be preferred.

After very high-seasoned meats, a glass of water acidulated with the acidum vitriolicum dilutum, or in very weak stomachs the *sps. ætheris vitriolici*, is far more assitant to the work of digestion than the common method of taking brandy.

See Haller's Physiology, on Hunger, Thirst, Food, and Drink; Shebbear's Theory and Practice of Physic: among the ancients, what Galen hath said on diet is the foundation of most that has been published since on the subject. Mackenzie on the Non-naturals. Cull. Mat. Med.

ALIMUM. See ARUM.

ALINDESIS, or *αλινδος*, from *αλιγδρα*, *volvo*. A bodily exercise, which seems to be rolling on the ground, or rather in the dust, after being anointed with oil. Hippocrates

pocrates says that it hath nearly the same effects as wrestling.

ALINTHISAR. See HYPOSTAPHYLE.

ALIOCAB. See AMMONIACUS SAL.

ALIPÆNOS. } from α , neg. and $\mu\alpha\iota\omega\sigma\alpha\iota$, to grow

ALIPANTOS, } fat. Any external dry remedies that have no fat in them.

ALIPASMA, from $\alpha\lambda\iota\pi\omega$, to anoint. A powder which when mixed with oil is rubbed on the body to prevent sweating.

ALIPILI, from *alarum pilos*, evelentes. Servants who on baths were so called from their pulling off hairs from the arm-pits with tweezers.

ALIPTÆ, from $\alpha\lambda\iota\pi\omega$, to anoint. Servants of the baths whose office was to anoint the persons after bathing.

ALISMA MATHIOLI. See DORIA.

ALISMA; called *Acuron*. A name of Doria's wound wort, and of the German leopard's bane. See DORIA.

NARBONENSIS, and ARNICAMONTANA.

ALISTELES. See AMMONIACUS, sal.

ALITH. See ASA-FÆTIDA.

ALITURA. See NUTRICATIO.

ALKAFIAL. ANTIMONY. See ANTIMONIUM.

ALKAHEST. See ALCAHEST.

ALKAHEST GLAUBERI, i. e. SALES ALKALINI. See ALCALI.

ALKAHOL. See ALCOHOL.

ALKALE. The FAT of a HEN.

ALKALI. See ALCALI.

ALKALI FIXUM, Sal. i. e. KALI, or the salt obtained from lixivium of the ashes of any burnt vegetables. Also the natron or mineral *alkali* made from barilla or other saline substances. See ALCALI.—VEGETABILE FIXUM CAUSTICUM. See KALI.

ALKALIA. See VAS.

ALKARA, or ALCARA. See CUCURBITA.

ALKASA. }

ALKAZOAL. } See CRUCIBULUM.

ALKAUT. See ARGENTUM VIVUM.

ALKEKENGI. WINTER CHERRY; also called *halicacabum*, *solanum vesicarium*, *vesicaria vulgaris*.

Miller takes notice of twelve species. The species used in medicine is the *physalis alkekengi*. Lin.

It is a low plant with unbranched stalks, heart-shaped acuminate leaves standing in pairs on the joints, and whitish bell-shaped flowers; the flower cup changes into a pentagonal bladder, which bursting discovers a red fruit like a cherry, which contains a juicy pulp and many small seeds. It grows wild in France, Germany, and Italy, and thrives well in our gardens. The fruit ripens in October, and continues to December, when the plant dies to the ground.

These cherries have an acidulous and not unpleasant taste, with a bitterness, but their covering is very bitter.

They are diuretic, but neither heat nor irritate; five or six cherries, or an ounce of their juice, is a dose, and if given in the strangury from cantharides, a speedy relief is obtained. ʒij. of the berries infused in a pint of water is extolled in the jaundice; but they are rarely called for in the English practice.

ALKERMES. See CHERMES.

ALKERVA. See CATAPUTIA.

ALKES. BURNED BRASS. See ÆS USTUM.

ALKETRAN. See CEDRIA.

ALKIAN. The spirit of which digests food, nourishes and supports man.

ALKIBRIC, ALCHIBRIC, ALCHIBERT, AGIBIC, ALKIBIC, ALCHAERIC, ALKIBRIE, according to some, the sulphur vivum is meant by these words; but others say they signify an incombustible sulphur.

ALKIMIA. See ALCHEMIA.

ALKIN. See CLAVELLATI CINERES.

ALKIR. SMOAK of COAL.

ALKITRAM, See PIX LIQUIDA.

ALKOL. See ALCOHOL.

ALKOSOR. See CAMPHOR.

ALKI PLUMBI. It seems to be the cerussa acetata. See PLUMBUM, N° 5.

ALLA, ALE. The ancient Saxons called it *acl*, as do the Danes now. The Germans first invented and brought it into use.

Ale is distinguished from *BEER*, by the first being fresh or new, and the other kept until the remaining gas sylvestre is destroyed, or incorporated with the liquor, so as to lose its elasticity, or at least a part of it.

BEER is called by the Latins *CEREVISA*, from *cere*, because corn, of which Ceres is the goddess, is its principal ingredient; also *LIQUOR CERERIS*, the *Liquor of Ceres*; *VINUM HORDEACEUM*, *barley wine*; *VINUM REGIONUM SEPTENTRIONALUM*, because it is drank instead of wine by the northern people. It is also called *bira*.

Ale is flatulent, and so sometimes produces colics, and the cholera morbus; it is accefcant, but it does not produce calcareous diseases, as is asserted by many. It is observed that those who drink *ale* constantly, are stronger than those who drink wine, and that those who do not drink any strong liquors cannot labour so well as those who do; but this does not appear to be the truth: men in health and accustomed to toil, but who never drink any strong liquors, undergo the most fatigue, and live longer than those who daily use them. Cordials are only designed for the infirm, and to fit the healthy for extraordinary exertions; but as they may occasionally enable the vigorous to execute great undertakings, they also proportionably destroy the power of nature, and cause a premature old age. A constant use of wine, ale, &c. keeps up a constant fever, in most who use them freely, by which, destruction is surely the consequence, though somewhat slower than the general confessed poisons. We must observe that by the word *Beer*, in common, is meant small or *TABLE BEER*—strong *ALE*;—or *PORTER*. The first of which, if kept to a proper age, is esteemed the best beverage to take with our food. Indeed they all ought to be kept till they have lost great part of their viscosity, and sweetness—hence will they be more readily digestible—and not so apt to create disagreeable flatulence in the primæ viæ—nor lay the foundation for visceral obstructions—However, they all are improper for delicate constitutions, whose digestive powers are in a state of debility, particularly if they are new, or recently brewed.

If malt liquor, of any degree of strength, is become flat and tartish, as it is used, it should be drawn out of the cask into a jug, in which as many drams of powdered chalk should be put as there are to be pints of liquor: thus a new ferment will be raised, a sprightly taste will be restored to the liquor, and its acidity will be destroyed.

Tart liquors of this kind are apt to produce a dysury, stranguy, or a gonorrhœa, in which cases, give the person complaining a small quantity of brandy.

Ale being in some countries cheaper than wines, hath occasioned it to be medicated for the same purposes as wines so treated; and there are two ways of impregnating malt liquors with medicinal substances; *first*, by macerating the ingredients in the *ale*, after it is duly fermented; *secondly*, by adding them to the liquor while it is fermenting, that by the power of fermentation the medicinal virtues may more fully be extracted; nutmeg, for instance, one dram of it powdered will flavour a large vat of fermenting *ale*, but when the fermentation ceases, it flavours but a very small quantity.

The following is an agreeable bitter, and far preferable to any of the pills.

CEREVISA AMARA. BITTER STOMACHIC ALE.

R rad. gent. cort. limon. rec. ad ʒ iv. piper. long. ʒ i. cerevis. Cong. i. infund. sine calorc.

CEREVISA ANTISCORBUTICA. ANTISCORBUTIC ALE.

R fol. cochl. hort. rec. m. viii. ras. guaiac. ʒi. sem. coriand. ʒii. fol. fern. ʒss. infund. in cervis. recent. durant. fermentat. Of these medicated ales ʒss. may be taken night and morning.

ALLABOR. LEAD. See PLUMBUM.

ALLABROT. A sort of FACTITIOUS SALT.

ALLANTOIDES, ALLANTOIS. The membrane so called which forms part of the secundines, from *arxas*, a sausage or hog's pudding, because in some brutes it is long and thick. It is also called *alantoides furcinalis*, the URINARY MEMBRANE.

Some assert, and others deny, the existence of this in the human species. Dr. Hale says, if you first find the hole whence the urine came forth, if the *allantois* is not too much torn, you may blow up this membrane with a pipe, to its full dimensions, and thus you can separate much of it from the chorion. De Graaf says, that all the membranes of the secundines will appear distinct by blowing, with a pipe, into a hole made through the chorion; and that the *allantois* is no where perforated by the funis umbilicalis; for the funis does not pass through any of the membranes, it only adheres to the inside of the amnios. Dr. James says, that the *allantois*, or urinary membrane, does

does not cover the whole foetus, but only that part of it which respects the chorion, and does not lie on the placenta; for the *allantois* cannot be extended any farther than to the edge of the placenta, where the amnios and chorion are so closely joined by fibres, that no membrane can come between them, wherefore the *allantois* is not every where fastened to the chorion, and consequently is not of the same shape as the other membranes.

This membrane contains, it is said, the urine that is discharged from the bladder: what passes from the bladder into the urachus cannot, in a natural state, return by it. There have been instances of persons discharging their urine at the navel.

It is also asserted by some, that the liquor may be forced from the bladder to the *allantois* by fitting a pipe to it, and from the *allantois* to the bladder. If you raise the *allantois* a little, and squeeze it with the hand, you force the liquor into the bladder and through the penis.

Neither artery nor vein can be discovered in this membrane.

If any anatomists have ever demonstrated this membrane, not one of them has given a distinct figure of it; all the engravings which are designed to represent it, are too incorrect to afford us a distinct idea. Dr. Hunter, in his lectures, absolutely denies the existence of this membrane, except in brutes.

See on this subject what Dr. Hales hath inserted in the *Philos. Trans. Abr. vol. iv. and Monf. Littre in the Mem. Acad. de Sciences, 1701.*

ALLARINOCHE. See PLUMBUM.

ALLELUJA. See ACETOSA.

ALLENCE. See STANNUM.

ALLIARÆRIS. A term used in preparing the philosopher's stone, to signify philosophical copper, which is also called water of quicksilver, white copper, and many other names.

ALLIARIA. SAUCE ALONE, OR JACK BY THE HEDGE; also called *pes asininus*, and *hesperis allium*. It is the *erysimum alliaria*, Lin.

This plant hath roundish, heart-shaped, slightly indented leaves, and firm upright stalks, on the tops of which and in the bosoms of the leaves, come forth clusters of white flowers, followed by oblong bivalvular pods full of black seeds. It is biennial, grows in shady waste places, and in hedges, and flowers in May.

The leaves are somewhat acrid, and of a garlic smell; on drying they lose much of their scent, and also of their taste. Its medical virtues are similar to those of the onion tribe, but not much in use.

ALLICAR. See ACETUM.

ALLICOLA. See PETROLEUM.

ALLIGATURA. Scribonius Largus uses this word for a *ligature* or *bandage*. See FASCIA.

ALLIOTICUM, from *αλλιω*, to alter, or vary; an alterative medicine.

ALLIUM. COMMON GARLIC. Called also, from its antiputrescent property, *theriaca rusticorum*. It is the *ALLIUM SATIVUM*, or *ALLIUM caule planifolio bulbifero, bulbo composito, staminibus tricuspidatis*. CL. HEXANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. Linn. Gen. Pl. 409.

It hath long and grass-like leaves, a single straight hollow stalk, bearing on the top a cluster of small white flowers, each of which is followed by a fruit about the size of a pea, full of dark-coloured roundish seeds. The roots are bulbous, of an irregular roundish shape, with several fibres at the bottom; each root is composed of a number of smaller bulbs, called cloves of garlic, inclosed in one common coat. A head of garlic, or garlic which hath a head, not divisible into cloves, is called *Molyza*. It grows wild in Italy, Sicily, and other warm countries; but in England it is raised in gardens from seed; it flowers in July.

Miller and Dale enumerate eleven or twelve species.

The roots are the part used in medicine; their virtues consist of a very acrid putrescent volatile spirit, the principal effect of which is to warm and stimulate the solids, attenuate viscid humours, and to resist putrefaction. Applied to the skin they excite inflammation there; and sometimes raise blisters; they are used as a stimulating epithem applied to the soles of the feet, in the low stage of acute distempers, for raising the pulse and relieving the head. Sydenham says, that garlic excels all other applications for occasioning a derivation from the head in fevers of any kind; and he farther observes, that the efficacy of garlic thus applied, is more speedy than that

of cantharides, and this without a dissolution of the juices being endangered, as when the common blistering plaster is applied. The following is the method of making and applying this sort of cataplasma:

CATAPLASMA EX ALLIO.

R *allii* rec. cont. & micarum panis albi. āā p. æq. acet. acerrim. q. f. f. catapl. plantis pedis applic. & repet. omn. noct.

Sometimes this cataplasma causes much pain, but this would not happen if it was removed as soon as an inflammation appeared, and immediately after another cataplasma of bread and milk was to supply its place.

The cloves of fresh garlic are bruised, and applied to the wrists as a cure of agues; and to the bend of the arm to cure the tooth-ach; held in the hand they relieve hiccoughing; beat with common oil into a poultice, they resolve sluggish humours; and if laid on the navels of children, they destroy worms in the intestines.

If garlic is taken inwardly, its action manifests itself through the whole habit, the breath, urine, and the matter of perspiration are all scented with it. Externally applied for some time it inflames the skin, and raises a blister; taken inwardly it stimulates, and favours digestion, and its stimulus also is readily communicated to the rest of the system, and is certainly heating and inflammatory to the whole. It not only seems to affect the perspiration and secretion of urine, but to pervade every vessel of the system, hence its diaphoretic and diuretic powers have been useful in dropsy. It is a remedy for the scurvy, and in pitting, and even in spasmodic asthma requiring expectoration, its use is admissible. It has been said to be efficacious even in subduing the plague. Its stimulant powers may be employed for preventing the recurrence of intermittent fevers. Bergius says quartans have been cured by it, and uses it in the following manner: he begins by giving one bulb, or clove, morning and evening, adding every day one more, till the four or five cloves be taken at a dose. If the fever then vanishes the dose is to be diminished, and it will be sufficient to take one or even two cloves twice a day, for some weeks.— This author also recommends it in deafness, and Dr. Cullen is inclined to believe it may be beneficial, as he has found the juice of onions in such cases very useful. A clove or small bulb of this root wrapt in gauze or muslin, and introduced into the meatus auditorius, is the mode of applying it, in these cases. Where people cannot take the garlic in substance, the best forms are either in syrup, or oxymel. See CULLEN'S Materia Medica. If cows happen to eat the leaves of garlic their milk will be strongly impregnated with its flavour.

In cold phlegmatic habits it is highly useful by its corroborant, expectorant, and diuretic effects: hence its use in calculous disorders; besides in several instances, it is said to have manifested a lithontriptic power; in humoral asthmas it gives relief when the patient is oppressed with viscid phlegm.

Hoffman says, that if the cloves of fresh garlic are boiled in milk, they are one of the best anthelmintics; but the best way of taking garlic is in the form of a pill or a bolus, fresh made, and they must never be kept any time, for the active part of this medicine soon evaporates; the syrup and oxymel of garlic have been thrown out of the British pharmacopœias. Swallowing the clove of garlic entire, or cut into pieces, after having been dipped in oil, is considered as the most effectual mode of administration.

In hot bilious constitutions, garlic is improper; for where there are irritation and acrimony already, it produces flatulence, head-ach, thirst, heat, and other inflammatory symptoms: a free use of it soon promotes the piles in habits disposed thereto.

In drying this root it loses $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of its weight, but fresh or dry it equally gives out its virtues to boiling water, vinegar, or brandy; and an infusion in the latter is highly useful to relieve or prevent uneasiness in the stomach and bowels from a gouty cause.

INFUSIO ALLII. Infusion of garlic.

R rad. *allii* rec. incif. $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. sp. vin. gal. lb. i. m. cochl. magn. vel ii. h. f. fumend. vel bis in die.

Garlic should never be boiled; its virtues resides in an oil that easily evaporates in a boiling heat, and thus leaves it quite inert. This oil is small in quantity, but very active; it is yellowish and ropy: but the juice may be inspissated into an extract by a gentle heat.

Rectified spirit of wine digested on dry garlic roots, extracts its virtues more readily, and more perfectly, than either water or vinegar. For those called

ALLIUM

ALLIUM ALPINUM. }
 ——— AGINUM. } See OPHIOSCORODON.
 ——— MONTANUM. }

LATIFOLIUM MACULATUM.

——— CEPA. See CEPA. — Gallicum. See
 PORTULACA. — Latifolium liliflorum. See MOLY.
 ——— Ultricum. See ANTISCORODON.

ALLOBROGICUM VINUM. A sort of austere
 wine, produced in Savoy and Dauphiné.

ALLOCHOOS, one who talks deliriously.

ALLŒOSIS, or } alteration by proper means from
 ALLŒOTICOS, } sickness to health.

ALLOGNOON, from αλλος, another, and γινω, to
 know. To be delirious, or to conceive of things differ-
 ent from what they really are.

ALLOGOTROPHIA. } From αλλος, disproportion-
 ALOGOTROPHIA. } ate, and τροφω, alo, to
 nourish, a disproportionate nutrition, when one part of
 the body is nourished disproportionately to another.
 Blancard.

ALLOPHASIS, from αλλος, another, and φασω, to speak.
 A delirium, or to speak of things different from what
 they are. Hippocrates often expresses light-headed, by
 the word αλλοφασοντες.

ALLOTRIOPHAGIA, αλλοτριος, alienus, φάγειν, com-
 medere. See PICA.

ALMA, αλμα, water; see AQUA; also the first mo-
 tion of a fœtus to free itself from its confinement.

ALMAGI. See ALHAGI.

ALMAGRA, a name for the white sulphur of the
 chemists. See ETHEL.

ALMAKANDA. } See LITHARGYRUM.

ALMAKIST. }

ALMARAGO. See CORALLIUM.

ALMARCAB. LITHARGE OF SILVER.

ALMARCARIDA. See LITHARGYRUM.

ALMARCAT. The SCORIA OF GOLD.

ALMARGEN. See CORALLIUM.

ALMARKASITA. See ARGENTUM VIVUM.

ALMARTACK. POWDER OF LITHARGE.

ALMATATICA,

ALMECASIDE, or ALMECHASIDE. } See Æs.

ALMELILETU. A word used by Avicenna, to ex-
 press a preternatural heat less than that of a fever, and
 which may continue after recovery.

ALMENE. See SAL GEMME.

ALMETAT. SCORIA OF GOLD.

AMISA. MUSK. See MOSCHIUS.

ALMISADAR, or ALMISADIR, or ALMIZADAR, or

ALMIZADIR. See AMMONIACUS SAL.

ALMISARUB. EARTH. See TERRA.

ALMIZADIR. See ÆRUGO.

ALMYZA.

ALMYZINTHRA. } See CALX VIVA.

ALNEC. TIN. See STANNUM.

ALNERIC. See SULPHUR VIVUM.

ALNUS. THE ALDER-TREE, of which Miller enu-
 merates seven or eight species. The sorts known in me-
 dicine are the following, but are rarely if ever used in
 the present practice.

ALNUS, and Alnus rotundi folia glutinosa viridis.

The COMMON ALDER-TREE, called *amendanus*, also
 — NIGRA vel *Frangula*. The RHAMNUS FRAN-
 GULA. Lin. The BLACK ALDER, called also AVOR-
 NUS.

The common alder is tall and coniferous, grows in
 watery places, with little branches; its leaves are clam-
 my, the bark is of a blackish brown, and the wood is
 reddish.

All the parts of this tree are astringent and bitter, the
 bark is more astringent; a decoction of it hath cured
 agues, and is often used to repel inflammatory humours
 in the throat.

The BLACK, or BERRY-BEARING ALDER, is also
 found in moist woods; it is rather of the shrub kind.
 The inner yellow bark of the trunk or root given to 3 i.
 vomits, purges, and gripes, but joined with aromatics it
 operates more agreeably: though an infusion, or decoc-
 tion of it in water, inspissated to an extract, acts yet
 more mildly. The berries of this species of alder are pur-
 gative; they are not in use under their own name, but are
 often substituted for buckthorn berries; to discover which,
 observe that the berries of the black alder have a black
 skin, a blue juice, and two seeds in each of them;
 whereas the buckthorn berries have a green juice, and
 commonly four seeds.

ALOE, called also *Fel Naturæ*; a plant which affords
 the purging gum of the same name; all the species, of
 which Miller enumerates thirty-seven, have thick fat
 leaves, like those of the house-leek, but much larger,
 running two or three feet higher; the inspissated juice of
 the whole plant is GUM ALOE. An erroneous notion
 prevails, of the *aloe* plant blowing but once in a hundred
 years; any skilful gardener makes them flower at any
 time by setting them in a bed of tanner's bark. The best
 is said to grow in India, but all Asia produces excellent
 plants; in most warm climes they are produced, as in
 the West Indies, &c. It is reported that Alexander land-
 ing on the island of Succotria, or Zocotria, at the mouth
 of the Red Sea, in one of his expeditions, took notice of
 the *aloe* plant, and from that it was brought into use,
 and called SUCOTORINA.

Of the gum we have three kinds in the shops.

1. ALOE SUCOTORINA vel ZOCOTORINA, SUCCO-
 TORINE ALOE.

It is imported from the island Succotria, in the Indian
 ocean, wrapped in skins; it is obtained from the *aloe* So-
 cotrina angustifolia spinosa flora purpurea. Com. Hort.
 i. p. 9 t. 48. The ALOE PERFOLIATA, *foliis caulinis*
dentatis, anaplexicaulibus vaginantibus, floribus pedunculatis
cernuis corymbosis subcylindricis. CL. HEXANDRIA; ORD.
 MONOGYNIA. Lin. Gen. Pl. 430. The gum is bright on
 its surface, and of a reddish colour, with a purple cast;
 but when powdered it is of a golden hue; it is hard and
 friable in very cold weather, but in summer it softens
 very easily betwixt the fingers. It is extremely bitter,
 and also accompanied with an aromatic flavour, but not
 so much as to cover its disagreeable taste. Its scent is ra-
 ther agreeable, being somewhat similar to that of myrrh.

2. ALOE HEPATICA, vel ALOE BARBADENSIS. The
 COMMON, or BARBADOES, or hepatic *aloes*, called *kada-*
naku; *catevala*. ALOE *perfoliata floribus pedunculatis*
cernuis corymbosis subcylindricis, vera, foliis spinosis con-
fertis dentatis vaginantibus planis maculatis, Lin. The
 best is brought from Barbadoes in large gourd-shells;
 an inferior sort in pots, and the worst in casks. It is
 darker coloured than the Succotorine, and not so bright;
 it is also drier and more compact, though sometimes the
 sort in casks is soft and clammy; to the taste it is in-
 tensely bitter and nauseous, being almost totally without
 that aroma which is observed in the Succotorine; to the
 smell it is strong and disagreeable.

3. ALOE CABALLINA, vel ALOE GUINEENSIS, ca-
 ballina vulgari simili sed tota maculata; HORSE ALOES.
 It is not easily to believe, as is generally reported, that
 this is only the more impure part of the Barbadoes *aloe*,
 because the difference does not consist in the purity, but
 in the quality. It is very distinguishable from both the
 others by its strong rank smell; in other respects it so
 agrees with the Barbadoes species as to be often sold for
 it. Sometimes its purity and clearness are such, that
 they cannot distinguish it from the Succotorine *aloe*; but
 either its offensive smell, or its want of the aromatic
 flavour, betrays it. This *aloe* is not admitted into the
 materia medica; but employed chiefly by farriers.

The general nature of these three kinds are nearly the
 same; their particular difference only consist in the diffe-
 rent proportions of gum to their resin, and in the flavours
 they possess, which renders them more or less disgusting
 for internal use. From their intense bitterness they have
 received the name of *fel naturæ*.

ALOES consist of a small portion of resin, and a large
 one of gummy matter; to separate which, boil four
 ounces of *aloes* in a quart of water, until it is dissolved;
 let this solution stand in a cool place all the night, by
 which time the resin will be deposited at the bottom of
 the vessel, the gum continuing in its dissolved state, but
 by evaporation is recovered in a solid form. Twelve
 ounces of the Barbadoes *aloes* yields nearly four ounces
 of resin, and eight of a gummy extract. The same
 quantity of the Succotorine yields three ounces of resin,
 and nearly nine of gummy extract.

The *aloes* may be purified by solution in water, and an
 evaporation so immediately after, that the resin may not
 have time to settle.

When the resin settles from the watery decoction of
 the *aloes*, the impurities subside therewith, and are to be
 separated by dissolving the resin in spirit of wine; then,
 after a due separation of the solution from its sediment,
 the resin is to be restored by evaporating the spirit with a
 gentle heat.

The resin of *aloes* hath but very little scent; that from
 the

the Succotorine hath very little taste, from the Barbadoes a slight bitter, and from the caballine somewhat more of the aloetic flavour.

The gummy extracts are less disagreeable than the crude *aloes*; that of the Barbadoes smells rather stronger than that of the Succotorine; but in taste is less ungrateful than it; that of the Succotorine has very little smell, and is scarcely unpleasant to the taste; that of the caballine *aloes* hath a rank smell, but its taste is not worse than that of the Succotorine.

In the resinous part consists the healing qualities, hence for *external uses* the Barbadoes is the best; *internally*, however prepared, the resin hath very little cathartic power. In the gummy extract resides the purgative, and all the other qualities. The gum of the Succotorine *aloes* purges more, and with greater irritation, than the gum of the Barbadoes; the former is therefore to be preferred where a stimulus is required, as when the menses are to be excited; the latter may be preferred for common purges. Of all the known purges, this gum is supposed to be almost the only one that is friendly to the stomach; some are easily moved by it, others not; sometimes it operates immediately, and its effects cease, as is common with other purges; and sometimes it produces no sensible effect with the first doses; but when it does answer, it continues the effect longer than any other purgative, keeping the body soluble during several days; and it does not induce a costiveness after its purging effects are over; hence good in costive habits. In small doses, twice a day, it occasions a considerable irritation about the anus, and sometimes a discharge from the hæmorrhoidal vessels; hence it is an excellent remedy, when, to relieve nervous disorders, we would promote such an evacuation: when this effect is not the consequence of small doses, they cleanse the first passages, attenuate viscid humours in the remote parts, warm the habit, and promote the secretions. When nervous affections disturb the phlegmatic and sedentary, this drug is peculiarly proper; cachectic habits, and oppressions in the stomach from viscid crudities, when caused by irregularity, are particularly relieved by it. It is powerfully antiseptic, and in common with bitters and purgatives, is an anthelmintic. In all diseases of the nervous tribe, *aloes* is the strongest purge; and the best preparations for this purpose are the pilulæ ex *aloe cum myrrha*, the tinct. sacra spirituosa, or extractum colocynthidis comp. Its efficacy in the jaundice is very considerable; it promotes an appetite, and for this end the vin. aloet. alk. is peculiarly beneficial. It is a succedaneum to the bile, and is necessary in all cases where the bile is defective either in quantity or quality.

Aloes purge in flatulent cold habits where there is no inflammation; but when the blood is inflamed, the belly very costive, the urine high-coloured, then it produces no such effect: on the contrary, the oftner this medicine is repeated in this latter habit of body, the more astringent it will prove. In hot, bilious constitutions, it is injurious by heating the blood, and inflaming the bowels; in such habits, if it is required, it will be necessary to mix a small quantity of nitre with each dose, or to use the elix. proprietatis vitriolicum. In dispositions to the gravel, as well as during the passage thereof from the kidneys, through the ureter, aloetic purges are improper. *Aloes* seems only to act on the large intestines, and produce in moderate doses one or two copious evacuations of alvine contents; by a long use they bring on the piles. They seldom produce liquid stools in less doses than twenty grains, and then they gripe, sometimes severely.

The dose of crude *aloes*, or of the gummy extract, may be from gr. x. to 3 i.

Alcaline salts lessen the purgative quality of *aloes*; and long boiling quite destroys it.

This gum is sometimes adulterated with acacia, at others with gum arabic.

Accompanied with heat, the crude *aloes* may be all dissolved in water; but when it is cold, it lets fall its resin. A mixture of pure water two parts, and proof spirit one part, perfectly dissolves it without heat; but rectified spirit of wine dissolves it most speedily. If water or wine is the menstruum, the *aloes* become tenaceous, and dissolve slowly; in this case, white sand should be well mixed with the powdered *aloes*, before being added to these last mentioned fluids.

Cloves cover the offensiveness of *aloes* the most perfectly, but their heat admits not of a due quantity being used for this purpose. The canella alba answers tolerably, and without any inconvenience; but some prefer the cassia caryophyllata for this purpose.

The following are the principal preparations of *aloes*.

1. TINCTURA ALOES COMPOSITA—*compound tincture of aloes.*

R Tinct. myrrh. lb. ij. *aloe* Succot. & croc. Anglic. 3 iij. m. Ph. Lond. 1788.

This was called *elix. aloes*, & *elix. proprietatis*, and was the elix. prop. of Paracelsus, who attributed to it very extraordinary properties, and so named it the Elixir of Property to Man. The original method of preparing it is improved in the above prescription; for if myrrh, *aloes*, and saffron, are digested together, the menstruum will soon saturate itself with the *aloes* and saffron, so as scarce to take up any of the myrrh, whilst a tincture already extracted from myrrh, readily dissolves the *aloes* and saffron in a large quantity.

The dose to children may be from grt. x. ad xl. and to adults to a tea spoonful.

The pilula ex *aloe cum myrrha*, and this elixir, may be substituted for each other.

2. ELIX. PROPRIETATIS VITRIOLICUM. *The vitriolic elixir of property.*

R Myrrh pulv. 3 ij. *aloe* Succot. 3 i. croc. Anglic. 3 fs. spirit. ætheris vitriolic. lb. i. fs. m. digere, 6 dies in B. A.

The mineral acid, as used formerly, precipitated the ingredients; but when this acid is previously combined with the vinous spirit, it neither precipitates them, nor restrains the dissolving power of the vinous spirit. In hot constitutions, and weakness of the stomach, this is preferable to the compound tincture of *aloes*.

3. TINCT. ALOETICA VOLATILIS. *The volatile aloetic tincture.*

R Pulveris aloetici 3 i. spt. fal. ammoniac. dulc. vel spt. fal ammon. cum calce viv. fact. 3 i. m. f. tinct.

This is an elegant preparation of its kind, requiring very little, if any assistance, from aromatics, to render it agreeable to the palate; the spirit abating the offensiveness of the *aloes*, and the *aloes* sheathing the pungency of the spirit. The spt. fal. ammon. cum sal. tart. fact. does not dissolve near the quantity of *aloes* that the spirits prescribed do.

4. VINUM ALOETICUM ALKALINUM.

R Kali pp. 3 fs. *aloe* Succot. croc. Anglic. & myrrh ad 3 i. fal ammon. crud. 3 vi. vin. alb. mont. bl. ij. m.

Let these be macerated cold for a week, then the clear liquor may be poured off for use. If the myrrh and saffron are macerated first, and after them the rest of the ingredients are added, a more perfect medicine will be obtained.

This is the elix. proprietatis of Helmont, with some little alteration. It is a better stomachic than the elixir of *aloes*, for which it may be used; it is more effectual too in promoting the secretions; and, with good advantage, it is administered to promote the urinary discharge, and to cleanse the kidneys; and, in most respects, excels the compound tincture of *aloes*.

The dose is from 3 i. to 3 iij.

5. TINCTURA ALOES. *Tincture of aloes.*

Take of Succotorine *aloes*, powdered, half an ounce; extract of liquorice, an ounce and half; distilled water, proof spirit of wine, of each eight ounces, by measure; digest in a sand heat, now and then shaking the vessel until the extract is dissolved, then strain. Ph. Lond. 1788.

Other preparations, whose principal ingredient is *aloes*, as *aloeticus pulvis*.—See HIERA PICRA.—*Aloeticus pulvis cum Myrrha*. See AROMATICÆ PILULÆ; for which it is a substitute.—*Aloes Vinum*. See SACRA TINCTURA.—*Aloes Pilulæ cum Myrrha*, see PILULÆ RUFÆ. *Extractum Colocythidis cum Aloe*, aut compositum. See CATHARTICUM EXTRACTUM. Of this kind are supposed to be the famed SCOT'S and HOOPER'S female pills.

ALOE PURGANS. See ALOE.—AROMATICÆ LIGN. See AGALLOCHUM.—BRASILIENSIS. See CARAGUATA.—PALUSTRIS. See ALOIDES.

ALOEDARIA. Compound purging medicines, so called from having *aloes* as one ingredient.

ALOHAR, }

ALOHOC. }

See ARGENTUM MOBILE.

ALOED.

The abbreviation of aloedaria.

ALOIDES, WATER-ALOES, or FRESH-WATER SOLDIER; also called *aloe palustris*, *aizoon*, *militaris aizoides*, *fratiotes*.

Its leaves resemble those of the *aloe*, it grows in water, and on watery grounds; the leaves and flowers are always above the water. It is met with in several parts of England, and flowers from June to August.

Mountebanks shew the fibres, which are its roots, for worms. They put them in bottles of water to make them appear thicker.

ALOMBA. } See PLUMBUM.
ALOOC. }

ALOPECES. Lat. Vulpes. See Psoe.

ALOPECIA. BALDNESS, the FALLING OFF OF THE HAIR, from *αλωπεξ*, a fox, because the fox is subject to a distemper that resembles it, called also *capillorum defluvi-um*. *Athrix*, *Depilis*, *Phalacrodis*; when particularly on the finciput *Calvities* and *Calvitium*: which GALEN says, is owing to a defect of moisture. When the bald part is smooth and winding, like the track of a serpent, it is called *ophiasis*; but the general name of all the different appearances of bald places is AREA, which name is taken from the area in a garden, a spot on which not any thing grows; though Blanchard says, that the hair falls off areatin, by shedding; whence in general this disease is called *area*.

These disorders seem to have been more common among the ancients than they are in our days. Celsus says, that the *alopecia* comes at any age, but the *ophiasis* only affects infants; and Sennertus observes, that they both are common to all ages, though they are most frequently met with in childhood, and often succeed the tinea, aches, and favi.

The cause is a faulty humour that destroys the roots of the hair, and that sometimes only perverts the humour that nourishes them, in which case the hair turns white, yellow, &c. according to the different quality of the morbid humour. Galen says, that eating mushrooms may cause that bad quality in the humours which produce these disorders; and also that malignant and contagious diseases of various kinds may produce the same effect.

The *alopecia* spreads itself on the beard, as well as on the hairy scalp, and is irregularly formed. The *ophiasis* usually begins at the back part of the head, and creeps about the breadth of two fingers, till it hath extended its two heads to both the ears, and sometimes to the forehead, till both heads meet in one. The *ophiasis* seems to be more malignant than the *alopecia*, since that in it not only the roots of the hair, but also the cuticle is corroded as far as the roots reach; the skin also changes its colour, and is sometimes pale; at others, darker coloured, and if gricked, a ferous blood issues out.

These disorders differ from the tinea: in the latter the excoriations and exulcerations are deeper, and often the hair does not grow again.

In infants these disorders commonly go off as age advances; but in adults, the cure, especially of the *ophiasis*, is very difficult. If the part does not grow red with friction, a cure is vainly attempted; but in proportion as a redness appears readily on rubbing the part, the cure may be expected to be easy and soon effected. If a leprosy is the cause, the case is incurable. The best prognostic is when hairs begin to push out on the edges of the areas.

As to the cure, if any other disease attends, begin by removing it, which done, it often falls out that the *alopecia*, &c. depending thereon is removed also. Before the hair falls off, if signs of the approaching disease attend, gentle repellents and corroborants may be used; but if the disease is formed, repellents must be omitted, the head must be shaved, then washed with ley in which is infused the abrotanum and such like herbs, after which let the part be rubbed with a flannel or other coarse cloth until the skin grows red; this done, applications of mustard, white lily roots, nitre, tar, the ashes of southernwood may be directed, as the prescriber's intention seems not likely to be answered by one or the other.

The topics used in the achor, which see, are well adapted to this case.

Begin with the milder applications and proceed gradually, as discretion admits. If the skin grows more red, or is more easily made so by rubbing the part, moderate the applications; the milder sort of dressings may continue all the day and night; but the more active only until the skin is sensibly affected by them. See CELSUS, SENNERTUS.

ALOSA. SHAD, called also *Clupea*.

A sea-fish the size of a salmon, with large scales, but thin and easily taken off. In its head is a stoney bone of an alkaline nature. This fish is the best for eating in spring, but if pickled it keeps well all the year.

ALOSAT, } See ARGENT. VIVUM.
ALOSOHOC, }

ALOSANTH. FLOWER OF SALT.

ALPHENIC. An Arabian word for sugar-candy, or barley-sugar. See SACCHARUM.

ALPHESERA, see ALFESERA.

ALPHITA, the plural of *αλπιτον*. The meal of barley that has been hulled and parched. Hippocrates uses this word for meal in general. GALEN says, that *κριμνα*, is coarse; *αλευρα*, fine; and *αλφιδα*, middling sort of meal.

ALPHITEDON. It is when a bone was broken into small fragments like alphita, i. e. bran, also called *caryedon*; and *catagma*, when like a broken nut.

ALPHITON. A HASTY-PUDDING. Thus the Greeks call it, but the Roman name is *polenta*; it is made of barley meal, moistened with water, wine, mum, or any other liquor. The soldiers had it in common use.

ALPHUS, *αλφς* from *αφαινα*, an old word for *to change*, because it changes the colour of the skin. M. A. Severinus calls it *Baras*.

This disorder is a species of that sort of white leprosy called *vittigo*, and which is divided into the *alphus*, *melas*, and *leuce*, called also *albara*; in the *alphus* the skin is white and roughish, not all over, but in spots, sometimes the patches are broad; it has the same origin as the lepra, and bears the same analogy to the leuce as the scabies to the lepra; the first is superficial, chiefly affecting the skin: the second sinks deeper into the flesh: but these are all disorders that only differ in their degrees of inveteracy. See LEPRO.

Oribasius commends lime-water as a lotion in all the species of this disorder, and says that the *alphus* requires a thin lime-water, the scabies a thicker or stronger, and the lepra the strongest. Aetius commends, as equally proper for the white or the black *alphus*, the following liniment:

R. Fol. ficus, sulph. viv. & alum. rup. aa. æq. p. acet. acerrim. q. f. f. linim. cum qua inung. partes affectæ.

Purging medicines should precede externals.

The balm tepid. vel frigid. with the sal nitri, & decoct. cort. ulmi, taken internally, generally succeed. See ULMUS.

See Celsus. Actuarii Method. Medend. Oribasius de Morb. Cutan. Curat. Aetius's Tetrab. iv. Germ. cap. i. 132.

ALPHINI, Bals. BALM OF GILEAD. See BALSAMUM.

ALPIN. ÆGYPT. The abbreviation for Prosperus *Alpinus* de Plantis Ægypti.

ALP. EXOT. The abbreviation for Prosperus *Alpinus* de Plantis exoticis.

ALP. PL. ÆG. The same author de Plantis Ægypti.

ALRACHAS. LEAD. See PLUMBUM.

ALRATICA. A partial or total imperforation of the vaginia. It is an Arabic word.

ALSAMACH, or ALSEMACH, an Arabic name for the great hole in the os petrosus. See TEMPORUM OSSA.

ALSECH. See ALUMEN PLUMOSUM VERUM.

ALSELAT. BURNED COPPER. See ÆS USTUM.

ALSINE, from *αλσς*, a grove, because it delights in such places on account of their shade. It is also called *morfus gallinæ*, *centunculus*; in English, CHICK-WEED and MOUSE-EAR; this last name is from it leaves resembling the ears of mice, *Auricula Muris*.

There are twenty-two species.

It is a small creeping herb, and too generally known to need a description; in shady cultivated ground it is to be met with the greatest part of the year, but it is also in more exposed places, where it appears in the middle of winter, and dies in the middle of summer.

It is cooling, but of too little consequence to be noted as a medicine. It is used to promote an appetite in linnets and Canary-birds. This is a name of a species of saxifraga, or the whitlow-grass. See PARONYCHIA.

ALSIRACOSTUM. The name of a compound medicine in Meffue, called also *siracostum*.

ALSURENGIUM. See HERMODACTYLUS.

ALT. The abbreviation for alter and Altdorf.

ALTAFOR. See CAMPHORA.

ALTARIS ET ALTARIT. See ARGENT. VIVUM.

ALTERANTIA. ALTERATIVES. They are those medicines that are supposed to make a change in the blood particularly from a morbid, to a sound state, without any manifest operation or evacuation; and the term is also employed for medicines suited to clear the blood from certain impurities supposed to remain in it. Whatever other general operations may be proper to any medicines, all of them may be used as *alteratives*, and the most powerful *alteratives* are evacuates, given in diminished doses, if repeated at proper intervals; by administering them thus, or mixed with such *alteratives* as the case may

may indicate; though the discharge they promote, when given in full doses, is not increased, they pass into the blood, and the secretions are promoted, whereby the faulty natural excretions are regulated.

ALTERCANGENON. ALTERCUM. See HYOSCİAMUS NIGER.

ALTEY PLUMBI. Most probably the CERUSSA ACETATA.

ALTHÆA, from *αλθαι*, a remedy; called also *bismalta*, *hibiscus*, *ebiscus*, *malvaviscus*, *ibiscus*, *malaviscus*, *bolus judaica*, *hebiscos*, *anadendromalache*, *anadendron*, *aristalthea*, in English, MARSHMALLOW. It is the *ALTHEA OFFICINALIS foliis simplicibus tomentosis*. CL. MONADELPHIA; ORD. POLYANDRIA. Linn. Gen. Plant. 839.

It is a soft hoary plant, with oblong undivided leaves, and pale flesh-coloured monopetalous flowers cut deeply, in five sections, set in a double cap, the outermost of which is divided into nine parts, the inner into five; the fruit consists of a number of capsules set in form of a flat disk, containing each a single seed; the roots are long and slender, with several fibres, of a pale yellowish colour on the outside, and white within. It grows wild in marshes and other moist places in England, though it is frequently cultivated in gardens. It is perennial, and flowers from June to near the end of summer.

All the parts of this plant abound with a mucilaginous matter, almost both inodorous and insipid. The dry roots, if boiled in water, give out near half their weight of gummy matter, which in evaporating, the aqueous fluid forms a flavourless yellowish mucilage; the leaves afford nearly one-fourth of their weight, the flowers and seeds still less.

All its virtues depend on its soft mucilage; hence is it recommended for its demulcent and emollient qualities, where the membranes become abraded, or the mucus acrid; it obtunds and incalesces acrimonious fluids, moderates tickling coughs which proceed from defluxions on the fauces and lungs, gives relief in hoarsenesses, erosions of the stomach and intestines, dysentery, difficulty and heat of urine, and relaxes the passages in nephritic complaints; in which last case the decoction, which is the best preparation, should not be slimy; two or three ounces of the fresh roots may be boiled in a sufficient quantity of water to a quart, to which one ounce of gum arabic may be added, and two drams of nitre.

A decoction is the best preparation and most agreeable to be taken, but requires that large quantities be used. An ounce of the dried root may be boiled in water, enough to leave two or three pints to be poured off for use: if more of the root is added, the liquor will be disagreeably slimy; if it is sweetened by adding a little of the root of liquorice it will be very palatable. Some prefer the infusion, as long boiling destroys part of the viscosity of this plant.

The London College gives the following form for a syrup:

SYR. ALTHÆÆ.

R Rad. *alth.* sic. *ibi*. coq. in aq. font. lb. viij, ad lb. iv. colaturis adde facc. alb. lb. iv. f. fyr. Boil the water with the marshmallow root to one half, and press out the liquor when cold. Set it by twelve hours, and after the fæces have subsided, pour off the liquor, add the sugar, and boil it to the weight of six pounds. Phar. Lond. 1788.

The form for this syrup is from Riverius, but the first prescription was from Fernelius.

The custom of throwing marshmallow-leaves into hot water when used to sit over for curing the piles, is useless, for nothing of the mucilage arises therefrom with the watery vapours.

There are many species of the *althæa*, but this alone is in use.

The great comfrey root is preferable in all the cases wherein the *althæa* is used.

ALTH. THEOPHRASTI FLORE LUTEO, called also *alth.* Indica, *ibiscus Theophrasti*, *abutilon*, and in English the YELLOW MARSHMALLOW.

It is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in July. Its appearance, except in the colour of the flowers, and its medical virtues, are similar to the above species.

Miller enumerates sixteen species of this yellow flowered kind.—ARBOREA MARITIMA. See MALVA ARBOREA MARITIMA.—FOLIIS CANNAB. See BANGUE.

ALTHANACA, or ALTHANACHA. See AURIPIGMENTUM.

ALTHEBEGIUM: An Arabian name for a sort of

swelling, such as is observed in cachectic and leucophlegmatic habits, and such as is seen under the eye-lids of those who sleep too much.

ALTHEXIS, from *αλθειν*, to cure, or heal. It signifies the cure of a distemper.

ALTHIT. See LASERPITIUM.

ALTIMAR. BURNT COPPER. See ÆS USTUM.

ALTIMIO. The SCORIA of LEAD.

ALTINCAR. A sort of factitious salt used in the purgation and separation of metals.

ALTINGAT, RUST of COPPER, or FLOWERS of COPPER. See ÆRIS FLOS.

ALTINURAUM. See VITRIOLUM.

ALITH. See ASSA FOETIDA.

ALTUS. When this word is joined to *sopor* it means sound sleep, as in a lethargy, &c.

ALUACH, or ALUECH. See STANNUN.

ALUD. See AGALLOCHUM.

ALUDEL. A CHEMICAL SUBLIMING VESSEL, called also *Cementarium*. Many are to be employed at once; the matter to be sublimed is put into a body or pot, the upper part is fitted into the *aludel*, and this *aludel* into another, &c. to the top *aludel* a head or alembic is fixed to receive the sublimed matter.

ALUDIT. See ARGENT. VIVUM.

ALUFIR. REDNESS.

ALUM. See CONSOLIDA.

ALUMBAIR. BUTTER. See ADEPS.

ALUMBOTI. CALCINED LEAD. See MINIMUM under PLUMBUM, N° 4.

ALUMEN. ALUM. It is a salt. There is a species made in the Island of Melos, called from thence Meleios. The Greeks called it *συμπτην*. *Affos*, *azub*, *Aseb*: and when extremely hard, as iron, *Elanula*. In natural history, it is a genus of salt, in the order of earthy natural ones. Its generic character; it consists of the vitriolic acid and a pure clay, and changes the purple juices of vegetables into a red colour. It is not made for the purpose of commerce by a direct combination of the vitriolic acid and clay, but is extracted from substances usually called alum ores, which either are, or probably were originally composed of clay and sulphur.—From such as contains the alum ready formed, as is the case with earth of this kind, it is extracted by lixiviation in water; and subsequent evaporations.

The present practice employs only the two last of the following species, but as all the four have been in use they all demand a share of our attention.

1. *Alumen plumosum officinarum*: EARTH FLAX.

It is entirely rejected from medicine, being more dangerous than useful; it is a species of amianthus, which from its plumated appearance obtained the name of *alumen plumosum*: and thence too it is probable its admission into the number of medical articles. See AMIANTHUS.

2. *Alumen plumosum verum*, also called *alumen scissile*, *alumen jamenum*, *alumen plumeum*, *alumen*, *trichites*, *alesch*, *aiesch*, *amentum*, *azcphi*, *azeff*. The PLUMOSE, FEATHERED, or HAIRY ALUM.

It sometimes shoots upon the surface of those minerals that afford the factitious *alum*, and is also found on other bodies in the form of fibrous efflorescences, and from this form hath obtained the names of *alumen plumosum*. It seems to be the native *alum* of the ancients; and is formed by a natural evaporation of water that hath passed over beds of *alum* stone.

3. *Alumen com.* COMMON ALUM, also called *alumen crystallinum*, *alumen rupeum*, *alumen factit.* FACTITIOUS or ROCK ALUM; also ENGLISH ALUM.

4. *Alumen Romanum*. ROMAN ALUM; also called *alumen rubrum*, *alumen rutilum*, *alumen rochi* Gallis. ROCK, RED, or ROCH ALUM, by the French.

These two latter agree in their general qualities. The greatest quantity of them are artificially produced from different minerals, such as a blue slate, which is found about Scarborough in Yorkshire, Preston in Lancashire, a whitish stone at Tolfa near Rome: these stones by calcination become richly aluminous; they are then steeped in water, fresh stones being put to the same water several times; to this water, after having obtained what it can from calcined stones, is added a ley made with pot-ash, and after this a quantity of urine: this last is to cast off some improper parts, and to prevent the *alum* from being too hard; the alkaline lixivium is necessary for bringing the *alum* into a solid form: it is by evaporation that the crystals are obtained.

A bituminous earth is met with near Hall, in Saxony, which

which by exposure to the air, grows hot, and at length bursts into a flame. In Sweden are ferrugineous pyrites, from which both *alum* and vitriol are obtained.

The English, or common *alum*, is colourless, and commonly in large masses, into which it is cast by melting the crystals after the *alum* is perfectly made, and then pouring the fused matter into vessels, whose cavities give the forms it appears in. The Roman *alum* is of a reddish colour, and in small crystalized masses; but its chief difference from the English, is in its being less styptic, and less nauseous. The name of rock, or rock *alum*, is applied to the English by us, on account of the hardness and size of the masses; but foreigners apply it to the Roman, on account of the hard stone, or rock, from which it is extracted.

Alum hath a peculiarly sharp, rough, astringent taste; it melts over a gentle fire, sending up in a vapour a sixth part or more of its weight, and becomes a light, white, spongy substance, called *ALUMEN USTUM*, burnt *alum*; it is the only salt that, with other animal ingredients, or vegetable matters, will make the black phosphorus; it dissolves in about twelve times its weight of water; solutions of it change the blue colours of vegetables into a purple or red, and an infusion of galls, turbid and whitish. Upon adding a fixed alkaline salt to a dissolution of *alum*, its earth is precipitated, and its acid uniting with the alkali, forms a tart. vitriolatum.

It is used by dyers to strike, fix, clear, and brighten their colours: it is the soul of the art of dying, and serves as the Mordant to all colours: by dipping paper in it, ink is prevented from spreading on it; vintners fine their liquors with it; fishers use it to dry codfish with; and bakers mix it with flour to make their bread white.

Medicinally, it is used as a powerful astringent; as such it is prescribed to preserve the gums, also to restrain uterine hæmorrhages, and check the fluor albus; but though in these sort of fluxes it is highly commended, it is rarely and with great caution to be admitted in dysenteries, particularly in the beginning. Though celebrated as an astringent in some cases, it is no less extolled in the colic and other painful disorders of the bowels, attended with obstinate constipation. See Percival's Essays Med. and Exp. vol. ii. The doses in these cases are from five to twenty grains, and may be repeated every four, eight, or twelve hours; and when duly persisted in, proves gently laxative, mitigates the pain, abates flatulence, mends the appetite, and strengthens the organs of digestion. *Alum* is powerfully tonic, and it is reasonably supposed to contribute to the relief of pain in the intestines, by blunting the morbid sensibility of their nerves. As the mineral acids do, it coagulates the blood and juices. In robust habits, after due bleeding and purging, it cures agues: either of the following usual forms may be given in a morning fasting, until the desired relief is obtained. Dr. Cullen thinks it ought to be employed with other astringents in diarrhœas. In active hæmorrhages it is not useful, though a powerful medicine in those which are passive. It should be given in small doses, and gradually increased. It has been recommended in the diabetes, but tried without success; though joined with nutmeg it has been more successful in intermittents, given in a large dose an hour, or a little longer, before the approach of the paroxysm. In gargles, in relaxations of the uvula, and other swelling of the mucous membrane of the fauces, divested of acute inflammation, it has been used, and advantageously; also in every state of the cynanche tonsillar. It is also preferable to white vitriol, or acetated cerus, in the ophthalmia membranarum, from two to five grains dissolved in an ounce of water. Cullen's Mat. Med.

R Nuch. mosch. major. alum. rup. aa gr. 45. f. pulv. in tres partes divid. cujus cap. i. omn. mane jejuno.

Vel.

R Cort. Peruv. subtil. pulv. 3 i. feri alum. 3 vi. m. haust. mane jejun. fumend.

The Roman *alum* is counterfeited with common *alum* coloured; but break it, and the counterfeit will be found pale within, while the true is of a deeper red.

Alum consists of the vitriolic acid, a metallic earth, and water; of which last its contents are nearly one half of the weight of the whole. Exposed to a moderate heat, great part of the water flies off in vapour: urged by a stronger heat, the acid spirit arises, leaving the earth behind. The earth may be separated by dissolving *alum* in water, then adding a solution of alkaline salt to it until a milkiness appears, when on standing a little, the earth is

precipitated; and by a few ablutions, in boiling water, is totally freed from all its alkaline parts. From this earth *alum* may be regenerated by the addition of the oil of vitriol.

There are many preparations of this drug in use, the chief of which are as follow: See STYPTICUS HELVETII PULVIS.

ALUMEN FEBRIFUGUM, *Febrifuge Alum.*

R Alum. 3 iij. in aq. card. ʒ i. ss. solut. cui adde paucul. sang. drac. colatur evapor. add ficc.

Dos. ʒ i. ante paroxysma.

It is also called *saccharum aluminis*, or sugar of *alum* and *azob.*

AQ. ALUMINOSA.

R Alum. rup. 3 i. aq. font. 3 vi. m. This is of excellent use if spongy ulcers are washed with it. This is called *achai*, *acahi*.

AQUA ALUMINIS COMPOSITA, P. L. 1788. Compound water of *alum*. R aluminis, zinci vitriolati aa 3 ss. Aquæ ferventis ʒ ij. pour the water on the salt in a glass vessel, and strain it. This was formerly called *aqua aluminosa Bateana*.

In some of our public hospitals, two ounces of each of the ingredients are added to a quart of water.

ALUM. USTUM, *Burnt Alum.*

It is only *alum* dried in an iron ladle or an earthen vessel over a gentle fire, by which it becomes white, light, and spongy. It is used as an escharotic when fungous flesh rises in ulcers; but it makes the edges of the part to which it is applied callous. Mixed with the sugar which is used to sweeten cordial waters, it precipitates the milkiness that appears when newly distilled, and which sometimes continues if not prevented.

COAGULUM ALUMINIS, *Alum Curd.*

R Aluminis ovi N° ij. & cum paucul. alum. conquassat. donec coagulum. form.

Riverius first gave this prescription; it is a useful application in chronic inflammation of the eyes attended with much weeping; if applied at bed-time: bleeding and purging should precede, and blisters accompany its use. Also see CATAPLASMA ALUMINIS.

ALUMINIS PURIFICATIO. P. L. 1788. Purification of Alum. R Aluminis. p. ʒ j. Crete p. 3 i. aquæ distillatæ M: ʒ j. boil these a little, strain, and set it by to crystallize.

ALUMINOSUM SERUM, ALUM WHEY. Take of cows milk, one pint; alum in powder, two drams; boil them till the milk is curdled, and then carefully separate the whey; dose 4 oz. three or four times a day.

ALUMEN CATINUM. A name of the pot-ash. See CLAVELLATI CINERES.—GLACIALE. So *alum* that appears like ice was called by the ancients.—PLUMOSUM.—USTUM. See ALUMEN.

ALUMINOSÆ, AQ. Are those impregnated with the particles of that salt; and they make a species of these called mineral, or medicinal waters. What gives efficacy to these waters, is said to be an acid aluminous mineral salt, preying on and dissolving a slight mixture of iron, and being mixed with other materials; hence become they deobstruent, and so beneficial to hypochondriac and cachectic patients; and not astringent, or in-crustating, as the idea of their being solely impregnated with alum would induce us to conclude.

ALUMINATIO. TO NOURISH OR FEED.

ALUNSEL. A DROP. See GUTTA.

ALUS,

— GALLICA. } See CONSOLIDA.

ALUSAR. See MANNA.

ALUTA. LEATHER, such as plasters are spread on, called also *Aluta Ægyptia*, and *Byrsa*.

ALVEARIUM, from *alveare*, a bee-hive. The bottom of the concha or hollow of the external ear; it terminates in the meatus auditorius. It is in this cavity where the ear-wax is principally lodged.

ALVEOLARIS PROCESSUS. See MAXILLARIA SUPERIORA OSSA.

ALVEOLI, called also *botrion*, or *bathrion*; *frena*, *mortariolum*. The sockets in the jaws in which the teeth are set; they are lined with a very sensible membrane, which also incloses the roots of the teeth. There are usually sixteen of these *alveoli* or sockets in each jaw.

ALVEOLUS. A little socket or trough.

ALVEUS. Medicinally, it is applied to many tubes or canals, through which some fluid flows, particularly to ducts which convey the chyle from the receptacle thereof to the subclavian vein.

ALVI.

ALVIDUCA. Applied to medicines, it means those which purge. See **PURGANTIA**.

ALVI FLUXUS. See **DIARRHOEA**.

ALVUS. The **BELLY**. Celsus uses this word for the belly, relative to the intestinal discharge, as Hippocrates and others use the words *κοιλια*, or *κοιλη*, *cœlia*. See also **ABDOMEN**.

ALYCE. See **ALYSMOS**.

ALYPIA, ALYPIAS, ALYPUM, from *α*, neg. and *λυπη*, *pain*. The **HERB TERRIBLE**. It is also called **WHITE TURBITH** *Frutex terribilis, empetrum, thymelæa, &c globularia fruticosa*.

It is of no account in medicine; it is a spriggy plant, reddish, with slender sprays, fine leaves, and thin soft flowers; the root, like that of beet, are slender, and full of an acrid juice; the seeds have a purgative quality: it is found in maritime places: it is also the name of a species of spurge.

ALYSMOS, ALYCE, from *αλυσω*, *to be uneasy*, or *anxious*. **ANXIETAS, ANXIETY**. Hippocrates uses it to express that uneasiness that is attendant on acute diseases, which makes the patients toss about, so that they cannot rest long in the same posture. Duretus distinguishes between the *αλυσμος ανεμετος* and the *αλυσμος ναυτιδης*. The first is caused by an oppression of the vital powers, the latter by sickness in the stomach; but of this *alysmos* there are reckoned four sorts. It is also called *Diaporema—Aporia*.

The 1st and 2d of which are without, the 3d and 4th with fever; and thus accounted for. 1st. By something uneasy in the stomach; hence an irregular contraction of the heart, a difficult passage of the blood through the lungs; and consequently this *anxiety*. Uneasiness of the stomach by sympathy, as from a stone in the kidneys, &c. produces this disorder.

2d. By vapours or spasms in the stomach, or other viscera of the belly, as in the cholera morbus, hysteria, &c.

3d. From a difficulty in the passage of the blood through the lungs, which may be from a spasmodic stricture in the smaller vessels, in which case the blood is thrown by gluts into the larger. In inflammatory fevers, this symptom is attended with a low pulse, oppression in the breast, and difficult breathing.

4th. It happens when a stricture of the vena porta prevents a free circulation of the blood in the lower belly. In this case there is great weight and oppression of the hypochondria. This often ends in a polypus; and so, by consequence, death, or a gangrene in the liver; whence a fatal putrid diarrhoea.

ALYSSUM, MADWORT, from *α*, neg. and *λυσσα*, that madness which the mad dog occasions by his bite.

The flowers consist of four leaves expanded in the form of a cross; the fruit is short and smooth, containing many round seeds.

Boerhaave takes notice of twenty species, all which are esteemed diaphoretic.

The *alyssum* of Galen is thought to be a species of marubium.

The *alyssum* of Pliny is supposed to be the *mollugo*.

ALYSSUM VERTICILLATUM. See **MARRUBIUM VERTICILLATUM**.

ALZEMAFOR. See **CINNABARIS**.

ALZILAT. The name of a **WEIGHT** of three grains.

ALZOFAR. **BURNT COPPER.** See **ÆS USTUM**.

AMA, AME, or AMES. A sort of small **CAKE**. Arctæus uses this word to compare the quantity of hellebore for a dose.

AMALGAMA, from *αμα*, *simul*, and *γαμειν*, *nubere*, vel *μαλαττειν*, *molire*. Its chemical character is A. A. A. In chemistry, it is a substance produced by mixing mercury with a metal.

All metals may be amalgamated with mercury, except iron; but gold amalgamates the most readily of any of them, silver next, lead and tin next; copper with difficulty, and iron scarce at all.

To amalgamate gold, is to reduce it to a paste by uniting it with quicksilver: with this paste, silver, and other metals are gilt.

AMALGAMA of GOLD.

Dissolve pure gold in aqua regia until the liquor is saturated, dilute the solution with twelve times its quantity of pure water, put into it some polished plates of copper, and the powder of gold will fall upon them; let it stand in a due degree of heat until the liquid is no longer turbid by adding copper; shake the plates, that all the

gold may fall to the bottom, pour off the liquor, wash the precipitated powder with water, dry it, and in a glass mortar reduce it to an *amalgama* with quicksilver. After the *amalgama* is once formed, this, and all the rest, will receive more and more quicksilver, at the pleasure of the operator.

By amalgamation we see that quicksilver is the true solvent fluid of metals. All the metals may be mixed together by being first made into an *amalgama*.

There are various methods of making *amalgamas*, which may be seen in any of the systematical chemical writings.

All *amalgamas* are white, from whatever metal prepared.

AMALGAMA of SILVER.

Precipitate pure silver from aqua fortis, and proceed as with copper.

AMALGAMA of LEAD.

Melt pure lead in an iron ladle, then put to it an equal quantity of pure quicksilver made hot, stir them with an iron rod, to mix them; let them cool, and then you take out a silver-coloured mass which is hard; but by rubbing becomes softer; put this mass into a glass mortar, and rub it, and add what quantity of quicksilver you please, and it will be united to it most intimately.

AMALGAMA of TIN.

Proceed as with lead.

AMALGAMA of COPPER.

Saturate the best aqua fortis with pure copper, then dilute the solution with twelve times its quantity of pure water; into the liquor, when it is hot, put plates of polished iron, and the copper will precipitate as the iron dissolves; proceed till no more copper falls, pour off the liquor, and wash the precipitated powder with hot water until it is insipid, dry the powder perfectly, put it in a glass mortar, and by rubbing, incorporate an equal quantity of quicksilver.

AMALGAMATIO. AMALGAMATION. Rulandus defines it, a calcination of metals by mercury. It is used, when speaking of metals, sometimes to soften; but its general sense is confined to the mixing of metals with quicksilver.

AMALT. The abbreviation for *amalthæum*.

AMAMELIS. The *amamelis* of Hippocrates is generally allowed to be the same with the *epimelis* of Dioscorides, which is the small bastard medlar.

There is another medlar in Italy, called the *epimelis*, also *setanium*. See **MESPILUS**.

AMANITA, Fungi et Tubera. The fungous productions called **MUSHROOMS, TRUFFLES, &c.**

Among the ancients these are not taken any notice of, except by Oribasius, Paulus Ægineta, and N. Myrepius.

Tournefort enumerates eighty-three species.

Nero called mushrooms *βρωμα θεων*, the *viçtuals of the gods*, because the emperor Claudius died by eating them, and was afterwards deified.

The different species are also called *boletus cervi, tuberca cervina*; **CHAMPIGNONS** by the French, **MORILLE, MUSHROOM, &c.**

Amanitæ now are understood of the fungus terræ, the only sorts of which in use, are the **MUSHROOM** and the **MORILLE**.

The true mushroom, called by the French *champignon*, is known by its external whiteness, and by being of a pale red within, when young, and of a deeper red when older; it is, at its first appearance, of a round figure, and not much larger than a small nut; after they have a little unfolded their membranes, they appear red, full, and close; on the top is a disagreeable softness, equal and white, the matter within is very white, with short and thick stalks. They grow in meadows and commons that have a good soil: they should be gathered for eating as soon after springing up as possible, for they contain an oily and a saline part; and if they stay long before they are gathered, their salts become more active and hurtful; hence those which grow on hot-beds, having more oil, are the best.

To various causes are attributed the disagreeable effects, which some persons experience after eating them, among which the following is noted by many as probable: in the stalks, the globular parts, and between the little membranes, may be observed, with a good glass, many small worms shaped like adders, and with scarlet heads; some mushrooms contain more, others fewer of these animalculæ; to avoid which, examine the mushrooms well, and

wash those that are to be eaten in salt and water, throwing away those that have many of these worms. As mussels, and a variety of other substances produce similar effects upon peculiar constitutions, it rather is to be attributed to that cause than any other. See MYTILLUS.

When offended by eating them, some of the following symptoms are produced; a qualmishness first affects the patient, which increases to a considerable degree of sickness, swelling of the stomach or of the belly, restlessness, giddiness, a palpitation of the heart, heartburn, colic, hic-cough, diarrhoea, accompanied with a tenesmus, flushing heat in the skin, with more or less of redness there, and swelling in the face, and sometimes a sensation all over the body, which resembles what is felt from a general swelling; the patient stares in an unusual manner, all objects appear different from what they did before; a difficulty of breathing comes on, and the mind is strangely confused: delirium, trembling, watching, fainting, cold sweats, apoplexies, and convulsions, have been consequences following the eating of this sort of fungus.

For the relief of persons under these circumstances, speedily as possible, give from gr. x. to ℥i. of white vitriol, dissolved in a draught of warm water; and if the sickness is still urgent, repeat the same quantity two or three times, that the stomach may be well emptied; after which give a draught now and then, made of sharp vinegar, a large spoonful in a glass of water, which sweeten to the palate. The poison is not of the acid kind, so fat broths and oily medicines are useless. After evacuations upwards, procure a passage downwards; if the patient cannot swallow purgatives, let cathartic glysters be given. After due evacuations upward and downward, besides the vinegar as above, cyder, and perry, that is brisk and sparkling, may be now and then given. Dr. Mead extols the saline mixture. If any paralytic symptoms appear, apply sinapisms or blisters. Perhaps electricity may be happily used in such like instances.

The MORILLE is a kind of spring mushroom, as large as a nut, oblong, shrivelled, tender, porous, and cavernous, like the honeycomb, of a yellowish white colour, or inclining to red, and sometimes blackish; they are not so frequently hurtful as the common mushrooms. They are met with on moist grassy soils, in woods, and on the roots of trees. These fungi have originally been considered of a vegetable nature; but later experiments prove them to participate more of animal; because, on analyzing them, they afford the same product as animal substances; for, distilled without addition, they afford no acid but a large proportion of volatile alkali; and exposed, so as to undergo fermentation, become immediately putrid; hence are they considered more nutritious than any other of the vegetable class. See Dr. CULLEN's *Materia Medica*.

AMARA. BITTERS. Bitterness is a simple perception which cannot be defined, but must be referred to a matter of experience, in which mankind are commonly agreed. What is the nature of the substances possessed of it, in a chemical view, we cannot determine; therefore the nature of bitters cannot be explained. However, medically they are to be considered as astringent and tonic; and they are often united with an aromatic principle. Their general effects are, to constrict the fibres of the stomach and intestines, to warm the habit, and to promote the natural evacuations, particularly of sweat and urine. In weakness of the stomach, loss of appetite, indigestion, and the like disorders, proceeding from the laxity of the fibres, or a coldness of the habit, medicines of this tribe do singular service. On the contrary, when the fibres are too tense, or when the heat of the constitution exceeds what health requires, bitters very sensibly increase these disorders; and if their use is persisted in, the consequences may be fatal.

Strong *bitters* are the most diaphoretic; and agreeable ones, the most stomachic: as stomachics, *bitter* infusions should not be strong, but light and agreeable. They are also diuretic, deobstruent, resolving visceral obstructions, and of great service in intermittents, and preventing their return; they are considered also as emenagogues, and large doses as laxative.

Bitters are supposed to be powerful anthelmintics, but worms live longer in an infusion of aloes than in rose water; hence they do not seem likely to destroy them in our bodies.

As *bitters* neutralize acids, their use, when acidities prevail in the stomach, is obvious. In such cases they may be considered as indicated on a double account, viz.

to correct the disease when present; and by their bracing and corroborating effects, to remove the cause of it. When given with such intentions, they should be infused in brandy, or in some of the strongest wines.

It is generally said, that *bitters* are administered as a substitute to the bile; but though with this direct view they are improperly employed, as being antiseptic, retarders, and moderators of fermentation, and consequently opposite in their effects to the bile; yet, in disorders, where the bile is defective, they are administered with considerable advantage, as they check the general tendency to sourness in the first passages, which is so constantly an attendant on a defective bile; and also tend to allay the troublesome ferment there, which is so injurious by producing flatulencies. *Bitters* lose their bitterness by the addition of alkaline salts; and yield their virtues both to watery and spirituous menstrua: they yield very little of their taste by distillation, either to water or spirit; nay, the bitterness is so tenaciously detained, as to be improved in many extracts.

AMARA DULCIS. See SOLANUM LIGNOSUM.

AMARA, Tinct.

AMARUM SIMPLEX, Infus. } See GENTIANA.

AMARACUS SAMPSUCHUS. See MAJORANA MAJORI FOLIO.

AMARANTHUS LUTÆUS, goldilocks. See ELI-CHRYSUM.

AMARELLA. See POLYGALA.

AMARUS DULCIS ORIENTALIS. See COSTUS.

SAL. See CATHARTICUS SAL.

AMATORIA FEBRIS. See CHLOROSIS. In Vogel's Nosology, *amatoria* is defined to be a fever of a few hours continuance, beginning with a great degree of coldness, and arising from expectation of marriage.

VENIFICIA. See PHILTRON.

AMATORIUS. Thus the *musculus obliquus superior*, or *trochlearis*, and the *obliquus inferior oculi*, are named by some; from *amo*, I love: ogling is performed by this muscle.

AMATZQUITL, vel *unedo papyracea*.

The wood is of a light texture, the leaves resemble those of the lemon-tree, but are hairy, and more pointed; the fruits are large as Pontic nuts, divided into white grains of the same shape and nature with those of a fig. It is met with in warm countries only. A decoction of the bark of its root is commended in fevers.

AMAUROSIS, from *αμαυρω*, *obscure*. It is a DECAY or LOSS OF SIGHT, when no fault is observed in the eye, except that the pupil is somewhat enlarged and motionless. The Latins call this disorder a *gutta serena*: *cataracta nigra*; *offuscatio*; *cæcitas minor*, *mydriasis*. The *tabes pupillæ*, or the wasting away of the pupil, may be considered as a species of this disease. Some call it *amblyopia*; which see.

Mr. de St. Yves distinguishes this disease into the perfect and imperfect kinds. The perfect is when there is a total blindness; the imperfect is when there is at least a power of distinguishing light from darkness. There is a periodical sort, which comes on instantaneously, continues for some hours, and sometimes days, and then disappears; but it often returns, as in hysterical and hypochondriacal people, &c. In another species, the pupil is always contracted, whether the unaffected eye is open or shut. In infants, attended with this complaint, the pupil is oft of its natural size, but no movement is observed there, however exposed to the light. The *nyctalops* is supposed by some to be a species of this complaint.

The different causes are a palsy in the optic nerve, or the retina, proceeding from a slight apoplexy, &c. a tumor, or a plethora in the adjacent parts; a translocation of morbid matter from some other part of the optic nerve, to the retina; a venereal, or a rheumatic humour, may, by falling on the eye, be the cause. Suppressed periodical evacuations, vapours, hysteric and other nervous symptoms, external injuries, a preternatural contraction, as well as too great a dilatation of the iris, or whatever intercepts the nervous influence in the eye, may produce this disease. In the middle of the optic nerve runs that branch of the carotid artery which enters into the eye; this artery being distended, may press the nerve, and render it paralytic: this seems to be the cause of the periodical species. Depletion enters too into the list of causes, whether it is natural or artificial; but of all the kinds, that from the genitals knits the eyes the most.

Dr. Cullen, in his Syn. Nosol. Method. ranks this genus

nus of disease in the class locales, and order dysæsthesiæ : and enumerates the species from the following causes, viz. compression, debility and its causes, spasm, and the applications, or the swallowing of poisons.

On dissection after the death of patients who had been afflicted with this kind of blindness, in some the optic nerve was found too much extenuated, flaccid, and by far too small; in others it was compressed by extravasated blood, or by a tumor, or by a turgescency of the artery which passes through it.

The phlegmatic, cachectic, aged, those with weak nerves, or that have been subjected to severities or excesses, and persons labouring under irregular or suppressed periodical discharges, are the principal subjects of this disorder.

The signs that indicate the presence of this disorder are generally the blackness of the pupil of the eye, its size being larger or less than usual, and its not contracting nor dilating when exposed to a great degree of light. Its approach is generally attended with pain in the head; and as the pain decreases, this disorder increases, though sometimes an absolute blindness comes on without any previous complaint. When it comes on without pain, and one eye only is affected, no defect is perceived until the sound eye is closed, then the pupil of the diseased eye dilates, though exposed to a strong light; and when the other eye is opened, it contracts to its natural size again. In infants, the pupil is sometimes of a natural size, though it hath no movement, and thus they continue during many months, or perhaps a year or more, before they can see. When pregnancy, suppressed periodical discharges, nervous disorders, or vapours are the cause, a head-ach, vertigo, drowsiness, noise in the ears, &c. often usher in this disorder; but as in these cases it is periodical, so it frequently returns, but soon spontaneously passes away.

The prognostics are generally unfavourable: if this blindness succeeds a fever, comes on in the aged or very infirm, a cure is not to be expected; if one eye fails, the other usually soon follows; but if the case is slight, the habit of body robust, if it happens after the measles or the small-pox, or in pubertine virgins, it is sometimes cured.

Observe to distinguish this disorder from the glaucoma or the cataract, and a vertigo.

In order to the cure, an attention to the cause will be the first step to the direction of proper remedies.

According to the plethora attending, let the evacuations be directed; if it is sanguine, make a free use of the lancet; if serous, purges, diuretics, and blisters will be proper; and an emetic may be administered, if indicated by any disorder in the stomach.

In phlegmatic habits, and when a rheumatism is the cause, also when a palsy in the retina is suspected, valerian may be mixed with the bark, and taken in as large a dose as will agree with the stomach, every night and morning, washing them down with a draught of the infusion of sage, rosemary, or other aromatic herbs, and forty drops of tincture of foot mixed in it.

Be particularly careful to keep the bowels lax, and to this end small doses of calomel, mixed with aloetic purgatives, are to be preferred.

If blisters are applied to the nape of the neck, place them high thereon; but if a palsy in the retina be the suspected cause, the properest place for a blister will be over the supra orbital hole, through which the nerves pass and spread on the forehead.

The forehead may be rubbed twice in the day with the linimentum ammoniæ of the London Dispensatory, and a flannel rag moistened in the same may remain there in the interval; but a blister is preferable.

Blisters and issues should be kept open as long as possible. Setons on the back part of the neck are useful.

If periodical evacuations are suppressed, endeavour to promote their return; and, in case of failure, substitute some proper artificial discharge.

In case of any acrid humour being translated from the surface of the body, endeavour to eject it by gentle aperitives, and proper sudorifics.

Externally: let the steams of hot spirit of wine or of coffee, be passed two or three times a day through a funnel to the eye; this, with a cooling light diet, and repeated purging, hath been followed by a complete cure.

Sternutatories are sometimes of singular service; two or three grains of the resin of guaiacum snuffed up the nose, discharges a large quantity of serum; and to the same purpose any of the volatile alkaline spirits may be used, being first diluted properly.

Heister asserts the success of aromatics, carminatives, and attenuants, particularly of mercurials in small doses. Pitcairn declares the same. Coward says, that volatiles, chalybeats, mercurials, cephalics, and nervous medicines, are the proper ones. Riverius informs us, that cupping, with scarification on the back part of the head, hath been speedily followed with success.

If all the above fail, a salivation has succeeded, and so may be tried; but small doses of calomel, or rather the following solution, may be given and continued two, three, or more months. It answers the ends of a salivation, and is both more agreeable and safe.

R Hydrargyri muriati gr. vii. sp. vini Gallici ℥ i. m. cap. cochl. magn. mane nocteque in decoct. rad. farfa-paril. ℥ ℥.

See Heister's Surgery, Hoffman's Med. Rat. Syst. St. Yves on the Diseases of the Eyes. Mead's Cautions and Precepts. London Med. Journal, ii. 10. Wallis's Sauvages's Nosology of the Eyes, p. 151, &c. 271.

AMAUROSIS, A SYNCHYSIS. } See CALIGO PUPILLÆ; A MYOSI. }

AMAZONUM PASTILLUS. The AMAZON TROCH. These troches were formerly prepared of the seeds of smallage and anise, the tops of wormwood, of myrrh, pepper, &c.

AMBA. See MANGA.

AMBAIBA. It is a tall tree growing in Brasil, with but few branches at the top; the trunk is hollow its whole length, except that its cavity is divided by a transverse membrane at every two or three inches distance, in the middle of which is a small hole. The root is very hard, even so as by a gentle friction to afford fire enough to burn cotton, and such like matter. The buds afford a juice that is cooling, if mixed with gruel. This the Indians call tipioca. See Raii Hist. Plant.

AMBALAM, an Indian tree, also called *manga*. It so resembles the cat-abolam, that few care to describe their difference. The root, used as a pessary, promotes the menses; the bark and the juices are effectual against dysenteries; and a decoction of the wood is commended against a gonorrhœa. See Raii Hist. Plant.

AMBAR. See AMBRA.

AMBARUM. AMBERGISE, see AMBRA CINERACEA.

AMBARVALIS, FLOS, from the Latin word *ambire*. See POLYGALA.

AMBE, }

AMBI, } αμβη, a LIP, EDGE, OR BORDER.

An instrument used in dislocations of the humerus. Hippocrates has taken notice of it in his treatise de Artic. sect. vi. and it is called Hippocrates's *ambe*. Galen explains the word *ambe*, by αμβωνος επαναστασις, an eminence like a border; and says, that the whole machine takes that name, because its extremity runs out with an edge like the lip or brim of a pot towards the interior cavity, which, as well as the edge or border of any thing on the top or extremity, are signified by the word *ambe*.

When the head of the humerus rests in the axilla, this instrument is sometimes of service, but in no other case; and even here it is rarely used, for when gentle methods fail, violence seldom succeeds.

Heister gives an account of the *ambe* in his Surgery; and so does Petit in his Disorders of the Bones.

Ambe is also a name of the tree called *manga*.

AMBEGU. See MYROBALANI EMBLIC.

AMBI. See AMBE.

AMBIA MONARD. A yellow liquid bitumen, smelling like tacamahaca. It flows from a fountain near the Indian sea; its medicinal properties are the same as those of tacamahaca, or of caranna.

AMBIDEXTER. AMPHIDEXIOS. A man equally active with both hands, ready at all points.

AMBLOSIS, from αμβλῶω, to cause abortion. See ABORTUS.

AMBLOTICA. Medicines which occasion abortion.

AMBLYOGMOS, AMBLYOSMOS, from αμβλῦς, dull, DIMNESS OF SIGHT.

Hippocrates often uses this word. He says this dimness of sight, and corruscations of light seeming to dart before the eyes, are among the symptoms of an approaching hæmorrhage in continual fevers and genuine tertians. Sometimes he uses the word amblyosmos to express the same thing. Galen explains this word by abortus, but he mistakes it.

AMBLYOPIA, from αμβλῦς, dull, and ὤψ the eye. *Vfus*

Vifus debilis Actii: Vifus Hebetudo. — BOERHAAVE. This is a debility of fight, abfolute or relative, with ocular inopacity. The principal fymptom of which difeafe is an obfcurity of fight without any apparent opacity of the cornea, or interior part of the eye. See AMAUROSIS.

Hippocrates means by this word, in his Aph. xxxi. feft. 3. the dimnelfs of fight to which old people are fubjeft.

Paulus and Actuarius ufe it to exprefs a *gutta ferena*.

Actuarius fays, that there is a manifelt, but not a vifible caufe of this dulnefs of fight, for neither the coats, nor the humours of the eye, are difordered; and that a defect of the nervous influence is the probable caufe. See his work, De Meth. Med. lib. ii. cap. 7.

The *amblyopia* is laid by fome others to be fourfold: fee, 1ft, *Myopia*, or *short-fightednefs*: 2dly, *Presbyta*, or *feeing only at a great diftance*: 3dly, *Nyctalopia*, or *feeing only in the night*, which Celfus names *Imbecillitas Oculorum*. 4thly, *Amaurofis*, *dulnefs of fight*. Dr. Cullen places this word in his Nofology as fynonymous with the word *DYSOPIA*, which is his generic term for thofe diforders in and of the eye, called *myopia*, &c. The *amblyopia* of fome writers, is the *amaurofis* of Dr. Cullen; for the different fpecies of which fee *DYSOPIA*. See Wallis's Sauvages's Nofology of the Eyes, p. 151, &c.

AMBLYOPIA HYDROPTHALMICA, i. e. CALIGO HUMORUM. See CALIGO.

AMBLYOSMOS. See AMBLYOGNOS.

AMBO. See MANGA.

AMBON. The edge of the fockets in which the heads of the large bones are lodged.

AMBRA, ABRUM. See SUCCINUM.

AMBRA ARABIBUS. See AMBRA CINERACEA.

AMBRA-CINERACEA, } also named *succinum-griseum*, *succinum-cinereum*,
———GRISEA, }
ambarum, *ambra arabibus*, and in English AMBERGRIFE.

Much of it is met with in the Indian ocean; pieces of a confiderable weight have been found in the northern feas. Sometimes it is feen floating on the furface of the feas, at others adhering to rocks, and not unfrequently found in the ftomachs of fifhes, and now and then it is thrown on the fhore; but it is found moft plentifully about the ifland of Madagafcar and the Molucca iflands; but the moft of the *ambergrife* which is brought to England comes from the Bahama Iflands, from Providence &c. where it is found on the coaft. According to an account in the Philofophical Tranfaftions, No. 385, and 387, this drug is only the produce of the male fpermaceti whale; it is there laid to confift of balls from three to twelve inches diameter, lying loofe in a large oval bag three or four feet deep or wide, nearly in the form of an ox's bladder, with a pipe running into and through the penis, four or five feet below the navel, and three or four feet above the anus. This bag is almoft full of a deep orange-coloured liquor, not quite fo thick as oil, of the fame fcent as the *ambergrife* which fwims in it. Thefe balls of *ambergrife* feem to be in lamina like onions, and in the fluid, pieces of the laminæ are found. There are two, three, or four balls in a bag. Where one whale hath thefe balls, three or four hath only the liquor in the bag. Some fifhermen obferve that thefe balls are only in the old and well-grown whales. The rarity of catching a female whale renders it difficult to fay that they do not produce any *ambergrife*. It may be obferved that, as there is only one bag, it is probably the urinary bladder, and the balls preternatural concretions formed there, as the bezoars are in their refpective fituations. Neumann thinks it is a bitumen; fee his Chem. Works; and of the fame opinion are many others; but a paper hath very lately been prefented to the Royal Society, by Dr. Swediaur, which afferts its animal produftion, and declares it to be the indurated fæces of the fpermaceti whales. It is remarkable that Meffue faith, it is the fpawn of the whale-fifh.

Pure *ambergrife* is fo light that it fwims in rectified fpirit of wine; it grows foft in a very gentle heat; it is opaque, rugged, of a greyifh afh-colour, mingled with yellow and blackifh veins, and fpeckled with greenifh fots; it breaks like wax; it hath no particular tafte, though foftifh, oily, and fomewhat aromatic; it affords but little to the fmell, except it is heated, and then it is very fragrant; fet on fire, its odour is like that of burning amber; with a fmall degree of heat it melts into an oil, and in a great heat it is volatile.

The genuine is fpeckled with green; the more it is va-

riegated, the worfe; the beft is of an afh-colour, the worft forts approach to a deep black.

It is foluble in boiling fpirit of wine: from which, if the faturated folution be fet in a very cold place, a part of the *ambergrife* concretes into a whitifh unftuous fubftance. Diftilled it yields an aqueous phlegm; a brown acidulous fpirit, a deep-coloured oil, a thicker balfam, and fometimes a little concrete falt. The fpirit, oil, balfam and falt, are fimilar to thofe obtained from amber, except that the oil is more agreeable to the fmell.

Rectified fpirit of wine takes up near $\frac{1}{2}$ th of its weight of *ambergrife*. According to Neumann, if the fpirit is impregnated with a little effential oil, the *ambergrife* will difsolve more readily in it. A deeper coloured tincture is made with alcohol, but not a ftronger. Dulcified acids and alkaline fpirits have no effect upon it; water and expreffed oils have a little.

It is one of the moft agreeable perfumes, it heightens the natural odour of other bodies; but the great fecret to this end is, to add it fo fparingly, that while it improves the fmell of that to which it is added, its own may not be difcovered. From two grains to a fcruple it is a high cordial and powerful antipafmodic; though the common dofe is from two to four grains, which may be given in an egg lightly poached. Riverius fays that *ambergrife* is a fpecific againft the famés canina.

A counterfeit, as well as adulterated fort, is too often to be met with; the firft generally confifts of mufk, civet, ftorax, labdanum, aloes wood, mixed together; the latter of a large quantity of bullock's blood duly flavoured with mufk and civet.

ESSENT. VEL TINCT. AMBRAGRIS.

R *Ambagrifæ* opt. ʒ ij. fpt. vini R. ʒ ij. m.

Vel,

R *Ambagrifæ* opt ʒ ij. mofch. opt. gr. iij. fpt. vin. R. ʒ xij. m.

ESSENT. vel TINCT. AMBRAGRISÆ COMP. VEL REGIA.

R *Ambagrifæ* opt. ʒ ij. mofch. ʒ i. zibeth. gr. x. ol. cinnam. gut. vi. ol. Rhodii gut. iv. fpt. vin. R. (cum flor. rofar. & flor. aurant. impregn.) ʒ iv. fs. m.

A few drops of any of thefe tinctures, ftrongly flavours a large quantity of inodorous matter.

The beft way to prepare thefe tinctures is to make the fpirit fimmer with the *ambergrife* until it is duly difolved, after which the other ingredients may be added; the vapours exhaled during the fimmering, poffefs hardly any of the flavour of the *ambergrife*, though water is fo ftrongly fcented with it by diftillation.

The tincture is beft for medicinal purpofes when made with *ambergrife* alone. Hoffman obferves, that it then docs not affect the patient with that vapourifhnefs usually complained of when mufk, &c. are in the compofition. If the tincture is of a due ftrength, and is dropped into a little water, a very milky appearance immediately follows. See Neumann's Chem. Works, Lewis's Mat. Medica.

AMBRAM. See SUCCINUM.

AMBRETTE. The French name of *abelmoschus*, which fee.

AMBROSIA. The name of a fweet fhrib, anciently made ufe of for making of garlands.

It is a name of the BOTANs, which fee; this is the modern *ambrosia*. The ancients feem to have given this name to various plants, as the lily, the greater houfe-leek, &c. Gerard.

AMBULATIO, WALKING. Every fpecies of exercife fhould be adapted to the ftrength of the perfon uſing it, and the purpofes intended to be promoted by it. Walking therefore in fome cafes is preferable to any other fpecies of exercife, particularly in gouty and rheumatic habits, in order to prevent the return of thefe complaints, and to recover the ufe of the lower extremities after a fit of either of thefe maladies. Celfus fays, that walking, reading moderately loud, fencing, and playing with the ball, all ftrengthen a weak ftomach. Walking, he fays, is beft if it is up and down hill, except in cafes of great weaknefs: becaufe afcending and defcending exercifes the whole body more than the plain does. If the vifcera are weak, riding is to be preferred to walking. Walking preſerves and riding recovers health the beft.

AMBULATIVA. See Herpes. Spec. 3 and 4.

AMBULO. The name of a difeafe, called alfo *furiſus*, *flatulentus*, and alfo *flatus furioſus*. It is a diftention or inflation attended with pain, and variously periodical.

riodical. It is caused by vapours shooting through various parts of the body. See D. D. Joh. Michael. Prax. Clin. Special. Caf. 19.

AMBUSTA. BURNS, or SCALDS, called also *causis*, *Ambustio*, *ambustura*. Dr. Cullen places this case as a variety of the phlogosis erythema.

Burns and scalds differ not as to any consideration respecting the cure. A *burn* is from solid substances, but considered in the effect on the injured body: a scald is a *burn* from any hot fluid, or solid when in a fluid state.

Their danger is according to the degree, the part injured, the peculiarity of the constitution, and consequent symptoms. And wounds from *burns* are more liable to form a cicatrix than when they are produced by other causes.

Burns may be ranked into four kinds.

1st. When a redness in the part is attended with heat and pain.

2dly. When after the *burn* there arise pustules or blisters with pain.

3dly. When the skin and subjacent fat are *burnt* to a crust.

4thly. When the *burning* goes to the bone.

The two first resemble an inflammation, and are to be considered as such, from an external cause; the third a gangrene, and the fourth a sphacelus.

In general, *burns* and scalds of any consequence require bleeding and repeated gentle purging, to prevent or to reduce inflammation. If lightning was the cause, the internal use of cordials are required. And if the pain is great, though a fever attends, anodynes internally will be necessary.

In order to the Cure of the First Kind.

Medicines that neither heat nor cool in a great degree are to be preferred. Cold water may be used in the slighter cases, by means of linen rags dipped into it, and the application repeated as often as they become either dry or warm. In the same manner brandy and rectified spirit of wine may be applied, repeating the dressings until the pain abates, and then, in their stead, the camphorated spirit of wine is to be preferred.

Vinous spirits, if applied before the blisters arise, generally prevent them, and always moderate the inflammation; as do also any volatile spirits; but, if the injury is on a membranous or tendinous part, it is best to mix oil with the spirit, otherwise it will too much crisp the part, and may occasion a contraction there.

To the same purpose as the above, and in want of them, any of the following may be used:—The white of eggs beat thin; vinegar, in a quart of which one handful of common salt is dissolved; the pickle from olives; the brine from cabbage; oil of turpentine; any cooling oil or liniment.

The Second kind.

Emollients are here required to soften the corrugated skin and contracted vessels, by which the circulation will be set free: if the *burn* is superficial, only raising the cuticle in blisters, the frequent use of olive oil or linseed oil, applied with a feather twice a day, and then a plaster of the white cerate, or the white camphorated ointment, will suffice; if the blisters are considerable, snip them immediately, to discharge the humour and prevent erosion; but do not separate the cuticle; then dress with the cerat. sperm. ceti, vel ung. alb. camph. the inflamed circumference may be rubbed with any cooling oil.

If an eschar is threatened, or the fore requires digesting, dress with either of the following twice a day.

R Ung. resinæ flavæ, & ung. spermatis ceti, aa p. æq.

Or,

R Ung. resinæ flavæ, & cerat. lap. calam, aa p. æq.

If this kind of *burn* or scald is extensive, bleeding and purging will be required; if infants are the subjects, their bowels must be kept constantly lax; a cooling liquid diet, such as is used in inflammations: if there is any tendency to fever, the following is preferred by many practitioners to all other means:

Acidi muriatici cujus detur gt. x. vel xv. in haust. aq. font 2da vel quarta quaq. hora.

The Third Kind.

If a crust is formed, the cure is effected by emollients and suppurants, as in the case of gun-shot wounds; see SCLOPETOPLAGA.

If the accident hath happened in the face, avoid whatever can tend to increase the cicatrix; emollients folded in linen cloths, and applied thereon, are the best applica-

tions; an emollient fomentation, in which is about two ounces of the camphorated spirit to a pint, may be used at the renewal of the other dressings, during the first three or four days, or until the crust is separated; after which the procedure will be as in any common wound.

If the crust remains firm above three days, make incisions through it, to discharge the matter underneath. And to prevent a cicatrix, as the skin forms, let it be often exposed to the steam of hot water, and apply a cerate of wax and the oil of eggs.

The Fourth Kind.

Where all is destroyed, even to the bone, Heister says, that the only method is amputation; but the attentive surgeon will sometimes consider this is only a worse degree of the third kind, and proceeding according thereto, the operation may often be avoided, and the limb restored.

A violent head-ach in one person, and pain in the limbs of another person, were removed by the parts affected being accidentally burnt, and that only in the first kind of *burns*. Homberg thinks that burning with moxa, with cauteries, &c. cure by quickening the motion of the humours and thinning them, and by destroying the ends of the vessels by which the humours flow less that way. After all, *burns* can only be judiciously treated, by considering them as high inflammations, of the phlegmonoid or erythematous kind, which of the two the general habit will determine, and the treatment must accord, by evacuates in the first, and by bark in the second; attending in each to the material benefit arising from removing pain by proper opiates, without which but little advantage will be gained, whatever other means are used. For BURNS, or SCALDS, the following preparations are esteemed as highly useful.

LINIMENTUM OLEOSUM, *oily liniment.* R Olei olivarum 3 i. fs. aquæ calcis 3iij. This is more particularly adapted to burns, especially where the skin is scorched, or destroyed, from its softening qualities: repeated affusion of, or continual immersion in, cold water more conveniently relieves scalds. **CATAPLASMA RADICIS SOLANI TUBEROSI**—*potatoe cataplasm*—pound a proper quantity of potatoes to the consistence of a poultice, and apply it cold; this resists strongly the progress of inflammation.—**LOTIO LITHARGYRI ACETATI CAMPHORATI**—*camphorated lotion of acetated litharge.* R sps. camphorati 3 ij. aq. lithargyri acetati 3 j. gradatim commisceantur, deinde modo eodem adjiciantur aq. distillatæ lb j. In topical inflammations, having a tendency to become erysipelatous, this possesses much efficacy.—**LOTIO SPIRITUOSA**—*spirituous lotion.* R spt. vini rectificat. 3 iv. aq. calcis, lb fs. This acts as a sedative, and alleviates the pain of parts inflamed.

Bell's Surgery, vol. V. 357. Pearson's Elements of Surgery, part I. 159. White's Surgery, 24.

AMBUSTIO, **AMBUSTION**, from *amburo*, *burning*, or *scalding*. See **AMBUSTA** and **CALCINATIO**.

AMBU TUA. See **PEREIRA BRAVA**.

AMENDANUS. See **ALNUS**.

AMELLA. See **ACMELLA**.

AMELPODI. See **BELLUTTA TSJAMPACAM**.

AMENE. See **GEMMÆ SAL**.

AMENORRHOEA, from α, neg. *privat*, monthly, and *ρρω*, *flux*. A DEFECT OR WANT OF THE MENSES, or MONTHLY FLUX. See **MENSES DEFICIENTES**.

AMENENOS, from α, negative, and *μενος*, *strength*. Weak, feeble. In this sense Hippocrates often uses this word.

AMENTACEÆ. The name of the sixteenth order of LINNÆUS's fragments of a natural method in *Philosophia Botanica*, and of the fiftieth at the end of *Genera Plantarum*; also, of a Class in Tournefort's, Boerhaave's, and Royen's Systems.

AMENTACEI FLORES. **AMENTACEOUS FLOWERS.** In BOTANY, they are such as have an aggregate of summits hanging down in form of a rope or of a cat's tail, as the male flowers of the mulberry, swallow wort, hazel, birch, &c. These are also called **IULI**, *catulus*; *nucamenta*, and in English, **KATKINS**.

AMENTIA. **MADNESS**, **IDIOTIC INSANITY**, Linn. **STUPIDITY**, from α, *privat*, and *mens*, *the mind*; also *anoia*; *anæa*, *fatuitas*; *oblivio*, WITHOUT UNDERSTANDING, FOOLISHNESS, IDIOTISM, &c. Some use *amnesia* as a synonymy. Dr. Cullen defines it to be the weakness of the mind in judging, from either not perceiving or not remembering the relations of things. He ranks this genus of diseases in the class neurosis, and the order vesania.

His species are, 1. *Amentia congenita*, NATURAL STUPIDITY, i. e. from the birth. 2. *Amentia senilis*, DOTAGE, or CHILDISHNESS, from the infirmities of age. 3. *Amentia acquisita*, when from accidental injuries a person becomes stupid or foolish. The last of these seem only to come within the reach of the medical art, to afford any relief; and this species arises from the powers of the constitution being greatly debilitated by preceding illness, such as nervous and putrid fevers, long continued intermittents, and other complaints where the nervous system has been long and severely affected: cheerful company, gentle exercise in a pure clear air; generous mode of living, properly regulated, and cordial medicines, if necessary, bid the fairest for performing a cure. For the whole idea belonging to the cure of this complaint, is to invigorate the system by proper means, already reduced to too great a state of debility, whence the thinking faculty participates too much of that weakness. For other species of insanity, see MANIA, MOROSIS, and MELANCHOLIA.

AMENTUM. SCISSILE ALUM. See ALUMEN PLUMOSUM. In BOTANY, the calyx, so called, when proceeding from a common receptacle, it is alternately mixed with the flowers, somewhat like the chaff in an ear of corn. See AMENTACEI FLORES.

AMERI. See INDICUM.

AMERICANUM, BALS. See PERUV. BALSAMUM.

TUBEROSUM. See BATTATAS CANADENSIS.

AMETHODICA. An irregular proceeding, from α , not, and $\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\varsigma$ $\delta\epsilon$, method.

AMETHYSTA PHARMACA, from α , neg. and $\mu\epsilon\theta\upsilon$, wine. Medicines which either prevent or remove inebriating effects of wine.

AMIANTHUS, } Also called *asbestos*, *asbestinum*,
AMIANTUS. } *linum fossile*, *linum abestinum*, *linum vivum*, *linum Indicum*, *linum Creticum*, *linum carpassum*, *linum caristum*, *linum Cypricum*, *alumen officinarum*, *consoides*, *corsoides*, *Sparta polia*, *salamandria*, EARTH FLAX and SALAMANDER'S WOOL.

It is a mineral substance, found in lumps of different sizes, of a greyish colour, with a silvery gloss, and composed of small filaments. It is met with in many of the islands of the Mediterranean sea; in Italy there is abundance, and it is worked there either into linen or paper, both which resist the most violent flame. It is dug up also in the island of Anglesey, and in Oxfordshire.

Some, with very great probability, suppose it to be iron calcined in its ore, by subterraneous fire.

It can be spun into thread, then wove into cloth, and afterwards made into paper. The cloth thus made is not cleaned by washing, but burning; and the paper writ upon, becomes clean again by the same process.

To work it into thread, &c. it is first steeped in water to dissolve its earthy parts, which makes its threads separate, then the flaxy part is dried in a sieve, afterwards they card it like wool, then with the fingers wetted with oil, it is twisted as it is drawn round upon a reel, which is first wound over with fine thread; but mixing the asbestos with flax, on a distaff, and spinning them together, works the asbestos into a thread, which is afterwards separated in the fire, and thus the asbestos thread is left in a proper state, and in this way, carding is not needful. The cloth, when made, is best kept by being moist with oil.

AMICULUM. A covering for the pubes when the boys exercised in the gymnasium. It is also used in the same sense as the word *amnios*.

AMIDUM. See AMYLEON.

AMINÆA, gum. See ANIME.

AMINÆUM VINUM. WINE of AMINIA, called afterwards *Falerum*, in Italy. It is a strong kind of wine.—**ACETUM.** Vinegar of Aminæan wine, or any very strong wine vinegar.

AMISADU. See AMMONIACUS SAL.

AMMA. See BRACHERIUM.

AMMAN. CHAR. PLANT. The abbreviation for *ammani*, character plantarum.

AMMI, or **AMMIUM VERUM**, called also **AMMI CRETICUM**, *ammi parvum foliis fœniculi*, *ammi semine tenuissimo & odoratissimo*, *cuminum Æthiopicum*, *fœniculum annuum origani odore*, ROYAL CUMMIN, and TRUE BISHOP'S WEED.

The seeds of these plants only are used in medicine: The common sort is a native in the southern parts of Europe; it is plentifully propagated by seeds, which fall in autumn, and spring up in the following summer; the seeds of this species are larger, paler, and very different in

flavour, as well as in medical power, from the true. The true species is a native of Egypt, the seeds are of a reddish brown colour, small, and flat on one side, convex and furrowed on the other. We very rarely meet with them in our shops, the seeds of the ammonium, and of parsley, being too often sold for them.

The seeds of the true bishop weed are an agreeable carminative, of a warm pungent taste, having a semblance of origanum in their smell. By distillation with water, they yield much oil of a yellowish colour, and containing their whole flavour; spirit of wine also carries off their odour.

AMMION. See CINNABARIS.

AMMIUM. See AMMI VERUM.

AMMOCHOSIA. A remedy for drying the body, by covering it with hot sand, or salt, which is preferable.

AMMONIA MURIATA. See AMMONIACUS SAL.

AMMONIA PRÆPARATA, *olim* SAL VOLATILIS SALIS AMMONIACI.—**AMMONIÆ ACETATÆ AQUA**, *olim* SPIRITUS MYNDERERI.—**AQUA** *olim* SPS. SALIS AMMONIACI.—**AQUA PURA**, *olim* SPS. VOLATILIS CAUSTICUS.—**SPS.** *olim* SPIR. SALIS AMMON. DULCIS.—**SPS. COMPOSITUS**, *olim* SPIR. VOL. AMM. all which see under ALCALI. There are several preparations wherein ammonia is considered the principal ingredient, and upon which, in many cases, practitioners fix their chief dependence; if not totally, still in a great measure.—**LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ**—*volatile liniment.* R Olei olivar. $\frac{3}{4}$ i. fs. aq. ammon. $\frac{3}{4}$ fs. m.—if required stronger, 1 oz. of ammoniac is added to 2 oz. of the oil. This is an excellent topical application in rheumatic affections, deep seated inflammations, and sore throats.—**LINIMENTUM AMMONIA OPIATUM**—*opiated liniment of ammoniac.* R Aquæ ammon. puræ $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. opii purificati. $\frac{3}{4}$ i. fs. sps. vinis tenuioris lb i.—digerantur simul donec opium omnino solvatur.—In rigid and painful swellings of the joints, this is considered as possessed of much efficacy.—**LINIMENTUM PETROLEI BARBADENSIS AMMONIATUM**—*ammoniated liniment of Barbadoes tar.* R petrolei Barbadenfis $\frac{3}{4}$ i. fs. aquæ ammoniæ puræ $\frac{3}{4}$ fs. m. In diseases of the hip, and other joints, this remedy is employed, and been strongly recommended by Dr. Kirkland.

—**LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ AMMONIATUM**—*ammoniated liniment of camphor.* R. Aq. aminon. puræ $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. olei olivarum $\frac{3}{4}$ j. camphoræ $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. In oleo solvatur camphora, deinde adjiciatur gradatim aqua ammoniac pura. This is employed by some practitioners in deep seated inflammations, or to parts that suppurate imperfectly, in order to quicken their action.—**LOTIO AMMONIÆ ACETATÆ**—*lotion of acetated ammonia.*—R Aquæ ammoniæ acetatæ, spt. vini rectificati, aq. distillat. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. æ. m. This is used in external inflammations, and applied in the same cures as the lotio ammoniac muriatæ. See AMMONIACUS SAL.

AMMONIACI EMPLASTRUM cum HYDRARGYRO *olim.*—**EX AMMONIACO** cum MERCURIO. P. L. 1788. R ammoniaci colat. p. lb j. hydrargyri purificati p. $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. olei sulphurati p. $\frac{3}{4}$ j. vel quod fatissit. Rub the quicksilver with the sulphurated oil, until the globules disappear, then add gradually the ammoniacum in a liquid state, and mix. Five ounces of this plaster contains an ounce of quicksilver. This plaster is considered as a discutient, and applied to indurated glandular tumors, in order to disperse them.

AMMONIACUM. Gum. Called also *armoniacum*, but improperly; *hammoniacy lacryma*, *assac*; *azac*; and in English GUM AMMONIAC.

Ammon took its name from *amz*, the sands, but the gum and the *sal ammoniac*, from the country called *Ammonia*.

It is a concrete gummi-resinous juice, produced in the East Indies, whence it is brought in masses, consisting of little lumps, which inwardly are very white, but outwardly yellowish or brownish; its whitest parts become yellow on being exposed to the air. From what plant it is obtained, we know not certainly; but according to Dioscorides, it is from a shrub called *AGASYLLIS*. It has been supposed to be an exudation from a species of ferula; another species of which produceth *assafœtida*. It hath a strong smell, somewhat like that of galbanum, but not so ungrateful, a nauseous sweetish taste mixed with a bitterness.

Such pieces as are white, clear, free from foreign matter, dry, and large, should be preferred for internal use.

Thrown on live coals it burns away in flames: it is soluble

soluble both in water and vinegar into a kind of milk ; but the resinous part, which is nearly one half of the whole, subsides on standing : spirit of wine dissolves near one half of it, taking up all its active parts.

Dr. Dedier says, that lb i. of this gum, afforded by distillation of phlegm 3 vi. volatile spirit 3 ij. a volatile foetid oil 3 vi. and the remainder was a caput mortuum. But other skilful chemists have failed to obtain any oil from it by this process. Water is very slightly impregnated with it by distillation.

This drug is an excellent deobstruent in hysterics, when caused by retarded menses, and in other abdominal obstructions: dissolved in the acet. scillæ it is a powerful expectorant, for vinegar greatly exalts its virtue in this particular: in old standing colicky symptoms, proceeding from viscid matter in the intestines, it produces very happy effects: it is on a par with the assa foetida for virtues of the same kind as the assa foetida possesseth, though it is less nauseous and less antispasmodic; but its principal virtues are attributed to its expectorant powers in asthmas, and difficult breathing: it gently moves the belly, and externally applied, it has been recommended for resolving indurated tumors, though the theory of this seems to many very doubtful. See AMMONIACI EMPLASTRUM cum HYDRARGYRO.

The foetid gums agree in their effects with oily aromatics, but have also acrid poignant salts conjoined, and so more forcibly raise, stimulate, and promote secretions; but the gum ammoniac is peculiar, as its oil, which is but little, is not aromatic, but inodorous, and it is not so heating and rarefying as the others are; but it hath the same acrid salts; therefore, it may be used in fevers with turgid blood, and in robust habits, having so excellent a stimulus, without the power of rarefaction. Of this sort, among plants, are the viscus and draconium, among roots the arum and scilla, and most of the vegetable emetics.

The dose may be from gr. x. to 3 ℥. three times a day.

Given in pills is the most agreeable form.

It is adulterated with common rosin.

The method of purifying it, is by softening it in a bladder, which is immersed in boiling water; and while fluid, strained; but for inward use, the best is the largest and most unpurified pieces.

Dissolved in water it is called LAC AMMON. *Ammoniacal milk*.

R Gum ammon. opt. 3 ij. aq. distillatæ ℥ 3 m. P. L. 1788. Thus administered, it is more active than in pills; the dose may be two large spoonfuls three or four times in twenty-four hours. It varies only from the old formula, by having the distilled water substituted for that of penny royal.

PIL. AMMON. MAGISTR.

R Gum ammon. 3 ij. aloes Suc. 3 ℥. myrrh. mastic. & Benz. aa. 3 ℥. croc. Anglic. 3 ij. acet. scillit. q. f. f. mas.

AMMONIACUS, Sal, *ammonia muriata*, called also *cyreniacus sal*, AMMONIAC SALT and ARMONIAC; but improperly; likewise *alemzadar*, *alemzadad*, *adarige*, *aquila*, *alfol*, *alacab*, *alazalet*, *alcob*, *alfatide*, *aliocab*, *alifeles*, *almisfadar*, *almesfadir*, *almizadar*, *almizadir*, *amifadu*, *anotasier*, *hafacium*, *mufadi*.

Many writers speak of the natural and artificial.

The natural sort, spoken of by the ancients, according to Dioscorides, is only the sal gem, and is reckoned by them among the alimentary salts; but many others say that it was made from the urine of camels, and was deposited in the sands near the temple of Jupiter Ammon. We have no evidence of native *sal ammoniac* of this sort being found. Tournefort observes, that out of the simple native salts other compounded salts are naturally produced, viz. the essential salts, which naturally are concentered from the juices of plants, among which are native ammoniacal salts.

The artificial is the only sort known and used in the shops. It is a neutral sort, composed of a volatile alkaline salt, and the acid of sea-salt; hence the term *ammonia muriata*; this is the only genuine sort, though it may be made with the vitriolic or with the nitrous acid. The different sorts formed of the different mineral acids, are thus distinguished; by dropping oil of vitriol on that made with the acid of sea-salt, white fumes immediately arise; red fumes from that made of the nitrous acid; and no effect follows from that made with the oil of vitriol.

Sal Ammoniac is brought to us generally in round cakes, convex on one side, and concave on the other, from the shape of the vessels into which they are sublimed. When these cakes are broken, the salt appears of a needled texture, or composed of striæ, running transversely and parallel to one another; the internal part is generally pure, and of an almost transparent whiteness; the outside, for the most part, is foul, and of a yellowish green or black hue.

In England, this salt is obtained from burnt cow's dung; urinous salt, joined with an acid, produceth ammoniacal salt; it is obtainable from every species of soots by sublimation or solution. At Newcastle, it is made from the bittern, which remains after making common salt, and old urine; from one hundred pound weight of the bitter cathartic salt, and three hogheads of urine, fifty-six pound weight of *sal ammoniac* is obtained. In Ægypt it is made from the burnt dung of quadrupeds that feed only on vegetables: this dung is collected only in the first four months in the year, when the cattle feed on spring grass, which is a sort of clover: at other seasons, and when the cattle eat other sort of food, it is unfit for this purpose. As to the camel, its excrements are not preferable to those of any other of their cattle which feed on grass, nor is their urine ever used, though so commonly declared by writers on this subject. Mr. Hasselquist says, that the salt-workers in Egypt pretend, that the excrements from men, goats, and sheep, are preferable to all others; and he farther tells us, that March and April are the only times in which they make this salt. See the account in his voyages.

It may also be produced from

ACIDUM MURIATICUM

TINCT. FERRI MURIATI

HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS

Sal. C. C.
Ammonia. pp.
Sal. fuliginis.
Sp. Ammon. compositus.
Sps. Ammonia comp. fetidus.
Liquor C. C.
Aq. Ammonia.
Ammonia acetata.

The *ammoniac salt* hath many and useful properties.

It is soluble in water, and in spirit of wine, and in the air alone.

It renders water extremely cold while continuing to dissolve in it. The crude salt, when dissolved in water, and mixed with a vitriolic acid, effervesces violently, and produces a sense of cold; the volatile salt treated in the same manner, effervesces likewise, but produces heat.

After solution in water, it shoots into crystals, which resemble feathers, or into long shining spicula.

Mixed with a fixed alkaline salt, and then sublimed, it affords a dry volatile salt; but mixed with quick-lime, its volatile parts are only to be obtained in a liquid form.

When unmixed with other matters, it may be sublimed with a considerable degree of heat, without suffering the least change in its nature or properties; but if the fire is hastily raised during its sublimation, it remarkably volatilizes many kinds of bodies, if mixed with it.

On solution of its sea-salt, it turns acidum nitrosum dilutum into aqua regia.

Crude *ammoniac salt* does not curdle milk, nor alter the colour of an infusion of roses.

Rubbed with quick-lime, or with a fixed alkaline salt, it emits an urinous smell,

Dissolved in lime-water, then a little hydrarg. mur. being added, the mixture becomes of a yellow colour.

In soldering, tinning, and casting shot, the crude salt is much used.

It becomes volatile in a heat somewhat greater than that of boiling water.

As a medicine, its effects are to be ranked among the most valuable of its tribe. Boerhaave says, that it preserves all animal substances from putrefaction; that its brine penetrates their most inward parts; that it is the noblest aperient, attenuant, resolvent, errhine, sternutatory, diaphoretic, sudorific, and diuretic.

When used externally as a discutient, or deterfive, it is mixed with some proper fomentation in the proportion of 3 vi. or 3 i. to lb ij. of the liquid.

It is more pungent to the taste than common salt, but is less antiseptic; it passes off more freely through the pores than common salt, but does not move the belly so freely.

It is perfectly neutral; attenuates viscid. juices; promotes a discharge through the skin, or by urine, according

ing as the patient is kept warmer or cooler, or according to the peculiar circumstances of the constitution; in larger doses, as 3 ij. it opens the belly, and in yet larger, it proves emetic; it is an excellent febrifuge, and peculiarly assistant to the bark; in many instances where the bark and emetics failed in agues, the crude salt given to ℥ i. every four hours, with an infusion of camomile flowers, for some days; then every six, and at least every eight hours, hath succeeded; it is used both as an antiseptic and a repellent in gargles; when the throat is inflamed, or otherwise requires such remedies, it powerfully dissolves viscid mucus in the mouth and fauces; in violent hypochondriac cases, it hath been of singular efficacy by a daily use of it in doses just within what are required to render the bowels lax; after taking it six, eight, and twelve months, the cold bath hath completed the cure. From 3 i. to 3 ij. dissolved in ℥viij. of any simple water, is a good substitute for the common saline mixture, and may be given, as to quantity and time, in the same manner. Great as are the powers attributed to this medicine, they are some of them much doubted by practitioners of eminence, particularly Dr. CULLEN. He does not admit of its resolving powers by attenuating or dissolving the fluids; but, like other saline matters, in passing by the excretions, they may be suited to promote them. In being coupled with the Peruvian bark, it may be of some use as a diaphoretic; but he doubts, that in obviating the consequences apprehended from the use of the bark, it can be of any service; nor does he allow that, externally applied, it has the power of dissolving tumors, otherwise than by giving a moderate stimulus to the vessels on the surface; not by entering the pores and by that means attenuating the viscid fluids. *Materia Medica*, Vol. ii.

However, there are some compositions in which this is a principal ingredient, and upon which surgeons have much dependence. Mr. Justamond strongly recommends the following in the cure of the milk breast. R. ammoniæ muriatæ 3 j. sps. roris marini lb j. m. Linnen rags should be dipped into this and kept continually on the part affected. As a discutient this lotion is much employed. R. ammoniæ muriatæ 3 fs. aceti. sps. Vinosi rectificati. aa lb i. m.

It may be purified by sublimation, or perhaps more perfectly as follows: dissolved in pure water, then filter and crystallize in the same manner as is directed for nitre.

The impurities of this salt are commonly such as will not dissolve in common water, and hence the purification is effected by the solution and filtration. The very last crystals seldom betray any mixture of other kinds of salt. Preparations of this drug are, the ammonia prepared.

FLOS SALIS AMMONIACI.

Flowers of the *sal ammoniac*.

Take dry crude *sal ammoniac* powdered, put it into an earthen cucurbit, and having fitted on a blind head, sublimate the salt with a fire gradually increased.

This hath been called *aquila alba philosophorum*, and *aquila Ganymedis*.

AMMONIACUS VEGETABILIS, Sal. See SP. MINDERERI, under alkali.

AMMONIÆ ACETATÆ IN IMENTUM. See AMMONIA.

AMMONITRUM, from *αμμος*, sand, and *νιτρον*, nitre. See FRITTA.

AMMONII COLLYRIUM, called also *hygidion*. It is a mere farrago.

AMNA ALCALIZATA. Paracelsus says it is water which runs through lime-stones, and so is impregnated with lime. Rulandus calls *amnīs alcalizatus*.

AMNESIA, or AMNESTIA, *αμνησία*, from *a*, priv. and *μνησις*, memoria. FORGETFULNESS. See AMENTIA.

AMNION, or AMNIOS. Martinius thinks it is derived from, or hath its name in allusion to *αμνιον* a vessel, which the ancients used for the reception of blood in sacrifice. It is also called *armatura*, *agnina membrana*, and *pellicula*, *charta virginea*, *galea*, *indusium*, *amiculum*. THE INTERNAL MEMBRANE WHICH SURROUNDS THE FOETUS. It is a fine, thin, transparent membrane, soft but tough, smooth on its inside, but rough on the outer. Dr. Hunter says, that it runs over the internal surface of the placenta, and that this membrane, which seems not vascular in the human subject, makes the external covering of the navel-string, to which it is most firmly united; and that viewed in a microscope, it appears to have blood-vessels, but they are lymphatics.

However the existence of the allantois may be disputed

in the human subject, the *amnion* is found in all animals both viviparous and oviparous.

AMNIS, ALCALIZATUS. See AMMA ALCALIZATA.

AMOGABRIEL. See CINNABARIS.

AMOMI. See PIPER JAMASCENSE.

AMOMUM STONE-PARSLEY.

Botanists enumerate three species, viz. the true, the bastard, and as a third sort the tree nightshade is included.

The *amomum verum* is also called *amomum racemosum*, *caropi*, *clettari primum*, Hort. Malab. TRUE AMOMUM, or TRUE STONE-PARSLEY.

The seed is the only part that is considered as medicinal, but is not known whether the true *amomum* of the ancients exists or not; the most probable account is that of P. G. Gamelli, in the *Philos. Trans.* which is, that the *tugus*, called by some *birao*, and by others *caropi*, is the genuine *amomum* of Dioscorides. See Dr. James's Dict. article AMOMUM.

Many confound the *amomum* with great cardamom. It is a native of China. In Armenia the *amomus* is substituted for the *amomum*. The college of Edinburgh supply the place of the *amomum verum* with the *caryoph. aromat.* The college of London have rejected it.

The *amomum vulgare* is also called *sison*, *sinon*, *sinnon*, *amomum Germanicum*, *sum aromaticum*, BASTARD STONE-PARSLEY. The *amomum*, Linn.

It is a perennial plant, grows wild under moist hedges and by the sides of ditches: it flowers in July, and its seeds, which are the only part used in medicine, are ripe in August; they have a light agreeable smell, and a warm aromatic taste, are esteemed as carminative and diuretic; they are not so hot and pungent as, by the best accounts, the true *amomum* seeds are, nor is their flavour of the same kind.

They give over all their virtue with water in distillation, but by boiling in an open vessel, their virtue is soon lost in the air, and by way of tincture they give out their virtue to spirit of wine.

The virtues of the third sort are the same as those of common nightshade.

See Dale and Miller. It is also a name of the *castia caryophyllata*, and *piper Jamaicensis*, for that called—CARDAMOMUM. See CARDAMOMUM.—SCAPO NUDO. See ZEDOARIA.—GRANI PARADISI. See CARDAMOMUM MAJUS.

AMONGABRIEL, or AMOGABRIEL, See CINNABARIS.

AMOR, LOVE. Though it is not a disease, it is productive thereof.

The symptoms produced by this passion are as follow: the eye-lids often twinkle, the eyes are hollow and yet appear as if full with pleasure; the pulse is not peculiar to the passion, but the same with that which attends solicitude and care: when the object of this affection is thought of, particularly if the idea is sudden, the spirits are confused, the pulse changes, and its force and time are very variable; in some instances the person is sad and watchful; in others, the person not being conscious of his state, pines away, is slothful, and regardless of food; though the wiser, when they find themselves in love, seek pleasant company and active entertainments.

As the force of love prevails, sighs grow deeper, a tremor affects the heart and pulse, the countenance is alternately pale and red, the voice is suppressed in the fauces, the eyes grow dim, cold sweats break out, sleep absents itself, at least until the morning, the secretions become disturbed, and a loss of appetite, a hectic fever, melancholy, or perhaps madness, if not death, constitute the sad catastrophe.

On this subject the curious may consult *Æginet. lib. iii. cap. 17.* *Oribas. Synop. lib. vii. cap. 9.* or a treatise professedly written on love, as it is a distemper, by James Ferrard, Oxford, printed 1640.

AMORIS POMA, also called *lycopersicon*, *solanum pomiferum*, *mala aurea*, LOVE APPLE. SOLANUM LYCOPERSICUM, Linn. Is a species of solanum about the size of a cherry, green at the first, and when full ripe is of a yellowish red colour; the flowers resemble those of nightshade; the fruit is carnos, and soft; it contains many flat whitish seeds in a juicy pulp, which being sown in gardens, the plant flowers in July, and the fruit ripens in September.

Their quality is cooling. In Italy they are eaten with oil and vinegar.

See

See Miller Bot. Off.

AMORGE. See AMURCA.

AMOSTEUS. See OSTEOCOILLA.

AMOTES. See BATTATAS HISPANICA.

AMPAR. See AMBRA.

AMPELION. VINE-LEAVES, OF THE TENDRILS OF VINES. Hippocrates commends them for making into pessaries to promote the menses.

AMPELITIS. CANAL COAL. Named also *terra ampelites*, *ampelites lapis*, *pharmacitis*, *obsidianus lap. carbos.*

Dioscorides gives us a character of the canal coal, that it will dissolve if oil is poured on it; but in that it differs from ours.

A species of it is found in France, with which they blacken the hair of people's heads, and call it *Pierre noire*.

This species of coal is a bituminous earth, black as jet, and so hard that it takes a good polish, and is made into boxes, basons, and various other utensils. It contains much sulphur and salt, is divided into scales, and easily powdered; when old, that is, when long kept after taking it out of the mines, it falls into powder, and then it gives out a quantity of salt-petre.

It burns more bright than any other kind of coal; powdered and strewed upon vine trees it destroys the worms that injure them; it is rarely used in medicine, but is commended as being more drying than terra Samia, or than many of the earths that have obtained in medicine.

AMPELOCARPUS. See APARINE.

AMPELOS. See BRYONIA.

AMPHARISTEROS. It is the reverse of ambidexter, that is, not having a proper use of either hand. Figuratively it signifies unlucky or unfortunate.

AMPHEMERINOS, AMPHEMERINA. It is the continued fever of Linnæus and Vogel, from *αμφι*, a Greek preposition, signifying a revolution, and *μερα*, a day; a quotidian intermittent. See QUOTIDIANA FEBRIS.

It is, though, by some considered a remittent fever, and properly put in contradistinction to the febris quotidiana, which is an intermittent, and is defined a kind of remittent fever, whose paroxysms return every day of a similar nature, though it is rarely observed to be regular. Sauvages enumerates no less than 24 species. See Sauvages' Nomencl. Meth. 4to. Amstelod 1768. Vol. ii. p. 322.

AMPHIARTHROSIS. A mixed sort of articulation, partaking of the diarthrosis and the synarthrosis; it resembles the first in being moveable, and the later in its connection. The species which compose it have not a particular cartilage belonging to each of them, as in the diarthrosis, but they are both united to a common cartilage, which being more or less pliable, allows them certain degrees of flexibility, though they cannot slide upon each other; such is the connection of the first rib with the sternum, and of the bodies of the vertebræ with each other. See ARTICULATIO.

AMPHIBIUS, AMPHIBIOUS, of *αμφι* and *βιω*, life. Animals are thus called that are capable of living as well by land, or in the air, as by water: and of dwelling in either constantly, at pleasure; but it will be difficult to find any animal that is equally qualified for either. Dr. PARSONS, an ingenious naturalist, in a paper read before the Royal Society, from considering their œconomy respectively, divides them into two orders: 1st. Such as enjoy their chief functions by land, but occasionally go into the water; such as otters, beavers, some kinds of rats, &c. 2d. Such as chiefly inhabit the water, but occasionally go ashore, as eels, and water serpents or snakes, of every kind: for a further account, see ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA. The *amphibia*, according to Linnæus, are a class of animals, whose heart is furnished with one ventricle and one auricle, in which respiration is in a considerable degree voluntary.

AMPHIBLESTROIDES, from *αμφιβλεστρον*, a net; the RETINA, or NET-LIKE COAT OF THE EYE; also the same as RETIFORMIS, which see; and VERRUCULARIS TUNICA.

AMPHIBRANCHIA, from *αμφι*, about, and *βραγχια*, the gills of a fish, some say *βραγχια*, the fauces, and some say the jaws. The fauces or parts about the tonsils.

AMPHICAUSTIS. A sort of wild barley. See also PUDEND. MULIEBRE.

AMPHIDEON, or AMPHIDÆUM. See OS INTERMUM.

AMPHIDEXIOS. See AMBIDEXTER.

AMPHIDIARTHROSIS. So Winslow calls the articulation of the lower jaw, which is partly by a ginglymus, and partly by an arthrodia.

AMPHIMERINA HUNGARICA, called also *morbus hungaricus*; *cephalonosa*; *febris hungarica*;—*castrensis*; and *casceris*; *languor panonicus*, is said to be a kind of tertian remittent fever. SAUVAGES states it *asthenia panonica*, and doubts whether or no it differs from *typhus*. It is described a spontaneous debility, affecting chiefly soldiers in camp; or it is epidemic; it gradually destroys the functions of the machine, and in the end proves fatal.—For that called—CATARRHALIS. See CATARRHALIS FEBRIS AMPHEMERINA.—TUSSICULOSA. See CATARRHUS.—ANGINOSA. See SCARLATINA ANGINOSA.

AMPHIMETRION, from *αμφι*, about, and *μετρα*, the womb, the parts about the womb.

AMPHIPLEX. According to Rufus Ephesius it is the part situated betwixt the scrotum, anus, and internal part of the thighs.

AMPHIPNEUMA, from *αμφι*, about or around, and *πνευμα* breath. See DYSPNÆA.

AMPHISBÆNA, from *αμφι*, either way, and *βαινα*, to go. GALEN says, it is an animal with two heads. AETIUS describes it as a venomous serpent, which moves with either end forward, from which circumstance it hath its name: it is not shaped with a thick body tapering into a slender tail, but it is of an equal thickness through its whole length. LEMERY says its colour is of a shining white, with reddish spots, and that its cheeks are so large that they conceal its eyes, and from this circumstance it is said to be blind. It is found in some of the Grecian isles, and in different parts of Africa. Another species was lately met with in North America. AETIUS says the bite is much like the sting of a bee, as to its effects, though somewhat more violent, but it is cured much in the same manner.

AMPHISMILA, from *αμφι*, on each side, and *σμιλη*, an incision knife. A dissecting knife with an edge on each side.

AMPHITANE. See TINCAL.

AMPHODONTA, from *αμφι*, on both sides, and *οντα*, a tooth. By this word Hippocrates expresseth animals that have teeth in both jaws.

AMPHORA. A Roman measure for liquids, from *αμφορεύς*, by a syncope *αμφορεύς*, it so is called from the two handles for carriage. Its contents are seven gallons and one pint English.

AMPOTIS. The RECESS OR EBB OF THE TIDE. Hippocrates used this word to express the recess of the humours from the circumference to the centre of the body.

AMPULLA. A vessel shaped with a belly, as a bottle or jug. In chemistry all bellied vessels are called *ampullæ*, as BOLT-HEADS, *excipula*, or RECEIVERS, CUCURBITS.

AMPULLASCENS. The alvus *ampullascens* is the most tumid parts of Pecquet's duct.

AMPUTARE VIREs. To render a person weak.

AMPUTARE Nervos. To take away the strength.

AMPUTATIO, AMPUTATION. It is the cutting off a limb. From *amputo*, to cut off. *Ectome*, *excisio*, and *extirpatio* is used in the same sense: *excisio* may indeed be applied to the operation where one part is cut out of another, as in some encysted tumors.

Hippocrates says, when speaking of a mortification, that what is putrified must be cut off, but does not mention the taking off of limbs. Celsus is the first who describes this operation. Till the sixteenth century, we have no account of any method to prevent the hæmorrhage, which happens in this sort of operation, except Celsus's, of making a ligature about the vessels. Pare tells us, that previous to making this incision, a ligature, with a thin fillet, must be made above where the amputation is to be performed, which, he says, first, keeps up the skin and muscles in a raised posture; secondly, prevents an hæmorrhage; and, thirdly, lessens the sense of feeling: he is the first who clearly speaks of preventing the hæmorrhage when these operations are performed. In 1674, Mr. Morel, a French surgeon, introduced the tourniquet, as it is now used; but the first mention of this instrument, is in the *Currus Triumphalis e Terebintho*, published in London by an English surgeon in 1679. About the end of the sixteenth century, Messrs. Verduin and Sabourin, one a Dutchman, the other of Geneva, left a label of the

flesh and skin to wrap over the stump, and called it l'opération de l'amputation à lambeau; but they probably learnt it from an Englishman, who published this practice in 1679; see *Currus Triumphalis à Terebintho*. Paulus Ægineta used the actual cautery, but Ambrose Pare secured the vessels by drawing them a little out with the forceps, then making a ligature round them, as is often mentioned by Celsus, though neglected by so many of his successors. In the present eighteenth century, improvements are both many and important in this branch of surgery; the crooked needle, and most other parts of the apparatus, &c. either being now introduced or improved.

CASES REQUIRING THE LIMB TO BE TAKEN OFF.

After all that can be laid down on this particular, in many instances the experience and sagacity of the attending surgeon alone, can properly determine for or against an operation. Mr. Bilguer, an eminent practitioner in the armies of the king of Prussia, during his late wars, reduces them to fix, as follows:

1. A mortification, which spreads until it reaches the bone.
2. A limb so hurt, that a mortification is highly probable.
3. A violent contusion of the flesh, which at the same time hath shattered the bones.
4. Wounds of the larger blood-vessels of the limb, when recourse is had to amputation, as the only method of stopping the hæmorrhage; or through an apprehension that the limbs should perish for want of nourishment.
5. An incurable caries of the bones.
6. A cancer, or humour in danger of becoming such.

Perhaps Mr. Bilguer may have restrained this operation rather too much: however, his humanity is manifest herein, and his ingenuity is such as renders his instructions deserving of attention.

In cases from mortification, Mr. Sharp hath well established the propriety of waiting until it ceases, and granulations of new flesh bespeak a better state of the blood. He observes that gun-shot wounds are best, if the necessary amputation is immediately performed; and that the disorders of the joints, ulcers of long standing, and all scrophulous tumors, generally return on other parts, after amputation.

On this important subject, Mr. Pott observes, that in the instances generally demanding *amputation*, if the rule is adhered to, a limb will now and then be taken off that possibly might have been restored; but the number of those who would be so lucky, is so small in proportion to those who under the same apparent circumstances would end fatally, that it can make no difference in the general treatment. Selection of one case from another is what constitutes judgment in surgery; and happy is the man who, amidst the following demands for *amputation*, singles out a case in which he will succeed, and save the threatened part. In general, then, *amputation* is necessary.

1. In some compound fractures. See FRACTURA, when *amputation* is necessary in them.
2. A wound in the principal artery of a limb: also in some aneurisms, a large wound with loss of substance, from arteries not contained within the cavity of the body, as those of the thigh, leg, or arm, they are often so circumstanced as to render *amputation* the only possible means of saving the patient's life. It is true, every instance of a wounded humeral or crural artery, does not demand this operation; but if the wound is such, as that the collateral branches in their neighbourhood are prevented from carrying on the circulation, a speedy *amputation* will be necessary. See ARTERIA, FEMORALIS ARTERIA, POPLITEA ARTERIA, TIBIALIS ARTERIA, HUMERALIS ARTERIA, &c.
3. When joints are wounded, violently injured, or otherways diseased. When the heads of bones are diseased, their ligaments lacerated, &c. in most instances *amputation* is necessary. See VULNUS, SCLOPETOPLAGA, SPINA VENTOSA, &c.
4. A caries of the whole substance of a bone, or of the bones which compose a limb. See CARIES.
5. Some Mortifications. See MORTIFICATIO.
6. Many instances of gun-shot wounds. See SCLOPETOPLAGA.
7. Cancers. See CANCER.

Large bones should not be amputated in the joint, on account of the extreme thinness of the flesh in those parts, which cannot easily be brought to cover the bone, and

heal over it, whence a caries may arise, and other inconveniences; but if there is a probability of making the skin grow over the bone, the operation might be performed here as well as in the fingers and toes.

If the strength of the patient is thought sufficient for him to undergo an *amputation*, and his case is such as is thought to require it, the following should be in readiness:

1. A tourniquet.
2. A smooth fillet, an inch broad and half an ell long.
3. The amputating knife.
4. A catlin.
5. A saw.
6. A forceps.
7. Crooked needles armed with wax thread.
8. Lint and tow, made into compresses ready for use.
9. Calomel mixed with starch, and strewn on a pledget of lint, is perhaps the best application to the stump of an amputated limb.
10. A retractor.
11. A roller of five ells in length.
12. Pledgets of sponge.
13. Cordials, as wine, &c. to raise the patient's spirits.
14. Attendants appointed to their proper offices.

A general idea of the procedure will be best obtained by a perusal of the directions given below for the *amputation* of the particular parts; to them, therefore, the reader is referred, and to such authors also as opportunity may favour his attending to.

AMPUTATION of the ARM.

In most *amputations*, the operation should be a finger's breadth, or more, above the sphacelated, or otherwise injured part.

Apply the tourniquet so, as that it may press upon the chief artery of the limb to be taken off. When the arm is the part to be amputated, it is advised by some, for an assistant to press on the artery as it passes over the first rib.

Then let an assistant draw the skin back, while the operator binds the fillet round where the incision is to be made. This fillet both guards the knife, and keeps the flesh tight, so that it more easily yields to the knife; or more exactly to make the circular incision, a slip or two of plaster may be preferred to the fillet for directing the knife; this slip of plaster may be applied double, that is, two thicknesses may be laid, the one upon the other; and if another slip is placed about three-fourths of an inch higher, its effect will greatly assist those of the lower. On the exact cutting the skin, muscles, &c. the speedy cure of the stump very much depends.

Having proceeded thus far, give the patient a cordial, and cheer him.

Two assistants holding the limb in a straight line, an incision must be made quite round through the skin and fat to the flesh; this done, first take away the fillet or slips of plaster; then the assistant, who holds the upper part of the limb, must draw the skin as far back as he can; after which, as near the edge of the retracted skin as possible, the flesh must be divided, at twice, to the bone: and if there are two bones, divide the flesh between them with the point of the same knife; then, that the bone may be sawed off as near to the flesh as possible, observe as follows: it is necessary to cut the skin, &c. to the muscles first, that you may draw it back and cut the flesh as far under the skin as possible, in order to having the skin to reach over the flesh and the bone of the stump as soon as it is dressed up: if the incision was made at first to the bone, then the skin would not contribute to the covering of the stump. Again, to assist this intention of bringing the skin over the end of the stump, the retractor is contrived, which must be put on after the incision is made through the muscles, to draw them up with, as forcibly as the patient can easily bear: thus the bone can be sawed off more closely to the edge of the flesh, and with less danger of tearing it with the teeth of the saw. When there are two bones, as in the fore-arm, after having cut through the muscles, and divided the interosseous ligament, some recommend, instead of the retractor, to pass a compress between the bones, and therewith to draw back the divided parts until the bones are sawed through.

Where there are two bones, apply the saw in such a manner that both may drop together, to prevent making splinters, and also to avoid the painful jar which the patients feels when this is neglected. While the saw is working,

working, the assistant who holds the lower part of the limb should gently depress it, that the saw may have room to pass; and the operator should make his strokes with it as long as possible.

The limb taken off, if the larger arteries are not easily seen, the tourniquet may be slackened, and by the blood spinning out, they will be discovered; then with the curved needles secure them, as directed in wounds of the arteries: when the tenaculum can be used for drawing out the artery, it will always be the best method; and having so done, tie the end of the artery with a narrow flat tape. If an ossified artery is cut through, a cantery, either actual or potential, must be applied. In the fore-arm compresses generally suffice for checking the hæmorrhage.

The arteries secured, bring the skin over the end of the bone as far as possible, then apply a pledget of soft lint, and over it another of soft tow, or more if required; over these lay a pledget of tow spread with the common cerate, and then with two long slips of sticking-plaster placed across each other, confine the whole by fixing the ends of these slips along the sides of the stump; after this finish the dressing, by turning a worsted nightcap over the whole. It is properly observed by some surgeons, that dry lint, as an extraneous body, in which light it should be considered, and as which it always acts, when clotted with blood, occasions pain, swelling, and inflammation, therefore should be laid aside, and in its place a large quantity of flour should be strewed over the whole stump; this forms a natural cataplasm with the blood, serum, &c. over this, apply dry lint, or what other dressings you like, which may all be removed the next day, if on any account needful, and this without pain to the patient or trouble to his assistants.

The custom of finishing by a roller from below upward, or indeed any way applied, is now omitted by the ablest surgeons, as by its compress it causes inflammation, pain, and sanies, instead of a well-digested matter.

In the 2d vol. of the London Med. Obs. and Inq. Mr. Kirkland proposes the use of sponge for a part of the dressing, as soon as digestion is begun in the stump, after an amputation. He observes, that the greatest danger after this operation is from an absorption of the matter from the wound after the inflammation is gone off, particularly if the digestion proceeds not very kindly; and to prevent this inconvenience, as soon as the state of digestion is well advanced, he directs a thin layer of fine lint to be applied to the stump, and, immediately upon that, some thin pieces of fine sponge, which have just then been made wet, but are squeezed as dry as can be by the grasp of one's hand. The thinner matter of the discharge from the wound being absorbed by the sponge, the fever, diarrhœa, and other symptoms which it occasions when taken up into the circulation, are prevented; and where from the thinness and acrimony of the discharge, sponge pledgets are necessary, he orders antiseptic diuretics to be administered internally, and if needful, the bark.

The dressing finished, the best place for the patient is bed, as his position will then be easier.

An assistant should gently and constantly hold his hand on the stump during some hours, not only to guard against an hæmorrhage, but also by the gentle pressure to make the dressings adhere more firmly.

The tourniquet may be gradually raised to admit the circulation of the part more freely, and if no danger seems to threaten, it may be removed the next day.

From plethoric habits, as soon as the patient is in bed, take away some blood, to prevent a fever.

On the third or fourth day, remove the dressings, and proceed as in a common wound. If any part of the lint, &c. adheres, leave it to digest away with future applications.

The amputation of the arm, and of the fore-arm, are the same, except that in the fore-arm the brachial artery dividing into branches, sometimes demands the use of the needle, more than when the operation is in the arm. In general, when the arm is amputated above the elbow, the same procedure will be necessary as is directed for the amputation of the thigh just above the knee.

See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. 425. White's Surgery 200, 201, 202.

The AMPUTATION of the ARM at its JOINT with the SCAPULA.

Mr. Morand, the elder, first took off the arm at the shoulder. Mr. Bromfield performed it with success in London. Dr. Home, in his Medical Facts and Experi-

ments, says it is a dangerous operation, though attended with all possible advantages. Here the tourniquet cannot be applied. But Dr. Hunter observes, that, when we consider the situation of the blood-vessels as they pass over the first rib to the arm, it evidently appears, that by turning the shoulder outwards, and making a proper pressure with compresses and bandage, we might absolutely make ourselves masters of the blood in amputating the humerus, at its articulation with the scapula, which is the most intimidating circumstance in the operation.

The patient's arm being held horizontally, make an incision through to the flesh, from the upper part of the shoulder, across the pectoral muscles, down to the arm-pit; and, to save as much skin as you can, begin it about two inches below the joint, then turning the knife with its edge upwards, divide that muscle, and part of the deltoid, and thus the great artery and vein are exposed, and which should immediately be secured by ligatures, at least two fingers breadth below the axilla, in order to which carry the arm a little backward; then divide these vessels at a considerable distance below the ligatures, and pursue the circular incision through the joint, cutting first into that part of the bursal ligament which is nearest to the axilla; for if you attempt to make way into the joint on the upper part of the shoulder, the projection of the process acromion, and process coracoides, will very much embarrass the operation: in the next place discover the true situation of the acromion, which having done, draw back the skin, and in dividing the flesh introduce the knife two or three fingers breadth under the acromion, for thus, much of the deltoid muscle is saved, which will fill up the wound, and expedite its healing. These parts cut through, raise the arm, that the head of the biceps muscle may be more easily found and divided; divide the ligament on the upper part, then on the sides, after which, the head being lifted out of the socket, cut away all that detains it, taking care not to divide the artery, &c. above the ligatures. The remaining flesh at the arm-pit should be nearly of a triangular figure, the broad part being next to the axilla. Apply the remaining flesh immediately to the socket of the scapula, and lay over them dry lint and pledgets, which may be secured by a plaster of the shape of a Maltese cross. To prevent the force of the artery, lay a bolster in the arm-pit, to press upon it; secure the whole with the bandage called the spica descendens.

See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 417.

AMPUTATION of the BREAST.

In this case women only are the subjects.

The patient being placed on a high chair, hold her arm horizontally backward, and a very little downward; thus the pectoral muscle is more readily expanded, and the disordered part more easily separated from it; then make a circular incision through the teguments, and dissect the morbid part out. This done, if strength admits, take away blood. The compress and bandage are generally sufficient to prevent hæmorrhages, the needle being seldom required; yet sometimes the branches of the mammary arteries which come out between the cartilages of the ribs into the breasts, will create some trouble, especially one larger than the rest from towards the arm-pits, near the edge of the pectoral muscle, which is commonly more troublesome to stitch than the rest. Now proceed as in wounds in general.

If in the course of the cure a fever comes on, with pains about the præcordia, and a difficulty of breathing, death is the consequence. Be careful by proper and timely bleeding to prevent these symptoms. See Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. 434.

AMPUTATION of the FINGERS and TOES.

Sometimes a finger or toe that is nearly cut through with a sharp instrument, if clapped too again whilst it is warm, will unite; at least it is better to give such cases the trial than to cut them away at the first. When cut obliquely, their reunion may be more certainly expected, than when transversely.

The fingers and toes are best amputated in their articulations; a straight knife must be used, and the incision of the skin should be made not exactly upon the joint, but a little towards the extremity of the finger or toe, that more off it may be preserved for the easier healing of it afterwards: it will also facilitate the separation of the joint, when the finger is cut from the metacarpal bone, to make two small longitudinal incisions on each side of it first. When the lower joints are separated, the first incisions should be from a little above to a little below the joint on each

each side, and so deep as to divide the ligaments; and after this proceed as above. The skin grows over the cartilage very readily. If the cartilage is removed by the knife point, or any accident happening to the part, the skin heals better, and unites speedily to the bone, but this is not necessary. If the patient is plethoric, let the blood run from the amputated joint, and no hæmorrhage will happen thereafter. It is never necessary to take up an artery here.

In case of supernumerary fingers or toes, if troublesome, cut them off: sometimes there is no bone where they are to be cut off, in this case a knife may be used; but if there is any bone, a strong pair of scissors may be used, for in infants these bones are not hard.

See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 411. White's Surgery, 199.

AMPUTATION of the HAND.

Heister thinks it best to amputate the hand with a knife only, at the joint of the wrist; but the usual method is to cut through the bones above the wrist, in which case, see AMPUTATION of the ARM.

AMPUTATION of the METACARPAL and METATARSAL BONES.

If any one of these bones is carious, it may be advisable to cut away only so much as is disordered; a small spring-saw is the most proper to divide the bones with here. After these operations, the parts heal soon, and a part of a hand or foot is better than to lose the whole.

In these cases carry your knife first along the side of the bone that is to be removed, and as close to it as you can, at the same time making the wound as smooth as possible. If one of the middle bones is to be removed, we must of course make two incisions, one on each side: having done this, divide the integuments, &c. from the bone above and below transversely, then scrape off the periosteum, and saw through the bone with the saw called the metacarpal saw. Hold the saw very steady, and make long strokes when using it. If two bones are to be removed, we should proceed as above in general; also remember to divide the integuments, &c. transversely between the two bones, as is done between the tibia and fibula, or between the radius and ulna in *amputations* of those parts. As in *amputations* of the fingers and toes, so in this case, the tourniquet is not required.

White's Surgery, 300.

AMPUTATION of the LEG.

If the leg is to be amputated, though the injury is ever so near the ankle, as a long stump is thought more inconvenient than a short one, it is preferred to amputate it at about four or five fingers breadth below the tuberosity of the tibia; if it is cut higher, the aponeurotic expansion of the flexor muscle will be hurt; besides the stump would be too short for an easy support on the wooden leg; and an artery which runs into thickness of the tibia to be distributed to the marrow, would be unnecessarily wounded.

As the gastrocnemii muscles draw back the skin more strongly than it is drawn elsewhere, it is proper, in order to keep the skin equal after the operation, to cut so that the wound on the calf of the leg is farther from the middle of the ham, than the wound in the fore part is from the middle of the patella.

In amputating the upper limb and the breast, a chair is the properest to place the patient on; but for the lower limbs, a table about two feet and a half high is to be preferred.

The tourniquet must be placed three or four inches above the patella, and so as to press more particularly on the artery in the ham. The slips of plaster directed in the *amputation* for guiding the knife, must be placed four or five fingers breadth below the patella; and the operator must stand on the inside of the leg, because the fibula will then be sawed at the same time with the tibia: but if on the contrary the saw is laid on the inside of the leg, the tibia will be first divided, and the fibula, being too weak to bear the force of the saw, will be apt to splinter, so not only render the operation tedious, but also the cure more difficult afterwards.

Though the practice of making a short stump hath so generally obtained, Mr. White, the surgeon of Manchester infirmary, prefers amputating betwixt the calf of the leg and the ankle, in cases that will admit of saving so much of the leg; he gives instances of his practice this way, and assures us, that the motion of the long stump is more easy than that of the short one.

After the separation of the limb, the dressing, and general treatment, will be the same as in *amputation* of the arm.

See Medical Obs. and Inq. iv. 168. Bell's Surgery, vi. 374. White's Surgery, 204.

AMPUTATION of the PENIS.

If a cancer, or a sphacelus, in consequence of a scirrhous gland, should appear in the penis, then every part to which the contagion had reached is speedily to be extirpated, lest the taint diffuse itself farther.

Some cut off the penis with a knife; see Le Dran's Operations: but the following method is to be preferred:

Pass a small tube of lead, or of silver, into the urethra, a little farther than the affected part; then with a silken thread make a ligature upon the sound part, near to that which is diseased; make this ligature tighter every day until that which is faulty falls off. See Bell's Surgery, i. 538.

AMPUTATION of the THIGH.

In this operation on the lower part of the thigh, the first incision is to be made a little more than two inches above the patella.

The tourniquet must press upon the crural artery, on the upper and inner part of the thigh, where the head of the vastus internus muscle and the triceps meet.

In amputating above the knee, we are advised to cut down to the bone at once; but as there is a great thickness of the skin, &c. it is almost impossible. However, in cutting, we should remember that the stump should be of a conical form. In this case it is of no consequence on which side of the bone you stand for operating.

When *amputation* is performed on this limb, the muscles not being attached to the body of the bone, they frequently retract, and leave the bone sticking out; this never happens in the arm, but it may be remedied, by placing the patient on his side, and keeping the muscles in as relaxed a state as possible. The method of amputating with flaps was first invented to remedy this inconvenience, which hath occasioned the contrivance of a new mode of amputating by Mr. Allanson, of Liverpool, which is as follows: he first makes an incision through the skin, then dissects a sufficient quantity of it from the muscles to cover the stump; this done he divides the muscles down to the bone, where he finishes the dissection, and then saws through the bone at the same place, in the usual manner. He afterwards takes up the vessels with the tenaculum, brings the skin over the stump, leaves the ligature hanging out at the external orifice, and applies no kind of dressings except something to cover it superficially.

After the operation, the roller that is to keep down the skin, should go down the waist, and descend down the thigh to the stump: thus abscesses are prevented, which otherwise would form themselves on the upper part of the thigh. It has been recommended in *amputations* of this limb, to dissect away the cellular substance, as this has been thought to produce all the suppuration and discharge: it hath been tried; indeed, and with seeming success: but others omit this part of the operation, and think the cellular membrane is a convenient cushion for the stump to rest on.

Another circumstance deserving attention is, after the operation, to press the crural artery the whole length of the thigh by a long bolster.

If the operation is made on the upper part of the thigh the danger is very great; the discharge from the wound when it digests being so copious, that the patient's strength is soon gone, and death is a speedy consequence. If a case is so circumstanced as to render *amputation* in the upper part of the thigh necessary, it would be best to be performed in the articulation, for then the crural artery would be better secured, and many other inconveniences avoided, which attend in the usual method; but in the most desperate circumstances, taking off the thigh at the articulation is not yet encouraged. Bull's Surgery, vol. vi. 338. White's Surgery, 201.

See Sharpe's Operation of Surgery, ch. xxxvii. Sharpe's Critical Edquity, ch. vii. Heister's Surgery. Le Dran's Operations. Bilguer's Dissertation on *Amputations*. A complete Treatise on the Gangrene and Sphacelus, with a new method of *Amputation*, by Mr. O'Halloran. Allanson's Practical Observations on *Amputation*. Mynors's Practical Thoughts on *Amputations*, &c. London Med. Journal, vol. i. 231. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. 301. White's Surgery, 190.

AMPUTATIO VOCIS, implies a loss of speech.

AMPUTATURA. A wound from the entire separation of a part from the body.

AMUCTICA, from *αμύσσω*, to vellicate. Remedies that by vellicating and stimulating the bronchia raise a cough.

cough, and so contribute to the discharge of what is in the lungs. They are given against disorders of the voice, and the aspera arteria; and are also called *arteriaca*.

AMULETA. AMULETS.

Amulets and charms are so nearly allied, as to be considered in the same light.

Before the days of Moses, idolatry had diffused its baleful influence over the minds of most men; so doubtless magic, and the ridiculous attempt to cure diseases by those means, had a date nearly as ancient. The dispute lays betwixt kings and priests, as to which gave rise to follies of these kinds; it seems clearly owing to their designs and arts that they had their origin; to them therefore we may leave the decision concerning it.

Three things occur to most men who favour *amulets*: the 1st, the palate is not offended; the 2d, the price is small; 3d, superstition is indulged.

The words usually spoken when *amulets* were used, are called by the Greeks ΕΠΙΘΑΔΑΙ; by the Latins INCANTAMENTA, or CARMINA; by the English INCHANTMENTS and CHARMS, being a sort of song pronounced over any one, for the words were either in verse; or spoken in the manner of a song.

Sometimes words were written and carried by the patient on some part of his body, or in some of his garments. These the Latins called *amuleta*, probably from *amovere*, to remove, or take away. They also called them PROEBIA, or PROEBRA, from *prohibere*, to guard or defend. The Greeks call them APOTROPOEA, PHYLACTERIA, AMYTERIA, ALEXITERIA, and ALEXIPHARMACA, because they imagined that these remedies could defend them, not only against such diseases as proceed from natural causes, but also against the power of other enchantments.

These *amulets* were formed of any materials which fancy suggested.

Serenus Samonicus invented the ABRACADARA for the cure of the fever called hemitritæa. The Jews attributed the same virtue to the word ARACALAN. The Arabians had much ceremony, and also care, to see if the stars favoured them, and call it TALISMA, i. e. IMAGE.

Amulets were tied about people for the removal of disease, hence called PERIAPTA, and PERIAMMATA, from περι, circum, and αμω, νεω, to tie about. BLANCHARD says that they are medicines which being tied about the neck, are believed to expel diseases, especially the plague. The royal touch to cure the king's evil! Whether hath folly in the patient; or villany in the impostors, the greatest share here?

Charms seem to have been artfully introduced, to impose a belief in people not in the secret, that those who were exercising them were in particular favour with some superior being. This gave the world a venerable idea of the practitioner, and so the vulgar were more easily prevailed on to submit implicitly to them; and as the mind affects the body, thus in some cases the persuasion of the patient might contribute to a cure.

AMURCA. AMORGE: some take *Byssa* to be the same. It is the sediment from olive oil, found after the new pressed oil hath deposited its gross contents.

AMYCHE, from αμωωω, to scratch. A superficial exulceration, laceration, or scarification of the skin.

AMYCTICA. STIMULATING, VELLICATING.

AMYGDALÆ. ALMONDS. The fruit of the AMYGDALUS, ALMOND TREE.—AMARÆ. BITTER ALMONDS.—DULCES. Called also *amygdalæ sativæ*, SWEET ALMONDS.

The leaves and flowers of the *almond* tree resemble those of the peach tree. It is a native of Africa, cultivated in the southern parts of Europe, and even in England: it produces fruit very little inferior to that from abroad; it flowers earlier in the spring than most other trees, though its fruit is not quite ripe until autumn.

Of the fruit we have two sorts, the sweet and the bitter; the eye distinguishes no difference betwixt the trees, nor between the kernels themselves. It is said that by altering the soil the *bitter* brings forth sweet, and the sweet brings forth *bitter almonds*. The *almonds* from Barbary, where the tree is indigenous, are *bitter*; while those cultivated in Europe are sweet. Linnæus describes the two trees as only varieties, which follow: AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS; or, AMYGDALUS foliis serraturis infimis glandulosis floribus sessilibus geminis. AMYGDALÆ DULCES. SWEET ALMONDS. AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ. BITTER ALMONDS.

The almond tree is of the CLASS ICOSANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA: Linn. Gen. Plant. 617.

The *bitter almonds* agree with the sweet in yielding the same quantity of oil, not to be distinguished from that of the sweet sort, and in all cases to be used for the same purposes; the matter remaining after the expression of the oil retains all the *bitter*, and tastes stronger than it did at the first. Most of the *bitter* matter dissolves with a little heat in water and in spirit of wine, and a part arises with both in distilling; but spirit seems to extract the most, and water to elevate the greatest quantity. A simple water is distilled from them after the oil is pressed out, which is substituted for and possesseth the same qualities in the same degrees as that drawn from cherry-stones; it is made as follows;

R *Amygd.* amar. post express. olei ℥ vi. spt. vini ten. cong. ii. elic. cong. ii.

R *Hujus* sp. ℥ iv. aq. font. ℥ xii. m. et aq. *cerasor.* nigr. vocata.

It is more than probable that the noxious matter is that in which the *bitter* resides, and that the activity of it is increased by its separation from the gross oil and farinaceous substance. The kernels of other fruits that have any bitterness or particular flavour appear to have the poisonous principle of the *bitter almonds*. See a small publication, entitled, Experiments on Almond and Black-Cherry water.

The distilled water of *bitter almonds*, being strongly impregnated with the noxious matter which gives them their bitterness and flavour, may prove a poison to man, as in the case with the common laurel, to which it appears extremely analogous. *Almonds* are commended as being destructive of worms, if four or five, or more, according as the stomach will bear them, are taken in a morning fasting; they are diuretic, but not safe; they occasion sickness and vomiting; to dogs, foxes, fowls, storks, horses, especially while very young, to pigeons, cats, and some other animals, they are poisonous.

The sweet kind, of which those called JORDAN ALMONDS, are the best, should be chosen free from rancidness; and, if in the shells, free from all appearance of being affected by insects, a species of which penetrates them, and eats away the kernel. They difficultly digest in our stomachs, and afford very little nourishment, unless extremely well comminuted. As a medicine, they obtund acrimony in the primæ viæ, are softening, and relaxants. They are a good intermedium for uniting with water several substances, which of themselves are not miscible with it: camphor and many resinous substances, triturated with six times their quantity of *almonds*, easily dissolve into a milky liquor. Six or eight sweet *almonds* peeled, sometimes cure the heart-burn.

Sweet *almonds* are usually blanched, i. e. freed from their skin, by steeping them in hot water until it easily slips off; then triturated with water, their oil unites therewith, by the mutation of their mucilaginous and farinaceous matter, into an emulsion or milky liquor.

LAC AMYGDALÆ. ALMOND MILK.

R *Amygd.* dulc. decort. ℥ i. s. sacch. alb. 3 iv. aquæ distillatæ lb ij. gum. arab. (in aq. hord. solut.) ℥ 3 f. emuls.

Beat the sugar with the *almonds*; then rubbing them together, and the water gradually, and strain. Ph. Lond. 1788.

But the pure oil of *almonds* triturated with a thick mucilage of gum arabic, forms a more permanent emulsion; from which the oil does not separate either on standing two or three days, or on the addition of a moderate quantity of acid. One part gum, made into mucilage, is enough for four parts of oil. The white of egg, or syrup with a little spirituous water, will form an emulsion, but not near so well as the gum.

R Gum arab. op pulv. 3 s. aq. distillatæ 3 i. f. mucilag. per tritur. & adde ol. *amygd.* 3 i. s. sacch. alb. 3 s. postea paulatim adde aq. distillatæ lb. i. f. emuls.

If to this emulsion half an ounce of gum arabic be added, it is called the ARABIC EMULSION.

If half an ounce of chalk be added, it is named the ABSORBENT EMULSION.

If half a dram of camphor be added, it is called the CAMPHORATED EMULSION.

The emulsions partake of the quality of the oil, and are prescribed in the same intentions, particularly heat of urine and the strangury, whether arising from spontaneous acrimony, or from irritating food or medicines.

When these emulsions have stood a while, they throw up a cream to the surface, and the whey beneath turns sour. Acids joined to them forms curd and whey, just as they do in milk.

These milky solutions of *almonds* in water, though

containing the oil, and owing all the virtue to it, yet have this advantage, viz. that they may be given in acute and inflammatory fevers, without danger of the ill effects which the oil may produce, since emulsions do not become rancid, or acrid by heat, as all the oils of this kind soon do; and in most cases the efficacy is rather an advantage in the emulsion.

The expressed oil of *almonds* is obtained from the sweet or the bitter sorts equally; no difference can be discovered in their oils by any known method of trial; the oil of *bitter almonds* was called *metopium*, because the Egyptians used to make an oil in which *bitter almonds* and galbanum were ingredients; they named their compound oil *metopium*, from the plant so called, from which the galbanum is produced; and others give the same name to the simple expressed oil of this fruit.

By bruising, then pressing the *almonds*, they afford nearly one half of their weight in oil: by boiling *almonds* in water, part of their oil separates, and is collected on the surface; but that obtained by pressure, without heat, is the most agreeable.

As a medicine, this oil is useful *externally*; like that of the olives and linseed, it is used to soften and relax the solids; *internally*, to smooth acrimonious bile, or other humors; and gives relief when a tickling cough, hoarseness, costiveness, or nephritic pains affect the patient; though in infants, to whom it is given as a laxative, it generally proves binding, by diminishing the strength of their bowels. Oils are commonly given in the form of emulsion, mixed with some aqueous menstruum, united by mucilage, yolk of an egg, or volatile alkaline spirit, in the proportion of one ounce and an half, or twenty-two ounces to half a pint of water, and sweetened with half an ounce of some agreeable syrup. Draughts of manna and oil of *almonds*, at the same time using the common emulsion as common drink, are of singular service in the gravel, and in dysurics. Some women who have hard labours, experience much benefit by taking repeated doses of this oil for several days before the time of delivery: the tenesmus, to which some pregnant women are subject, and which endangers abortion, is most speedily relieved by clysters of it, with a few drops of laudanum. THEBESIUS commends almonds highly for the cure of hydrophobia, having experienced their good effects in twelve cures, in which a few were eaten every morning. And BERGIUS speaks of the emulsion of bitter almonds curing obstinate intermittents after the bark had proved unsuccessful.

AMYGDALÆ. See TONSILLÆ.

AMYGDALATUM. The emulsion of almonds.

AMYGDALIA. So Hippocrates de Morbis, lib. ii. calls the tonsils. See TONSILLÆ.

AMYGDALUS SIMILIS, GUATEMALENSIS. See CACAO.

AMYGDALOIDES, also *Cometes*. Thus Oribasius calls the species of tithymalus, which is named tithym. masticus.

It is a name for the white species of the gum benzoin. And in natural history, to a stone which resembles the kernel of an almond in figure. It is no natural fossil, but the petrified spine of the echinus marinus, or sea-urchin, of the nature of the lapis judaicus, but wanting the pedicle and stalk of that spine. It is also a name for the *robins* or GUDGEON.

AMYGDALOPERSICUM. The ALMOND PEACH.

AMYGDALUS. See AMYGDALÆ

AMYL. Any sort of chemical fæcula.

AMYL TROCHISCI. See BECHICA.

AMYLEON. AMYLION. AMYLUM. From α, neg. and μύλη, a mill, because it is made of corn without a mill, or without grinding. It is the fæcula of wheat, and with us called STARCH: named also *Amidum*.

It is the purest farina of the wheat, but deprived of its salt and oil. It is made from all kinds of wheat, from potatoes, &c. It was invented in the isle of Chios, and is valued by its lightness, newness, and smoothness. It is in common the magistery or finer part of wheat, made in the following manner.

THE METHOD OF MAKING STARCH.

Put the best wheat into water to ferment in the sun in summer, change the water twice a day, for eight or twelve days, in which time the grain easily bursts, and is then also sufficiently fermented; now put it, by little and little, in a canvas bag, to separate the flour from the husk, by

rubbing and beating on a plank, which is laid across the vessel appointed to receive the flour: as the vessels are filled with this liquid flour, a reddish water is seen swimming at the top, and is to be skimmed off, and clean water must be put in its place; after stirring the whole, strain through a sieve, and what stays behind must be put into fresh water, and exposed to the sun; and as the sediment falls, the water must be decanted off; what settles is the *starch*, and must be dried in the sun. Scheele observes, that three ounces of wheat will yield eleven drams of fine starch.

As a medicine, this article is often very useful; as a mild glutinous astringent, mixed with milk, it is an excellent kind of aliment in fluxes and catarrhs; 3 i. of *starch* dissolved and boiled in 3 iij. of water, with a little sugar, forms an elegant jelly, of which a table spoonful may be taken every hour or two. If it is dissolved in thin gruel it is lenient, incrassating, and of service against sharp defluxions, hoarseness, a dry cough, spitting of blood, a diarrhoea, a dysentery, internal ulcers, heat of urine, a gonorrhoea, &c.

The dose is from gr. v. to 3 ℥. of the dry powder.

ENEMA EX AMYLO. The *starch glyster*.

R. Amylum 3 iij. aq. font 3 viij m. & coq. parum.

Vel.

R. Galatin. ex. amylo. 3 vi. ol. lini 3 ℥. f. cnem.

In diarrhoeas and dysenteries, when the stools are bloody, and the intestines are relaxed, the following far exceeds astringents, or any other kind of clysters in the relief it affords.

R. Galatin ex. amylo. 3 iv. vel. 3 vi.

Sp. vini. Gallic. opt 3 ℥ vel. 3 i. m. enem. pro re nata injiciendum.

In spasmodic affections of the neck of the bladder, and in that distressing sense of weight and uneasiness when, in Gonorrhoea, the prostate gland is affected, the succeeding glyster of starch, with opium, is an useful remedy. ENEMA AMYLI CUM OPIO. R. Mucilaginis amyli 3 viii. tincturæ opii 3 ij. (& si opus fuerit augeatur tinctura —) misce.

AMYRIS OPOBALSAMUM. — GILEADENSIS.

See BALSAMUM. — ELEMIFERA. See ELEMI.

AMYON, from α, priv. and μυς, a muscle. A limb so emaciated that the muscles scarce appear.

AMYTERIA. See AMULETA.

AMYTHAONIS, Empl. Amythaon's plaster.

R. Gum ammon. cer. flav. gum bdell. aa 3 viij. tereb. rad. irid. illyr. gum. galb. aa 3 x. m.

ANA. This is the Greek preposition *ana*; it is not peculiar to medical authors, though it is common among them. It signifies *of each*. Thus, R. aloes, thuris, myrrhæ ā, or aa. for *ana* 3 i. take of aloes, frankincense, myrrh of each one ounce.

ANABASES, from *αναβαινω*, to ascend. See ACMASTICOS.

ANABATICA. See SYNCHUS.

ANABOLE, from *αναβαλλω*, to cast up. The discharging any thing as by vomit.

ANABROCHISMOS, or ANABROCHISMUS, from *ανα*, sursum, and *βροχος*, a nose. An operation which was used to be performed on the hair of the eye-lids when they are offensive to the eye.

ANABROSIS, from *αναβρωσκω*, to devour. A corrosion of the solid parts by sharp humors, or any medicine. The same as *diabrosis*; it occasions a discharge of blood, and often happens in the lungs.

ANACAMPSEOS. See CRASSULA.

ANACARDIOS ANTIDOTUS THEODORETUS. The *Antidote of Anacardium*. A divine gift.

It is a confection made up of many warm ingredients, but without opium.

ANACARDIUM, ANACARDUS. Also called *anacardium orientale*, *apata*, the MALACCA BEAN TREE. It is the *Avicennia tomentosa*, Linn.

It is externally of a shining black colour, of the shape of a heart flattened, with a thick pedicle occupying almost the whole basis. The tree is found only in the East Indies, and is called by Ray, arbor Indica fructu conoide cortice pulvinato nucleum unicum nullo officula, tectum claudente.

It is said that the Indians use the caustic oil of the nuts of this tree to stain their cloths and calicoes, which sets the colours so as not to wash out.

The kernel, like that of the cashew-nut, is mild and agreeable to the taste, and yields, by expression, an oil like that from almonds, and equally good as a medicine.

A confection was formerly made of the kernels, called by Messue,

Messue, *confectio sapientium*; and by others, *confectio anacardii*.

ANACATHARSIS. EXPECTORATION, from *ανακαθαίρωμαι*, to purge upwards; so many include the effect of emetics, masticatories, sternutatories, &c.

ANACATHARTICA. Medicines purging upwards; sometimes employed for emetics; sometimes to promote or encrease the salivary discharge; but most commonly implying, agreeable to the sense made use of by HIPPOCRATES, *expectorants*, or medicines promoting the discharge of matter, whether mucous, or purulent from the lungs. - See EXPECTORANTIA.

ANACHREMPSIS, from *ανα* for *ανω*, upwards, and *χερπτομαι*, to hawk. The hawking up any thing from the lungs.

ANACHRON, see ANATRON.

ANACLISIS, from *ανακλινω*, to recline. Hippocrates uses this word to express the decubiture of the sick.

ANACLISMOS. That part of a chair on which the back of a sick person leans.

ANACOELIASMUS. A remedy used by Diocles, which seems to have been gentle purges, with a view to relieve the lungs.

ANACOLLEMA, from *ανακολληω*, to agglutinate. It is the same as *frontale*, only that it is always made of glutinants. See CATAPLASMA.

ANACOMIDE, from *ανακομιζω*, to repair, or recover a person after sickness.

ANACTORION. See GLADIOLUS.

ANACTORIUM. See ARTEMESIA.

ANACYCLEI, from *κυκλωω*, to wander about. It answers to the word *circulatores*, mountebanks. See AGYRTÆ.

ANACYRIOSIS, from *κυρος*, authority. Hippocrates, in his treatise of decency, advises physicians to keep up their authority, and the dignity of their profession, which he expresseth by this word.

ANADENDROMALACHE, } See ALTHÆA.
ANADENDRON.

ANADIPLOSIS. A frequent reduplication of fevers. Blancard.

ANADOSIS, from *αναδιδωμι*, to distribute. See DISTRIBUTIO.

ANADROME, from *δρεω*, to run. Hippocrates uses this word to signify pains from the lower to the upper parts of the body.

ANÆSTHESIA, **ANAISTHESIA**, from *α*, non. and *αισθησις*, sensio; also *anodynia*. **INSENSIBILITY**, or **LOSS OF FEELING BY THE TOUCH.** A resolution of the nerves occasioning a loss of feeling: the same as *stupor*. Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of diseases in the class *locales* and the order *dysæsthesiæ*.

ANAGALLIS, called also *corchoron*, *pimpernel*, *bibinella*, *bipemulla*, *bipinella*, & *æritis*. The species generally noticed are,

The MALE, or RED; and

The FEMALE, or BLUE.

Ray adds three more species.

It should be observed, that the *anagallis* of the Greeks is the *macia* of the Latins. The species used in medicine is the *ANAGALLIS ARVENSIS* Linn.

This plant is low and succulent, differing in its appearance from chickweed by the spots underneath its leaves, in having no pedicles, in the seed-vessels opening not at the top but horizontally, in the flowers not being white but red or blue; it is annual, grows wild in corn-fields and other cultivated ground, and flowers from May to August.

The expressed juice inspissated to an extract, manifests a pungent saline austerity, and any other preparation seems useless; it is resolvent and detergent.

ANAGALLIS AQUATICA See BECABUNGA.

ANAGARGALICTON, } See GARGARISMA.

ANAGARGARISTON. }

ANAGYRIS NON FETIDA. See CYTISUS ALPINUS.

ANAGLYPHE, from *αναγλυφω*, to engrave. See CALAMUS SCRIPTORIUS.

ANAISTHESIA. See ANÆSTHESIA.

ANAISTHESIS. It has been considered by some as a true *PARESIS*: though Aretæus says it is not properly such, but only a defect of sensation; in which sense the word *parefis* is now used by many. See PARESIS.

ANALCES. from *α*, neg. and *αλκη*, strength; weak, effeminate. Hippocrates uses this word as an epithet for the Asiatic nations.

ANALDES, from *α*, neg. and *αλδω*, to increase. Not receiving nourishment nor increasing. Hippocrates applies this word to fruits growing about the river Phasis.

ANALENTIA. A species of epilepsy mentioned by Paracelsus.

ANALEPSIA. Johannes Anglicus calls that species of epilepsy thus, which proceeds from the stomach being disordered. So also does Riverius; and it is by some put synonymously with epilepsy in general. See EPILEPSIA.

ANALEPSIS, from *αναλαμβάνω*, to recover and regain vigour after sickness. Hence,

ANALEPTICA. **ANALEPTICS.** They are such things as restore, particularly such also as exhilarate the spirits, and likewise promote flesh and strength. See **CARDIACA** and **RESTAURANTIA**.

Dr. CULLEN says, they are medicines suited to restore the force of the body when lost, and sometimes employed with respect to stimulus; but more commonly with respect to those substances, which supply a deficient nourishment. The term he considers as attended with ambiguity, and would not have it employed at all.

Besides the nutritious quality of restoratives, they have a sweet fragrant, subtile, oleous principle, which immediately affects the nerves, and gives a kind of friendly motion to the fluids.

In diseases, the speediest way to restore strength, is to remove the cause occasioning the debility; but this is not to be done merely by the force of medicines, which increase the vital heat; for in convulsions and fevers, the motions are very strong; and yet the natural strength is languid: whence it is concluded, that true strength depends upon congruous aliments, turned into laudable blood and juices, yielding plenty of animal heat, the true and only source of firmness and vigour.

Cordial flowers and herbs, musk, ambergrise, oil of cinnamon made into olea sacchara, chocolate, shell-fish, &c. are *analeptic*.

ANALGESIA, from *α*, neg. and *αλγος*, pain, or grief. Indolence, or absence of pain and grief. A state of ease.

ANALOGIA, from *ανα*, per, by, and *λογος*, ratio, reason. **ANALOGY.** It is the mode of reasoning of things not perfectly known, by comparison with others which are better understood, and drawing conclusions from their similitude. Hence, in medicine, it is a comparing of causes of diseases with each other, and the remedies preventive and curative, and fixing our ideas respecting them from their likeness to each other.

ANALTHES, from *α*, neg. and *αλθεω*, to cure. Incurable.

ANALTOS, from *α*, neg. and *αλς*, salt. Unsalted.

ANALYSIS, from *αναλυω*, to resolve. In chemistry, it is the term used for decomposing any mixed body, and reducing it into its constituent parts; and this indeed is the chief object of the art of chemistry. The chemists make use of two modes of analyzation. 1st. By fire. 2. By menstrua. Indeed the modes of decomposing bodies, are all founded on the difference of the properties belonging to the different principles of which the body to be analysed is composed. Suppose, for instance, a body be composed of several principles, possessed of different degrees of volatility, and of some which are fixed, the volatile parts will rise in proportion to the degrees of volatility which they possess; the most volatile first, on the application of gradual heat; then the next in degree, whilst the fixed, capable of resisting the action of the fire, will remain at the bottom of the vessel. This is called **ANALYSIS BY FIRE**. But when a body is compounded of several substances; one of which for instance is soluble only by spirits of wine; a second is soluble only by water; and a third is soluble only by æther; these substances may be very easily separated from each other, by submitting successively the compound body to the action of these menstrua, each of which dissolves that particular substance to which it has an affinity, and from which it may afterwards be readily separated. This is called the **ANALYSIS BY MENSTRUUA**. See on this subject, Macquer's Chemical Dictionary; Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences for the Years 1719, 1720, 1721; Elements and Principles of Chemistry, by Lavoisier, Fourcroy, Nicholson, Chaptal, &c.

In anatomy, the dissection of the human body is called **ANALYSIS**.

ANAMNESTICA. Medicines which are said to improve the memory, or restore it when lost; from *ανα*, and *μνησμαι*, recorder, to remember. This is a general title, and seems, like many others, to have no foundation

at all, but confounds the practice of physic; for as this defect of memory may depend upon different causes, and such as may require different, nay opposite remedies, students cannot be properly instructed, unless remedies are pointed out as suited to the particular cause and peculiar circumstances of the disease; and this observation will hold good in a variety of other instances.

ANAMNESTICA SIGNA. **COMMEMORATIVE SIGNS;** signs which discover the preceding state of the body, as demonstrative signs shew the present state; and prognostics shew the future state.

ANANAS. The **PINE APPLE.** The *bromelia* of Linn. called also *carduus Brasiliensis foliis aloes; nana, or nanas.*

Monf. Le Cour, of Leyden, was the first who raised this fruit in Europe: they were brought from the East Indies to the West, and from thence into Europe. It resembles the cone or fruit of a pine-tree, whence it is supposed to take its name.

Miller enumerates six species, and others add more to his list.

The flower is funnel-shaped, consisting of one leaf; the seeds are in the tubercles; they are small, and shaped like a kidney-bean; the fruit is fleshy, and full of a juice, which is esteemed the richest of all others in its flavour; the leaves resemble those of aloes.

ANANAS, WILD. See **KARATAS.**

ANANCE, from *αναγκη*, necessity. Any desperate surgical operation.

ANANDROI. Hippocrates uses this word joined with *γυναικες*, women, to express their never having known men.

ANAPALIN. On the contrary side, as if nature endeavoured to free herself from some disease, by her exertions on the side opposite to that wherein the affection arose; it is opposed to **CAT'XIS**, which see.

ANAPHALANTIASIS, from *αναφαλαντο*, a bald person. Baldness of the eye-brows.

ANAPHONESIS. A species of exercise which consisted in vociferation, from *ανα*, and *φωνη* vox.

It exercises the breast and organs of speech, increases the natural heat, improves the complexion, and is useful for the phlegmatic. It is commended to those who have the heart-burn, bad digestion and want of appetite, the cachectic; &c. but singing is yet a gentler exercise. See Hieron Mercurialis de Arte Gymnastica.

ANAPHORA, from *αναφερω*, to bring up, or upwards. In a medical sense it imports spitting of blood if joined with *αιματος*. Hippocrates uses it for thanks due to an obligation.

ANAPHORICOI. Those who spit blood; or, according to Aëtiarius, those who spit difficultly.

ANAPHRA, from *α*, neg. and *αφρος* froth. Hippocrates uses it as an epithet for stools, to express that they are not frothy.

ANAPHRODISIA, from *α*, neg. and *αφροδισια*, venery, called also *agenesia*; *atechnia*. IMPOTENCE WITH RESPECT TO VENEREAL COMMERCE. Dr. Cullen makes this a genus of disease, in the class locales, and order *dysorexiae*.

This inability and sterility arises from various causes, either from an abolition of all passionate desires, appetite, or power of action, necessary for the propagation of our species, from a defect in erection, emission, or want of fertile semen. Sauvages has given us five species, which Dr. Cullen thus divides. The true species are the paralytic and gonorrhoeic—the spurious species, or where impediments occur to prevent the act, from piles, or some fault in the urethra; what is called false or fictitious, that is, supposed to arise from magic. See Sauvages Nosologia Methodica, vol. i. 770.

The cure of this disease depends upon the removal of its separate causes; when it arises from paralysis, such medicines as are necessary for the conquering that complaint must be had recourse to, particularly eating stimulants. SAUVAGES gives us an account of a man being cured by immersing the penis often in the day in a strong decoction of mustard seed. If it is occasioned by simple gonorrhœa, such aids are to be called in as are calculated to invigorate the system, tonics and corroborants are to be made use of, particularly cold bathing, avoiding high-seasoned foods and cordial stimulants. If from the piles, or faults in the urethra, such means must be used as the nature and particular circumstances of the case demand.

ANAPHROMELI, from *α*, neg. *αφρος* froth, and *μελι* honey. It is honey so despumated that it will not froth.

ANAPLASIS, from *αναπλασσω*, to restore to the original

form. Hippocrates uses this word for the replacing a fractured bone, and for a restoration of flesh.

ANAPLEROSIS, from *αναπληρωα*, to fill up. The restitution of any wasted part. **INCARNANTIA**, incarnatives are called *anaplerotica*.

ANAPLEUSIS, from *αναπλεω*, to fluctuate or float upon, or wash out. Hippocrates uses this word to express when faulty humours rot the bone, so that it falls out of its joint, as happens to the jaw sometimes. Vogel expresses by this word, the scaling or separation of the carious parts of a bone.

ANAPNEUSIS, from *αναπνεω*, to respire. **RESPIRATION, PERSPIRATION.** Aretæus uses it to express a truce from pain.

ANAPODOPHYLLON, of *anas*, a duck, *πυς*, a foot, and *φυλλον*, a leaf. **DUCK'S FOOT;** or *pomum maiale*, **MAY APPLE,** called also *podophyllum peltatum*, *aconitifolia*.

The cup of the flower hath but one leaf, the flower is hexapetalous, the foot-stalk of the flower comes from the stalk of the leaf; the fruit is the shape of an urn; in which are round imbricated seeds.

The Americans call it **BLACK SNAKE-ROOT.**

It bears the hardest winter in an open ground, and is increased by parting the root in August.

ANAPSYXIS. **REFRIGERATION,** i. e. cooling.

ANARISITESIS, from *α* neg. and *αριστον*, a dinner. Hippocrates uses this word for the subtraction of a dinner from a patient.

ANARRHINUM. See **ANTIRRHINUM.**

ANARRHCEA, from *ανα*, upward, and *ρεω*, to flow. A flux of humours from below upwards.

ANARTHROI, from *α*, neg. and *αρθρον*, a joint. Fat, even to be bloated, so that the joints are obliterated.

ANAS. The **DUCK.** See **ANSER.**

ANASARCA, from *ανα*, through, and *σαρξ*, flesh, or in the flesh, called also *catasarca*, *episcarcidium*, *intercus*. *Pituita alba*, *hyposarca*, *hyposarcidiosis*, *veternum*. Galen applies the term *hyderos* to this disease. In its beginning it is called *phlegmatia*, *phlegmatitia*. A species of dropsy from a serous humour, spread between the skin and flesh or rather a general accumulation of lymph in the cellular system.

Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of diseases in the class cachexia, and order intumescenciæ: in his third section of watery intumescencies or dropsies, he enumerates the following species, viz. 1. *Anasarca serosa*, from serum, retained on account of the suppression of some accustomed evacuations, or from an increase of serum, from too much water thrown into the habit, &c. 2. *Anasarca oppilata*, when the veins are considerably pressed, which happens to many pregnant women, &c. 3. *Anasarca exanthematica*; this happens after eruptive disorders, and particularly after the erysipelas. 4. *Anasarca anæmia*, when the blood is rendered extremely poor from considerable losses of it. 5. *Anasarca debilius*, when debility is induced by long illness in weak constitutions, or from other causes.

An œdema in any part hath the same appearance as the *anasarca*, but it is partial; a leucophlegmatia is general; and an *anasarca* is the worst state of the leucophlegmatia.

Its seat is the cellular membrane; if only one limb, or a particular part, hath its cellular membrane filled, it is called an **ŒDEMATOUS SWELLING.**

It is known by the sight and the touch; the skin of the part is bloated, and considerably larger than in a natural state; its colour is paler, and upon pressing it with a finger, the impression remains some time: if the belly is affected, the navel appears to be sunk in, and in a morning the eye-lids, or the whole face, appears fuller than is usually observed in the latter part of the day.

The occasional causes are scirrhus glands, a bad habit, voracious eating when recovering from a disease, suppression of periodical evacuations, and every cause that will impoverish the blood, and debilitate the system of the solids. The more immediate causes are a defect of red globules in the blood, and want of power in the absorbent vessels to carry off the portion of fluid conveyed into the cellular membrane.

Persons recovering from lingering diseases are very subject to this kind of dropsy, particularly if they keep late hours, or replenish their weak vessels too fast by full diet. Exposure to cold and damp air, particularly in the night, perhaps the check it gives to the natural discharge by the skin, dispose to and produces this complaint.

The

The speediest cure, when the case is recent, is calomel, given to gr. x. at proper intervals to prevent a salivation, especially if assisted with $\frac{3}{4}$ vi. or viii. of a strong decoction of garlic, two or three times a day.

Mustard and horse-radish may be freely eaten, or infusions of them in white wine, ale, or water, may be drank three or four times a day. Infusions of garlic or of juniper berries may be taken night and morning, with from $\frac{3}{4}$ i. to $\frac{3}{4}$ iij. of any fixed alkaline salt in each draught. Bitters, mild aromatics, chalybeate tinctures, and the squill pills, greatly assist in the cure. Dover's sudorific powder, given from \mathfrak{g} i. to \mathfrak{g} ij. at bed-time, two, three, or four nights successively, do the same. Dr. Leake observes, that as this disease generally arises from a stoppage of the pores, sweating in flannels will be a rational attempt to relieve; to this end the pulv. sudorific. Doveri, in a sufficient quantity, may be repeated every other night. A moderate sweating should be kept up, and the patient supported with occasional doses of the mixtura c. camph. This sweating abated, let the patient gradually cool, then his skin may be rubbed with hot flannel, after which dry linen may be put on.

The erem. tartari is recommended by Dr. Home, taken from one to two ounces in a day, dissolved in ten or twenty times its quantity of water; this dilution contributes, it is thought, much to the diuretic power of this medicine, as it is by this means that most diuretics are determined to the kidneys.

During the intervals of sweating, endeavour to strengthen by the use of the bark, chalybeates, acidum vitrioli dilutum, exercise, &c. To prevent a relapse, if the viscera will admit, the cold-bath will be the most advisable.

Scarifications with a knife are much commended when the legs and thighs are turgid with extravasated serum, and indeed the water is speedily discharged this way; but some inconveniences attend this practice; first, the lips of the wound will close in two days, so as to admit of no discharge; from a defect of heat in the constitution, the part is apt to mortify. To obviate these difficulties, Dr. Fothergill advises this operation to be performed with the common scarificator used in cupping, and the instrument to be placed so as to make the wounds transversely; if the skin is thick the lancet may be so set as to make deeper and consequently wider incisions: thus a large quantity of water will often drain from the legs or thighs, without risk of inflammation, or deterring the patient from a repetition, if it is necessary. To proceed with the greatest utility, let the punctures be made in the most depending part, viz. the foot; their number and repetition must depend on the circumstances of each individual case. The application of glasses, either before or after scarifying, is unnecessary, but the instrument must be gently pressed upon the skin, until a surface is formed sufficiently flat to admit the lancets, in the scarificator, to take effect equally. By making these openings transversely, the fluid is more freely discharged, and they are longer before they unite. In all cases where the skin is so stretched as to threaten inflammation, a rupture, or a gangrene, these openings should be made without delay; also when the breath is much affected. There is one thing to be observed, not only in this but every species of dropsy, attempted to be cured by internal means; that however they may be relieved by different evacuations, promoted by art, or now and then the effect of nature, without the urinary passages are made to exert, and continue their evacuating power, the cure of dropical complaints will never be lasting. See Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. iv. p. 120, 122. Dr. Leake's Medical Instructions, edit. v. Cullen's First Lines, vol. iv. edit. iv. Le Dran's Operations, edit. ii. p. 113—116. The London Practice of Physic, edit. v. Bell's Surgery, v. 499. Wallis's Sydenham on the Dropsy.

ANASPASIS, from $\alpha\alpha$ and $\sigma\pi\omega$, to draw. Hippocrates uses this word to express a contraction of the stomach.

ANASSUTOS, from $\alpha\alpha$ for $\alpha\omega$, upwards, and $\sigma\upsilon\omega$, to move. Hippocrates uses this word as an epithet to air, when speaking of the suffocation observed in hysterical fits, and the air rushing out with violence upwards, as also in fighting.

ANASTALTICA, from $\alpha\alpha\sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omega$, to contract. See ASTRINGENTIA.

ANASTASIS, from $\alpha\alpha\sigma\tau\eta\sigma\iota$ to cause to rise. Hippocrates used this word to express a rising up to go to stool; also a migration of humours, and a rising up or recovery from sickness.

ANASTOICHEIOSIS, from $\sigma\alpha\chi\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma$, a principle or element, of which bodies are composed.

A wasting of the solids or fluids of the body.

ANASTOMOSIS, from $\alpha\alpha\sigma\tau\omicron\mu\omega\varsigma$, or $\alpha\alpha\varsigma$, per, and $\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha$, a mouth, also *exanastomosis inosculatio*. To RELAX OR OPEN THE MOUTHS OF THE VESSELS. The opening of the mouths of the vessels to discharge their contained fluids. Anatomists use the word to express the inosculatio of the arteries and veins, or their running into one another.

The menses, &c. discharged, are said to be discharged per *anastomosis*, i. e. by the opening the mouths of the vessels.

The blood transfusing through the sides of the vessels, the discharge is said to be per *diapedesis*, transudation.

If the vessels are corroded by acrid humours, the discharge is by *diabrosis*, erosion.

ANASTOMOTICA. Medicines are thus called that are suited to open the mouths of the extreme blood vessels, or it is a term sometimes of the same import with *aperientia*.

ANAT. The abbreviation of anatomica.

ANATES. A disease of the anus.

ANATHRON. A sort of salt which vegetates on rocks in the form of white stoney moss. It is a sort of nitre.

ANATHYMIASIS, from $\delta\upsilon\mu\iota\alpha\omega$, to fumigate. See EVAPORATIO.

ANATICA PROPORTIO, from *ana*, equal parts.

ANATOMIA, $\alpha\alpha\tau\omicron\mu\iota\alpha$, from $\alpha\alpha$, through, and $\tau\epsilon\mu\omega$, to cut, or from $\alpha\alpha\tau\epsilon\mu\omega$, to dissect.

Celsus observes, that "though many things do not belong to the arts themselves, yet those very things prove useful to them." So though *anatomy* does not form the physician, it renders him better qualified for the practice of his profession. *Anatomy* is the art of dissecting an animal, especially the human body, in order to demonstrate the matter, shape, structure, connection, and situation of the parts; this, though it does not teach to cure, hath a tendency to make the cure proceed both more safely and agreeably. In short, whatever perfection the art of healing might have risen to, by the aid of practical experiments and observation, it cannot be denied that its greatest lights were received from *anatomy* and physiology. To know the peculiar structure of each part, its use, what functions it performs, what connection it hath with other parts, and influence on them, whether near or remote, are advantages too obvious to be denied.

In applying topical remedies, *anatomy* bids us expect less effect from them on the hip than on other parts of the body, because of the quantity of fat there, and the thickness of the muscles. The fat about the region of the stomach forbids external medicines for the relief of that viscus from being applied there, but directs them on the spine of the back, or rather on the left side of the spine, about and under the false ribs, not but medicines do service on all these parts. The linea alba, being the tendons of almost all the abdominal muscles, applications on it are peculiarly useful; hence fat rubbed on the navel procures stools; gall rubbed there, expels worms; civet rubbed on this part relieves in the convulsive colic; and a suppression of urine is removed by applying the oil of turpentine to the same place.

The sympathy of the nerves leads us to distinguish many diseases, the seat of which is in one part of the body, whilst a very distant one is the part complained of. The intercostal branch, and the eight pair of nerves, run almost all over the body.

The greatest geniuses find that their enquiry cannot be too minute in this branch of physic, and the most eminent professors and practitioners have, at all times, endeavoured to increase their acquaintance therewith.

Hippocrates, though he only once had the opportunity of viewing a human skeleton, yet used every method in his power to inform himself in this branch of his art, and hath left behind a tolerably good description of the human bones.

After Hippocrates, succeeded Alcmaeon of Crotona. Aristotle, Herophilus, Erasistratus, Aretaeus, Praxagoras, Galen, Oribasius, Nemesius, Mundinus, Alexander Achilinus, Guido de Cauliaco, Jacobus Berengarius Carpenfis, Nicolaus Massa, Andreas Vesalius, Jacobus Sylvius, Michaelas Servetus, Realdus Columbus, Ambrosius Paræus, Bartholomæus Eustachianus, Volcherus Coiter, Andreas Cæsalpinus, Hieronymus Fabricius ab Aquapendente, William Harvey, Theophilus Bonetus,

William Cooper, James Douglas, Clopton Havers, Marcellus Malpighius, Nathaniel Highmore, Anthony Nuck, Pecquet, Monro, sen. Morgagni, Needham, Nicholls, Ruyfch, Steno, Winflow, Cheselden, and many others, who, as physicians, surgeons, or both, did honour to their profession.

The first anatomical publication in the English language was, *The Englishman's Treasure, or the true Anatomy of Man's Body*, by Thomas Vicary, Surgeon in London. It was printed and reprinted three or four times between the years 1548, and 1633.

It is the advice of the greatest anatomists, that authors on this subject should not be read before an acquaintance with the parts is in some degree obtained, by seeing bodies dissected; until then, books rather tend to retard than to facilitate the progress. When by seeing all the parts demonstrated, and their uses explained, the student hath a clear idea of them; then reading will be necessary, both to fix the impression on the mind, and to inform him of different opinions and disputed points: for now there is not so much danger of being prejudiced in favour of this or that doctrine, as he is in some degree qualified for settling what is just and good, and of rejecting what is erroneous.

Those whose situation, &c. does not favour their attendance on dissection, may acquire a good general knowledge of the anatomy of a human body, from the perusal of Keil's Abridgment of *Anatomy*, Cheselden's, and Northcote's *Anatomy*. Heister's Compendium is also useful. Winflow's *Anatomy* seems best calculated for the attention of those who have already been familiar with dissections, and the demonstrations given by able anatomists. But one of the most useful works for students is a *System of Anatomy and Physiology* published at Edinburgh, 1791.

The Anatomical Tables of Albinus and of Eustachius should be attended to. Albinus's edition of Eustachius is the best. Cooper's Tables are the most elegant. Jenty's are also truly valuable.

ANATON. See ANATRON.

ANATRESIS, from *ανα*, and *τραω*, to perforate. Galen uses this word to express trepanning.

ANATRIS. See ARGENTUM VIVUM.

ANATRON, also called *natron*, *nataron*, *anachron*, *soude blanche*, *nitrum antiquorum*, *litron*, *aphronitrum*, *baurach*, *sal alkalinus salis marini*, *barilla*, *soda*, *salitron*, *bariglia*; *anaton*, *anatum*.

The *anatron* of the ancients, called *natron* by the Egyptians, is the MINERAL FIXED ALKALINE SALT. For the account of which, see *ALCALI*.

On the Peak of Teneriffe, the inhabitants call it *SALITRON*, which is their name for salt-petre also.

Anatron is a name of the spume or gall of glass, which bubbles on the surface while in the furnace: it is also the name of the *terra Saracenica*, of which are three kinds, the red, black, and azure; and lastly, of a white stoney excrement which is found on rocks, growing there somewhat in the form of moss.

ANATROPE, from *αναστραω*, to subvert. A subversion or relaxation of the stomach, with loss of appetite and nausea. Vogel says it is a want of appetite with nausea.

ANATRUM. See ANATRON.

ANATUM. See OVORUM TESTA.

ANAUDIA. } See CATALEPSIS.

ANAUDOS, } from *α*, neg. and *αυδη*, speech. Galen says it means one who hath lost the use of speech, but retains his voice; whereas *aphonia* signifies the loss of voice.

ANAXYRIS. See LAPATHUM VULGARE.

ANBAR. See AMBRA.

ANCHA. See FEMUR.

ANCHE, os. See FEMORIS OS.

ANCHILOPS, or ANCHYLOPS. See ÆGYLOPS.

ANCHOAS. The Mexican name for the male ginger.

ANCHORALIS, PROCESSUS. See PROCESSUS CORACOIDES.

ANCHUSA, from *αρχω* *strangulo*, *suffico*, quod *serpentes strangulct, necetque*; called also *alcibiadion*, *alcibiadium*, *buglossum radice rubra*, *anebion*, *onochelis*, *onochyles*, *doris*, *enchusa*, *enchysa*, *onoclea*, *alcanna*, DIER'S BUGLOS, or ALKANET ROOT. It is the *anchusa tinctoria*, or ANCHUSA TOMENTOSA, foliis lanceolatis obtusis, staminibus, corolla brevioribus. CLASS PENTANDRIA—

ORD. MONOGYNIA, Lin. Gen. Plant. 182.

The alkanet plant is rough, hairy, and perennial, with

unbranched procumbent stalks. It is of the bugloss kind, and differs from the common bugloss chiefly in the red colour of the roots. It grows wild about Montpellier, and in the eastern countries; it is cultivated in some of our gardens, but the roots produced in this clime are paler coloured than those from abroad.

The roots are of a deep purplish colour outwardly, they give out a deep red colour to oil, wax, all unctuous substances, to spirit of wine, and spirit of turpentine. $\frac{3}{4}$ th part of the bark of this root colours $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of any of the above matters; by a gentle heat they most perfectly extract its colour. It is now only used for colouring oils, ointments, and plaisters; formerly it was considered to possess astringent powers, and recommended in many disorders.

There is another species called *alcibiadium*, *onochiles*, *onochelis*, and *rexis anebion*. Its principal difference is, that its leaves are smaller.

A third sort, with smaller seeds, is said to destroy the broad worm, if taken in doses of half an ounce.

ANCHYLE, see ANCHYLOSIS. A contraction of a joint; or the back part of the knee.

ANCHYLOMERISMA. In Sagar's Nosology, it signifies a concretion, or growing together of the soft parts.

ANCHYLOPS, from *αγκυλη*, a stricture. See ÆGYLOPS.

ANCHYLOSIS, from *αγκυλος*, crooked; it is also called *ancyle*, *ancylsis*, *anchyle*, a STIFF JOINT, a species of which is called *orthocolon*. It is a species of contraction, in Cullen's Nosology. Some distinguish this disorder thus: *ancyle*, is when the bones are immovable, and the joint in a bent position; but if the limb is straight, and cannot be bended, it is named *orthocolon*. Petit divides this case into the true and false; the true are such wherein the bones are united so as to become as it were one; the false is when from the tendons being contracted, or other parts about the joint are diseased, the limb is rendered immovable.

The bones are covered at their ends where they form joints, with cartilages, to facilitate their motion, and to prevent any farther production of bone; and if these cartilages should be eroded, there will be an excrescence consequently thereon, which will produce this disorder: however, it is sometimes a cure of some other worse misfortune.

The general causes are a caries, abscesses in the joints producing caries, ossification of the ligaments, strumous and ricketty disorders, contraction of the tendons.

When the bones are united, the cure is impossible; and whatever else is the cause, the cure is very uncertain, on account of the difficulty of coming at the seat of the disease; and, indeed, often from the difficulty of knowing what part about the joint is the part primarily and principally affected, or even in any degree the cause.

The most simple case of this kind is that from a long confinement of the limb to one position; an inflammatory affection of the ligaments, from external injuries, is generally very difficult to remove; rheumatic and arthritic matter falling on the joint is hardly to be removed; but the worst is what is commonly called a white swelling, which is most probably owing to a serophulus virus.

If the cause is a rigidity of the tendons, emollient topics are the proper means of relief. Dr. Lobb, from observing the glovers soften hard leather with a mixture of the yolk of egg and water, proposed it in some instances of this kind, it is said, with the best success: his prescription is as follows:

EGG LIQUOR.

Take the yolk of a new-laid egg, beat it with a spoon to a water, then, by a spoonful at a time, add six table spoonfuls of pure water, shaking the mixture well, that the water and egg may be well mixed; this done, apply it by gently rubbing it on the contracted part three or four times a day; rub it for a few minutes each time, and let a fresh mixture be made every day.

Others commend mucilaginous oils, of which the oil of pedib. bovin. neat's foot oil, is the best.

If an inflammatory state of the ligaments is the cause, remedies that are known to resolve inflammation in deep seated parts are the most proper; these are medicaments of the astringent and stimulant kind, and not emollients. Blisters, the most powerful remedies of this sort, have in many instances succeeded in this case, whilst it was in a recent state.

In more inveterate cases a few cures have been effected by

by the pump. Warm water pumped upon the diseased part, and falling from a considerable height upon it, hath by repetition been successful. The warm bath hath had the like happy effects by continuing an hour or more at a time in it, and repeating the same for several days successively. After the bath or the pumping, emollients must be applied.

In scrophulous cases, all means hitherto used have failed; however, as palliatives, when the tumor bursts into ulcers, the aqua lithargyri composita, and such like preparations, are considerably beneficial.

See Petit on the Diseases of the Bones. Heister's Surgery. Mem. de l'Acad. Royale des Sciences, ann. 1721, and 1728. Aikins's Obs. on the Preparations of Lead. Bell's Surgery, vi. 283. White's Surgery, 431.

ANCHYNOSES. See LOLIUM.

ANCHYROIDES. See CORACOIDES.

ANCI, also *galiancon*, *ancus*, WEASEL-ELBOWED, from *γᾱλῆ*, a weasel, and *ἄγκυον*, an elbow. As when the head of the humerus is in the arm-pit. These patients are also called *mustelanei*. The disorder which this name expresses, is, when the humerus is luxated in the uterus, or in infancy when an abscess thrusts out the head of the bone.

ANCINAR. See BORAX.

ANCON. See OLECRANON.

ANCONÆUS, from *ἄγκυον*, the elbow, MUSCULUS, called also *cubitalis musculus*. It rises by a round short tendon from the outer condyle of the os humeri backwards; it soon grows fleshy, and is inserted into the ulna about three inches below its head, serving to extend the arm. This muscle is reckoned by some as a part of the *brachialis externus*; from which in dissection it cannot be separated without violence.

ANCORA. See CALX.

ANCORALIS. See CORACOIDES PROCESSUS.

ANCOSA. See LACCA.

ANCTER, ANCTERIASMOS. The Greek term for the fibula, or button, by which the lips of wounds are held together, which operation Galen calls *ἀγκηριασμός* *ancteriaismus*.

ANCUBITUS. That affection of the eyes in which they seem to contain sand. It is also called *petrificatio*.

ANCUNULENTÆ. Women are so called during the time of menstruation. *Ancunulenta* is composed of *am*, for *ἄμφο*, and *cunia*, *quasi*, *Κονία*, to pollute. From the Greek *κύν*, comes the Latin *cænum*, mud or filth, whence are derived *cunire* and *inquinare*, to defile.

ANCUS, a name for such as have an arm bent, so that they cannot extend it, from *ἄγκυον*, an elbow. See ANCI.

ANCYLE, & ANCYLOSIS. See ANCHYLOSIS.

ANCYLOBLEPHARON, from *ἄγκυλος*, bent, and *βλεφαρον*, an eye-lid. A disease of the eye which closes the eye-lids. Vogel defines it to be the gluing together of the upper and under eye-lid.

Sometimes the eye-lids grow together, and also to the tunica albuginea of the eye, from carelessness when there is an ulcer in these parts. Both these cases are called *ancybalepharon* by the Greeks.

SAUVAGES says, "That it is an adhesion of the superior with the inferior eye-lid; whence the eyes lids wink, and the rays of light are either totally or partially intercepted. This disorder derives its origin from glutinous discharges, such as attend most ophthalmies, chiefly in ulcerated eye-lids, and is cured by warm milk, and absorbent powders, commonly tutty; or the coalition is a perfect concretion of the palpebræ with each other, or often with the eye." In these cases sometimes there is a small aperture, which is generally in the great angle of the eye; if there should not be any, a perforation must be made in either angle, a probe with a groove then introduced, and with a fine-edged knife let the parts be separated. This done, see if the eye-lids adhere to the globe; if that should be the case, they must be carefully divided from each other, in the operation being more sparing of the eye-lid than sclerótica. If the adhesion is only to the conjunctiva, blindness is not the consequence; if on the cornea, the sight is inevitably lost. The re-union is better prevented by injection, or lint placed between the eye-lid and ball of the eye, after dipping it in some mild liniment, than by a plate of lead, as recommended by SAUVAGES, be it ever so thin, as that might from its hardness bring on a severe inflammation.

Mr. Bell says, when the adhesion of the eye-lids is slight, and has not been of long duration, it may be separated

by the end of a blunt probe insinuated behind it, so as to tear it asunder; but when they adhere firmly, or to the eye-ball, he advises slow dissection of every adhering fibre, and then the eye only to be covered with a piece of soft lint spread over with Goulard's cerate, or any other cooling emollient ointment; and after the first dressing, a small portion of the same daily insinuated between the eye-lids.—Perhaps in preference to all others the following may be used; the unguentum hydrargyri, cum hydrargyri parti unâ, adipis suillæ pp. partibus quatuor, bis de die utendum: the parts may be bathed twice a day with a weak solution of the zincum vitriolatum purificatum, or cerussa acetata. See Wallis's Nosologia Methodica Oculorum, p. 51. Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 297. Cullen's First Lines, vol. i. p. 271. Edit. 4.

ANCYLOGLOSSUM, from *ἄγκυλος*, crooked, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. A contraction of the ligaments of the tongue: TONGUE-TIED. Vogel defines it to be an adhesion of the tongue to the adjacent parts, so as to hinder sucking, swallowing, and speaking.

Some have this imperfection from their birth, others from some disease. In the first case the membrane which supports the tongue is too short or too hard; in the latter, an ulcer under the tongue, healing and forming a cicatrix, is sometimes the cause; these speak with some difficulty, and are called by the Greeks *μογιλαλοι*. See MORGAGNI.

The *ancyloglossi* by nature are late before they speak, but when they begin they soon speak properly: these we call tongue-tied. Mauriceau says, that in this case it is a small membranous production, which extends from the frænulum to the tip of the tongue, that hinders the child from sucking, &c. He forbids the cruel practice among nurses, of tearing this membrane with their nails, for thus ulcers are sometimes formed, which are of difficult cure: and he advises to snip it with scissors in two or three places, being careful not to extend the points of the scissors so far as the frænulum. When the child's tongue is tied, it is observed not to suck very freely, he loses his hold of the nipple very frequently, and whilst sucking he makes a chucking kind of a noise. The instances rarely occur which require any kind of assistance, for if the child can thrust the tip of its tongue to the outer edge of its lip, this disease does not exist; and if the tongue is not greatly restrained, the frænulum will stretch by the child's sucking and crying. Besides, without an absolute necessity for it, an operation should not be admitted; for without great circumspection, by cutting the frænulum, the nerves passing there may be also cut, and then a loss of speech is the consequence.

Sometimes the tongue is bound down with a fleshy substance; when that is the case, it should never be cut through, because a dangerous hæmorrhage would follow, without any attending advantage; all that is advisable in this circumstance, is to direct the nurse, now and then, to stretch it gently by a light pressure on it with her finger end. When in consequence of delivering a child by the feet, a swelling is observed under the tongue, the nurse should be forbid to use any means, for the complaint will be increased thereby: this tumor will soon subside.

See Hildanus in Cent. iii. Obs. 28. where he gives an accurate account of the nature, cure, and bad effects that may follow on improper methods being used for the cure of this disorder. He never cuts more of the frænulum than appears ligamentous, and then orders it to be gently rubbed two or three times a day with honey of roses. Bell's Surgery, vol. iv. p. 336.

ANCYLOMELE, from *ἄγκυλος*, crooked, and *μῆλη*, a probe, called also *ancyromele*. A crooked probe, or a probe with a hook.

ANCYLOSIS. See ANCHYLOSIS.

ANCYLOTOMUS, from *ἄγκυλος*, crooked, and *τεμνω*, to cut. Any crooked knife used in surgery.

ANCYROIDES, a process of the scapula, so called from *ἄγκυρα*, *uncus*, a beak or hook, and *ειδος*, form. See CORACOIDES PROCESSUS.

ANCYROMELE. See ANCYLOMELE.

ANDA. A tree growing in Brasil, with fruit which tastes like the chestnut, and is purgative: two or three kernels are sufficient for a dose. The rind of these kernels is astringent.

ANDARAC. See AURIPIGMENTUM.

ANDENA. Steel which melts in the fire, and may be cast into any form.

ANDHURA. See ANDIRA ACU.

ANDIRA,

ANDIRA, called also *angelyn* & *arbor nucifera*.

It is a tree which grows in Brasil, whose wood is proper for building. The fruit is a yellow kernel; it is bitter, astringent, and, if taken inwardly, it destroys worms; ʒ i. of it in powder is a dose.

There is another species, which only differs in not being bitter. — The ANDIRA ACU, or ANDIRA GUACU, is a large kind of BAT, nearly as large as a pigeon. They are met with in Brasil; and are called by some horned bats, because of a pliant excrescence above the beak. They persecute all sorts of animals, also get to the beds of men, and suck their blood.

ANDRACHNE. See PORTULACA.

ANDRANATOME, or ANDROTOME, from *ανρ*, a man, and *τεμνω*, to cut. The dissection of a human body, especially of a male.

ANDRAPHAX, or ANDRAPHAXIS, see ATRIPLEX FOETIDA.

ANDRIA, from *ανρ*, a man. See HERMAPHRODITUS.

ANDRIUS, MANLY. It is metaphorically applied to strong wine, or wine from the island of Andros.

ANDROGENIA, from *ανρ*, a man, and *γεννω*, to generate. A succession of males.

ANDROGYNE, } from *ανρ*, a man, and *γυν*, a woman.
ANDROGYNI, } woman. EFFEMINATE MEN, and HERMAPHRODITES. See GYNANTHROPUS. In BOTANICAL LANGUAGE it means, a plant bearing male and female flowers on the same root, without any mixture of hermaphrodites; such plants are to be found chiefly in the Class MONOECIA: IN FLOWERS, it means having stamens or pistils only.

ANDROMACHI THERIACA.

This medicine of *Andromachus* hath above sixty ingredients in it, but the vipers are what gives it its name of *theriaca*; for the word *θηρ*, imports all fierce animals in general, but more particularly the poisonous sort. It is needless to repeat the universal good ascribed to this composition by its author; it was his catholicon, and considered as an antidote acting as an alexipharmac. See ALEXIPHARMACA.

As to crowding so many drugs into one medicine, some say it was, that a concurrence of similar ingredients might be more effectual; but Piny says, it was only to make the people imagine something more in their favour.

The treacle of *Andromachus* is called VENICE TREACLE, because great quantities of it was made there, and thence transported to other countries. It is now rejected from the present Pharmacopœia of the London College, very properly.

ANDRONION, i. e. Andronis pastilli, or the TROCHES OF ANDRON. They are made with alum, balustines. &c.

ANDROPOGON NARDUS. See NARDUS ITALICA.

ANDROPOGON SCHÆNANTHUS. See JUNCUS ODORATUS.

ANDROSACE, also called *umbilic. marin. cochlea cœlata*, *acetabulum marimum minus*, *fungus petræus marinus*, *cotyledon marina*, and SEA NAVELWORT. It is a submarine production, found on the rocks and shells of fishes about the coast of Montpelier, and elsewhere. It consists of numerous, slender, short filaments, more or less bent or arched, of a whitish or grey colour, hard and brittle, bearing each upon the top a striated concave body, nearly of the figure of an inverted cone.

In powder it is given as a vermifuge. It does not differ very materially from coralline. If the dried *androsace* is held in the flame of a candle, it yields a dazzling brightness, and this repeatedly for several times, and the coralline does the same.

ANDROSACES, SUMMER NAVEL-WORT.

This is a plant which is found growing on the sea-coasts of Syria. It is called *androsace* from its bringing relief to men. It is slender, hath thin stalks which are bitter; it is without leaves, but hath small pods on the top of the stalks, in which are the seeds. The flowers are white.

Two drams of this herb, or of its seed, taken in wine, powerfully promotes urine.

ANDROSÆMUM, or ANDROSÆMON. Also called *Siciliana*, *clymenum Italarum*, *ascyroides*, *ascyrus*, *ascyrum*, *ascyos*, *hypericum*, *ciciliana*, *dionysias*. In English it is named TUTSAN, or ALL-HEAL, PARK-LEAVES, and ST. PETER'S WORT. It grows in hedges and thickets, the leaves resemble those of laurel, the stalks are red, and

the flowers, which blow in July and August, are yellow. Two drams of this are moderately purgative, but it is rarely used.

The name *androsæmum*, is from *ανρ*, a man, and *αιμα*, blood, for it makes the fingers red if they rub it. *Tutsan* is a corruption of the French words *tout-sain*, which signifies all-heal.

ANDROTOME. See ANDRANATOME.

ANDSJUDÆN. See ASAFÆTIDA.

ANEBION. See ANCHUSA.

ANECPYETUS, from *α*, neg. and *εμπυετος*, suppurated, not suppurable.

ANEILEMA, or ANEILESIS, from *ανειλω*, to roll up, or involute. An involution, such as is caused by flatulence and gripes.

ANEMIA. The name of a disorder which Hippocrates mentions, but does not describe. It is unknown what it is.

ANEMONE. WIND-FLOWER. Called also *phenion*.

There are the garden and the wild sorts, each of which are divided into many species. They are much admired in gardens, but rarely used in medicine. The root of the scarlet *anemones* are detestive if bruised while fresh, and applied to ulcers, and on the skin it raises blisters. The herb hath been used in collyriums and errhines.

ANEMONE HEPATICA. See HEPATICA NOBILIS.

ANEMONE PRATENSIS. See PULSATILLA NIGRICANS.

ANEMONOIDES, also called *nemorosa*, *ranunculus phragmitis albus vermus*. The wood anemone.

Miller enumerates six species of it.

Its virtues as a medicine are similar to those of the garden anemone.

ANENCEPHALOS, from *α*, neg. and *εγκεφαλος*, the brain. Brainless, or those who are born without brains; also those who are foolish or mad.

ANEOS. Struck with the loss of voice and reason.

ANEPITHYMIA. ERROR OF APPETITE BY DEFICIENCY, as in instances of anorexia.

ANERIC, } See SULPHUR VIVUM.

ANERIT, }

ANESIS. REMISSION.

ANESUM. See ANISUM.

ANETHOXyla. The woody root of dill.

ANETHUM. } DILL OR ANET. It is the ANETHUM

ANET. } GRAVEOLENS: OF, ANETHUM fructibus subovatis compressis striatis. Petala involucri, integra. CL. PENTANDRIA; ORD. DIGYNIA. Lin. Gen. Plant. 364.

It is an annual umbelliferous plant, with finely-divided leaves, and yellow flowers. The seeds are brown, and of an oval shape, flattened on one side, convex, and marked with three longitudinal ridges on the other; about their edges they are surrounded with a yellow leafy margin. It is a native of Spain and Portugal. By cultivation it thrives in our gardens. It flowers in July, and in September sheds its seeds, by which it is propagated.

The herb, flower, and seeds are medicinal, but the seeds only are used in the shops. They are carminative and antispasmodic in the primæ viæ. Cullen's Mat. Medica; ʒ i. to a dose is reckoned specific in hiccoughs. In some symptoms of indigestion arising from a relaxation of the stomach, they are said to be serviceable, and more efficacious than the other seeds, from promoting a secretion of milk. They give over all their virtue by distillation to water, but not by digestion or infusion. With the distilled water there arises a considerable portion of oil, which, as a carminative against hiccoughing, from two to four drops are given for a dose. Rectified spirit of wine obtains all the virtue by digestion, but takes very little over with it by distillation. The London college orders a simple water from these seeds, as follows:

AQUA ANETHI, DILL WATER.

Take of dill seed one pound, of water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma, draw off one gallon.

ANETHUM FENICULUM, } See FENICULUM VUL-

FRUCTIBUS OVATUS. } GARE.

ANETICA, from *ανημι*, to remit. See ANODYNA.

ANEURISMA, from *ανευρισμα*, to dilate much; and that from *ανα*, asunder, and *ευρος*, broad: called also *Hæmatocele arteriosum*, *abscessus spirituosus*, *embryisma*.

The aneurism is a tumor, arising from the dilatation or rupture of the coats of an artery. Arteries only are the seat of this disorder; and any artery, in any part of the body,

body, may be thus affected; as any vein may be the seat of a varix.

Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of diseases in the class local, and order tumores, and describes it, a soft pulsating tumor, upon an artery.

Dr. Hunter divides *aneurisms* into four kinds, viz. the true, the false, the mixed, and the varicose:

First, OF THE TRUE ANEURISM.

The true *aneurism* is formed by a dilatation of the artery. It may happen in any part of the body, but most frequently is found in the curvature of the aorta, which is subject to this disorder from the extraordinary impulse of the blood there; from the curvature it runs upwards along the carotids, or the subclavians, generally increasing, till by its great distention it is ruptured, and the patient dies.

The degrees of the dilatation of the aorta in cases of this kind are various; in some the curvature of this artery hath been so enlarged as nearly to fill the upper part of the breast. And what is peculiar, and deserving our attention; is, that the spot of the vessel, which is the weakest, and where the disease begins, is apt to be stretched more in proportion than other arteries, and to form particular cells, where they meet with firm resistance, more than where their support is soft and yielding.

The sac formed by the distention of the artery is not a distention of a particular coat, but of the whole substance of the vessel: but the thickness of the coats of these sacs will last only to a certain period; for when the vessels of the coats can no longer conform to the extension, the circulation grows languid, the sac becomes thinner at its apex, and soon after bursts: farther, as the *aneurismal* tumor increases in size, it meets with resistance from the neighbouring parts, and as the coats will be more or less affected, according to the degree of the resistance; in some places they will be simply distended, in others absolutely destroyed, e. g. where the *aneurism* presses against the diaphragm, it will be thinner than where it suffers no pressure; it is still thinner where it presses against the tendinous part of the diaphragm; and where it presses the spine, it is the soonest eroded through. A proof that all pressure must be avoided in all instances of this sort.

The blood that fills these tumors is always fluid, by being constantly renewed; that is, as fast as one drop enters another passes out, and continues its course in the circulation; but, notwithstanding this blood is fluid, its passage in the tumor is retarded, and this renders in its motion, which is more or less considerable, according to the size of the *aneurism*, occasions some of the fibrous parts of the blood to separate from the red part, and adhering to the internal coat of the *aneurism*, it there forms fibrous strata, which may easily be taken for real membranes by those not accustomed to observe them. These fibrous strata cannot be dispersed by any means, either external or internal, and pressure cannot be used, because thereby the coats of the artery are soon destroyed.

Secondly, OF THE FALSE ANEURISM, called *Ecchymoma Arteriosum*.

It is formed by a rupture or wound in the coat of the artery, and is of two kinds, viz. the diffused and the circumscribed.

THE DIFFUSED is that in which the extravasated blood runs through the cellular membrane, in the interstices of firmer parts; this generally makes a rapid progress, may extend itself to a great distance, and hath little or no pulsation, except very near the aperture of the artery; but these circumstances will somewhat vary, according to the size of the opened artery and the strength of the circulation. With regard to the lodgment of the fluid, this species of false *aneurism* is analogous to the emphysema, and is the highest species of ecchymosis.

THE CIRCUMSCRIBED TUMOR beats, and sinks under pressure, like the true *aneurism*, and indeed cannot be distinguished from that, except by the knowledge of its cause, or by a careful dissection of the part: it appears soon after the accident which gave rise to it, and is commonly slow and gradual in its progress. It happens when the orifice in the artery is very small, so that the blood flows but leisurely, and finds the adjacent membranes so firmly united as to keep it within a certain channel. It consists of one bag with a smooth inside, and communicates by an aperture with the cavity of the artery. This species of *aneurism* is, perhaps, the most common among those that happen in the arm after bleeding, especially when a

considerable pressure hath been made use of immediately after the accident.

Thirdly, OF THE MIXED ANEURISM.

This is formed partly by a wound or rupture in the artery; and partly by a dilatation of the rest. It cannot easily be distinguished from the circumscribed species of the false *aneurism*, and will often so emulate the true one, as not to be distinguished from it but by a careful dissection.

Fourthly, OF THE VARICOSE ANEURISMS, OR THE ANEURISMAL VARIX.

This is when there is an anastomosis, or an immediate communication between the artery and the vein of the part where the patient hath been let blood, in consequence of the artery being wounded through the vein, so that blood passes immediately from the trunk of the artery into that of the vein, and so back to the heart:

This species differs from the common spurious *aneurism* in one circumstance only, viz. the wound remaining open in the side of the vein as well as in the side of the artery. But this one circumstance will occasion a great difference in the symptoms, the tendency of the complaint, and in the proper method of treating it.

Dr. Hunter first described this species of *aneurism*, and to him the world is indebted for many improvements respecting the other kinds.

Mr. Bell, in his system of Surgery, divides the *aneurism* into two species, viz. the encysted, and the diffused. The *encysted* includes all those instances in which the coats of the artery, being only dilated, the blood is confined in its proper coat: of this kind he reckons the varicose *aneurism*. The *diffused* includes all those in which from an aperture in the artery, the blood is spread about in the cellular membrane, out of its proper course.

The causes of *aneurisms* are various. In the true *aneurism*, a particular natural weakness in a part of an artery is the immediate cause; and in general the causes of all the species may be one or other of the following: *internally*, a fulness of the arteries concurring with some violent motion, or other particular cause; an internal tumor pressing on some part of an artery; or where there is no particular turgidness of the vessels, violent action, sudden anger, vomiting, &c. by propelling the blood too forcibly to some particular part; thus, by stretching the artery, a true, or by bursting it, a false *aneurism*, or the mixed one, will be formed: convulsions, and other violent spasmodic symptoms, and perhaps an acrimony in the blood, by favour of some other concurring cause, may itself be ranked in the number of internal causes: *externally*, strains, blows, and punctures are the most frequent; pressure used on a true *aneurism*, by bursting the coats of the artery, produces a false one; suspending the breath, as in lifting great burthens, wrestling, &c.

It hath been said that a polypus existing internally, sometimes occasions an *aneurism*; but Dr. Hunter observes, that it rarely or never happens that a polypus is formed till the last moments of life, when the heart's power having nearly ceased, the whole blood cannot be propelled from the heart, but stagnates, forming polypuses; which being found after death, have been supposed to have pre-existed, and to have been the cause of what they were only the effect.

As to internal *aneurism*, there is no certain criterion by which to ascertain their existence before they approach to the surface of the body; whatever symptoms they occasion before they form a tumor externally, as they may be produced by other causes, they are but equivocal signs. The pathognomonic sign of all the species of *aneurism* is, a perceptible pulsation in some part of the tumor, more or less manifest, as the artery is seated superficially or deep. The true *aneurism* is generally of an oblong figure, and hath a strong pulsation in it; it subsides on depression; if it is an *aneurism* of the aorta, a strong pulsation is perceived against the sternum and ribs on every systole of the heart, and when it extends above the sternum, there is a tumor with pulsation. These tumors are without discoloration in the skin, except on the point of bursting; there is no pain in them; they subside by pressure while the blood is fluid, but when it is coagulated, they disappear but very little thereby; if there is a sac with a narrow basis, the blood re-enters the artery with a hissing noise when the tumor is pressed. Sometimes there is a redness from the expansion of the parts beyond their capacity, or from the putrefaction of the blood, in which case there are generally a fever and fainting also. The

common appearances of an *aneurism* from the wound of a lancet, are a discharge of blood through the orifice of the skin, by jerks, instead of an uniform stream; and upon being stopped from bleeding outwardly, an insinuation of it among all the muscles, as far as it can spread, in the shoulder and arm, constituting the diffused *aneurism*: in this case the arm becomes livid from the ecchymosis, and the blood coagulating prevents any sensible pulsation.

In the false kinds of *aneurism* the cyst is probably formed of a portion of the aponeurosis that runs over the vessel, which admitting of some extravasated blood underneath, it becomes excessively thickened and expanded; that this membrane is the cyst, seems to be confirmed by our so readily discovering the puncture in the artery upon opening the tumor: or it may be formed of the cellular membrane, which admits both of thickening and expansion.

The appearances of the varicose *aneurism* will differ from the common false one as follows: the vein that was punctured will become varicous, and will have a pulsatile jarring motion, on account of the stream from the artery; there will be a hissing noise, which will be found to correspond with the pulse for the same reason; the blood in the tumor will be almost entirely fluid, because it is kept in constant motion: it is soon formed to its largest size, and there remains, if it is not disturbed by imprudent management; there are no considerable inconveniences consequent. That this sort of *aneurism* is present, may be further known by placing a finger over the orifice in the artery: thus the stream of blood propelled into the vein, at every pulsation, is felt; by applying the ear to the tumified vein, a tremulous motion and noise are perceived; by pressing the corresponding artery, this motion, noise, &c. cease, and on the removal of this pressure, the motions, &c. return; the artery becomes larger in the arm and smaller in the wrist; the vein being emptied by pressure, instantly fills again on taking the pressure off; the pulse at the wrist grows weaker as the artery above enlarges.

The beginning *aneurism* in the aorta should be distinguished from a palpitation of the heart; from hysterics, in which symptoms of suffocation sometimes attend; from fever with fainting, both which are sometimes the consequence of a false *aneurism*; from varices of the veins and their effects; from an emphysema; from an ecchymosis; from encysted swellings in the neck, in which are often perceived a strong pulsation from the stroke of the adjacent artery; and from tumor formed from ruptured veins.

The *aneurism* of the aorta may prove fatal many ways: it more and more injures the general health, as it continues to increase in its size; it may be supported during many years, but there can be no cure attempted, nor other palliatives used than what consists in composure of mind and quietude of the body. All *aneurisms* are incurable that lay too low for the operation; and, if unadvisedly opened, the patient's life is in immediate danger, for bandages, which are the only palliatives in such cases, are but uncertain dependants. The diffused *aneurism* is not only subject to hæmorrhages, but also to a mortification.

The method of cure is the same in the true, the false, and the mixed *aneurisms*; the varicous needs but little, if any assistance: if it is enlarged by exercise, and becomes painful, indulge a little rest, and moderate the future labour; perhaps bathing the part with a little spirit may afford some small relief, but bandages and all other means must be avoided.

To palliate, when the operation is impracticable, bleed as often as is required to keep the force of the circulation moderate; let the diet be temperate, and the exercise very gentle; keep the bowels constantly soluble; where pressure is used, it must be such as only checks the force of the blood, not resist it; flannel bandages, or knit stockings, &c. are the most proper for this purpose. But all pressure is best avoided when the aorta is the seat of the *aneurism*, however the tumor may appear externally: it is true that, if the integuments give way, and the coagulum formed on the inside of the tumor thereby hath lost its support, the assistance of a bandage is immediately necessary, as it is the only means to prevent a fatal hæmorrhage; in this dilemma, if the substitutes to the integuments are judiciously applied and accompanied with such topical medicines as resist both suppuration and putrefaction, the life of the patient may be preserved for some time.

When the operation can be admitted, it is adviseable

first to attempt the cure by compression; because it sometimes proves effectual, is always a good preparatory step to the operation, by its enlarging the collateral anastomosing branches, and thereby disposes the part to have a more free circulation after the division of the artery; but when the tumor is large, the palliative method should not be long continued, because it injures the neighbouring parts, and will occasion more inflammations, sloughings, &c. when the operation is performed.

The pressure, whether before or after the operation, should be confined as much as possible to the affected part, that the passage of the blood through the anastomosing vessels may be free, by which we may prevent the mortification which sometimes ensues, for a want of a free circulation.

Some few instances of small *aneurisms* and punctures of the artery from bleeding, have succeeded by the use of bandage, but they almost all require the operation at last, which is performed nearly in the same manner in every part; but larger *aneurisms* cannot receive any advantage from the pressure, therefore, where it hath been used long enough as a preparative to the operation, the sooner it is performed the better.

Mr. Bell observes, in his System of Surgery, that in diffused or false *aneurisms*, pressure cannot be applied to the artery alone, without at the same time affecting the re-fluent veins; and as this circumstance, by producing an increased resistance to the arterial pulsations, must undoubtedly force an additional quantity of blood to the orifice in the artery, that therefore no advantage is to be expected from it; but on the contrary, that on many occasions there is reason to suppose it hath been productive of mischief. But though pressure ought never to be attempted in any period of the diffused *aneurism*, yet in some stages of the other species of this disease, it may be often had recourse to with advantage. In their early stages, while the blood can be yet pressed entirely out of the sac into the artery, it often happens, by the use of a bandage of soft and somewhat elastic materials, properly fitted to the part, that much may be done in preventing the swelling from receiving any degree of increase; and on some occasions, by the continued support thus given to the weakened artery, complete cures have been at last obtained. Yet, though pressure to a certain degree hath sometimes proved useful, it ought never to be carried to a great length; tight bandages in these cases always counteract the intention. Indeed, the greatest length to which pressure ought to go, should be to serve as an easy support to the parts affected, and no farther. With compression, other means should at the same time be used, such as low diet, occasional bleeding, a lax state of the bowels, freedom from strong exercise, &c.

THE OPERATION FOR THE ANEURISM, IN THE HUMERAL ARTERY.

Having taken away some blood, and promoted such other discharges as seemed needful, apply the tourniquet near the shoulder, tighten it so that the pulse cannot easily be perceived; lay the arm in a convenient situation; then make an incision on the inside of the biceps muscle, above and below the elbow, a considerable length, which being in the course of the artery, will discover it as soon as the coagulated blood is removed, which must all be cleared away, the wound being dilated for that end. Be careful not to cut the larger veins, nor the bag; the same attention is necessary in cutting the aponeurosis of the biceps; for this aponeurosis, the capsula, the bag, and the skin seem all united.

If the orifice does not readily appear, let the tourniquet be loosened, and the effusion of blood will direct you to it; then carry a crooked needle armed under it, tie the vessel just above the orifice, and when you have secured the upper part, slacken the tourniquet a little; for if on slackening it there is any hæmorrhage from the inferior parts of the artery, it plainly appears that the collateral branches are open, and that there is a free circulation. The first ligature secured, make a second a little below the orifice, and leave the intermediate space of the artery to slough away without dividing it.

Avoid taking up the nerve with the ligature, if you conveniently can; the readiest method to do which is, as it lays on the inside, at a little distance from the artery, to relax that vessel by bending the arm moderately, and to raise the artery from its bed by a probe introduced into its orifice, or by pinching it up with the finger and the thumb: the nerve is easily distinguished from the artery

by

by feeling, so the artery may be drawn from the nerve. If the nerve should be taken up, a portion of the adjacent flesh being taken up with it, no inconvenience need be feared.

After the operation, the limb is generally some little time without pulsation, which, if it does not recover in twenty-four hours, amputation is not to be deferred.

In the Lond. Med. Obs. & Inq. vol. ii. page 360, is an instance of an *aneurism* in the arm being cured, by proceeding in general as above; but instead of the ligatures, a steel pin was passed through the lips of the orifice in the artery, and secured by twisting thread about it, as is done on the hare-lip; after a few days the pin came away with the dressings.

See instances of *aneurisms* in the thigh being cured, in the Lond. Med. Obs. & Inq. vol. iii. p. 106. And in the Edinb. Medical Commentaries, vol. ii. p. 176. Also in Warner's Cases of Surgery.

See Aetius Tetrabid. 7. ferm. iii. cap. 10. P. Ægineta, lib. vi. cap. 37. Marc. Aur. Severinus de Efficaci Medicinæ. Morgagni de Sedibus & Causis Morborum. Mem. de l'Acad. Roy. an 1712, 1733. Philos. Trans. Abr. vol. iii. viii. De Haen de Aneurismatib. Rat. Med. Mem. de l'Acad. Roy. de Chirurgie. Prof. Monro's Remarks on the Formation of *Aneurisms* in the Edinb. Med. Ess. vol. ii. and iv. Le Dran's Operations in Surgery. Sharpe's Operations of Surgery. Dr. Hunter's, and others, Observations on *Aneurisms* in the Lond. Med. Obs. & Inq. vol. i. ii. iii. and iv. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. White's Surgery, p. 115.

ANEURISMA PRÆCORDIORUM. Called also *cardiognus*, *cardionchus*; *aneurism* in the heart, or in the aorta near the heart, which occasions pain in the præcordia.

ANFAKA. A COAGULUM.

ANFIAN. See OPIUM.

AN-FIR-FILIUS. See ARGENTUM VIVUM.

ANFRACTUOSUS. ANFRACTUOUS. Full of windings: called anfractuosities.

ANG. ET ANGUIL. The abbreviation of Simplici del. eccellente m. luigi Anguillara. Venet. 1561, 8vo.

ANGEIOLOGIA. See ANGIOLOGIA.

ANGEIOTOMIA, from *αγγειον*, a vessel, and *τομή*, to cut. An opening of the vessels as in arteriotomy and phlebotomy. It also signifies a particular dissection of the vessels for anatomical purposes.

ANGEIOTOMISTA. An ANGEIOTOMIST. A person skilled in the course of the blood-vessels, or who can dissect them readily.

ANGELICA ARCHANGELICA. } called also *imperialia*
SATIVA, } *toria sativa*, *pecto-*
varia herba. It is the *angelica*, *archangelica* soliorum, impari lobato. Fructu, subrotundo angulato solido, styli reflexis; corollis æqualibus: petalis incurvatis. CL. PENTANDRIA. ORD. DIGYNIA. Linn. Gen. Plant. 138.

GARDEN ANGELICA. It hath the odd leaf at the end of each rib, and generally some of the others cut into two or three lobes. It is found by the sides of rivulets, on the mountains of Lapland, and is cultivated in gardens all over Europe; the best is said to be produced in Bohemia and Spain; but Linnæus says, that the best is that which grows on the mountains in northern countries. It is a biennial plant; but if the stalks are cut down before it flowers, the roots send forth new heads, and may thus be continued for many years. The roots are in the greatest perfection in the second spring; they should be well dried, and kept in a dry place, and frequently aired, or they grow mouldy, and are the prey of worms. The whole plant is used, and by some hath been so much esteemed as an alexipharmac, as to have obtained the name of PRINCEPS ALEXIPHARMACORUM. Many hold the English *angelica* in as much esteem as the Spanish, and say that the latter differs from the former only in having been long kept, by which the disagreeable flavour of the fresh roots is lost. Though all the parts of this plant possess the same virtues in a great degree, yet the root is the strongest. It resembles zedoary as a medicine, but is milder, and it is a good carminative. Externally applied, it dissolves inflammatory tumors in cold habits. By some authors it has been spoken highly of, not only as a *carminative*, but as a *stomachic*, and *sudorific*; also in obstructed lochia, or menses; in difficult labor; and considered as a specific against some poisons, and malignant fevers; however, in present practice, it is seldom employed.

The seeds come nearest to the roots in point of medicinal virtue, but scarcely retain either their vegetative or medicinal power until the following spring. The leaves lose nearly all their virtue in drying. A strong water is obtained from either the leaves or seeds by distillation; but spirit of wine best extracts the resin, in which the virtues reside in the dried roots.

The stalks and the roots are candied by the confectioners.

Dale reckons up four species of *angelica*, they have all similar virtues, chiefly differing in the degree, but the above is the best. The wild sort in use, is the *angelica sylvestris*, foliis æqualibus ovato-lanceolatis serratis. Linnæus.—*Angelica montana perennis paludapii folio.* See LEVISTICUM.—*Pratenfis apii folio.* See OREOSE-LINUM. Also a name of the *Saxifraga Anglica*.

ANGELICUS, PULVIS. See MERC VITÆ.

ANGELOCALOS. The true name of the twenty-fourth name of Myrepsus, and not, as is commonly writ, *alcanali*.

ANGELYN. See ANDIRA.

ANGI. BUBOLIS in the GROIN. See BUBO.

ANGIGLOSSI. STAMMERERS.

ANGINA, from *αγγω*, to strangle. Also called *cynanche*, *kynanche*, *synanche*, *lycanche*. QUINSEY, thus named, from an abbreviation of the French word *squinancie*:

It is an inflammation in the parts of the throat that are subservient to respiration, speech, and deglutition; by some it is called a STRANGULATION OF THE FAUCES; by others, and most properly, an INFLAMMATION OF THE INTERNAL FAUCES. ARETÆUS says, it is named *lynanche*; from dogs either being subject to it, or else, when in health, they hang out their tongues at times; as in this species of quinsy, it has been said the tongue is inflamed; and so swelled, that it hangs out beyond the teeth. CÆLIUS AURELIANUS says, that the voice of a patient in the quinsy, resembles that of a dog, or a wolf; hence called *lycanche*; or, perhaps, the word *cynanche* is derived from *κυν*, *canis*, and *αγγω*, *strangulo*; because when dogs are hanged, their bodies are not heavy enough to make strong compression of the rope, they struggle long with their eyes turgid, their tongues hang out of their mouths, &c. and, because a set of similar symptoms affect the patient in a species of quinsy, this name is given to it. Though this is truly an inflammation of the fauces, or some part of it; yet some assert it is not easy to discern whether these parts are inflamed or not, except there is also some degree of swelling; for the degree of redness, in a natural state, admits of little or no change of colour in consequence of inflammation. But when there is really an inflammation, there is generally tumor enough to discern the true state of the parts.

When the disorder is epidemic; it is so usually between the spring and summer, and after a long continuance of cold and rainy weather.

The true *quinsy*, the *cynanche tonsillarit* of Cullen, is an acute inflammatory disorder.

The bastard *quinsy* is a lymphatic and catarrhal one, and its fever is not acute, but rather chronical, being of the catarrhal kind.

The Greeks give different names to the true *quinsy*, according to the respective parts on which this disorder falls; but various authors among them also differ in naming them; so the Latins, considering the disorder as one, wherever its violence might have more peculiarly been manifested, included them all under the name *angina*: and we, after their example, under that of *quinsy*. The curious may see the various appellations given to the different circumstances of this disorder, in the writings of Aretæus, Cælius Aurelianus, Hildanus, and Alexander Trallian.

Dr. Cullen's generic name for *quinsy* is *CYNANCHE*, which he places in the class pyrexia, and order phlegmasia; and defines it—a fever, sometimes of the typhodal kind; redness and pain of the fauces; deglutition and breathing difficult, with a sense of straitness in the fauces; and distinguishes five species. 1. *CYNANCHE TONSILLARIS*, when the inflammation begins in the tonsils and affects only the mucous membrane of the fauces with redness and tumor, having an inflammatory fever attendant. 2. *CYNANCHE MALIGNA*, also *ulcerosa gangrænosa*, and *ulcerosa* when it affects the tonsils, and mucous membrane of the fauces, with tumor, redness, and mucous sloughs of a white or ash colour, spreading and

and covering ulcers, attended with a typhodal fever, and eruptions. 3. *CYNANCHE TRACHEALIS*, when it is attended with difficult respiration, shrill inspiration, hoarse voice, clangous cough, scarce any tumefaction appearing in the fauces, little or no difficulty of swallowing, and the fever inflammatory. This among the Scotch is called the *CROUP*. See *SUFFOCATIO STRIDULA*. 4. *CYNANCHE PHARYNGÆA OESOPHAGEA*, when there appears a redness, particularly at the lower part of the fauces, swallowing becomes extremely difficult and painful; the respiration is sufficiently free, and the fever inflammatory. 5. *CYNANCHE PAROTIDÆA*, when the external parotid and maxillary glands are tumified, respiration and deglutition slightly affected, and the fever a mild inflammatory one. This species is called the *MUMPS* amongst the English; in Scotland, the *BRANKS*; with the French, *OURLES*. There is also a species of *quinfsy* to which children are subject, called *PÆDANCHONE*.

The seat of the *cynanche tonsillaris*, is properly in the upper part of the throat, particularly those parts of it that form the pharynx and the larynx, at the root of the tongue, the os hyoides, the passages of the nostrils which open into the mouth, the pharynx, the internal and external muscles of the larynx and pharynx, which are thirteen in number, the muscles which move the jaws, the fine ramifications of the blood and the lymphatic vessels, and the adjacent nerves; also the tonsils, the epiglottis, uvula, tongue, and cheeks.

The young, the sanguine, and those in whom an inflammatory diathesis is attendant, are most disposed to the true *quinfsy*. A disposition to it is often acquired by a few repetitions of its returns.

The causes are the same as are productive of inflammation in general; particular constitutions, &c. determine the inflammation to particular parts.

Cœlius Aurelianus gives the following accurate description of the true *quinfsy*. The symptoms are, first, pains without any evident cause, a difficulty of moving the neck and throat, a considerable discharge of saliva without any visible tumor, with a dull pain and sensible asperity of the fauces, a difficulty of swallowing the usual fluid which gathers in the mouth like spittle; after these, an impediment of respiration, as if clogged with some gross humour. As the disease increases, the part grows red, with a manifest tumor, at length the fauces uvula, parts about the tongue, and upper part of the throat, are elevated by the humour to a remarkable degree, which is attended with a difficulty of swallowing, besides a strangulation in proportion to the tumor, a difficulty of breathing, and a nausea; if the mouth be opened, a dry tension of the tongue is perceived when it is pressed with the finger. When this disorder is increased to a great degree, the tumor spreads over the neck and face, the mouth flows with saliva and a viscid humour; the eyes are prominent and blood-shot, and the veins are distended. As the disease increases, the tongue swells, and is forced over the teeth; there is a dryness of the fauces, a cold numbness of the joints, a frequent pulse, a difficulty of lying on the back or the side, with a desire to sit up, and an inarticulate confused speech, not without pain. As this complaint tends to destroy the patient, he grows worse, becomes livid in the face, and speechless; there is a stertor in the throat and breast, and all he strives to drink regurgitates at the nose, the pulse fails; some utter a voice like a dog, others only froth at the mouth; upon these symptoms death necessarily ensues.

If the disorder is without a manifest tumor, there is a slenderness of the neck, with an inflexible erection or extension of the same; the face and eyes are hollow, the forehead is distended, the colour livid, respiration extremely difficult, but with no manifest tumor either inwardly or outwardly, the patient is extremely feeble and dull, and dies under a very quick and acute suffocation. See *Acut. Morb. lib. iii. cap. 1, 2*.

Boerhaave observes, that if the internal muscular membrane of the aspera arteria is the seat of the disease, a tumor, heat, burning pain, and acute fever are excited, without any external signs of the distemper; in this case the voice is small, shrill, and uttered with a hissing noise, inspiration is very painful, respiration is small and frequent, and scarcely performed but in erect posture; hence the circulation through the lungs is impeded, and the pulse soon sinks, great anxiety comes on, and the patient soon dies. The nearer the seat is to the glottis and epiglottis, the more fatal it is.

If the inflammation is seated in the musculus albus of

the glottis, together with the fleshy muscles which close it, the passage of the air to the lungs is soon closed up. The signs of this species are the same as the preceding, only that the pain is exquisite during the elevation of the larynx in order to swallow, and is remarkably increased by speaking, the voice is shrill and acute, excessive anxiety comes on, and death approaches sooner than in any other sort of the true *quinfsy*.

If only the muscles which elevate the os hyoides and larynx are inflamed, it is thus known, respiration is tolerably free and easy, but the first part of the action of swallowing is very painful.

When the pharynx alone is affected, the specific signs are seen by examining the fauces; breathing is tolerably easy, swallowing very painful, or sometimes impossible; and then that which is attempted to be swallowed, returns by the nose, no aliment can be taken; and in this case, the fluids of the body are apt to become the more acrid; however, the fever, in this case, is not so acute as in some others, nor is death so speedy.

If the tonsils, uvula, and velum pendulum palati, with the muscles called pterygo-staphylini, are much inflamed, nearly the same symptoms will arise as in the preceding case, respiration is rather more laborious, and is little or not at all performed through the nose, and by the fauces not without some difficulty. What is attempted to be swallowed, is forced through the mouth again by reason of the great pain which it excites, there is a perpetual discharge of saliva, by hawking, and a continual copious distillation of phlegm into the cavities of the tonsils, an acute pain is left in the internal ear, and in the Eustachian tube, a crackling noise is perceived in the ear during the action of swallowing, and sometimes a deafness comes on. The venereal disease often causes this species, which then is dangerous.

If all or most of these parts, are inflamed, the case is indeed desperate; for the return of the blood through the compressed jugulars being intercepted, the fauces, lips, tongue, and face swell, the tongue hangs out of the mouth, and is greatly inflamed, the eyes are red, prominent, and ghastly, the brain is glutted with blood; hence the sight, hearing, and feeling are all dull; hence also a delirium, yawning, stertor, impossibility of lying down, because of the strangulation attending that posture, and a manifest redness, tumor, pain, and pulsation in the breast and neck; whence the jugular and frontal veins, and the venæ raninæ, become varicose.

To these observations of Boerhaave may be added, that the proper symptom of a *quinfsy* is, the difficulty of swallowing as well with respect to solids as fluids; for if a large tumor affects the top of the œsophagus, and contracts it, the liquids, but not solids, may pass through it: but if the tumor be seated in the top of the larynx, where it is covered with the epiglottis, solid substances, by pressing the tumid epiglottis, find a way to the œsophagus, while liquids, not pressing with that force which the solids do, slide through the gaping space by the tumor, into the aspera arteria, and there cause great uneasiness.

The true *quinfsy* must be distinguished from the bastard species, particularly that called the dry; from the prunella alba; from swellings that arise from a scorbutous, serophula, or a dropfy; from that difficulty of swallowing and breathing which arises from a catarrh, exulceration, a spasmodic contraction of the muscles, and paralysis; from the gangrenous *quinfsy*; from a tumor of the tonsils and of the uvula; from that pain in the glands in and about the fauces, and tumor observed in some scorbutic and venereal patients, when their disorders are obstinate and accompanied with erosion; and from aphthæ. It should be remembered, that every inflammation in the throat is not a *quinfsy*, that only being one which is attended with fever, difficult respiration, and difficult swallowing.

The most violent, and also most dangerous kind, is that which is seated in the internal muscles of the larynx; but the danger is generally estimated by the degree of the fever, and the difficulty of breathing, which last is the worst when the thyroarytænoid muscles are affected, as their office is to close the larynx. A sudden translocation of the inflammation from the external parts is dangerous; for sometimes a delirium and convulsions follow, or perhaps a mortal peripneumony; if the troublesome suffocation abates, and the pain, with the inflammation, appears more outwardly, the disease may end well; if otherwise, an abscess will be formed in the throat, and danger will attend

attend its discharge: a symptomatic *quinſy* is dangerous, on account of the weakness from the original disease; a frothing at the mouth, a considerable swelling in the neck, a dusky redness of the tongue, coldness of the extremities, a great contraction of the præcordia, anxiety, and a hard convulsive intermitting pulse, are dangerous prognostics; a gangrene in most parts of the throat are fatal. If an erysipelas appears on the neck and breast, and continues, it is a good prognostic; but suddenly disappearing, it is fatal: much viscid saliva is a bad sign in the height of the disease, because it indicates a great degree of strangulation; but in the decline it is a favourable symptom, arising then from relaxation: great pain in the head, or elsewhere, is very unfavourable.

The diet should chiefly consist of thin cooling liquids, as thin water-gruel, barley-water, very weak whey, chicken-broth, &c. all which should be drank at least as warm as new milk.

The patient should sit up in the day for some hours at least; he should avoid speaking as much as is convenient; his feet and legs should be put into warm water for some minutes twice a day; and his neck should be kept warm with flannel.

In general, the treatment should be the same as in the inflammatory fever; for in this disease, the particular inflammation being reduced, the cure is effected.

Begin the cure with a free bleeding from a large orifice in the arm, and repeat the operation according to the violence of the fever; if the heat and strength of the pulse require it, the bleeding may be ad deliquium, in order to which the patient may stand up during the discharge of the blood, assistants being ready to support him when the fainting comes on: though such free bleeding will not often be required. Bleeding under the tongue hardly ever seems necessary; a few leeches set on the external fauces, would be far more useful; the ligature used about the neck, by retarding the circulation above it, may be as prejudicial as the small discharge of blood therefrom is useful.

According to the severity of the symptoms, let blisters be applied to the back and behind the ears: these latter may be larger or less, that they may extend down the side of the neck, and in some degree round it. For the encouragement of the humours outwardly, sir John Pringle, besides the application of a blister on the back, commends another to be laid across the throat. The application of blisters needs not take place until after a free bleeding, and the operation of at least one brisk purge; after which, or during its operation, apply a blister to the back, and the next day another on the throat: thus a more useful effect is observed to follow than if both had been applied together. Keep them running until the disorder is overcome, else, as the parts heal, the inflammation will be apt to return.

As soon as the patient is bled, let a brisk but cooling purge be given, such as the following:

℞ Infus. senæ ʒ iij. natri vitriolati, ʒ β. ad ʒ i. m.

The passage of this purging draught may be hastened down by a clyster, in which ʒ i. of nitre may be dissolved, if the fever runs high. This, or some other cooling purgative should be daily repeated during the first three or four days; if they cannot be swallowed, purging clysters, with nitre in them, must be daily administered until medicines can be taken by the mouth. Gentle purging should be continued through the whole course of the disease.

Gargarisms are immediately to be used, but acid ones are to be avoided until the decline of the disease, for they are hurtful by contracting the emunctories of the saliva and the mucus, and by thickening those discharges: the following should be used at this time, for it thins the saliva, and causes the glands to secrete and excrete their contents more freely.

℞ Decoct. hordei compositi ℥ i. sal ammoniaci crudi ʒ ij. m.

As inflammations about the fauces are differently circumstanced, the following observations, with respect to gargles, should not be unnoticed:

1. In case of great pain and heat, avoid the use of a syringe, and encourage the patient in frequently washing his mouth and throat, with whatever is appointed for that end: hartshorn jelly, or the julep of roses, with a little nitre and camphor, would be adviseable here.

2. If the throat is dry, the tongue burns and swells, and the breathing and swallowing is difficult.

℞ Alb. ovi (bene conquassat. ad liquor. aquos.) ʒ ij. aq. rosar. & fyr. moror. āā. ʒ i. sal prunel. gr. xv. m.

3. If the *quinſy* is of the latent internal kind, wash the mouth and throat frequently with milk and sal prunellæ.

4. The inflammatory pain, from the stagnation of a sharp saline serum in the glandulous part of the throat, near the seat of the pharynx and larynx; attended with a redness, and a copious discharge of saliva, but not a fever, is best discussed in the beginning by a gargarism of brandy alone, that is somewhat below proof:

5. When a copious foul ferous humour falls upon the glands of the palate and throat, detergent gargarisms, such as the following, are to be freely used:

℞ Zinci vitriolati purificati ʒ i. aq. purissim. ℥ i. m.

6. If the mouth only is dry and parched, an emollient gargle, such as that with the compound decoction of barley and sal ammon. suffices.

7. In inflammatory *quinſies*, acid gargles may be used after the inflammation is somewhat abated, and not before; at which time,

℞ Infusi rosæ ʒ iij. acidi vitrioli diluti gt. xv. m.

In the intervals, when purging medicines are not operating, give cool nitrous and saline medicines, with small doses of the antimonium tartarifatum in them, as is usual in the ardent and inflammatory fevers.

The promoting of external inflammation about the throat lessens that which is internal; hence stimulants, such as the linim. ammoniæ have been applied to the neck and throat, by means of flannel dipped therein; or the following may be used:

℞ Ol. olivar. ʒ i. sp. ammon. compositi, ʒ iij; ad ʒ β camphor. ʒ β. m. f. linim. cum quo inung. fauces externæ sæpius. But if a blister across the throat can be complied with, its effects will be more advantageous.

If the external inflammation is considerable, a discutient fomentation and cataplasim may be applied, or, in their stead, the following liniment may be rubbed on the neck and throat three or four times a day, and flannel rags may be constantly kept on, being moistened with the same.

℞ Camph. q. v. ol. oliv. q. f. fiat linim. molle.

If a speedy suffocation is threatened, proceed to bronchotomy, while the strength of the patient gives some flattering hope that he may recover.

If suppuration cannot be prevented, forbear evacuation and all repellents. When the suppuration takes place, the swelling abates, and the symptoms are less violent, the pus opens itself a way either externally or internally; if externally, the ulcer is easily cured, if it does not form sinuses; if internally, the matter may probably fall into the lungs and produce ulcers there. That the abscess is formed, may be known by a general uneasiness, a pain in the mouth, shivering, and transient heats, a sensation of thickness and heaviness in the tongue, small white eruptions on the gums, and inside of the cheeks and lips, with a disagreeable taste and odour. In this case cataplasms should be applied warm on the throat, and the steam of warm vinegar, mixed with water, should be received with the breath; and as soon as a fluctuation of matter can be perceived, puncture the abscess, that the matter may, if possible, be discharged at the mouth; after which gargle with the following:

℞ Infusi rosæ ʒ vi. tinct. myrrh. ʒ β. acidi vitrioli dilut. gt. xx. m.

If the patient is not destroyed by respiration, deglutition, or the brain being affected, this disorder terminates as other inflammations, by resolution, suppuration, or a mortification.

We should observe, that when a difficulty of swallowing is not attended with acute pain, or inflammation, it is generally owing to an obstruction of the glands about the throat; it only requires that the patient be kept warm, and the throat gargled with some gentle stimulant, as a decoction of figs, with a little vinegar or honey, or the flour of mustard: this sort of *quinſy* is called the pap of the throat, the falling down of the almonds of the ears, &c.

See Aretæus, Cœlius Aurelianus, Hildanus, Trallianus, Hoffman, Boerhaave, Le Dran's Operations, Wallis's Sydenham, and Fordyce's Elements, part ii. Cullen's First Lines, i. 279, edit. 4.

ANGINA AQUOSA, ŒDEMATOSA. Boerhavi Aphor. 791. This is a species of dropſy, arranged by Dr. Cullen under ANASARCA, the second species, which arises from obstruction, occasioned by compression of the veins; see ANASARCA OPPILATA. It is called LOWERIANA, being produced upon a dog by Lower's tying up the jugular veins, which brought on the angina

aquosa, that occasioned suffocation; see Sauvages Nos. Meth. vol. i. p. 678.

ANGINA GANGRENA, called also *angina maligna*, *angina suffocativa*, *angina garotilla*, ERYSIPELATOUS, ULCERATED, MALIGNANT, or PUTRID SORE THROAT. It is the CYNANCHE MALIGNA of Dr. Cullen.

It is a putrid remittent fever, accompanied with an ulcerated sore throat, or with an inflammation of the mucous membrane. Though this is generally considered to be a disease of the whole habit; still there are some circumstances attending oftentimes the cure, to make us believe it may now and then only be local, for at the onset it will not unfrequently yield to vomits, and gargles, and local blistering; though at others all the different symptoms attending this species have been present without any ulcers in the throat.

This malady is most frequent in autumn, generally attacking children and weakly relaxed adults.

It is often produced by exposure to infectious vapours; when it is not, cold is the most probable cause, in habits already hereto predisposed. The breath of these patients is infectious.

It sometimes begins with rigor, horror, and coldness, which are followed by a great heat; when an inflammation affects the throat, there is first a fiery redness there, sometimes without any swelling; at others there is a considerable but puffy one, which does not prevent the swallowing nor the breathing in any great degree; a soreness rather than pain is felt in the throat; the parotid glands often swell and are painful; whitish sloughs appear in the fauces, not rising above the surface of the membrane, which are often surrounded by a redness, and, according to the degree of the disease, are from a very florid colour to that almost black; these sloughs generally change to an ash colour, and sometimes to a black one; they give an offensive smell to the breath, spread wider, and run deeper, until the patient is cut off, or the sloughs fall off, leaving ulcers; but sometimes the patient recovers without any sensible separation. If the disease is violent, the mucous membrane in other parts of the body are affected; head-ach, faintness, and anxiety, with sickness, vomiting, or purging, attend at the beginning. These usually go off in about twenty-four hours, but if they continue, the danger is much increased thereby; the eyes appear red and watery, the nostrils are inflamed, and they discharge a thin and acrid fetid matter, which excoriates the nostrils and lips; and sometimes an hæmorrhage comes on by the third or fourth day, or perhaps later. After two or three days from the beginning, an erysipelatous inflammation appears externally on the throat, and also on the extremities; this eruption relieves the sickness, purging, and other disagreeable symptoms. The pulse is seldom hard or full, but is often frequent and small; the fever in the evening is inconsiderable, being often attended with a delirium; but in the morning a moderate sweat comes on, which for the present relieves the patient; though the symptoms regaining their strength, the patient sometimes falls a victim to their force in three, four, or six days.

Care should be had to distinguish this sort of complaint from the catarrh, the spurious quinsy, aphthæ, and other exulcerations in the mouth.

A fetid ichorous discharge from the ears often attends the worst and fatal cases; but when the patient recovers, indurated parotids and deafness ensue.

THE INDICATIONS OF CURE are,

1. To support the vis vitæ.
2. To promote perspiration, or evacuate the accumulated serum.
3. To resist the putrefaction.

The whole danger depends on the state of the blood, which is a putrid one, accompanied with that which is attendant on low nervous fevers: though the pulse, and other symptoms, may seem to indicate evacuations in the beginning, they are cautiously to be admitted, for the nature of this kind of quinsy is such, as soon to produce the same effects in the constitution as are brought about by bleeding, purging, &c.

The patient should be kept in bed, but not much warmer by the use of cloaths than when in health; the air may be refreshed and purified not only by opening the windows now and then, but also by the vapours from boiling water, in which is infused myrrh, rosemary-flowers, or vinegar; strong whey, made with good Mountain or other wine, may be the common drink; and if there

is much sickness, give mint tea, or red wine and water acidulated with the acid of vitriol diluted.

Begin the cure with an emetic, which should be given as speedily after the attack as possible; thus the symptoms are rendered much more mild.

R Antim. tartar gr. β. ad gr. i. fs. aq. font. ℥ iv. mixturam bibat æger calidam, superbibendo insui. flor. cham. & post operat.

R Conf. aromaticæ ʒ β. p. rad. contray. gr. x. aq. alex. sp. cum aceto ʒ ij. aq. pur. ʒ i. fs. m. f. haust. & 4ta. quaq. hora repetend.

This kind of emetic tends to more advantages than any other in this disorder; and if there is either a vomiting, or purging, or both attendant, the patients are much alleviated by it.

If the purging continues, check it with either stimulants or opiates.

R Spec. e scord. ʒ ij. aq. cinnam. ʒ vi. spt. cinam. ʒ i. fumat. cochl. i. fs. post singulas sedes liquidas.

Though in other fevers blistering is not advisable in the beginning, in this the earliest use of them is to be encouraged, and the following method of preparing them is recommended by Dr. Percival of Manchester.

R Empl. stomach. vel e cymino p. ii. vesicator. p. i. Camphor. pulv. ʒ i. fs. m. f. empl. inter scapul. applic.

He farther observes, that in this case the skin is easily inflamed, so that this mild plaster sufficiently discharges the serum, and at the same time is antiseptic. In the first stage of this disease, a blister to the back, or to each side of the throat, produces very salutary effects; but as the skin is particularly disposed to inflammation, inconveniences sometimes arise from the too powerful stimuli of the common blister plasters, whence the above prescribed one is preferred. When the plaster is spread, warm it gently, and lay on its surface a thin piece of muslin; thus it irritates less, produces less strangury, and thus it may safely be applied even where the skin is erysipelatous.

Gargles made of acids and astringent ingredients, may be thrown into the fauces by means of a syringe, if the patient cannot use them without.

R F. rosar. ʒ viij. acidi vitrioli diluti gt. xii. alum. rup. ʒ β. tinct. myrrh. ʒ i. m. f. garg. vel

R Decoct. hordei compos ʒ β i.

Rad. serpentar. virg. ʒ ij. coque per semi horam, colatur, & adde acetum acerrim. & tinct. myrrh. aa ʒ i. mcl. opt. ʒ ij. m.

One of these gargles should be frequently used, the mouth and throat should be constantly kept clean therewith; and always before the patient swallows any thing, let him wash his mouth and throat well with it.

The contrayerva is also used in gargles for this kind of sore throat; but as an antiseptic it is better to use myrrh dissolved instead of it.

The bark is the principal medicine, and the most to be relied on. It should be given with red wine, if the pulse does not forbid, which it rarely does; but if it increases the anxiety, it must be omitted.

If the sloughs do not separate, touch them with an armed probe dipped in the following:

R Infusi rosæ ʒ ij. oxymellis aruginis, ʒ ij. m. vel

R Aq. puræ ʒ ij. acidi muriatici q. f. ad grat. acid.

If the ulcers spread fast, the bark must be given, or a cold infusion of it, as freely as the stomach will admit.

If the tonsils are much swelled, blister the back, and behind the ears, and use one or other of the above gargles, freely.

If the heat is excessive, add to the bark the sp. æther nitrosi, or the sp. febrif. Di. Clutton. It should be observed that the vegetable acids are apt to produce a diarrhœa, and nitre does more harm by lessening the vis vitæ than it does good by its antiseptic property, so neither of them are to be admitted in these cases; but the mineral acids are free from those ill effects, and are both good antiseptics and diaphoretics, and the above named ones may be freely given in all that the patient drinks.

If any erysipelatous appearance is observed about the fauces, &c. or if they are tumid and ulcerated, immediately use the steam from vinegar, myrrh, and honey, as hot as can be borne, and use it often. It is detergent and antiseptic, and preferable to any of the gargles.

A cataplasin of the bark and camomile flowers, boiled in vinegar, with the addition of camphor ʒ i. fs. or ʒ ij. laid

laid across the throat, and renewed every four hours, greatly softens and relaxes the glands of the neck, it exhales an antiseptic vapour, which is drawn in by the mouth at every inspiration, and much is also absorbed from it. In cases less important, instead of this cataplasm, flannels may be applied to the neck, after being dipped in spirit of wine camphorated, and sharp vinegar, mixed in equal parts.

A pediluvium made with the bark and camomile flowers boiled in vinegar and water, may be used three or four times a day; if the patient is too feeble to sit up, let flannels be wrung out of this decoction, and applied to his limbs. Besides the relaxing and antispasmodic effects of this remedy, it tends to produce a swelling in the feet, which relieves very much.

Fixed air, separated during the fermentation of an alkaline salt with the vitriolic acid, is advantageously administered by way of clyster, or mixed with some proper one.

See Arataus de Causis & Signis Morborum, lib. i. cap. 9. Dr. Fothergill's Treatise on the Putrid Sore Throat. Dr. Huxham. Le Cat, Johnson, and Chomel, on this disease. Northcote's Treatise on the ulcerated sore Throat. Dr. Percival's Essays. Dr. Fordyce's Elements, part ii. Cullen's First Lines, i. 284. edit. 4.

ANGINA, ERYSIPELATOSA;—MUCOSA. See SCARLATINA ANGINOSA.

ANGINA PECTORIS. For the first account of this disease the world is indebted to Dr. Wm. Heberden of London.

The patient is seized whilst walking, and more particularly if he walks soon after eating, with a painful sensation in his breast; the moment he stands still this uneasiness vanishes: but after this complaint hath continued some months, it does not cease so suddenly after resting; it will now come on even while the person is in bed, obliging him to rise every night for several months together. In some inveterate cases it hath been brought on by very trivial accidents, such as coughing, going to stool, by swallowing, or by speaking, or any slight disturbance of mind. Sometimes, though rarely, it attacks while the patient stands or sits still. In some persons it is the worst in winter, in others during the summer season. When a fit approaches whilst the patient is walking, its duration is short; but if it comes on in the night, it will continue an hour or more. Now and then, though rarely, there are several days before any remission is manifest; and, during this time, the greatest danger seems to be attendant. The pulse is, at least, sometimes not disturbed with the pain, consequently the heart is not affected by it.

Persons of fifty years of age and upwards, with short necks, and who are inclined to be corpulent, are the most subject to this disease; it is, though rarely, met with in those who are far younger.

The natural tendency of this complaint is, to kill suddenly, yet some continue affected with it for, twenty years.

The seat seems to be in or about the os sternum, but always more to its left side than to any other part of it: and a pain in the middle of the left arm is sometimes attendant.

The cause is most probably a spasm or cramp, or an ulcer, or both. A spasm, or convulsion, appears most likely, from the suddenness of the attack, and as speedy departure, the long intervals of ease, the relief afforded by wine and spirituous cordials, its generally bearing the motion of a horse or carriage so well; which circumstance often distinguishes spasmodic pains from those which arise from ulcers, and its coming on in the night after the first sleep, at which time asthmas, the night-mare, convulsions, and other disorders attributed to the disturbed functions of the nerves, are peculiarly apt to return, or to be aggravated. That an ulcer may also contribute to this disorder, seems to be suggested, because the patient sometimes spits blood mixed with a purulent matter, which seems too to come from the seat of the disorder.

In order to the cure, evacuations have been tried, but to no purpose; though wine, and other cordials, taken at bed-time, will prevent or weaken the night fits: yet nothing does this so effectually as opium; ten, fifteen, or twenty drops of the tincture of opium taken at bed-time will enable those patients to keep their bed until the morning, who had been forced to rise, and sit up two or three hours every night for many months. This quantity, or more, may safely be continued as long as it is required. Dr. Bergius, a Swedish physician, says, that

this disorder is a kind of spasmodic asthma, and that it is relieved by a strong solution of the gum: ammon. e. g. gummi 3 ss. in aq. puleg. vel hyssop. 1b ss: cap. cochli. ij. bis in terve die. See the Lond. Med. Transf. vol. ii. p. 59. iii. 1, 37: Medical Obs. and Inq. v. 233, 252. London Med. Journal v. 162. Memoirs of the medical Society of London, 238, 306.

ANGINA EXTERNA. See CYNANCHE PAROTIDÆA.

———— Inflammatoria infantum—interna—latens & difficilis—membranosa—perniciosa—polyposa. See SUFFOCATIO STRIDULA.

ANGINA MALIGNA & SUFFOCATIVA. See ANGINA GANGRÆNA.

———— SPASMODICA. See CRAMPUS.

ANGINO DEI. The name of a disease.

ANGIOLOGIA, ANGEIOLOGIA, αγγειον, *vas*, and λογος, *sermo*. ANGIOLOGY. It treats of the glands, lacteals, lymphæducts, nerves, arteries, veins, and other vessels.

ANGIOSPERMIA, from αγγειον, *a vessel*, and σπερμα, *a seed*. The name of the second order in the Class DYNAMIA, of the Linnæan system. It is so called because the seeds are inclosed in a vessel or capsule, in opposition to the first order, GYMNOSPERMIA; which has naked seeds.

ANGOLAM. A large tree growing in Malabar. It runs up to the height of one hundred feet, and is twelve feet thick. It is an ever-green; its fruit resembles a cherry.

The expressed juice of the root purges, and kills worms. Raii Hist. Plant.

ANGONE. A nervous sort of quinsy. Vogel defines it to be an acute stopping up of the fauces, without inflammation. He says that the convulsive quinsy, and hysterical suffocation, are its species.

ANGOR. A concentration of the natural heat of the body, causing a palpitation of the heart, and anxiety. In the beginning of a fever it is a bad prognostic.

ANGOS, a VESSEL; a receptacle of humors. See VASO.

ANGSANA, vel ANSAVA, called also *draco arbor*.

It grows in the East Indies; the liquor which distils from a wound made in this tree is used as a medicine, when it is condensed into a gummy consistence. It is of a red colour, astringent, and is sold for dragon's blood. Raii Hist. Plant. Dale.

ANGU. See CASSADA.

ANGUILLA. The EEL.

Eels are nourishing. Those that are met with in rivers, or other clear running waters, are the best; as to their size it is immaterial; the liver and the gall are extremely acid. Boerhaave says, that no fishes have a more acrid gall; and that with a mixture of the galls of the eel and the pike, made into pills, he hath cured many rickety children with hard and swelled bellies.

The TORPEDO, or TORPORIFIC EEL, found in Guiana, in South America, if caught by a hook, violently shocks the person who holds the line: the same eel touched with an iron rod, held in the hand of a person whose other hand is joined to another, &c. communicates a violent shock to ten or twelve persons thus joining hands, in a manner exactly similar to that of the electric machine. Hence it is called the ELECTRIC EEL. No shock is perceived by holding the hand in the water near the fish when it is neither displeased nor touched; but if it is angry, it can give a shock to a person at five or six inches distance. This shock is produced by an emission of electric particles, which the fish discharges at pleasure. On the death of the animal no such electric property remains, and then the Indians eat it.

ANGUIS, also called *serpens anguis*, *anguis coluber*, *natrix torquata*, the SNAKE.

Our snakes in England, and those in other cold countries, do not injure us with their bite. Their fat is as good as that of the viper.

ANGUIS ÆSCULAPII. It is the only species of serpents that can be made so tame as to be innocent. It is found in Italy, Poland, Germany, and in all the quarters of the world.

ANGUIUM SENECTÆ, called *exuvie*. The SKINS of SERPENTS that are cast in spring; the slough or cast skin of a snake is as good. A decoction of it boiled in wine is said to cure deafness, pain in the ears, &c.

ANGULARIS ARTERIA. See MAXILLARIÆ ARTERIÆ.—MUSCULUS. See LEVATOR SCAPULÆ & PATIENTIÆ.

ANGULATUM,

ANGULATUM, vel ANGALATUM, Folium (from Angula, an Angle) an angular leaf; it is when the margins are cut into several angles.

ANGULI OCULI. See CANTHI.

ANGULUS ACUTUS TIBIÆ. The spine of the tibia, or the shin.

ANGURIA. See CITRULLUS.

ANGUSTATIO, } Anxiety, restlessness in distempers.

ANGUSTIA, } They also signify a narrowness of the vessels.

ANGUSTIFOLIA PLANTAGO. See PLANTAGO MINOR.

ANGUSTURÆ CORTEX. } This bark, at first im-

ANGUSTURA BARK. } ported in the year 1788,

was supposed to be the production of a tree on the

coast of Africa; but it is now found to come from the

Spanish main; Dr. BRUCE pronounced it to be the bark

of a tree called *wozinos*, by which he was cured of the

dysentery, in Abyssinia; and having brought over some

seeds, and planted them in Kew gardens, their product he

calls BRUCEA ANTIDYSENTERICA, vel FERRUGINEA;

but, in the Medical Commentaries of Edinburgh, 1790,

they are, on comparison, proved to be very different.

This bark, however, is much of the same colour and

thickness as the *canella aromatica*, and powders very

freely. It is a powerful bitter, joined with an aroma,

not much more pungent than cascarilla, having a por-

tion of pure oil, which approaches in its nature to cam-

phor. It seems also to possess a narcotic principle;

hence differs from the Peruvian bark; and has been

considered more powerful than it, both as a tonic and

antiseptic; the virtues reside more in its gummy than

resinous extract; but is still more powerful having both

dissolved, which warm water effects, extracting also the

oily portion; hence it is best prepared by infusion.

The diseases in which this medicine has been employed

are those in which the Peruvian bark has been useful.

In intermittents, it is not always superior; sometimes in-

ferior; in low fevers, and those of the putrid kind, it

has seemed superior. In head aches, attended with fever,

but arising from the stomach; in dysentery and dyspe-

psia, it has been of great service. From various experi-

ments that have been made, the Angustura bark seems to

claim the highest rank as an antiseptic. An extract is

made in the following manner:

Take four ounces of the Angustura bark, put it into

a flannel bag of a conical shape, pour upon this boiling

water; and repeat it till the filtering liquor has but little

taste or colour. Let this be evaporated by a gentle heat,

there will remain 13 drams and 20 grains of extract, of

the full flavour of the bark, containing two drams of re-

sinous matter. See BRANDÉ's Experiments and Obser-

vations on Angustura Bark.

ANHALDINUM. An epithet of a corrosive, de-

scribed by Hartman.

ANHALTINA REMEDIA. Medicines which fa-

cilitate respiration.

ANHALTINA AQUA. ANHALT WATER. It is

in the Brandenburg Dispensatory, and is the sp. vini rect.

distilled from turpentine, and twelve or thirteen other ingredients of the aromatic kind; but a more elegant spirit of this kind may be obtained by mixing a proper quantity of the essential oils of rosemary, lavender, sage, or other such like, with the common oil of turpentine, and then distilling them. This water is an excellent cordial.

ANHELATIO, ANHELO, ANHELITUS, PANTING. A shortness of breath, or a difficult and small, but quick respiration, which happens to sound persons, especially fat people, and valctudinarians, after strong exercise. In fevers, dropics, asthmas, pleurifies, &c. there is always an anhelitus. To express this HIPPOCRATES often uses the word *pneuma*.

But this amongst the chemists signifies SMOAK, and also HORSE DUNG; this last is termed alto, when hot, *cancerpericon*.

ANHIMA. An aquatic bird of prey in Brasil, larger than a swan. Its horn is esteemed an antidote against poison.

ANHUIBA. See SASSAFRAS.

ANICETON, INVINCIBLE. An epithet for a plaster ascribed to Crito, and so called because it was an infallible remedy for the acores.

ANICETUM. See ANISUM.

ANIDROS, } From α , neg. and ιδρω , to sweat.

ANIDROSIS, } Without sweat.

ANIDROTI. }

ANIMUM. See ANIME.

ANIL. See INDICUM.

ANIMA MUNDI. The soul of the world. An

ubiquitarian principle, supposed by Plato to do the same

feats as Des Cartes's æther, pervading and influencing

all parts and places. It is a kin to the Archæus of HEL-

MONT and PARACELSUS—PULMONUM. A name

given to saffron on account of its use in asthmas. See

CROCUS.

ANIMÆ. The VESICLES of HERRINGS. They

are diuretic.

ANIMAL. All bodies endowed with life and with

spontaneous motion are called *animals*. Hence are ani-

mals distinguished in general from vegetables. But this

gives us no perfect definition; for there are entire classes

of animals which are fixed to a place; as the lithophytes,

and zoophytes, which are produced, and die upon the

same spot; and, on the other hand, certain Vegetables

have as much motion in their leaves and flowers as cer-

tain animals; for example, shell-worms. However, by

attending to the most general characters, we may define

animals to be bodies endued with sensation, and motion,

necessary to preserve their life. They are all capable of

reproducing their like: some, by the union of the two

sexes, produce small living creatures; others lay eggs,

which require a due temperature to produce young:

some multiply without conjunction of sexes; and others

are reproduced when cut in pieces, like the roots of

plants.

After man, all other animals have been divided into

eight classes, in the following manner:

DAUBENTER'S DIVISION and CHARACTERS of the Eight Classes of ANIMALS.

Having an head.			The most part having no head.				
With nostrils.			Without nostrils.				
With ears.			Without ears.				
Two ventricles in the heart.	One ventricle in the heart.		The heart variously formed or unknown.				
Warm blood.	Blood nearly cold.		A whitish fluid instead of blood.				
Inspiring and expiring air frequently.	Inspiring and expiring air at long intervals.	Admitting the air by gills.	Admitting the air by spiracula.	No apparent entrance or aperture to admit air.			
Viviparous.		Oviparous.					
With teats.		Without teats.					
1st Ord. Quadrupeds.	2d Ord. Cataceous animals.	3d Ord. Birds.	4th Ord. Oviparous quadrupeds.	5th Ord. Serpents.	6th Ord. Fishes.	7th Ord. Insects.	8th Ord. Worms.
Four feet and hairy skin.	Fins and no hair.	Feathered.	Four feet and no hair.	Scaly without feet or fins.	Scaly with fins.	Having antennae.	Having neither feet nor scales.

All substances proceeding from *animals* are said to belong to the *animal* kingdom, to distinguish them from the vegetable and the mineral classes.

The earth of *animals* differ not from that of vegetables in any respect yet discovered. Yet there are certain differences betwixt one *animal* earth and another, some being calcareous, others not, &c. See *TERRA*.

The oils and fats of *animals*, like the gross oil of vegetables, are not of themselves soluble, either in water or in spirit of wine; but by the intervention of a third body, as of mucilage of gum, &c. may be rendered miscible therewith. The oils of *animals* differ from those of vegetables: 1. The finer *animal* oils are not, like the vegetable, procured by a moist, but by a dry distillation, that is, by combustion, and hence all *animal* oils have an empyreumatic smell. 2dly. Though an acid is found in the fat of *animals*, yet in the distilled oils of *animal* matter, a volatile alkaline property is found in them; whereas in the distilled oils of vegetables there is always in acid. The volatile alkaline salts, therefore, contained in the oils of *animals*, is the reason why they are more penetrating than the distilled oils of vegetables, and have a more immediate tendency to put the blood into commotion. Two drops of the ol. c. c. intimately mixed with the sp. vini R. 3 ℥. are sufficient to produce a copious sweat for four men, if divided into four doses; hence *animal* oils should be cautiously given to the young and sanguine.

The odorous matter of some *animal* substances, as musk, castor, &c. is like the essential oils of vegetables, soluble in sp. vini R. and volatile in the heat of boiling water.

The gelatinous principle of *animals*, like the gum of vegetables, dissolves in water, but not in spirit or in oil. Like the gums also it renders oil and fats miscible with water.

However, many *animal* juices differ greatly even in these general kinds of properties, from the corresponding ones of vegetables. Thus *animal* serum, which appears similar to vegetable gummy juices, hath this remarkable difference, that though it mingles with cold or warm water, yet, on considerably heating the mixtures, the *animal* matter separates from the watery fluid, and concretes into a solid mass; if the heat is about one hundred and fifty by Fahrenheit's thermometer.

Animal substances become putrid much sooner than vegetable ones, and when corrupted are much more offensive. See *PUTREDO*.

Animal matter, burnt in the open air, is resolved, like vegetables, into foot and ashes, but with this difference, that no fixed alkaline salt can be obtained from the ashes, and no acid vapour accompanies the smoke. Exposed to the fire in close vessels, after the watery moisture, a volatile alkaline salt is obtained, together with an empyreumatic oil that is more fetid than that from vegetables.

ANIMAL BEZOARDICUM OCCIDENTALE. The lesser American deer. — *BEZOARDICUM ORIENTALE*. The bezoar goat. — *MOSCHIFERUM*. The musk animal. See *MOSCHUS*. — *ZIBETHICUM*; See *ZIBETHUM*.

ANIMALCULÆ. A diminutive of the word *animal*; that is, they are such little creatures as require to be viewed through glasses, to discern them distinctly. Rain, as soon as it falls, contains many *animalculæ*; but snow still more; the dew on glass windows is full of them. In boiled water they retain their shape, and sometimes revive.

The *animalculæ* get in shoals in the fluid they swim in, and if disturbed, they separate as fish in a pond, and will be many hours before they are collected together. They follow their liquor, in which they swim to the last drop, and then for want of it, they seem to struggle and die; after their apparent death, put water to them, and they revive. When seemingly dead they are very flat, but if not past regain, they soon recover their plumpness.

Animalculæ chuse the surface of liquors, probably for the want of air.

Dip a needle point into the oil of vitriol, then into a drop of liquor in which these *animalculæ* are, and they instantly spread about to evade the acid, and soon drop down dead. If the needle is dipped in a solution of common salt, or in the tincture of salt of tartar, the same is observed to follow. Sugar, urine, and blood, speedily destroy them.

Vinegar contains *animalculæ*.

Default, and some others, endeavour to prove that all

diseases are owing to *animalculæ*; but it does not appear, that any animal substance contains *animalculæ* until it becomes putrid, and then these are the effect rather than the cause of diseases. See *PRURITUS* and *PHTHIRIASIS*.

The white matter which sticks to the teeth, abounds with *animalculæ*, and vinegar destroys them.

See *Philos. Trans. Abr.* vol. iii. Dr. Hook's *Micrographia*.

ANIMALE DIPPELII, OLEUM. *DIPPEL'S ANIMAL OIL*.

The College of Physicians of London, in their *Pharmacopoeia*, have given the following prescription for making it:

R olei c. cervi. ℥ j. ter distillata—this will seldom produce it sufficiently pure, it will require, five, six, and sometimes more distillations, before it becomes the quid desideratum. Mixing it with quick-lime or powdered charcoal into a paste, is said to be a great improvement, shortens the process, and makes the product more limpid as these substances keep down more of the gross matter, than would remain without such an addition. After it is made pure, it should be kept guarded from the access of air, else it will soon be spoiled, by its free absorption of dephlogisticated air, on being too much exposed to the atmosphere. Observations on the *Pharmacop. Londinensis*, 1788.

Animal oils thus rectified are thin, limpid, and of a subtil, penetrating, not disagreeable smell and taste. They are antispasmodic, sedative, and diaphoretic, in doses from five to thirty drops. Hoffman highly extols them; he says that a dose excites sweat, and supports it for twenty-four hours, without causing any languor or debility. He farther observes, that if twenty or more drops are given on an empty stomach, six hours before the accession of an intermittent fever, they frequently remove the disorder; and that they are effectual against chronical epilepsies and other convulsive symptoms, especially if given before the usual time of the attack, and preceded by proper evacuations.

They lose much of their quality by keeping.

The empyreumatic oils of vegetables, rectified in the same manner, become possessed of the same effects as those of the animal kind.

All empyreumatic oils dissolve in sp. vini R. and the more they are rectified, their solution therein is the easier: a circumstance in which they differ from essential oils, which by repeated distillations become more difficult to dissolve.

ANIMALIS FACULTAS. See *FACULTAS & ACTIO*. — *ANIMALIS MOTUS*. *ANIMAL MOTION*.

This is the same as we call muscular motion, and is divided into two species, voluntary, and involuntary. The mode in which it has been performed, though it has employed the pens of men of the greatest eminence, still lays at present involved in equal obscurity. All we know on this subject is, that animal motion depends upon different principles, which, by destroying, animal motion is prevented. In order, therefore to produce this motion, muscles have an *ELASTIC*, and a *TONIC POWER*; they must also be possessed of *IRRITABILITY*, and be closely connected with the *NERVOUS SYSTEM*; for, upon these powers, properly proportioned to each other is it, that all motion in the human machine depends for its regularity and continuance. There is no doubt, but muscles, those instruments of motion, are possessed of an *ELASTIC POWER* equal with the other solid parts of the animal machine, which remains even after death; and whatever motion it has besides, that depends upon the living principle, and the connection which occurs betwixt it and the brain and nerves.

By *TONIC POWER*, is understood that state of distensibility by which muscles are kept in a proper situation to exert their strength and activity; for distension itself is a stimulus to which every muscle is obedient; and almost all the muscles of the living machine is more or less distended beyond its natural state; that is, that state, which left to themselves, they would possess; because the distension is created by the bone encreasing to which the muscles are joined; also by the action of the opposite muscles, as well as by the weight of certain parts which muscles are destined to support; and, lastly, by the fullness of the hollow organs, or viscera, which muscles surround, or to which, in some mode or other, they are connected. Hence then, the tonic power, and vigour of muscular action, are at the same time encreased by a strong, and diminished by a weaker distension. But this

tonic power, as far as it depends upon distension, must have limited degrees; for, so much from strong and long continued distension of the muscular fibres making their contraction easier and more powerful, it diminishes, and often totally destroy it.

By **IRRITABILITY**, is meant that condition of a muscle, by which action is promoted by the application of any stimulus to a muscle not more than usually distended. This state Physicians also call **VIS INSITA**.

NERVOUS INFLUENCE is known to exist, and be productive of animal motion: if a stimulus is applied to the nerve which serves any muscle, and the muscle itself is untouched, similar motion in that muscle will be excited as before specified. And lastly, we can excite motion in many muscles by the power of the will alone, without the application of any stimulus either to the muscles, nerves, or brain; and this power is properly called **ANIMAL**, because it belongs to animals alone.

But all muscles are not subject to the controul of the will; for many actions are performed, and those of very great moment, in the machine, without the mind being conscious of such motion, nay even contrary to its power. Hence then we see there are voluntary and involuntary motion in the human machine; and, indeed, a species of motion between the two, which the muscles of respiration possess, viz. the diaphragm, the muscles of the abdomen, those which lie between the ribs, and as many as are so joined with the ribs, that by their action they can either fix, elevate, or depress the ribs. From what has been advanced, it appears highly probable, that as the muscular fibres are the instruments of all motion, that by their being possessed of elasticity, tone, and irritability, subject also to the power of the nerves, that all animal motion is performed by their being put into action by means of the vital principle, be it of whatever nature it may. There is, however, a variety of other notions concerning this subject, which may be found by consulting different authors; but this appears the most rational, as the most easily comprehensible.

See the Theory and Practice of Physic, by J. Shebeare, M. D. Maganise's Doctrine of Inflammation, p. 31—52. Haller's Physiology, the Lecture on Muscular Motion. Kirkland's Dissertation on the Brain, and Nerves. GREGORY's Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ. WALLIS on the Moving Powers of the Constitution, in his Work on Disease and Health.—**SPIRITUS**.—**ANIMAL SPIRITS**. See **CALIDUM INNATUM**.

ANIMATIO. **ANIMATION**. The particular effect produced by the vis vitæ in all animated bodies, by which life is begun, and supported. Also, an ænigmatical word used by alchemists in their employ of transmuting metals. Quicksilver is said to be animated, when, by conjunction with a perfect metal, it is reduced to a certain species.

ANIME. The Portuguese corrupted the word *anima*, into *anime*.

The **GUM ANIME** is also called **RESINA ANIME** & *courbaril rezina, aminæa, animum*. Piso calls the tree from whence it is obtained, *jetaiba*, and the Indians call it *courbaril*. It is the **HYMENEÆ COURBARIL** of Linnæus.

J. Bauhine reckons up five species, but the whitest is the best.

The **gum anime** is a transparent, yellowish-white, resinous gum, obtained from a large tree in Brasil and New Spain, and also in the eastern parts of the world. That from the East, Dioscorides calls it by the names *myrrha* and *minæa*; but, in our shops, we have no other than the American sorts. The small tears are the purest. It hath but little taste, though to the smell it is very agreeable. It easily breaks between the teeth; but if chewed for some time, it softens and becomes adhesive. If it is laid on a red-hot iron, it immediately melts, catches flame, and burns quickly away, leaving only very little white ashes.

It dissolves in sp. vini R. but is very little affected by water, except in distillation, by which it gives a part of its flavour, and a small quantity of oil. The Brasilians are said to use it in fumigations for pains and aches from a cold cause. With us it is esteemed diuretic.

The dose is ʒ i.

The gum copal is often sold for it.

ANIMELLÆ. The glandules under the ears, and all along under the lower jaw, called *lacticia*.

ANIMI, & ANIMÆ DELIQUIUM. See **LIPOTHYMIA**.

ANIMIFERA ARBOR BRASILIANA. See **COURBARIL**.

ANIMI PATHEMATATA. **AFFECTIONS** of the **MIND**.

ANIMOMETER. An instrument that measures the strength of the wind.

ANIMUS. The **MIND**. The body and the *mind* reciprocally affect each other with respect to health and disease; whatever invigorates the body, renders the faculties of the soul proportionably active and strong.

Aristotle hath long since observed, that those animals whose blood abounds with thick fibres are bold and furious, and that a thick hot blood contributes to strength, but not to understanding. He also observes that a thin blood is better calculated for the different purposes of sensation and understanding.

The circulation of the blood not only unites the soul with the body, but also governs and directs its operations; with the circulation of the blood, the animal and vital functions continue, and they vary, and cease to be, according as the circulation varies or ceases.

Would then any one preserve the faculties of the *mind*, and a due order of the passions, let his care be to continue the blood in its due healthy state. Examples daily occur, in which it is seen that the cheerful glass raises the man as it were above himself; also, that its undue use enervates and destroys him.

On the other hand, a disordered *mind* injures the body; violent passions make great ravage in its constitution; and less violent ones, if continued somewhat longer, have as dreadful an effect. Fear and terror contract the vessels in the exterior parts of the body, and force the blood into the larger ones about the heart and lungs; which again produce coldness in the extremities, a palpitation of the heart, uneasiness in the bowels, &c. Sadness greatly lessens the vis vitæ, whence a disposition to a chronical disorder. Anger increases the strength, quickens the pulse and breathing, but throws the whole frame into a tumult; and its consequences are sometimes fatal.

ANINGA, also called *iba, Brasil arbor aquatica*.

Ray takes notice of three species, two of which grow in water, the third in moist and shady woods; the roots of the first two sorts are bulbous, and possess medical virtues; they are used for fomentations against inflations of the hypochondres. Of that species which is found in the woods, the leaves are the medicinal part; they are bruised and applied as a general remedy for healing ulcers. Raii Hist. Pl.

ANISATUM. A wine in which aniseeds are infused thus; take of Ascalon wine, this was a strong wine, ℥ xxx. honey ℥ x. aniseeds ʒ v. mix them and let them stand together a few days, then strain off the clear liquor.

ANISCALPTOR, from *anus, the breech*, and *scalpo, to scratch*. See **LATISSIMUS DORSI**.

ANISUM. **ANESUM**, **ANICETUM**, **ANISE**. It is the *PIMPINELLA ANISUM, fructus ovato-oblongus, petala inflexa, stigmata subglobosa*. **CL. PENTANDRIA. ORD. DIGYNIA**. Lin. Gen. Plant. 366. Anisum Herbariis. **COMMON ANISE**.

Hoffman calls the seeds *solamen intestinorum*, by way of eminence, for their service in complaints of the bowels.

The common *anise* is a small, annual, umbelliferous herb; its seeds are roundish, striated, flattened on one side, pointed at one end, and of a pale colour inclined to green; the upper leaves are divided into fine segments, the lower are entire and roundish, and serrated about the edges. It is a native of Egypt, Crete, and Syria: is cultivated in the southern parts of Europe, and grows in our gardens in England; but it does not arrive at any great degree of perfection with us. The seeds only are used in medicine; and those which are produced in Spain are smaller than those obtained in other countries, and are generally the most esteemed.

Aniseeds have an agreeable aromatic odour, and to the taste they are gratefully warm, with a degree of sweetness; they are carminative; much used in flatulent complaints; in which case, a scruple of the powder has been given for a dose; griping of the bowels: they are also moderately anodyne, diaphoretic, diuretic, and discutient; an infusion of them in water moderates the thirst in a dropsy, and abates the diarrhoea; the fume received up the nostrils abates the head-ach in some instances; they promote an appetite, and check hiccoughing, when a flatulency and coldness in the stomach are the causes. They are supposed to increase the milk in nurses. Geoffroy says the odour is perceptible in that fluid. Cullen's Mat. Med.

Those who are offended with the seeds, may take the spirituous

spirituous preparation of them, for the spirit in some measure covers their flavour.

Water and spirit of wine both completely extract the virtues of aniseeds; but in distillation very little of the seeds are carried over with the spirit; however, after its evaporation, a powerful and agreeable extract remains.

The London College, 1788, gives a compound aniseed water, called Sp. ANISI COMPOSITUS, olim.

AQ. SEM. ANISI COMP.

R Sem. *anisi* & angelic. āā lb. fs. sp. vini ten cong. f. Aquæ, q. f. ad præcavendum empyreuma. elic. cong. i.

The angelica seeds are added to improve the flavour of those of the *anise*. This water is apt to be milky if drawn so low as directed above: it has been considered an elegant cordial stomachic medicine; a glass of it assists digestion after full meals, and when vegetables have been too freely eaten.

Along with the water in distillation, their essential oil, called by Van Helmont *Intestinorum Solamen*, arises to the quantity of 3 i. from lb. iii. it possesses the taste, smell, and all the virtues of the seeds in the highest perfection; it congeals when the air is not sensibly cold into a butyraceous consistence; hence, in distilling, the water in the refrigeratory should not be kept too cool; it should rather be warm, particularly towards the end of the process, or the oil will congeal in the worm of the still.

The dose is from two to twenty drops, which may be made into an elegant draught, thus:

R Ol *anisi* gut. ii. vel q. v. mucilag. e gum. arab. 9 i. sp. vin. ten. 3. ii. aq. puræ 3 i. fs. m. f. haust.

This oil is also obtained from *aniseeds* by expression; it is of a greenish colour, grateful to the taste, and strong of the seeds, of which, if sixteen ounces are lightly moistened by exposure to the steam of boiling water, about an ounce of oil may be obtained from them. This oil consists of a gross insipid inodorous one, similar to the common expressed ones, and of a part of the essential oil of the seed, on which last its flavour wholly depends. If this expressed oil is digested in rectified spirit of wine, the essential oil is extracted from it; or if it is distilled in water, the essential oil arises and leaves the inodorous one behind. The gross oil seems to reside in the kernel of the seed, the essential in the cortical part.

ANISUM INDICUM,—*Stellatum*,—*Peregrinum*,—*Sinense*,—*Phillipense*; *Badian Semen*; *Feniculum Sinense*; *Cardamomum Siberiense*; *Zingi*. INDIAN OR STELLATED ANISE. The seed vessel of this species consists of rusty, brown-coloured, hard, wrinkled capsules, half an inch or more long, joined by their bases to the number of six or more in the form of a star, each of which includes one seed, externally glossy, and of the colour of linseed, internally white. It is the produce of a small tree which grows in Tartary, China, and the Philippine islands.

The husks contain the chief of the flavour, which is the same as that of the common *aniseed*, but not so fiery; if they are digested in spirit of wine, they yield a most acrid resinous extract. The seeds afford much essential oil by distillation in water, which is thinner, more limpid, and more fragrant than that from the common sort.

This species of *aniseed* is not yet common in the shops, though they are deserving of a preference to those in use.

ANISUM fruticosum Galbaniferum;—Africanum fruticescens, folio, & caule vere cæruleo tinctis. See GALBANUM.

ANNETESTES. So Paracelsus calls the Galenists, by way of derision, because he thought them ignorant of the causes and principles of things.

ANNORA. See OVORUM TESTÆ & CALX.

ANNOTATIO. The very beginning of a febrile paroxysm, called also the attack of the paroxysm. There is another *annotatio* or *epifemasia*, which is proper to hectic fevers, happening an hour or two after eating: in this there is no shivering with cold, as in the other sort.

ANNUENTES MUSCULI, see RECTUS INTERNUS MINOR.

ANNULARIS CARTILAGO, is thus named from its shape, *annulus*, a ring. See CRICOIDES.—DIGITUS. The ring-finger, or that next to the little one.—VENA. The vein betwixt the ring and little finger.

ANNUS. The YEAR. The ancients divided the year into winter and summer; their successors divided it into spring, summer, autumn, and winter. It is a system

or cycle of several months; usually twelve: YEAR properly, and by way of eminence, so called, is the *solar year*, or the space of time, wherein the sun moves through the twelve signs of the ecliptic. This contains 365 days, 5 hours, and 39 minutes; according to the observations of CASSINI, and others; but in the civil or popular account, this year only contains 365 days; except every 4th, which contains 366: The vicissitude of seasons seems to have given rise to the first institution of the year; which is owing to the proximity and distance of the sun; and, upon this, the name YEAR was given to that space of time wherein the grand luminary performs his whole course, and returns to the same point of his orbit.

A philosophical year is a common month.

ANNUS AMADIN. LONG LIFE.

ANNI TEMPORA CONSTANTIA, vel INCONSTANTIA. Consistent seasons, such as keep their usual temperature. Or inconsistent seasons, when the weather is unsettled.

ANO, *avw*, UPWARDS. Also ANOTHEN. The superior parts. Emetics are thus called, as purging medicines are called *κατω*, downwards.

ANOCATHARTICA. Medicines which purge upwards, as emetics.

ANOCHEILON, from *avw*, and *χειλῶν*, a lip. The UPPER LIP.

ANOCCELIA. See CÆLIA.

ANODMON, from *α*, neg. and *οδμῆ*, a smell. WITHOUT SMELL. It stands opposed to fetid.

ANODUS. A word used by chemists for what is separated from the nourishment by the kidneys. The Greek word *ανodus*, *anodus*, from *α*, neg. and *οδὺς*, a tooth, signifies *toothless*.

ANODYNA, from *α*, neg. and *οδυνη*, pain.

Anodynes are medicines which ease pain, and procure sleep. They are divided into three sorts, viz.

1. *Paregorica*. Παρηγορεῖν, *mitigo*, called also *anctica*. Paregorics, or such as alluvage pain.

2. *Hypnotica*, *Hypnopæos*. Hypnotics, or such as relieve by procuring sleep, *υπνῶς*, *somnus*.

3. *Narcotica*. Narcotic, or such as ease the patient by stupifying him; *ναρκῶς*, *stupefacio*.

Opiates and narcotics destroy sensation. Some hypnotics and paregorics procure ease and sleep by removing the offending cause, as nitre; camphor, &c. But the term *anodyne* is now generally employed for those means only which relieve pain by diminishing or destroying sensibility.

The doses of these medicines are generally regulated by the pulse; yet this rule is not without exceptions. If the pulse is strong, a larger dose is safe; if weak, a less dose must be given.

Camphor is the best anodyne in nervous cases; and at the decline of fevers.

Hemlock procures ease and sleep without causing that head-ach, next morning, usually complained of after taking opium.

Anodynes should not be given without great caution; on a full stomach, nor in dropfies.

ANODYNA. INDOLENCE, or absence from pain: Synonymous with anæsthesia.

ANODYNUM. Also ANTIPODAGRICUM. BALS. THE ANODYNE BALSAM.

Bates's anodyne balsam is usually made thus:

R Linim. sapon. lb. i. tinct. theb. 3 iv. m.

Bateman's drops are thus made, only with a weaker spirit, and tinctured with aniseeds.

BALS. ANODYN. GUIDONIS, *Guido's Anodyne Balsam*.

R Tacamahacæ pul. tereb. Venet. āā p. æq.

Fill a retort nearly to two-thirds of its capacity, and distil with a fire gradually increased; then separate the red oil or *balsam* from the liquor which swims above it. Its virtues are much the same as those of all other empyreumatic oils.

ANODYNUM MINERALE. See NITRUM, N° 3. and NITRUM STIBIATUM.

ANODYNUS FOTUS. ANODYNE Fomentation.

R Capit. papav. contus. 3 ij. Flor. sambuc. & flor. chamem. āā 3 i. coq. in aq. font. ad lb. ij. & colatur; adde acet. acerrim. 3 vi. aq. ammoniæ 3 i. m.

ANCEA, } from *α*, neg. and *voos*, the mind. STUPI-

ANOIA, } DITY. See AMENTIA.

ANOMALIA, ANOMALOUS. From *α*, neg. and *ομαλος*, equal or smooth. Unequal, irregular.

ANO-

ANOMCEOMERES, from α , neg. $\alpha\mu\alpha\iota\sigma$, *like*, and $\mu\epsilon\rho\alpha\varsigma$, *a part*. Consisting of parts of different kinds. The same as heterogeneous.

ANOMCEOS. Diffimilar or heterogeneous. Hippocrates uses this word for viscous or unnatural humours.

ANOMPHALOS, from α , neg. and $\alpha\mu\phi\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, *a navel*. Without a navel.

ANONIS, called also *ononis*, *vestra bovis*, *arista bovis*, *remora aratri*, **PETTY-WHIN**, **CAMMOCK**, and **REST-HARROW**. This species formerly used, was the **ONONIS SPINOSA** of Linnæus.

Miller reckons up twenty-six species.

It is a small flexible plant, growing in waste grounds; its roots are long and tough, have a faint smell and a sweetish bitter taste: their medicinal virtue resides chiefly in the cortical parts. The dose is 3 i. It is diuretic and aperient.

ANONYMOS, from α , neg. and $\alpha\nu\omicron\mu\alpha$, *a name*. Nameless.

It was formerly a name of the cricoid cartilage; and many exotic trees and shrubs are ranked now under this name.

ANONYMOS AMERICANA. A sort of wild madder. See **RUBIA SYLVATICA LÆVIS**.

ANORA, see **OVORUM TESTÆ & CALX**.

ANORCHIDES, from α , neg. and $\alpha\rho\chi\iota\varsigma$, *a testicle*. Such as are born without testicles.

ANOREXIA, **ANOREXY**. From α , neg. and $\alpha\rho\epsilon\tau\iota\varsigma$, *appetite*: also *apofitia*, *afitia*. A WANT OF APPETITE, WITHOUT LOATHING OF FOOD. The Greeks call such as take no food, or have no appetite, *anorecti* and *afiti*; but those who have an aversion to food, they call *apofittoi*.

This disorder is either original or symptomatic; when it is original, its causes are, bad diet, too free drinking, voraciousness, &c. In old age it may proceed from feebleness. But it is more frequently a symptom of some other disorder, and the cure depends on the removal of the original one. Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of disease in the class **LOCALES** and order **DYSOREXIE**. He seems to think it always symptomatic. Yet points out two species, viz. 1. **ANOREXIA HUMORALIS**, when the stomach is offended with mucous, bilious, or other humours. 2. **ANOREXIA ATONICA**, when the fibres of the stomach lose their tone. He uses this word *anorexia* as synonymous with *dyspepsia*.

If the stomach is oppressed with a sense of weight, begin the cure with a vomit of ipecac. or if the patient is hysterical, a dose or two of the *vinum aloës vel pil. ex aloe cum myrrhâ* may be directed in its stead, and afterwards.

R Tinct. serp. v. tinct. cinamomi compositæ aa ʒ i. acid. vitriol. diluti ʒ ij. m. cap. cochl. parv. ii. duabus horis ante prand. ex haustu. infus. flor. chamæmel.

If the offending humours in the stomach are alcalious or bilious, give the acidum vitrioli dilutum bis terve in die in aqua fontana.

If drinking strong liquors is the cause, besides temperance and a light but cordial nourishing diet, with daily exercise, give the dilute acid of vitriol with the bark; and when circumstances admit, the sulphureous water should be drank at the springs, such as those at Bath, Harrogate, Llandrindod, &c.

If acids prevail in the primæ viæ, avoid vegetables, and let the diet be chiefly of the animal kind. The drink may be Seltzer water, or any of the chalybeate kind; besides which,

R Infus. gentian comp. lb. i. tinct. cinam. comp. ʒ i. fs. m. cap. cochl. iii. magn. ter die, & horis intermediis cap. pulv. & julep. seq.

R Magnes. alb. ʒ i. sulph. precip. ʒ fs. ol. carui gt. i. m. R Tinct. stypt. Ph. Lond. antiq. ʒ ij. aq. font. ʒ vi. m. cap. cochl. ii. magn. cum sing. pulv. ut supra.

When the appetite is destroyed by the use of narcotics, sharp vinegar is commended, in small doses.

If there is a great defect of the bile, the extract. fellis bovini is preferable to the vegetable bitters.

And if there is a nausea and aversion to food, the same remedies in general succeed as in a simple loss of appetite, the difference of the cases consisting only in the degree. Hoffman particularly commends mint and its preparations. Emetics are not to be omitted. See **APEPSIA**.

ANOSIA, from α , neg. and $\alpha\sigma\sigma\alpha$, *a disease*. The absence of a disease.

ANOSMIA, α , non. and $\alpha\sigma\mu\eta$, *odor*. A diminution or loss of smelling, which is thus accounted for. The ef-

fluvia exhaling from bodies, and drawn into the nostrils by the means of inspiration, and there by the humidity of the pituitary membrane, act upon the olfactory nerve; and thence arises the perception of odours, which may be destroyed in various ways, from a dryness of the pituitary membrane; its too great mucosity, as in a coryza; its infarction, as in *ozæna*;—in an obstruction of the nostrils, as in a polypus, and other circumstances. Hence all the species may be reduced to two heads, though SAUVAGES enumerates seven: 1st. when it arises from a catarrh; 2d. from an *ozæna*; 3d. from a polypus; 4th. from venereal affections; 5th. from worms; 6th. from dryness; and 7th. from paralysis. Dr. CULLEN arranges this genus of disease in the class **LOCALES** and order **DYSESTHESIE**. And mentions two species, viz. 1. *Anosmia organica*, when there is some evident fault in the membrane that lines the nostrils, as a catarrh, a polypus, a venereal infection, &c. 2. *Anosmia atonica*, when the membrane of the nostrils has no perceptible imperfection as in paralysis. In these different instances an attention to the cause will lead to the means for relief.

ANOTASIER. See **AMMONIACUS**, **SAL**.

ANOTHEN. See **ANO**.

ANPATER. See **SULPHUR**.

ANSAVA. See **ANGSANA**.

ANSER. The **GOOSE**.

There are many species of *geese*; but the *anser domesticus*, or tame *goose*, is the chief of those that are in use with us. Its flesh is hard, but agreeable food, though not very proper for the sedentary: it is best in autumn. Its qualities approach near to that of swan; but as less exercised, and living much upon vegetables, is of a more tender substance; but was it not for its alcalescency, it would be a substance of difficult digestion; upon this account the **ANAS DOMESTICA**, or tame *duck* living more upon animal food is still more alcalescent, and of easier solution. Of both these species, the young animals of a more viscid texture are more slowly digested than those somewhat more advanced. Of each species there is a tame and a wild kind; and the latter, as of more alcalescency, are more easily digested than the others: and more proper for weak stomachs that are cold, and abound with acids.

The fat of *geese* is penetrating and discutient beyond that of any other animal.

ANSJUDEN. See **ASSA-FŒTIDA**.

ANTACIDA. **ANT-ACIDS**. Such remedies as resist or destroy acids.

There was a time when it was supposed that most diseases depended on a quantity of acid and alkali contained in the fluids. It is true, they both exist in the blood, but altered by chemical combination; so that it is very seldom, if ever, that we find any mark of acidity there; none that can be rendered sensible to any chemical experiment. But when a quantity of acid is thrown in, it flows to the kidneys, and proving diuretic, passes off with urine: indeed it cannot exist long in any quantity in the vessels, without being neutralized by decomposing the ammoniacal salts of the blood, and uniting with the volatile alkali which is detached.

We have no occasion to employ any remedies to destroy either acidity or alkaliescence in the vessels, for it does not appear to be contained in them; though acids may be in the first course of the circulation, being sensibly perceived in the kidneys, and increasing the secretion of the glands of the breast. And if vegetable food be not thoroughly digested, a sickness, vomiting, heart-burn, and in infants, frequency of the pulse to a fatal degree, may be produced, and this from the acid produced from the food in the stomach going into its own acedent fermentation.

Though the fundamental cure of such acidity of the stomach be strengthening it, yet if the quantity of acid in the primæ viæ be very considerable, it is better to evacuate it by an emetic: if it is not so very considerable in its quantity, yet, as it will act as a ferment, it will accumulate again; we must therefore employ some substances which will combine with it, such as lime-water, chalk, and other absorbent powders; all the alkalies, borax, soluble tartar, soap, rust of iron, prepared; for this last not only acts as an absorbent, but strengthens the stomach, &c. Mild alkali is thought to hurt, if given freely, but this is imaginary: it is preferable to absorbent earth. The magnesia becomes laxative when it meets with an acid, the calcareous earths are rather astringent, so if either of these effects are required, they may be mixed in such

such proportions as to answer the desired end. The fossil alkaline salt hath its advantages in some instances. The mild alkali is always to be preferred, for it does not dissolve the mucus in the first passages so freely as the volatile. For children, the dose of fixed alkali may be from gr. iij. to v. for adults from gr. x. to ℥ i. if the fossil alkali in crystals is used, allow for its water, which is at least one half of the whole; as diet, animal food, and shell fish are peculiarly agreeable.

It is not sufficient that we destroy the present acidity in the stomach; but put it into such state, as that its digestive power may be encreased in such a degree, as to prevent future disturbance from this cause; for which purpose, see ANOREXIA, and APEPSIA.

ANTAGONISTA, from *αντι*, against, and *αγωνίζω*, to strive. One acting in opposition to another.

This word is applied to muscles which counteract each other.

ANTALE. See ANTALIMUM.

ANTALGICUS, from *αντι*, against, and *αλγος*, pain. Such remedies as ease pain.

ANTALIMUM, also called *antale* and *tubulus marinus*. It is a shell like a pipe, of the thickness of a small quill, and about an inch and half in length; it is hollow, and hath hollow lines running from one end to the other: its colour is white, or a greenish white. A kind of worm is the natural inhabitant of this shell, and its medical uses are the same with the shells of oysters, &c.

ANTAPHRODISIACOS, } from *αντι*, against, and
ANTAPHRODITICA. } *Αφροδιτη*, Venus. Anti-venereal, or such medicines as extinguish amorous desires.

ANTAPODOSIES, from *ανταποδιδωμι*, to reciprocate. Returns of the paroxysms of fevers.

ANTARTHITICUM. Anti-arthritic. From *αντι*, against, and *αρθριτις*, the gout. Medicines against the gout.

ANTASTHAMATICA. ANTI-ASTHMATIC. From *αντι*, against, and *ασθμα*, an asthma. Remedies against an asthma.

ANTATROPHON, from *αντι*, against, and *ατροφια*, a consumption. Medicines against consumptions.

ANTECEDENS CAUSA. See PROEGUMENE.

ANTECEDENTIA SIGNA. ANTECEDENT SIGNS, such signs as precede the disease.

ANTELABIA, *προχειλα*, from *προ* and *χειλος*, a lip. The extremities of the lips.

ANTELIX, or ANTHELIX. It is that part of the ear which is opposite to the helix.

ANTEMBALLOMENOS, } from *αντι*, instead of,
ANTIBALLOMENA. } and *εμβαλλω*, to contribute. Substituted. Called also *succedanea*, succedaneous.

ANTEMBASIS, from *αντι*, mutually, and *αμβαινω*, to enter. A mutual insertion or ingress, applied by Galen to the bones.

ANTEMETICA, from *αντι*, against, and *εμελιος*, vomiting. Remedies against vomiting.

ANTENDEIXIS, from *αντι*, against, and *ανδεινυμι*, to indicate. *Contra-indicatio*. A contra-indication. As when one symptom requires a remedy which another symptom forbids the use of. *Prohibens* is used in the same sense.

ANTENEASMUS, } The same with *enthusiasmus*.

ANTENEASINUM. } A particular kind of madness; in it the patient is furiously irritated, and endeavours to lay violent hands on himself. These people are apt to be seized with sudden convulsive startings of the hands and feet; and therefore is thought to coincide with the *chorea sancti viti* in some degree.

ANTEPHIALTICUS, from *αντι*, and *εφιαλτης*, the night-mare. A name for the remedies adapted to the cure of the said disorder.

ANTIPILEPTICA, from *αντι*, against, and *επιληψις*, the epilepsy. Remedies against an epilepsy and other convulsive disorders.

ANTERA. See ANTHERA.

ANTERIOR MALLEOLUS, Musc. See Musc. EXTERN. AURIS.

ANTERIORES NASI, Musc. See PYRAMIDALIS NASI.

ANTERIT. MERCURY. See ARGENT. VIVUM.

ANTHEA, in the plural signifies REDNESS.

ANTHELIX. See AURICULA.

ANTHELMIA, also called *spigelia*, *caryophyllus Indicus*. INDIAN PINK, and WORM-GRASS of JAMAICA. It is the *SPIGELIA MARILANDICA* vel *spigelia caule tetragono, foliis omnibus oppositis*. Linn. S. N. 166. vel *spigelia*

anthelmia. Linn. CL. PENTANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. It was called *spigelia* by LINNÆUS, in honour of the BOTANIST SPIGELIUS.

It is found in different parts of the island of Jamaica, and other of the windward islands. It rises from a small tapering root, well charged with fibres on all sides, by a straight, smooth, roundish, and hollow stalk, which seems to grow thicker as it rises to the height of five, seven, or nine inches; at the top are generally four leaves, oblong, sharp-pointed, and almost equal, with veins, which running obliquely towards the sides or edges of the leaf, turn off and terminate towards the point; out of the centre of the cross, formed by these four leaves, rise one, two, or more spikes, bearing flowers, which spikes are from half an inch to two or three inches long, and range the flowers and seeds on one side of them pretty thick; the mother-stalk hath generally one, two, or three joints, out of which spring twice as many leaves opposite, and like those at the top, and as many branches in an alternate order, which terminate like the mother-stalk.

The usual method of administering this medicine is as follows:

R Herb. *anthelm*. ℥ ss. coque in aq. font. ℥ xii. ad ℥ viii. colaturæ adde sacchar. alb. & suc. limon. q. s. ad gratam acid. dulcedinemque, detur cochl. ii. magn. h. f. & i. mane proxim.

Half a dram of this herb may be infused five or six hours in a quarter of a pint of boiling water; one half of the strained liquor may be given to a child of twelve years old, and the other half the next morning: if no inconvenience is manifest from this dose, the infusion may be made still stronger.

For adults who are not remarkably feeble, ℥ iii. of this herb may be boiled down to ℥ i. and the doses may be from two to six common spoonfuls, according to its effects on the patient.

In most persons it procures sleep; in many, after taking a full dose, their eyes are observed to sparkle, and also to be distended after the sleep is over; and if there was a fever from worms, the pulse becomes more regular, and the heat inodorate, and by the use of a purge or two afterwards, worms are discharged; this medicine must be continued as long as the worms are observed to pass away with the stools. If its effect on the eyes of children is such as to produce a painful distention in them, it is better omitted. An emetic should generally precede its use; in large doses, it sometimes proves emetic, purges much, producing vertigo, dimness of sight, and remarkable convulsions of the eyes. It should therefore be cautiously administered, with the intervention of a purge of calomel and rhubarb.

ANTHELMINTICA, from *αντι*, against, and *ελμινς*, a worm. Remedies against worms: *antiscolica* is a word of the same import. And,

VERMIFUGES Those medicines are called such as either destroy, or expel worms, situated in any part of the primæ viæ. BOERHAAVE used to divide them into two species; those which destroy, and those which expel worms. Modern authors into four, because there may be cases where the exhibition of either of these two may be improper, as the particular state of the stomach and intestines may be unable to bear their action.

The division is:

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. VENENOSA, | { Quicksilver and its preparations.
Powder of tin.
Sulphur. |
| 2. Cathartica, | { Scammony.
Jalap.
Aloes.
Gamboge. |
| 3. Lubricantia, | { Oil of olives.
Linseed oil.
Sabine. |
| 4. Tonica, | { Worm-feed.
Tanzey infusion,
and
Powder. |

Besides, for this purpose a number of other articles are exhibited: Indian pink root; fern powder; cowhage; salt in strong solution; camphor; bitters; oil in glysters; harrowgate waters. But to the exhibition of vermifuges, there are particular exceptions, if the intestines should be inflamed or abraded, the VENENOSA should be avoided; if there should be any accumulation of fæces in the first passages, the LUBRICANTIA; if a peculiar sensibility of the

stomach, the TONICA; and the CATHARTICA, if any topical affection should occupy the intestines, or should the constitution labour under any considerable deficiency of fluids.

ANTHEMIS. WILD CHAMÆMILE. See CHAMÆMELUM VULGARE.—NOBILIS. See CHAMÆMELUM FLORE PLENO.—COTULA. See CHAMÆMELUM FOETIDA.—PYRETHRUM. See PYRETHRUM.

Galen says the Anthemis is the same as *Euanthemum*.

ANTHERA, from *ανθος*, a flower. Also *Antera*. A compound medicine used by the ancients, so called from its florid red colour. There are various compositions which had this name. *Antheræ*, indeed, were prepared for any particular part of the body, in the form of powders, electaries, &c. and were used as collyriums, dentrifices, &c.

ANTHERÆ. **ANTHERS.** In Botany a part of the flowers, big with pollen, or farina, a fine dust, which it emits, or explodes when ripe; or big with granulated pollen, and that with fovilla; or it may be defined a vessel destined to produce and emit a substance for the impregnation of the germ. It forms a part of the stamen, and is placed on the top of the filament. It is the apex of RAY—*Capula staminis* of MALPIGHI; SUMMIT, SEMET, PENDENT, or TIP of GREW, and other English writers.

ANTHEREA. See ANTHORA.

ANTHEREON. Called also *Gencion*: Hippocrates uses this word to express the chin, and all that part of the face where the beard grows.

ANTHERICOS. Dioscorides says it is the flower of the asphodel; others say it is the stalk only. See ASPHODELUS.

ANTHERICUM. See ASPHODELUS LUTEUS.

ANTHINES, from *ανθος*, a flower. A name of some medicated oils and wines.

ANTHOPHYLLUS. The AROMATIC CLOVE, when ripe, is thus named. See CARYOPHILLI AROMATICI.

ANTHORA, } called also *antheræa*, *aconitum salu-*
ANTITHORA, } *tiferum*, WHOLESOME HELMET-

FLOWER, WHOLESOME WOLF'S BANE, COUNTERPOISON, MONKSHOOD, and YELLOW HELMET-FLOWER: it is the ACONITUM ANTHORA of LIN.

This plant is distinguished from the poisonous aconites, by the leaves not being glossy, by their being cut entirely down to the pedicle, and by the segments being very narrow, and of nearly the same width from end to end. It is a native of the Alps and Pyrenees, from whence we have the dried roots, which are of an irregular roundish shape, a little oblong, brown on the outside, white within, hard to break, but not tough; to the taste it is acrid and bitter, to the smell it is faint; if chewed a little constricts the fauces, and a nauseous sweetness is perceived. It is supposed to be an antidote to the poisonous aconites, particularly to that species called *thora*, whence its name *antithora*.

ANTHOS, *ανθος*, a flower. Hippocrates means by this word, *flowers* in general; and if Galen is right in his comment, Hippocrates includes the seeds with the flowers. It is also used for *æris flos*. And when used alone signifies the flowers of rosemary, and is sometimes taken for the plant, but improperly. See *ÆRIS FLOS*, and *RORISMARINUS*.

ANTHOSMIAS, from *ανθος*, a flower, and *σμιν*, shell. A name applied to sweet-scented wine.

ANTHOUS. Properly rosemary, but transferred to metals; it signifies the fifth essence, or elixir of gold.

ANTHRACIA, **ANTHRACOSIA**, or **ANTHRAX**. A BURNING COAL. A fore kind of swelling, which is often a symptom in the plague, so called from its burning nature. See *CARBUNCULUS*.

ANTHRACOSIS OCULI. A scaly corrosive ulcer of the eye, attended with a defluxion.

ANTHRAX. See CINNABARIS, and also *CARBUNCULUS*.

ANTHRISCUS. See CAUCALIS.

ANTHROPE, from *ανθρωπος*, a man. See CUTIS.

ANTHROPOLOGIA, from *ανθρωπος*, a man, and *λογος*, a discourse. A description of man.

ANTHROPOMORPHOS, from *ανθρωπος*, a man, and *μορφη*, shape. See MANDRAGORA.

ANTHROPOSOPHIA, from *ανθρωπος*, a man, and *σοφια*, wisdom or knowledge. The knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTHYPNOTICA, from *αντι*, against, and *ιπνος*, sleep. Medicines against sleepiness.

ANTHYPOCHONDRIACA, from *αντι*, against, and

υποχονδρια, the hypochondria. Medicines against the disorders of the hypochondria.

ANTHYPOCHONDRIACUM, } **SAL.** It is the re-
ANTHYSTERICUM. } siduum remain-

ing after the distillation of the water, and sublimation of the sal ammon. which consists of the marine acid and the fixt alkaline salt, or the alkaline earth, according as one or the other was used in the process; or rather, the salt obtained by solution and crystallization from this residuum.

ANTHYSTERICA, from *αντι*, against, and *υστερα*, the uterus. Medicines against the hysteric passion. These medicines might as well be called uterines, for many of them remove the disorders of the uterus, that produce hysteric fits.

ANTIADDES. See TONSIL. It sometimes signifies the tonsils when inflamed. From *αντι*, to be opposite, because they answer one another.

ANTIAGRI, from *αντι*, the tonsils, and *αγρα*, a prey. Tumors of the tonsils.

ANTIARTHRITICA. **ANTIPODAGRICA.** Medicines against the gout.

ANTIBALLOMENA. See ANTEBALLOMENOS.

ANTICACHECTICA, from *αντι*, against, and *καχεξια*, a cachexy. Medicines against a cachexy.

ANTICADMIA. A third kind of fossile cadmia, also called pseudocadmia. Anti is here joined to express it being substituted for the true cadmia.

ANTICAR. See BORAX.

ANTICARDIUM. The hollow at the bottom of the breast. From *αντι*, against, and *καρδια*, the upper orifice of the stomach, and the pit of the stomach. Called also *SCROBICULUS CORDIS*.

ANTICATARRHALIS. A remedy against a catarrh.

ANTICAUSOTICUS, from *αντι*, against, and *καυσος*, a burning fever. Remedies against burning fevers.

ANTICHEIR, from *αντι*, against, and *χειρ*, the hand. The thumb of a person's hand. See *POLEX*.

ANTICIPANS. The Greeks express this by *προληπτικος*; it is applied to diseases whole succeeding paroxysms anticipate the time of the preceding fit, that is, each of whose fits begin somewhat sooner than the preceding. If the catamenia arrive before their ordinary period, they are said to anticipate.

ANTICNEMION, from *αντι*, overagainst, and *κνημιον*, the calf of the leg. Hippocrates uses this word to express that part of the tibia which is bare of flesh.

ANTICOLICA. Remedies against the colic.

ANTICONTOSIS, from *αντι*, against, and *κοντος*, a staff or pole. In Hippocrates it signifies the supporting a person with a staff or crutch.

ANTIDINICA, from *αντι*, against, and *δινος*, circumgyration. Medicines against a vertigo.

ANTIDOTARIUM. See DISPENSATORIUM.

ANTIDOTOS EX DUOBUS CENTAURÆ GENERIBUS. See CHAMÆDRYS.

ANTIDOTUS, or **ANTIDOTUM.** The Chaldee word for which is *beluzaar*, also called *alexicaaca*. An antidote, from *αντι*, against, and *διδωμι*, to give. See *ALEXIPHARMACA*, and *ADAMUS*.

ANTIDYSENTERICA. Medicines against a dysentery.

ANTIFEBRILE. Remedies against a fever.

ANTIFIDES. The calx of metals.

ANTIGONI COLLYRIUM NIGRUM. The black collyrium of Antigonus. It is made of cadmia, antimony, pepper, verdigrise, gum arabic, and rain-water.

ANTIHECTICA. Remedies against a hectic fever.

ANTIHECTICUM POTERII. A medicine invented by Poterius, also named *antimonium diaphoreticum joviale*: formerly extolled as effectual in hectic fevers; but from long experience now disregarded, as of no consequence. For its mode of preparation, see LEWIS'S Dispensatory Improved. Ed. 8vo. Edinb. 1786.

ANTHELIX. See AURICULA.

ANTILEPSIS, from *αντιλαμβαναι*, to lay hold of. Hippocrates speaking of securing bandages from slipping, uses this word: also *apprehensis*, and *apprehensivum*, are used in this sense.

ANTILOBIUM, from *αντι*, against, and *λοβος*, the bottom of the ear. See AURICULA.

ANTILOMICA, from *αντι*, against, and *λομος*, the plague. Remedies against the plague.

ANTILOPUS, called also *gazella Africana*, *capra strepticerus*, *strepticerus*, the ANTELOPE.

It is an African beast which resembles a deer. The hoofs and horns have been used in medicines against hysterics and epilepsy.

ANTILYSSUS, from *anti*, against, and *lyssa*, the madness caused by a bite of a mad dog.

It is the name of any medicine for the cure of this sort of madness.

ANTIMONIAL. PILUL. DR. WARD. WARD'S ANTIMONIAL. PILL.

Take well levigated glass of antimony four ounces, mix it well with one ounce of dragon's blood, then beat them into a mass with a little mountain wine, after which divide it into pills of about one grain and half each.

Mr. Clutton, the chemist, says that they contain a portion of arsenic.

One of these pills is a full dose for a full grown person. —PULVIS. The ANTIMONIAL POWDER.

Take of antimony coarsely powdered, hartshorn shavings, of each two pounds; mix and put them into a broad red hot iron pot, stirring constantly till the mass acquires a grey colour. Powder the matter when cold, and put it into a coated crucible; lute it to another crucible inverted, which has a small hole in the bottom, augment the fire by degrees to redness, and keep it so for two hours; lastly, reduce the matter when cold to a very fine powder; this is said to be a preparation equally efficacious as that of Dr. James's, and produces similar effects. It is adopted by the London College, and inserted in the New Pharmacopœia, and is certainly preferable to the tartarised antimony joined with the testaceous powder which used to be substituted for that of James's. This powder is a calx intimately blended with the residuum, or absorbent earth of the hartshorn. From three to six grains in a dose, and if joined with a quarter of a grain of opium, acts as a diaphoretic, and which is considered as alterative. In inflammatory fever of the rheumatic kind, by repeating the dose properly, every six or eight hours, it has frequently proved beneficial.

ANTIMONIUM. Sometimes *saturnus* is used for antimony, called also *stibium*, *alcimad*, *alcotol*, *stimmi*, *platyophthalmion*, *larbafon*, *satamus devorans*, *lupus philosophorum*, *aurum leporinum*, *ens primum solare*, *alamad*, *madail*, *duenech*, *afrob*, *alcofelo*, *alkafialo*, *cosmet*, *calmet*, *gynacium*, the RED LION, and ANTIMONY.

Antimony is sometimes found in a particular ore, but most frequently mixed with other metals; and hence its name may have been derived, *antimony* being the same with *antimonos*, an enemy to solitude. BASIL VALENTINE, a German monk, gave it, as tradition relates, to some hogs, which after purging, it greatly fattened; thinking in like manner to feed his brother monks, he gave it to them, who all died by the experience; hence the name ANTIMONY, ANTI-MONK. It is called *satamus devorans*, and *lupus philosophorum*, from its power of devouring or destroying as it were all metals when in fusion with it. It is a semi-metal, of a whitish or silver colour.

Its chemical character is a circle, denoting the body of gold, and a cross to shew it is corrosive, which as it prevails, it is placed at the top thus †.

There are mines of antimony in Hungary, Transylvania, Germany, France, and in England some are met with. The French antimony is about equal parts regulus and sulphur; but the best is from Hungary. The English is, of all the sorts, the least fit for medical use, for it is often mixed with lead or tin, from which, however, if separated, it is as good as any other: that which is spotted with red, Dr. Alston, of Edinburgh, thinks it possessed of some arsenic, so should be rejected.

The antimony is generally found mixed with hard stones or spar, from which it is separated by eliquation; some ores are mixed with arsenic or with cobalt; some are dug up which are composed of fine shining lines like needles, sometimes disposed in regular ranks, at others without any observable order; this is termed male antimony; some are disposed in thin broad plates or laminæ, and called female antimony by Pliny; and from their different mixtures and appearances other names are given to them.

The mineral being broken into pieces, it is put into earthen pots whose bottoms are perforated with small holes, and a moderate fire is applied round them; as the antimony melts, it runs through the holes in the bottom of the pots, and is received into conical moulds that are placed underneath; in these moulds the lighter and more drossy part rises to the surface, while the purer and more ponderous falls to the bottom; whence it is that the broad part of the loaves are less pure than the apex or smaller

end. The antimony thus separated from its ore, is called crude, which yet is but an ore, or a combination of a particular metal with common sulphur.

The goodness of crude antimony is discovered by its weight, from the loaves not being spongy, from the largeness of the striæ, and from its totally evaporating on a strong fire.

Its general appearance is a ponderous brittle mineral, or semi-metal, composed of long shining streaks like needles, mixed with a dark leaden-coloured substance, and hath no particular taste or smell, and is brought to the shops in the form of conical loaves.

Antimony, like most of the best medicines, found its way as an internal one in the medical practice with great difficulty; the ancients considered it as a poison, and only fit for external uses. Basil Valentine, in the fifteenth century, first brought it into vogue as an internal medicine, publishing a work called *Curus triumphalis Antimonii*; but it soon lost its reputation, until Paracelsus raised its credit again, after which it was received and rejected several times, until, by the success of empirics, it acquired an established place in regular practice; and is now justly ranked with the most valuable part of the materia medica.

In the state of crude antimony, notwithstanding what has been said by many authors of its efficacy in rheumatic, cancerous, and other cases; it appears from repeated trials, to be an inert substance with regard to the human body. Notwithstanding it is ordered by some physicians to be taken from one scruple to a dram, two or three times a day, in some cutaneous and leprous disorders, in its levigated state, see below N° 8. Its preparations are, in general, used both as alteratives and evacuants, and hardly any article in the materia medica will admit of so extensive a use in acute diseases, as well as chronical; some of them are equally a principal in the cure, the varieties of these complaints requiring some difference in their adjuncts. In fevers of the inflammatory and putrid kinds, antimonials are alike the proper remedy; and in chronical diseases, whether from the rigid or lax habit, they may be depended on.

They promote all the secretions and excretions, particularly those of the skin, intestines, urinary passages, and salivary ducts, by gently irritating the whole nervous and vascular compages. If given in small doses, gradually increasing them, yet keeping to that proportion which excites no sensible discharge, they are efficacious in regenerating a healthy state of the blood; for this purpose their effects are not so speedy as those of iron, but they are more lasting.

Thus it is easy to perceive how justly it is asserted that antimonials are curative in so many disorders, and those too of opposite natures. As auxiliary to other medicines, on which the cure more directly depends, their efficacy is no less to be admired; they quicken their action and increase their powers, particularly those by which any evacuation is to be promoted, mixed in under-doses with such medicines, their operation is generally more easy too; as an expectorant, some of its preparations excel; and provoke the salivary discharge in the same manner as when mercury hath been freely taken; but that made by antimony is ropy, whereas that with mercury is very thin.

If any preparation of antimony is too free in its operation upwards, it may be carried through the intestines by taking a little common salt in any small drink made warm, or it is restrained by a draught of water acidulated with the acidum vitrioli dilutum.

The preparations of this drug are numerous, and vary in their strength according to the quantity of nitre employed in the deflagration, or the discharge of the sulphur; but except that which is called the muriated antimony, they only differ from each other in their degrees of activity, and may be considered generally as evacuants, proving emetic, cathartic, diaphoretic, and sudorific chiefly; but the just named preparation, the antimonial wine, emetic tartar, and pulvis antimonialis, are the only ones which deserve our notice, out of the great variety which swell the dispensaries. Besides these we may indeed add two private prescriptions, which are deservedly celebrated, viz. the febrifuge powder of Dr. James, and that of Edinburgh; the latter of which is recommended to us on the best authority, as possessed of those very desiderata, the want of which was the cause of other preparations being complained of. It is called *antimonial salt*, and seems to be a preparation similar to that of tartarised antimony, though kept a secret by those who prepare it.

It is soluble in water—invariably of the same strength—and a grain or two under or over the dose, is not attended with any inconveniences. It is probably prepared with the *mercurius vitæ*, instead of *antimonium vitrificatum*; thus forming an *antimonium tartarificatum*. See TARTAR EMETICUM.

After naming some of the pharmaceutic properties of crude *antimony*, the chief of its preparations follow.

Antimony consists of a metallic part, called *regulus*, and of common sulphur.

It is easier of fusion than its pure metal.

It melts before it is red hot, but not before its containing vessel is so.

All its medicinal virtue is in its metallic part.

Water neither dissolves the sulphur nor the metal.

Rectified spirit of wine affects not the metal, but takes up a small portion of the sulphur.

Wine, or any vegetable saponaceous acid, acts on both the sulphur and the metal.

Vitriolic acid takes up the inflammable part of this femimetal, and unites with it into an actual mineral sulphur.

The muriatic acid, and the aqua regia, are its proper solvents; the other dissolvers of metals convert it into a calx.

Crude *antimony* is volatile on the fire, and volatilizes all metals except gold, so as to make them fly away with it in the form of a vapour; hence its use in refining gold.

The solution of it in aq. regia, or in the muriatic acid, is precipitated by the addition of water.

United with sulphur, or partly calcined with nitre, its virulent activity in the primæ viæ is much abated.

When entirely deprived of its phlogiston by calcination, it becomes quite inert, acquiring additional weight.

It is soluble in *hepar sulphuris*.

Nº 1. ANTIMONIUM CALCINATUM—*olim* CALX ANTIMONII.

The London College directs to take of powdered *antimony*, and mix it well with thrice its weight of nitre, then to throw it by degrees into a red-hot crucible, calcine the white matter about half an hour, and when cold let it be powdered; afterwards wash it with distilled water. The dose is from ten grains to thirty, which have been given repeatedly in fevers, and inflammatory disorders; but has long given way to the more active preparations of antimony.

For this, formerly called *antim.* diaphoreticum, is considered by many, a perfect inert metallic earth, and hath been taken to the quantity of half an ounce, without producing any sensible effect; but if the nitre is not perfectly free from sea-salt, this calx will be emetic, because, in this case, there is not the due quantity of nitre for the proportion of the sea-salt. Huxham says, that one eighth of nitre makes as inert a calx as any larger quantity doth.

The unwashed calx is called *antim.* diaph. nitratum; when washed it is called calx *antim.* lota, vel dulcis.

Cheap as this calx is, it is sometimes adulterated with whiting.

2. ANTIMONIUM CATHARTICUM, D. Wilson. MR. WILSON'S PURGING ANTIMONY.

Take four ounces of the glass of *antimony* finely powdered, gradually pour thereon twelve ounces of the vitriolic acid; digest them forty-eight hours, then distil them in a sand-heat; when the whole is cold, wash the powder which remains at the bottom of the retort, until all its acrimony is lost; then dry and grind it with an equal weight of natrum vitriolatum, and a double quantity of the vitriolated tartar; keep this mixture a quarter of an hour in gentle fusion, in a crucible placed in a wind-furnace, then taking it away from the fire, when it is cold powder it, afterwards wash and dry it again for use.

Its inventor says that it is the most certain *antimonial* purge; that it operates without nauseating the stomach; and that it may be given from three grains to ten for a dose.

3. CERUSSA ANTIMONII. The CERUSS OF ANTIMONY.

This preparation differs not from the *antim.* calcinatum above, though the regulus of *antimony* is ordered in it, instead of the crude mineral, as in making the calx.

4. CROCUS ANTIMONII. CROCUS OF ANTIMONY.

The London College now directs to take of pure crude *antimony* and nitre, of each equal parts, to powder them

separately, muriatic salt one ounce, then mix, and gradually to throw it into a hot crucible, and melt it by increasing the heat; after which, the matter being poured out, it is to be separated from its scoriæ when cold.

It is also called *crocus metallorum*, and *hepar antimonii*, but improperly.

The crucible should be heated to a white heat, or the mixture will not be duly melted; and the longer it is kept in fusion, the deeper its colour will be. But as commonly made there is less nitre used, and a small quantity of common salt thrown into it, to promote the fluxion.

This preparation is violently emetic, much of the sulphur of *antimony* is consumed; but the variety found in the strength of different parcels, and the rugged effects of it in general, renders it almost unfit for any use, except amongst horses.

5. CROCUS ANTIMONII MEDICINALIS. MEDICINAL CROCUS OF ANTIMONY.

Take eight ounces of *antimony* and one ounce of nitre; powder, mix, and deflagrate them, then the matter being immediately taken from the fire and cooled, powder it for use.

This is somewhat more active than the crude *antimony*: from gr. eight to twenty operates gently both upward and downward.

6. CROCUS ANTIMONII MITIOR. The Milder CROCUS OF ANTIMONY.

Take of crude *antimony* two pounds, and of nitre one pound, powder and deflagrate them.

Be careful to remove these two last from the fire as soon as the deflagration ceases, and before the metal melts.

In all these processes only a little of the composition must be thrown in at a time, and no more must be added until the deflagration ceases, lest the violence of the deflagration would throw out much of the matter into the fire.

This last preparation is called *mitior*, with respect to the *crocus antimonii*, commonly called *crocus metallorum*; but it is stronger than the *crocus antimonii medicinalis*.

7. ANTIMONIUM MURIATICUM—MURIATED ANTIMONY. *Vice* CAUSTICUM ANTIMONIALE. ANTIMONIAL CAUSTIC, and BUTYRUM ANTIMON. BUTTER OF ANTIMONY, and OLEUM.

According to the London College it is thus made:—Take the *crocus of antimony* in powder, and vitriolic acid, of each one pound; muriatic, or sea-salt dried, two pounds; pour the vitriolic acid into a retort, adding gradually the muriatic salt and *crocus*, first mixed together, then let them be distilled by a sand heat. Let the matter procured by distillation be exposed several days to the air, and afterwards the liquid part poured off from the fæces.

This preparation is a caustic, but not in much use at present; though it is said by some to be the speediest escharotic, and gives less pain than any of the other kinds. Inwardly it may be taken from one to two drops, in broth.

8. ANTIMONII PREPARATIO. PREPARATION OF ANTIMONY. *Olim*, Antim. Crud. ppt. Crude Antimony prepared.

As fine powder discovers but little medical effects, it should be levigated to a great degree of subtilty, and then probably may become something more active. If it is not duly comminuted, it stimulates the stomach and bowels to an ejection of their contents, without any valuable ends being answered. The levigation should be continued until the whole is fine enough to be suspended in water for some time; then the levigated matter must be put into a large quantity of water in a large vessel, which must be repeatedly shaken, that the finer parts of the powder may be diffused through the water; then the liquor must be poured off and set by until the powder settles; and the grosser part, which the water would not take up, is to be farther levigated and treated in the same manner.

9. ANTIMONII FLORES. FLOWERS OF ANTIMONY.

If the pure regulus of *antimony* is continued in fusion in an open vessel, being volatile, it gradually exhales in thick white fumes, which condense on the adjacent bodies into white flowers, called *Nix Antimonialis*, which is violently emetic.

In hypochondriac complaints, their efficacy is said to be as great as that of the bark in intermittents; and they are said to be a specific in manias, if a specific in any disease really exists.

10. ANTIMONII PANACEA. The PANACEA of ANTIMONY.

Take of crude *antimony* six ounces, of nitre two ounces, common salt an ounce and a half, charcoal an ounce. Mix, powder, and deflagrate them in a red-hot crucible, and after the injection of the last portion, continue the fire a quarter of an hour longer, then removing it from the fire, let the matter be cold.

The addition of the common salt is unnecessary, and the charcoal only hastens the alkalization of the nitre.

At the bottom of the crucible is the regulus, in the middle is a compact liver-coloured substance, and at the top more spongy mass; this last, when powdered and edulcorated by various washings in water, is called the *panacea*. The liver-coloured part is a churlish kind of *croc. antimonii*.

This *panacea* is no other than a sulph. *antimonii* precipitat. it is said to be the basis of Lockyer's pills: and that of Dr. WILSON, is SULPH. ANTIM. PRECIPITAT.

11. ANTIMONII REGULUS. The REGULUS of ANTIMONY, called *luna philosophorum*.

The metallic part of *antimony* is called its regulus. It is a metal of a particular species, of a bright white colour, a leafy texture, very brittle, near seven times specifically heavier than water, and melts in a low white heat; if continued in fusion, in an open vessel, it gradually exhales in thick white fumes; melted with common sulphur it becomes similar in appearances and qualities to the crude *antimony*; no known art can render it malleable; in it is contained all the medicinal qualities of *antimony*; it is corroded by the vitriolic and nitrous acids into a white powder, but the marine acid perfectly and properly dissolves it; it will not dissolve in acidum nitrosum dilutum, nor is it so readily soluble as the glass of *antimony*.

The largest quantity of regulus hitherto obtained from *antimony*, is by calcining it without addition, as in making the glass of *antimony*, and then reviving the calx by fusion, with an equal weight of the black flux. As soon as it is fluid, pour it into the cone, and the pure regulus will fall to the bottom.

The regulus of antimony hath been cast into pills, in which form it hath acted as a cathartic. These pills being separated from the stools after their discharge, they have been taken again and again with the same effect, but without any sensible loss of their weight or quality. These pills are called PERPETUAL PILLS. A cup made with this regulus was called the ANTIMONIAL CUP; wine poured into it presently became emetic, and no loss of the cup was observed thereby.

12. ANTIMONII, REGULUS MARTIALIS.

Take horse-shoe nails, for they are the softest iron, and fuse most speedily, one part, and of crude *antimony* in powder two parts. Throw the nails into a crucible, and make them white hot; then throw in the *antimony*, and increase the heat until the whole is in perfect fusion. As this process requires great heat, the fusion may be accelerated by adding two parts of nitre, which being thus alkalized, forms a hepar sulphuris, which dissolves a part of the regulus, and renders the scoria more fluid.

Sulphur hath a stronger attraction to iron than to *antimony*, whence the use of nails in this process: but this regulus does not materially differ from that prescribed above.

If this regulus discovers by its dull, grey colour, sponginess, hardness, and difficulty of fusion, that it retains much of the iron, a little fresh *antimony* must be added. When the regulus is separated from the scoria, it may be purified farther, by fusing with one-sixth or one-eighth of its weight of nitre, until the nitre receives from it no more yellow colour.

When a starry appearance is formed on the top of this regulus, it is called REGULUS ANTIMONII STELLATUS. This appearance chiefly depends, after perfect fusion, on its cooling slowly, and without being moved. The simple regulus is more regularly made to exhibit a starry appearance on its surface than the martial, which it will by a single fusion.

The scoria remaining after the first fusion for making this martial regulus, is little other than a sulphurated iron, scarcely retaining any of the metal of the *antimony*; but, exposed to the air in a shady place, it falls into a black powder, whose finer parts washed off with water and deflagrated with thrice their weight of nitre, are the *CROC. MARTIS APERITIVUS STAHLII*. The grosser part

treated in the same manner is his *CROC. MART. ASTRINGENS*.

The amber-coloured scoria arising in the purification with nitre, are a strong caustic alkali, called NITRUM CAUSTICUM, vel SCORIAE REGULI ANTIMONII SUCCIN. which is powdered, and thrown whilst hot into rectified spirit of wine, then well agitated and digested, you have the tinct. *antimonii acris* ph. brand. which is of a paler, or deeper red colour, as the spirit is less or more oily.

13. ANTIMONII REGULUS MEDICINALIS.

Take of crude *antimony* eight parts, of nitre one part, powder, deflagrate, and fuse the whole together; then pouring the fluid into a cone, separate the regulus from the scoria when cold.

It is milder than the *croc. antimonii* mitior, but equally uncertain. It is, when powdered, the genuine *pulv. febrifug.* Cræni.

14. ANTIMONII SCORIA. The DROSS of ANTIMONY:

The whole of the *antimony* may be reduced to a dross by fusion, with a mixture of sulphur and alkaline salt. This scoria consists of an alkaline salt, a liver of sulphur, a part of the regulus dissolved by the hepar sulphuris, and some vitriolated tartar.

15. ANTIMONII SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM. PRECIPITATED SULPHUR OF ANTIMONY. See also ANTIMONII PANACEA.

The London College of Physicians, 1788, have ordered two pounds of *antimony* to be mixed with four pints of the water of pure kali, and three of distilled water, then boiled with a slow fire for three hours, constantly stirring and adding distilled water as it shall be wanted; afterwards the hot ley to be strained through a linen cloth, and into the liquor, whilst in this state of heat, as much diluted vitriolic acid to be dropped gradually as is sufficient to precipitate the sulphur, and the vitriolated kali to be washed off with warm water; by this process scarce two ounces of the *antimony* has undergone a solution. A different mode has been recommended which deserves adoption. Let one pound of pure vegetable alkali, five ounces of antimony, and three of sulphur, be put into a crucible, covered, and gently melted for a few minutes; then, in an iron mortar, let the mass, whilst it is quite hot, be pulverized, and about two gallons of boiling water be poured on it. Let it stand for ten minutes, and then be strained. This solution should be immediately mixed with four gallons of water, acidulated with twelve ounces of vitriolic acid, and thus will the medicine wanted be acquired. *Observations on the Pharmacop. Lon. 1788*:

It was formerly called *sulphur auratum antimonii*, the golden sulphur of antimony; because if it was rubbed on silver, it gave it the colour of gold. It hath been called *embryonatum*, *kermes mineral*, *chartreux poudre de*, Carthusianus Pulvis, RUSSEL'S POWDER, UNIVERSALLY PURGING SULPHUR. *Centaureum minérale*. This should be taken at first in small doses from 3 gr. to 6. In diseases of the skin, it is chiefly used as an alterative and diaphoretic. Five grains if taken on an empty stomach, will prove emetic. In venereal and other eruptions, the following are esteemed an efficacious alterative:

R Calomelanos pp. Antimonii Sulph. precipitat. aa gr. xxx. Opii gr. x. Conserv. Rosæ q. s. ut fiant pilulæ N° xxx. fusi. ab unâ ad quinque bis de die.

Lemery first published an account of it.

ANTIMONIALE, VINUM, ANTIMONIAL WINE. Also called *emeticum vinum*, *benedictum vinum*, & *antimonii essentia*.

Take of vitrified antimony powdered, one ounce and an half, and mix it with a pint and an half of Spanish white wine. Let them stand without heat during twelve days, now and then shaking up the powder; then filter through paper for use. Ph. Lond. 1788.

Haller calls this *essentia fibii*, and adds an ounce of the yellow part of lemon-peel to the above.

Madeira wine is the least apt to become sour in hot weather, and is by many preferred. As to the glass of antimony, it is preferable to any of the calces, or even to the regulus itself; because the first containing more or less of the sulphur of the antimony, the wine saturates itself therewith, to the exclusion of the same proportion of the metallic part; and the latter does not yield its virtue so readily and copiously to this solvent.

The pure metallic part of the antimony dissolved in mild

mild vegetable acids, forms the most safe and certain of all the *antimonial* preparations; and is capable of being so managed as to answer all the salutary purposes that can be rationally expected from them.

The wine is good in all cases in which antimony is found useful, either in its crude state, or otherwise managed.

Dr. Huxham justly asserts this to be the best of all the *antimonial* preparations. He observes, that it quickly acts on the human constitution, and as quickly passes through the body; that it is an admirable attenuant and deobstruent, without heating one-tenth part so much as the volatile alkaline salts; and that in most cases it is more safe and efficacious, particularly in the *peripneumonia notha*. From ten to fifty drops, or more, is a dose, as a diaphoretic; in painful, and inflammatory symptoms, about one-fourth of tincture of opium renders it an excellent diaphoretic; three or four drams prove in most habits strongly emetic; in smaller doses, it is administered in fevers; but for the relief of maniacal, and apoplectic disorders, in larger.

The strength of this wine depends on the acidity of that with which it is made; the more acid it is, the more strongly it will be impregnated, and vice versa: and as the weaker the impregnation is, the safer it will be as a medicine, so the soft sweet wines are preferred to the sourer.

This wine admirably assists other medicines, where it alone could not be depended on: thus, in the gout it may be used as an alterative, if joined with perspiratives; in nervous diseases, with nervines; in leprous cases, with nitre and the woods; as a diuretic, mixed with opiates and terebinthines; as a diaphoretic, with camphor; as an expectorant, with camphor, or with the fetid gums, particularly the gum ammoniacum; as an alterant and deobstruent, with the extract of hellebore, with the bark, with myrrh, &c.

When mixed with camphor, larger doses may be taken without offending the stomach; and when perspiration is to be promoted, or putrescence to be resisted, is a proper addition.

Huxham asserts it to be as safe an emetic as any, in doses of an ounce or more.

As a purging medicine, to be taken into the stomach, from one to two drams generally suffices; but clysterwise an ounce and a half, or two ounces are required.

One dram or less is a proper dose for a perspirative, or diuretic, according as the patient is managed for those ends; or this dose may be administered as an alterative or deobstruent.

It acts more powerfully than the quantity of metal contained in it would do by itself, though it does not so much disturb the constitution; nor is acerb, nor even acid food so necessary to be shunned when this preparation is used, as when the crude antimony, or any other of its preparations are.

As to the certainty of its strength and constancy to the same degree, a very small care will ascertain them, an advantage which gives it the preference to the tartarized antimony, the different parcels of which are extremely different in their metallic contents.

It may be proper to caution against mixing alkaline salts, either fixt or volatile, with any other medicines that are to accompany it, lest they decompose it.

Besides this, the London College, 1788, have given the following prescription for another wine, which they call *ANTIMONIALE VINUM TARTARISATUM*. *Wine of tartarified antimony*. Take of tartarified antimony, two scruples; boiling distilled water, two ounces by measure; Spanish white wine, eight ounces by measure. Dissolve the tartarified antimony in the boiling distilled water, and add to it the wine. Its uses are similar to the former, though it is stronger, from 3 j. to 3 ij. acts as an emetic; and from ten to forty drops is the dose for other purposes.

ANTIMONIUM VITRIFICATUM. *Vitrified Antimony*

Olim, *VITRUM ANTIMONII*. *GLASS of ANTIMONY*. It is called by LIBAVIUS, *obsidianum*; because PLINY says, it was a sort of colour with which vessels were glazed.

Take of powdered antimony, by weight, four ounces, burn it in a broad earthen vessel, with a fire gradually increased, stirring with an iron rod, until it no longer

emits a sulphureous smoke. Put this powder into a crucible, so as to fill two-thirds of it. A cover being fitted on, make a fire under it, at first moderate, afterwards stronger, until the matter be melted. Pour out the melted glass. *Phar. Lond. 1788*.

This glass is chiefly prepared for making the *antimonial* wine, and the tartarized antimony; for by itself it is too active for internal use; though united with wax or raisins it may be given in small quantities.

ANTIMONII VITRUM CERATUM. The cerated glass of antimony.

Take of the glass of *antimony*, in fine powder, one ounce, and of bees wax one dram. Melt the wax in an iron ladle, then add the powder, set them on a slow fire, without flame, for the space of half an hour, continually stirring them with a spatula; then take it from the fire, pour it upon a piece of clean white paper, powder it, and keep it for use.

The glass melts in the wax with a slow fire; when the whole is become nearly of the colour of Scotch snuff, it may be removed therefrom.

The strength of this medicine is uncertain. It is milder than the glass, because the wax hath restored some phlogiston to it.

The ordinary dose is from two to three grains, up to twenty, according to the strength of the patient; but they begin with small doses, and gradually increase the quantity, as the stomach will admit. To a boy of ten years old, three grains may be given. Sickly children may begin with one grain, and more may be added as it is observed to affect them.

Dr. Young of Edinburgh first published this in the *Edinburgh Med. Essays*. It is commended as a specific in dysenteries, either with or without a fever. It commonly acts by vomit or stool; yet has sometimes effected a cure without producing any perceptible evacuation. Sir George Baker speaks highly of it in his work de *Dysenteria*; but it is an uncertain medicine, and often inefficacious. If the first, or any other dose, purge the patient so as to fatigue him, wait until the next day before another is given. Cures often follow upon taking one dose; and it very rarely happens that more than five or six are required.

Pregnant women may take it; and infants at the breast may have half a grain given to them.

Let nothing be drank during three hours after taking it, except a disposition to vomit requires it, and then give water-gruel.

In diarrhoeas, also, and in colic pains from viscidities in the intestines, it is a safer and better method of cure than the usual ones. In uterine hæmorrhages it hath been given and followed with the happiest effects.

Dr. Allston of Edinburgh says, that if this medicine is made with crude *antimony*, it is more safe and equally effectual. If it is long kept, the wax separates from the metallic part, and it then is too active.

See Huxham on Antimony: also the *Dict. of Chem.* and Neumann's *Chem. Works*, in the article *ANTIMONY*. De *Antimonio* per Gul. Saunders, M. D.

ANTIMON. DIAPHORETICUM.

ANTIMONII CALX, LOTA.

————— DULCIS.

ANTIMONIUM, N° 1.

ANTIMONII SULPH. REG. SUCC. } See *ANTIMON. N° 12.*

ANTIMONII SPIRITUS. See *CLYSSUS*.

ANTIMONII REGULUS STELLATUS. See *ANTIMONIUM. N° 12.*

ANTIMONII RUBICUNDA MAGNESIA. See *MAGNESIA OPALINA*.

ANTIMONII SAL. See *ANTIMONIUM*.

ANTIMONIALE CAUSTICUM. See *ANTIMONIUM, N° 7.*

ANTIMONII ESSENTIA. See *ANTIMONIALE VINUM*.

ANTIMONII OLEUM. See *ANTIMONIUM, N° 7.*

ANTIMONIUM DIAPHORETICUM } See *ANTI-JOVIALE*.

HECTICUM POTERII.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARISATUM. See *TARTARUM EMETICUM*.

ANTIMONIUS LAPIS. Some reckon the antimonial ore amongst stones.

ANTIMOROS, from *anti*, against, and *moros*, death, or disease.

disease. The name of an antidote, which Myrepsus calls *diatamaron*, but improperly.

ANTINEPHRITICA, from *αντι*, and *νεφριτις*, a pain in the kidneys. Remedies against disorders of the kidneys.

ANTIPARALYTICA, from *αντι*, against, and *παρλυσις*, the palsy. Medicines against a palsy.

ANTIPATHES. A black sort of coral. See **CORALLIUM NIGRUM**.

ANTIPATHIA, from *αντι*, against, and *παθος*, an affection. **ANTIPATHY**. It is opposite to sympathy; an aversion to particular objects.

ANTIPERISTASIS, from *αντι* and *περιστημι*, to surround. A compressing on all sides, as the air presses.

ANTIPHARMACUM, from *αντι*, against, and *φάρμακον*, poison. AN ANTIDOTE OR PRESERVATIVE. See **ALEXIPHARMACA**.

ANTIPHLOGISTICA. *Αντι*, against, and *φλογισις*, inflammation. **ANTIPHLOGISTICS**. Medicines or remedies suited to resist, diminish, or cure inflammation, or an inflammatory diathesis of the constitution. Under which head may be classed all watery diluents, cooling saline aperients, diaphoretics, and diuretics; antimonials in small doses; but particularly BLEEDING, general, and topical. See **PHLEBOTOMIA**, **CUCURBITULA**, and **HIRUDINES**. The uses of which peculiar operations are there explained. Besides living on watery cooling vegetables, drinking copiously of simple watery liquids, and abstaining totally from all animal food and stimulating diet, may be classed not amongst the weakest of the materials proper for promoting the desired intent, under circumstances where antiphlogistics are required.

ANTIPHTHISICA, from *αντι*, against, and *φθισις*, a consumption. Remedies against a consumption.

ANTIPHTHISICA TINCTURA, i. e. Tinct. Saturnina. See **PLUMBUM**, N° 5.

ANTIPHTHORA, from *αντι*, against, and *φθορα*, corruption. A species of wolf's-bane, which resists corruption.

ANTIPHYSICA, from *αντι*, against, and *φυσαι*, to blow. Remedies against wind. See **CARMINANTIA**.

ANTIPHYSON. See **MAGNES**.

ANTIPLEURITICUM, from *αντι*, against, and *πλευρις*, a pleurisy. A remedy against a pleurisy.

ANTIPODAGRICA. See **ANTIARTHRITICA**.

ANTIPODAGRICUM, **BALSAMUM**. See **ANOPYNUM BALSAMUM**.

ANTIPOPLECTICA. See **APOPLECTICA**.

ANTIPRAXIA, from *αντι*, against, and *πρασσω*, to work. A contrariety of functions and temperaments in different parts, and was used by the ancients to express the variety of concurring, and often contrary symptoms.

ANTIPYRETICON, } from *αντι*, against, and *πυρετος*,
ANTIPYRETON, } a fever. A remedy against a fever, called also antipyreticon.

ANTIQUARTANARIUM, or **ANTIQUARTIUM**. A medicine against a quartan.

ANTIQUI MORBI. Old or inveterate diseases, or chronical diseases.

ANTIRRHINUM, also called *caput vituli*, *bucranion*, *os leonis*, *anarrhinum*, *lychnis sylvestris*, *atochium*, **SNAP-DRAGON**, and **CALF'S SNOOT**.

The stalk and the leaves resemble those of pimpernel, the flowers are purple, and like those of the stockgilly-flower, but smaller, whence it is called *lychnis sylvestris*. Its fruit resembles a calf's snout, and is of a carnation colour. It grows in fields and sandy places.

There are many species, but all have prickly mouths, whence Columella calls it *seva leonis ora*.

A decoction is said to be useful in the jaundice, but is chiefly used as a charm.

ANTIRRHINUM LINARIA. See **LINARIA**.

ANTISCOLICA, from *αντι*, against, and *σκωληξ*, a worm. The same as *anthelmintica*; which see.

ANTISCORBUTICA. Medicines against the scurvy.

ANTISCORBUTICUS, **CORTEX**. See **WINTERANUS**, **CORTEX**.

ANTISCORODON, from *αντι*, against, and *σκοροδον*, garlic. A large species of garlic, called also *allium ultricum*, and **APHROSCORODON**, from *αφρος*, froth; because, when beat with vinegar, it generates much froth.

ANTISEPTICA, **ANTISEPTICS**, from *αντι*, against, and *σηπτικα*, septic or purifiers. Such things as resist or correct putrefaction. A complete putrefaction is not a complaint of the human machine, that can be an object of practice, because it cannot take place in any consider-

able portion of the body without extinguishing life: it is therefore a tendency to it in any considerable degree; which producing various morbid disorders, requires the utmost aid of the medical art to prevent. Now, as this tendency may be brought on by excess of heat and motion, as well as receiving any ferment into the vascular system; as it, when once fixed, and begun to exert its deleterious action, induces languor and great debility in the moving powers: the reason may be observed, why our antiseptic class of medicines exhibit, according to the conception received of their action, such apparently contradictory views; for we find both volatile and neutral salts in the same arrangement; the former considered as highly heating, and strongly stimulant of the moving powers; the other, cooling the system, and mitigating vascular action. Hence then, it is apparent, that they are only applicable in different states of putrescent action, or in different constitutions affected with putrescency. And not unlikely the same may hold good with acids and alkalies; for they both are enumerated under antiseptics. They have properly been divided into four heads.——

1st. *Such as are cooling*—acid salines, neutral salts.——

2d. *Stimulant*—wine, alcohol, oil of turpentine.——

3d. *Tonic*—Peruvian bark, wormwood, chamomile.——

4th. *Antispasmodic*—camphor, asafoetida, musk. All

which furnish examples of the particular divisions. From the nature of these, we shall readily know in what particular states each is inapplicable: where there is peculiar sensibility of the stomach, the **TONIC** are to be avoided; the **REFRINGERANT**, where a debility of the vital powers is manifest; the **STIMULANT**, when there is too great a degree of irritability, the circulation too highly accelerated, and strong disposition to profuse bleeding; the **SEDATIVE ANTISPASMODICS**, when there is too languid a circulation, a lethargic disposition, or a considerable degree of torpor in the system.

See **MACBRIDE'S** Essay on the respective Powers of Antiseptics, &c. Remarks on Mr. **ALEXANDER'S** Essays on Putrid Diseases. **CULLEN'S** *Materia Medica*. **WALLIS** on Health and Disease.

ANTISPASIS, from *αντι*, against, and *σπασσω*, to draw, A **REVULSION**. The turning the course of the humours whilst they are actually in motion. The doctrine of revulsion is the invention of Hippocrates.

ANTISPASMODICA, from *αντι*, against, and *σπασμος*, a convulsion. Medicines suited to cure spasmodic affections. Some remove spasms by immediate contact, as asses milk, cream, oil of almonds, &c. others by repelling animal heat, as the gas sulphuris, nitre, sal ammoniac, &c. and where the strictures are produced by inanition, or defective vital heat, spasms are removed by those means that restore the vis vitæ, such as valerian, castor, musk, &c.

Opium, balsam. Peruv. and the essential oils of many vegetables, are the most powerful of this kind. Opium, for its immediate effects, excels; balf. of Peru, in many instances, produces more lasting benefit than opium, and indeed it sometimes succeeds where opium hath failed; the essential oils differ as *antispasmodics* from opium; in this, they act more upon a particular part than upon the system in general, and have no soporific effect.

Dr. Home, in his Chemical Experiments, hath attended to the comparative strength of this kind of medicines; he does not pretend to positiveness in his conclusions, but from what arose to his observation, is led to arrange them as follows:

Amongst the first or weaker class, are the fol. aurant. flor. cardamines, artemisia, pæonia, viscus quercinus, extr. hyosciami, castor, mosch. cuprum ammoniacum, and electricity.—Amongst the second class, are fear, camphor. zincum calcinatum, and blisters.—The third are asafoetida, æther, and hydrargyrus.—The fourth and strongest are, cort. Peruv. opium, and bleeding.

He farther observes, that most of the *antispasmodics* have, besides their *antispasmodic* quality, other secondary ones, which have as much influence in their effects: besides, some of them possess many laxative and sudorific powers, which others do not: they may be distinguished into the stimulant or inflammatory, and sedative, or anti-inflammatory. Of the stimulant or inflammatory, are electricity, valerian, the bark, quicksilver, asafoetida, opium, &c. Of the sedative, or anti-inflammatory, are bleeding, musk, castor, flor. cardamin. cupr. ammon. blisters, camphor, æther, zincum calcinatum, &c.

Antispasmodics are a very uncertain species of medicines in their effect on the disorders for which they are generally

generally esteemed useful. They are best adapted for those spasmodic affections which are attended with great mobility, and which are usually known by the name of spasmodic diseases. They are more useful in preventing the approach, and in removing spasms which are more immediately present in weaker habits; and in preventing the returns of spasms when given in the remission of the spasm in strong habits: on the contrary, they are less useful in preventing the return of spasms in weak habits than in stronger ones; nay, they rather increase the tendency to spasmodic complaints in weakly people, if given in the interval of those disorders; and are less useful in removing the present fit, in strong habits, than they are in weak ones. Sometimes, indeed, in strong habits they both remove the present fit and prevent returns. Cullen's Mat. Med.

ANTISPASTICON. A general epithet for any medicine that works by way of revulsion.

ANTISTERNON, from *anti*, opposite to, and *sternon*, the sternum, or breast. The back is so called, because it is opposite to the breast-bone. See **DORSUM**.

ANTITASIS, from *anti*, against, and *τείνω*, to extend. A contra-extension.

ANTITHENAR, from *anti*, against, and *θεναρ*, the palm of the hand. See **ABDUCTOR POLICIS MANUS INDICEM**.

Dr. Hunter applies this name to a muscle of the foot, and says it arises from the os cuneiforme, and is inserted in the external sesamoid bone.

ANTITHORA. See **ANTHORA**.

ANTITRAGICUS, } from *anti*, against, and *τραγος*,
ANTITRAGUS. } the thick part of the anthelix.

See **AURICULA**.

ANTITYPUS. Ab *anti*, & *τύπος*, percutio. See **RENISUS**.

ANTIVENEREA. Medicines against the lues venerea.

ANTIVENEREALIS, AQUA PRESERVATIVA. It is a solution of caustic alkali or corrosive sublimate in water, to be injected up the urethra in men, and the vagina in women, and to wash the parts with, after coition; but care must be taken that the solution should not be too strong, lest it should occasion excoriation and inflammation. It will be sufficient if the solution be of such a strength only, as will give a slight sensation of pungency on the tongue, or inside of the lips.

ANTIZEUMIC. Preventers of fermentation in general.

ANTONII SANCTI IGNIS. See **ERYSIPELAS**.

ANTONOMASTICA. See **COCHLEA CÆLATA**.

ANTOPHYLLON, or **ANTOPHYLLUS.** The male caryophyllus, or the large full grown ones. See **CARYOPHYLLI AROMATICI**.

ANTRAX. See **CARBUNCULUS**.

ANTRUM BUCCINOSUM. See **COCHLEA**.—**GENÆ**,—**HIGHMORIANUM MAGNUM**, called also sinus maxillaris, and antrum maxillæ superioris. **MAXILLARY SINUS.** Highmore boasts of the discovery, but Cæsserius takes notice of this part before him, under the first name.

All the body of the upper jaw-bone is hollow, and its cavity forms this antrum; each hath a winding passage into the nostril, called *ductus ad nasum*, on the side on which it lies; this cavity and the sockets of the teeth are often divided by interposition of only a very thin bony plate. The membrane which lines this cavity is sometimes inflamed, and matter forming there is discharged by drawing one of the dentes molares. See **ABSCCESSUS SINUS MAXILLARIS**.

ANTYLION. The name of an astringent used by P. Ægineta.

ANUCAR. See **BORAX**.

ANUS. In botany, signifies the posterior opening of a monopetalous flower.

ANUS, called also *archos*, *culus*, *hedra*, *cyrseon*, *cyssaros*; and in Hippocrates, *cathedra*; some name it *perin*. It is the lowest part of the intestinum rectum, commonly called the **FUNDAMENT**. The extremity of the rectum contracts into a narrow orifice, the sides of which are disposed in close folds. This is called *sphincter ani*, which see. It hath several muscles belonging to it, some of which surround it as sphincters; the rest are broad and fleshy planes inserted in it, and which being inserted likewise into other parts, sustain it in its natural situation, and restore thereto, when it is disturbed by the force necessary for excluding the fæces; the latter muscles are

termed *levatoræ ani*. Two ligaments belong to the *anus*, viz. the *ligamentum cutaneum ossis coccygis*, and the *ligamentum pubis interosseum*; which see under **LIGAMENTUM**. The nerves of the *anus* and its muscles are from the ganglions of the plexus hypogastricus, the inferior rope of both the sympathetici maximi, and the common arch of the extremities of both ropes. The margin or edge of the *anus* is formed by the union of the skin and epidermis, with the internal coat of the intestinum rectum. This part is extremely vascular; hence the troublesome hæmorrhage when the operation is performed for the fistula in this part.

The *anus* is subject to many disorders, and they are generally somewhat difficult of cure, because of the irritability of the part, which subjects it to receive fresh injury from many accidents; Aetius observes, that astringents are acrid, and the sensibility of the *anus* cannot bear them; also that astringents which are not acrid, such as metals, should be applied here. On the diseases of this part, see Aetius, Celsus, P. Ægineta, Turner, Heister, and Wiseman. See also the article **RECTUM** below. Discharges of wind from the anus are called *crepitus*.

EXCRESCENCES ABOUT THE ANUS.

Various excrescences are found about the verge of the *anus*; many of these are produced merely by relaxation, which are safely removable: these are unattended with pain, any disagreeable discharge, and are single or distinct, let their number be what they may. In removing them, prefer the ligature, for the sake of avoiding a troublesome hæmorrhage.

When they discharge a bloody fluid matter, and are painful, they are also generally in clusters, or not distinct, and for the most part disposed to, if not already become cancerous. Mr. Pott observes, that in cancerous cases of this kind, there is rarely a single excrescence, but the gut is for the most part surrounded with them; and if a finger is passed into the intestine, those tumors produce the idea of pushing the finger into a rotten pomegranate. Beyond palliation, no relief can be afforded.

The ANUS IMPERFORATED.

Sometimes children are born with a membrane across the *anus*, which obstructs the ejection of the excrements. If the situation of the *anus* cannot be discovered, by reason of the thickness of the superfluous substance which closes it up, a cure cannot be expected; for much, if not the whole rectum is closed up or wanting. If the case admits of a cure, the situation of the *anus* will be seen by a prominence, or by a little hollow.

This accident is generally spoken of as if always circumstanced alike. Mr. Pott very judiciously divides it into four classes. 1st. Where there is no mark or vestige of an *anus* perceptible; in this case the rectum is as it ought to be until it arrives at the bulb of the urethra; from this there is no intestine, so no *anus* externally. If the rectum reaches too near the part where the *anus* should be, the impulse of the fæces against the skin will discover where a perforation may be made; but if no such impulse is to be felt when the child coughs or cries, relief cannot be afforded. 2d. Where there is a circle or mark in the skin which points out where the *anus* should be; in this instance the difficulty is not considerable. However, it may be proper to observe here, that the perforating instrument should be introduced in the direction of the os sacrum; if it passes forward, the bladder, or the uterus, or both, may be injured; if it is to be introduced far up, to divide a membranous obstruction in the rectum, in cutting it should be moved not upward, but from side to side; thus you avoid cutting the prostate gland, or the vesiculæ feminales, and perhaps the neck of the bladder. 3d. Where there is a well formed *anus*, and perforated, but hath no communication with the intestinal tube, from the rectum being imperforated: in this instance if the child is not duly attended to, it dies in great agonies. If an infant hath had no stools during the first or second day after its birth, a finger should be dipped in oil, and thrust up the rectum, to discover whether or no the obstruction is there. 4th. Where there is neither *anus* nor rectum, but the intestinal canal terminates in the colon; in this case there is no relief to be expected. Another equally unfortunate kind, is that in which there is a sort of rectum, but it is rolled up like a bit of catgut. Here all attempts to assist are vain; for, though for the present a discharge was obtained, as the intestine is deficient, evacuations could not be continued.

The means, &c. of relief, in the first three of the above classes,

classes, are the same. In either of them the operation should be performed without delay or regard to any objections; for, if it is not conformed to, death will inevitably follow. The best instrument is a large trocar, such as is employed for tapping in the ascites, and to be used as follows: keep the point of the trocar within the canula until it is fixed against the obstructing part; then push the trocar forward; and if you succeed, the mœconium will instantly be discharged; this discharge may be left to itself for three or four hours, or until the belly is well emptied. After a due discharge, pass a finger up the rectum to discover whether or no there is any stricture. If a stricture is met with, introduce a probe-pointed knife on the back of your finger, and divide it on each side. To finish the cure, let a small candle be introduced up the gut every two or three hours, until the anus, &c. is quite pervious, and no more aid appears to be required. In two or three weeks the stools will pass properly, and all inconvenience will generally be ended. See Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 275. Edinb. Med. Comment. vol. iv. p. 164. White's Surgery, p. 379.

ANI ABSCESSUS. See ANUS.

ANUS, a contraction of *annulus*, a ring.

ANUS. See CEREBRUM.

ANI INFLAMMATIO. See PROCTALGIA.

ANXIETAS. See ALYSMOS.

ANYPEUTHYNA. In medicine this signifies events that cannot be charged on the physician, nor render him accountable for them.

AORTA. The name of the great artery proceeding from the left ventricle of the heart, of which all other arteries, except the pulmonary, are but the branches: called also *Crassa arteria*.—*Magna arteria*. From the heart it extends itself, by its various branches, to the most distant parts of the body. Each of the divisions and subdivisions of the *aorta* receive different names, e. g. the *aorta* gives rise to the carotid and the subclavian arteries, the branches of these again receive other names, &c. These branches are in pairs, except the cœliaca, the two mesentericæ, some of the cœphageæ, the bronchialis, and sometimes the sacra.

The beginning of the *aorta* is furnished with semi-lunar valves, as the pulmonary artery is, and the same triangular bodies to close up the little space left by the valves. It is larger in women than in men. It is called the ascending *aorta* from the heart so far as it goes upwards; and descending, from the curvature to the os sacrum, where it terminates in the iliacs. The descending *aorta* is divided into the superior, which reaches from the curvature to the diaphragm, and the inferior, which extends thence to the bifurcation, where the iliacs begin.

The *aorta* goes from the basis of the heart, nearly opposite to the fourth vertebra of the back, and ascends obliquely, with respect to the body, from the left to the right side, and from before backwards; then bends obliquely from the right to the left side, and from before backwards, reaching as high as the second vertebra of the back, from whence it runs down again in the same direction, forming an oblique arch; from thence it descends in a direct course along the anterior part of the vertebræ, all the way to the os sacrum, lying a little towards the left hand, and there terminates in its two subordinate branches in the iliacæ.

The *aorta* ascendens is principally distributed to the thorax, head, and upper extremities: the superior portion of the *aorta* descendens furnishes the rest of the thorax: the inferior portion furnishes the abdomen and the lower extremities.

To conceive more distinctly of the general course of the arteries, or of the particular course of any individual alone, a view of the figure of the arteries will greatly assist.

The *aorta* is subject to many disorders, as inflammation, ulcers, polypuses, aneurisms, ossification, &c.

AOVARA. A fruit about the size of a hen's egg; many of them are included in one pod; it is the produce of a kind of palm-tree which grows in Africa and the East Indies. The kernel of this fruit is white: to the taste it resembles cheese: it is of an astringent quality; and when pressed, an oil is forced out which is very much like palm-oil.

APAGMA. See ABDUCTIO.

APALACHINE GALLIS. See CASSINE.

APALLAGE, from *απαλλάσσω*, to change. Hippocrates means by it such a change as implies deliverance from a disease.

APANCHOMENOI, from, *αγχω*, to strangle. Strangled.

APANTHISMUS. A scarcely perceptible line, properly in painting, to which Galen resembles the small capillary veins.

APANTHROPIA, from *απο*, from, and *ανθρωπος*, a man. An aversion to company, or love of solitude.

APARACHITUM VINUM. Wine not mixed with sea-water.

APAREGORETOS, from *α*, neg. and *παρηγορεω*, to comfort, mitigate; what affords no comfort, or relief.

APARINE, called also *philanthropus*, *ampelocarpus*, *omphalocarpus*, *ixus*, *asparine*, *asperula*, *gratterona*, GOOSE-GRASS, CLIVERS, and CLEAVER'S BEES. CLEAVERS, GOOSE-SHARE. HAYRIFF. It is the *Galium Aparine* of Linn.

It is a slender rough, annual plant; spreads upon bushes, and sticks to whatever it touches. The stalks are square, brittle, and jointed; the leaves are oblong and narrow; the flowers are white and followed by little round burs.—It has been tried in scrophula but without success; and also in some cancerous cases, the juice given internally and the herb applied by way of cataplasm externally, which was supposed to mitigate the severity of the pain.

An extract made of its juice is possessed of a pungent saline bitterness. The fresh juice in doses of two or three ounces is diuretic. It is best if gathered when half grown.

LATIFOLIA. See ASPERULA.

APARTHROSIS, from *απο*, ab, and *αρθρον*, a joint. See ARTICULATIO.

APATHES, from *α*, neg. and *παθος*, an affection or passion. Those who seem to be void of human passions. This temper is also carried to that inflexible sternness which extinguishes the affections of humanity, as was instanced in Diogenes the Cynic, and Timon.

APATHIA. Apathy expresses the quality of not feeling, a freedom from the impulses of passion and mental perturbation.

APECHEMA, from *απο*, and *ηχος*, a sound, *apochophema*. Properly a resounding, or the repercussion of the sound, an echo; but in medical sense it signifies a CONTRA-FISSURE.

APEIROI, from *α*, neg. and *πειρα*, an experiment. Unexperienced, unaccustomed.

APELLA. Shortness of the prepuce. Galen gives this name to all whose prepuce, either through disease, section, or otherwise, will not cover the glans.

APEN. A sort of bread made with the juice of the ambalam-tree and rice, in India.

APENSALUS. A vessel with a narrow neck to hold oil.

APEPSIA. INDIGESTION. From *α*, neg. and *πεινω*, to digest: also *dyspepsia*. That genus of disease which Dr. Cullen names *dyspepsia*, or *indigestion*, he arranges in the class NEUROSES and order ADYNAMIÆ. The symptoms are, a want of appetite, a squeamishness, sometimes vomiting, sudden and transient distensions of the stomach, eructations, heartburn, pain in the region of the stomach, a greater or smaller number of these symptoms occur at the same time, attended most commonly with costiveness; and these without any other disorder either in the stomach itself, or any other part of the body. In this case, when what ought to be digested and form materials for good chyle, becomes acid, or possessed of other morbid qualities, a variety of other symptoms occurs, according to the nature of the materials thus morbidly changed. But *indigestions* is very frequently a secondary and sympathetic affection, though the above symptoms are essential to this disease, as idiopathic. All these symptoms may arise from one cause, viz. weakness, or loss of tone in the muscular fibres of the stomach: and this weakness is the proximate cause of this disorder when an original one. The remote causes are various, as tumor, &c. in the stomach itself; or some disorder of other parts communicated to the stomach, as in the gout, &c. in both which cases the indigestion is symptomatic.

In most cases of *indigestion*, as an original disease, the weaker action of the muscular fibres of the stomach, is the chief cause; perhaps a depravity or defect of the gastric juice may sometimes be the cause, but even here, perhaps the weakness just mentioned, and which in all cases is attendant, is that to which we can attend usefully in practice. To succeed in the cure, avoid the occasional causes, remove such symptoms as tend to aggravate the disease or to continue it, and invigorate the tone of the stomach.

In order to which the patient must be informed of the necessary changes in his conduct; for though he often pursued such a practice without sensibly suffering, except he conforms to a contrary one, the present complaints will not be overcome. Crudities, acidity, and costiveness must be removed, at least in their excess, as they tend both to aggravate and continue *indigestion*. The ends accomplished, the restoration of the tone of the stomach alone remains for perfecting relief.

Abstemiousness and excess are like causes of *indigestion*. An over distension of the stomach may in some measure injure its proper tone; and long fasting, by inducing a bad quality in the juices secreted into the stomach, render it feeble, and generate wind. Hard drinking, and any of the causes of an anorexy, also injure digestion.

Little need be added in order to the cure, for the treatment of the ANOREXY is the same as is required in this case. See ANOREXIA.

The COLUMBO ROOT, not mentioned in the article ANOREXIA, is particularly useful when the stomach is languid, the appetite defective, digestion with difficulty carried on, or when a nausea with flatulence attends. It may be given in substance with any grateful aromatic, or infused in Madeira wine, now and then interposing gentle doses of the tincture of rhubarb. In case of a defective bile, make pills of this root with a soft extract of ox's gall.

A mixture of mustard seed with the columbo root is of admirable utility in complaints of this kind; particularly where acidity and flatulence prevail much in the primæ viæ.

The Bath waters, assisted with warm nervines and corroborants, are not to be omitted, when circumstances admit of their use.

See Percival's Essays in the Reflections on Exper. 4, 5. and 6. Cullen's First Lines, v. iii. p. 217, edit. iv.

APEPTON. Crude or indigested.

APER. The BOAR. This appellation is given to the swine, in his wild state: when tamer, *sis scropha*, and *porcus*. See PORCUS.

APERIENS PALPEBRARUM RECTUS. See LEVATOR PALPEBRÆ SUPERIORIS.

APERIENTIA, APERIENTS, from *aperio*, to open. These are medicines which have the power of opening the mouths of vessels, hence clearing obstructions of the vascular, and glandular kind, as well as the pores of the skin. In this sense, they are synonymous with the *anastomatica*, *deobstruentes*, and *deoppilativa*. But those medicines which render the bowels gently laxative, are now generally called *aperients*; the removal of other obstructions is more confined to the term *deobstruents*.

APERISTATON, from *a*, neg. and *περισσας*, *affliction* and *danger*. An epithet in Galen for an ulcer that is neither troublesome nor dangerous.

APERITTOS, from *a*, neg. and *περισσος* *redundant*. Such aliment as generates but little excrement. The opposite quality is called *perittomaticos*.

APERTUS. It is used for exulceratus, as in saying an open cancer, &c. in which cases the tumor is become ulcerated.

APES. BEES, called by the ancients BUGONES; which fee.

If they are dried and powdered they are somewhat diuretic; but their chief use is for the preparing of honey and wax.

Bees collect the farina fecundans from the apices of the flowers, and eat it; they receive nourishment from it, then cast it up and mould it into wax: art hath been exercised to make wax of this farina, but in vain; it is only the stomach of the bee that can effect it.

The belly of the bee is inwardly divided into four parts, containing the intestines, the bag of honey, the bag of poison, and the sting. The bag of honey is transparent as crystal, and is emptied at proper times into the cells of the comb, for the maintenance of the community during the winter.

APETALI. So Tournefort names the fifteenth class of vegetables. See FLOS APETALUS.

APETHYSMENOS, from *εβος*, *strait*. See RECTUM INTESTINUM.

APHÆREMA. See ALICA.

APHÆRESIS, from *αφαιρω*, to take away. To take away any superfluous thing in a medical way.

APHASSIOMENOS, from *αφασσω* to handle. Hippocrates often applies this word to the touch of the pu-

denda, in order to discover disorders of these parts. It is the same as *tactus*.

APHEBRIOC. See SULPHUR.

APHELICESTEROS, of *απο*, *from*, and *ηλικια*, *youth*, One past the flower of age.

APHEPSEMA, from *εβω*, to boil. See COCTIO.

APHESIS, from *αφηναι*, to remit. Hippocrates generally signifies the remission or solution of a disease by this word.

APHILANTHROPIA, from *a*, neg. and *φιλανθρωπια*, the love of mankind. The first degree of melancholy, when a person hates society, and delights in solitude.

APHLEGMANTON, from *a*, neg. and *φλεγμα*, *phlegm*. Void of phlegm.

APHONÆ. See PEMPHIGODES.

APHONI. So Hippocrates calls those who labour under a carus.

APHONIA. See CATALEPSIS. It is also a name for the palsy of the tongue; one of the species of partial palsy. See PARALYSIS.

APHONIA, from *a*, the part. priv. and *φωνη*, a voice. One who hath lost his voice, called also by some *anaudia*, though Galen makes a distinction. See ANAUDOS.

Hippocrates uses the word to express those who, with the loss of voice, lose all voluntary motion; as in epilepsies, apoplexies, *carus*, syncope, &c.

Dr. Cullen speaks of this loss of voice as a suppression of the full sound, which happens without coma or syncope. He ranks this genus of diseases in the class LOCALES, and order DYSCHINESIÆ, and observes three species, viz. 1. *Aphonia gutturalis*, when the glottis and fauces are swelled. 2. *Aphonia trachealis*, when the trachea is compressed. 3. *Aphonia atonica*, when the nerves of the larynx are wounded. He also in many cases considers it as symptomatic.

If one of the recurrent nerves, which is formed by the par vagum and the nervus accessorius, and reaches the larynx, is cut, the person is capable as it were of only a half pronunciation: but if both are cut, the speech and voice are both lost. The loss of speech happening in hysteric patients is also called *aphonia*; but more properly that loss of speech is thus named which depends on some fault of the tongue.

Seeing that the motion of any part is destroyed, or lessened at least, by the interception of nervous influence, and that the nerves destined for the motion of the tongue, arise principally from the fifth pair, it appears that the seat of this disorder is in the said fifth pair of nerves, and that the immediate cause is a diminution or total loss of nervous energy. Hence, a palsy of the tongue, which is either antecedent or subsequent to hemiplectic or apoplectic disorders, demands our utmost attention.

If an *aphonia* appears alone, it generally bespeaks an approaching hemiplexy or apoplexy; but if it succeeds these disorders, and is complicated with a weak memory, and a sluggishness of the mental powers, it threatens their return. That *aphony* usually terminates the best, which proceeds from a stagnation of ferous humours compressing the branches of the fifth pair of nerves, which run to the tongue; but it is no less afflictive to the patient, and is very obstinate of cure.

Other causes of this disorder are, the striking in of eruptions on the skin, a congestion of blood in the fauces and tongue, obstructed periodical evacuations in plethoric habits, spasmodic affections, worms, a crumb of bread falling into the larynx, fear, too free a use of spirituous liquors; also whatever destroys the ligaments which go from the arytenoid to the thyroid cartilages, will destroy the voice.

The prognostics vary according to the cause or causes. That species which is owing immediately to spasms, soon gives way in the removal of them. If a palsy of the tongue is the cause, it is very apt to return, if relieved; but often continues incurable.

In order to the cure, endeavour first to remove whatever impedes nervous influence on the tongue; and secondly, to strengthen the weak parts. These general intentions, in all cases, being regarded, the particular causes must be removed as follows:

If worms are the cause, antispasmodics give present relief; but the cure depends on the destruction of these vermin.

In case of a congestion of blood about the head, bleeding and nitrous antispasmodics are to be used.

That species of *aphony* which remains after the shock of an hemiplexy or apoplexy, requires blisters to be applied

plied to the nape of the neck: other means are rarely effectual.

If spasmodic constrictions about the fauces and tongue are the cause, external pectorics are of the greatest service: anodyne antispasmodics may be laid under the tongue, and the feet bathed in warm water; carminative clysters also are useful.

When a palsy of the tongue produces this complaint, evacuations, according to the patient's habit, must be made, and warm nervous medicines externally applied, and internally administered; blisters also should be placed between the shoulders.

In case of repelled cuticular eruptions, sudorifics should be given, and the patient's drink should be warm. The liquor c. c. succin. or the vin. antim. may be mixed with tinctura benzoës composita, or with the bals. Peruv. and given, at proper distances of time, in the patient's drink, or on a lump of sugar.

Sometimes the serum flows so rapidly to the fauces and adjacent parts, in a salivation, as to deprive the patient of all power to speak; in this case diaphoretics and laxatives, with a forbearance of all mercurials, are the speediest remedies.

APHORISMUS, from ἀφορισμός, to separate or distinguish. A short sentence, briefly expressing the properties of a thing; or which serveth as a maxim, or principal to guide a man to any knowledge, especially in philosophy and physic.

APHORME, of ἀπο, from ὁρμη, a motive. Hippocrates expresses by this word, whatever gives rise to a disease, by a sort of metaphor: for this word hath relation to human actions, and their motives.

APHRINON, from α, neg. and φρονεω, to be wise. One who has lost the use of his reason.

APHRODES, from ἀφρο, froth. Spumous or frothy. Hippocrates applies this word to the blood and excrements.

APHRODISIA. } from Ἀφροδίτη, Venus. Ve-

APHRODISIASMUS, } nereal commerce. Some express by this word the age of puberty, or the venereal age.

APHRODISIASTICON CLIDION. A TROCH, so called by Galen; it was used against spitting of blood and dysenteries: P. Ægineta speaks of its being made of balaufrines, rhubarb, opium, and other astringents.

APHRODISIUS MORBUS. See LUES VENEREA.

APHRODITARIUM. A powder recommended by P. Ægineta for hollow ulcers.

APHROGALA, from ἀφρος, froth; and γάλα milk. It is also called *capillatium*, *lac spumosum*; *lactis flos*. It seems to be milk so agitated, that the whole is converted into froth. This was a remedy recommended by GALEN against habitual heat of the stomach. Some though assert no writer hath described this; but what the Romans used under this name, appears to be something similar to what we call, SYLLABUB.

APHROLITRUM. See APHRONITRUM.

APHRON. A wild kind of POPPY. Also the name of a cephalic plaster described by Aetius in his Tetrabib. 4. serm. iii. cap. 13.

APHRONITRUM, from ἀφρός, spume, and νίτρον, nitre, also *aphrolitrum*. SPUME OF NITRE. Salts formed of the vitriolic acid and a terrene or gypseo-calcareous element are thus called. It is a name also of the natron. See ANATRON.

APHROSCORODON. See ANTISCORODON.

APHROSYNE, from ἀφρων, silly; folly, or dotage. See AMENTIA.

APHTHÆ, called also by Celsus *ulcera serpentina oris*, SPREADING ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, and in England *pustula oris*, THE THRUSH, named likewise *alcola*, *lactucimina*; *vesiculæ gingivarum*; *acacos*.

Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of disease in the class *pyrexia*, and order *exanthemata*. Gen. 35.

This disorder appears in white specks upon the tongue, and the back part of the palate in children: these specks gradually spread all over the inside of the mouth, and from thence all the way though the stomach and intestines: the size of these specks increase as the violence of other symptoms are augmented; and they are then more yellow, or of other more unfavourable colours.

Dr. Hunter says, that these white specks are inflammatory exudations, and not ulcers; which seems to be confirmed by their falling off, and being succeeded by other thicker ones, which falling off also, are again succeeded by others, &c.

Sometimes no other symptoms attend, but more frequently they are the result of inward fits, and are accompanied with four belchings, gripes, diarrhoeas, fever, or foreness of the mouth.

Infants are the most frequent subjects of this disorder, and amongst them, those fed by the hand more than those that have the breast. In adults, they are often accompanied with milary eruptions.

Celsus observes that *aphthæ* are most dangerous in infants; and Boerhaave, that in adults they are frequent in acute diseases, and are then attended with inflammation of some of the viscera. The more they spread, the danger is increased in all cases.

In adults, the *aphthæ* in the mouth are distinguished from the ulcerations in the angina gangrena, by the whiteness of the sloughs, by the edges not being red and angry, and by their not being a shining redness all over the fauces, with other symptoms that usually attend this sort of quinsey.

If the cure is not soon effected in children, the contents of the bowels become more acrid, and produce vomitings; four and curdled stools, gripings, convulsions, and often death.

First cleanse their stomach and bowels, with as much of the following mixture as will operate both upward and downward:

R Mannæ Calab. ʒ ss. aq. puræ ʒ ij. f. solutio colaturæ adde vin. antim. gut. xx. m. detur cochl. mediocr. pro re natai.

If the child is costive; due attention must be had thereto.

The best topical applications are as follow:

R Boracis opt. subtilif. pulv. ʒ j. mel Britan. ʒ i. m. f. litus.

In severer cases, double this quantity of the borax may be added in this litus. Whichever of them are used, a small tea spoonful should be rubbed well about the mouth, one in an hour or two, and gradually swallowed.—

GARGARISMA ALUMINIS—*alum gargle*. In two pints of barley-water dissolve two drams of alum, and three ounces of honey of roses. GARGARISMA MYRRHÆ—*myrrh gargle*. To six ounces of lime-water add one ounce and an half of honey of roses, and half an ounce of tincture of myrrh: MIXTURA MYRRHÆ COMPOSITA—*compound mixture of myrrh*. To two drams of tincture of myrrh, and the same quantity of honey of roses, add one ounce and a half of lime-water. All these are very proper for ulcerations in the mouth, throat, gums, &c. but the *alum gargle* is serviceable in relaxations of the uvula and other cases requiring topical astringents; and the *myrrh mixture* is considered useful for scrophulous sores, where greasy applications are inadmissible.

If after the removal of the specks the mouth is very sore, let a thin solution of the gum. tragac. in rose-water, be frequently held in the mouth.

As a purge in this disorder, when infants are the subjects, Dr. Canvane extols the ol. Ricini. and at the intervals of purging, he says, that much relief is obtained by giving the ipecacuanha as a perspirative.

That severe degree of the *thrush* which is so frequent in the West Indies, requires the application of perpetual blisters, which should be kept open with the ung. cantharidis, and in this case much relief is given to the patient by a due use of a proper detergent.

R Boracis opt. subtil. pulv. ʒ ij. mel rosar. ʒ ij. acid. vitriolici diluti. ʒ ij. m. f. litus ut supra utend.

Dr. Cullen considers this complaint as associated with a synochus, and says the tongue is slightly swelled; and also is, with the fauces, of a purplish colour; the eschars, appearing first in the fauces, and at the margins of the tongue; afterwards seizing the whole internal part of the mouth, are white; and, if abraded, soon return, and continue a very uncertain time. There is only one which he considered idiopathic, and that is the APHTHA INFANTUM, called *lactucimen* or *milk thrush*. The rest appear to be symptomatic, and are either called *febrile*, *malignant*, *sypilitic*, *scorbutic*; and are attendant on petechial fevers.

The black thrush rarely occurs; when it does, it is always a putrid symptom.

Hippocrates speaks of aphthæ of the pudenda of pregnant women, and of aphthæ of the aspera arteria.

See Celsus, Aretæus, Oribasius, Aëtarius, Hoffman, Med. Rat. Syst. Boerhaave, Blackrie's Disquisition on Solvents of the Stone, Canvane's Diff. on the Ol. Palm. Christi.

Christi, Hillary on the Disorders of Barbadoes. Cullen's First Lines, edit. iv. vol. ii. p. 254.

APHTHÆ SERPENTES. See CANCRUM ORIS.

APHTHOSA. APHTHOS; belonging to aphtæ.

APHYA. See APUA.

APIASTRUM. See MELISSA.

APICES, of apex, a top or point. See ANTHERÆ.

APIITES. See APITES.

APINEL. A root which is met with in some of the American islands; it is called by the natives *yabacani*. Its name *Apinel*, was that of a captain of horse, who first made the Europeans acquainted with it. If, with a rod, a piece of this root is put into the mouth of a serpent, the reptile is soon destroyed. If a person chews it, and rubs his hands and feet with it, the serpents shun him, nay, if he takes the serpent it cannot hurt him. See Hist. de l'Acad. Roy. an. 1724.

APIOS. The PEAR-TREE. See PYRUS.

APITES, or APITES VINUM, from *απίς*, the pear-tree, called also *apites*. The wine of pears, or PERRY. Its virtues are much the same as those of cyder.

APIUM. SMALLAGE. APIUM GRAVEOLENS. LINN.

Miller enumerates thirteen species.

It is an unbellitrous plant, with bright green-winged leaves, cut slightly into three winged portions, serrated about the edges; the seeds are small, oval, plano-convex, furrowed, of a pale brown, or ash-colour; the root long, about the thickness of a finger, with a number of fibres of a pale yellowish colour on the outside, and white within. It is biennial, flowers in August, grows wild in rivulets and watery places, and is frequently cultivated in gardens.

The fresh roots of *smallage*, when produced in their native watery places, partake in some degree of the quality of those of hemlock, have an unpleasant smell, and bitterish acrid taste; but by drying they lose the greatest part of their ill flavour, and become sweetish; they are aperient and diuretic, but the seeds are to be preferred in all medical purposes, and are good carminatives. In distillation these seeds yield an essential oil, and they give out their virtue to sp. vini. rect. so completely, as, on evaporation, to leave an excellent extract.

The *cicuta aquatica*, growing naturally in the same places, may be mistaken for it; but is thus distinguished: the leaves of this *cicuta* are deeply divided, quite to the pedicle, into three long, narrow, sharp-pointed segments; whereas those of *smallage* are only slightly cut into three roundish obtuse ones.

The *apium* is also called *apium dulce*,—*palustre*, *eleoselinum*, *heleoselinum*, *paludapium*, and *celeri Italorum*.

By culture this plant hath been improved, and is the CELERY of our gardens, called APIUM SATIVUM; in this state the roots have an agreeable warm sweetish taste, without any of the ill flavour of the original *smallage*: but Ray observes, that if neglected, it degenerates into its first disagreeable state. However, as by culture this plant is improved for the table, it is rendered less powerful as a medicine.

HELEOSELINUM, or *hydrocelinum*. The MARSH SMALLAGE is a larger sort, growing also in watery places, of the same nature as the celery.

APIUM HORTENSE, called also *petroselinum vulg.* *apium*, *selinum*, common of GARDEN-PARSLEY. APIUM PETROSELINUM, or *apium hortenfe*, fructu ovato, striato, involucri monophyllo; petalis æqualibus, foliolis caulinis linearibus, involucris minutis. CLASS PENTANDRIA. ORD. DIGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 367. It is too well known to need description. The roots are diuretic, and are best in a decoction, which should be drank plentifully. Distilled with water a small portion of essential oil is obtained; sp. vini. rect. extracts the whole of their virtues, and, after evaporation, leaves a good extract. The leaves are warmer than the roots, and afford more essential oil; but the seeds are the best part of the plant: they are warming, carminative, bitter, and diuretic. Three pounds of the seeds yield about 3 i. of essential oil, the most of which sinks in water. Sp. vini rect. best takes up their virtues, and an extract made therefrom loses nothing. The roots are said to be aperient and diuretic, and have been employed in apozems to relieve nephritic pains, and obstructions of urine. The bruised leaves have been successfully used, as a discutient poultice to many tumors. Though commonly eat at table, there are not facts wanting to prove that in some constitutions they occasion epileptic fits, or at least aggravate them in those subject to this disease.

APIUM MACEDONICUM. *Petræum*, *Petrosel.* *Macedon.* *daucus Macedon.* *patrapium*. MACEDONIAN PARSLEY. *Bubon Macedonicum*. Linn. We have only the seeds in the shops, which differ from the common sort in being dark-coloured, and covered with a rough hoariness: their virtues are similar to, but weaker than the common sort.—That called MONTANUM. See OREOSELINUM.—PALUSTRE. See SIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM.—PEREGRINUM. See SELINUM MONTANUM.—SYLVESTRE. See BUNIUM.—SYLVESTRE LACTEO SUCCO TURGENS. See OELSNIITUM.

APLYTOS, from *α*, neg. and *πλυω*, to wash. Unwashed. An epithet of wool, called by the Latins LANA SUCCIDA, which see.

APNŒA, *α*, non, and *πνέω* *spiro*. A defect of respiration, such as happens in a cold, &c.

APOBAMMA, *αποβαττω*, *leniter intingo*. See EMBAMMA.

APOBRASMA, *αποβραζω*, *per æsum exspuo*. The bran of wheat, or the froth of the sea.

APOCAPNISMUS. FUMIGATION. From *καπνισμός*, *smoke*.

APOCATASTASIS. To restore, an amendment, a cessation, or subsiding.

APOCATHARSIS. An EXPURGATION.

APOCENOS. See ABEVACUATIO.

APOCERUGMA. A declaration, that is, such declarations as are thought proper to be made to the patient respecting his danger.

APOCTACULISMENON. It is when a bone is broken after the manner of a stalk, near the joint.

APOCHOPHEMA, *αποκοφω*, *mutuum reddo*. See APECHEMA.

APOCHREMMA. The matter of spit hawked up.

APOCHREMPSIS. A hawking up of spit.

APOCHYLISMA. See SAPA.

APOCHYMA. The pitch which is scraped from ships, formerly esteemed in medicine.

APOCLASMA. See ABDUCTIO.

APOCLEISIS. An EXCLUSION, from *αποκλείσθαι*, *aversari*. But Hippocrates uses the word from whence it is derived to express a loathing of food.

APOCOPE. From *απο*, *from*, and *κοπτω*, *to cut*. See APOSCISSIO.

APOCRISIS. See ECCRISIS.

APOCRUSTICON, from *αποκρυσσω*, *to repel*. An epithet for a remedy of a repelling and astringent quality.

APOCYESIS, *αποκυω*, *pario*. A birth, or bringing forth of a child.

APOCYNON. A little bone in the left side of a frog, formerly held in great esteem.

APOCYNUM. See HIPPOMANES, and PERIPLOCA.

APOCYRTUMENA. It is spoken of humours forming into a kind of cone, when suppurated and ready to be discharged.

APODACRYTICA, from *απο*, signifying *negatively*, and *δαρυ*, *a tear*. They are medicines which first excite, and then evacuate, the superfluous moisture of the eyes, and thus preventing preternatural moisture there. Such are onions, celandine, hellebore, &c.

APODYTERIUM, from *αποδυομαι*, *to undress*. A private room before the entrance into the baths, where the bathers undressed themselves. It is also called *conisterium* and *spoliarium*.

APŒUM, from *α*, neg. and *ποσ*, *of some quality*. Void of all sensible qualities, possessing neither astringency, nor acrimony, nor any other remarkable faculty, as water amongst moist substances, and starch amongst dry. It is similar to *insipidus*, of which insipid substances GALEN says, they nourish more than acrimonious, or bitter ones.

APOGALACTISMUS. See ABLACTATIO.

APOGEUSIA. } See AGHEUSTIA.

APOGEUSIS. }

APOLEPSIS from *απολαμβάνω*, *to be suppressed, retained*, &c. also *dialepsis*, *interceptio*. An interception, suppression, or retention, which may be of urine or any other natural evacuation. HIPPOCRATES means by the term *dialepsis*, the space left in a bandage for a fracture in which the dressings are applied to wounds.

APOLEXIS, from *αποληγω*, *to cease*, or *end*. A decaying time of age, and opposed to the flower of age.

APOLINOSIS, from *λινον*, *flax*. See OMOLINON.

APOLLINARIS. See HYOSCYAMUS NIGER.

APOLYSIS, from *απολυω*, *to release*. A solution or release. Such as the exclusion of a child, the solution of a disease, or untying of a bandage.

APOMAGNA,

APOMAGNA, from ἀπομαρῖω, *to absterge*. Any thing used to wipe away fordes, as a hankerchief, or a sponge, &c.

APOMATHEMA, from ἀπο, neg. and μαθαίνω, *to learn*. Hippocrates expresses by it, a forgetfulness of all that hath been learnt.

APOMELI. A sweet liquor made with honey combs, diluted and boiled with water. Galen says, that Hippocrates, and others, called apomeli by the names of *oxyglici*, and *oxyglicum*, and that some were made with, and others without vinegar, some being sweet, and others four and sweet. It is simple oxymel.

APONENCMENOS, from ἀπονομεν, *to be negligent, or averse*. An adverb importing an utter aversion to any thing.

APONEUROSIS, of ἀπο, *from*, and νεύρον, *a nerve*. Any tendinous expansion. The tendon or tail of a muscle, called by Hippocrates, *τενον*, *a tendon or cord*.

These expansions of tendons, called *aponeuroses*, or fasciæ, grow thinner and thinner, till they are lost in the cellular membrane. Instances of these are frequently met with, e. g. the outward muscles of the thigh are bound down by one of these expansions, viz. the *FASCIA LATA*, which see. Dr. Hunter describes this *aponeurosis* as proceeding from the musculus fasciæ latæ, called *membranosus musculus*, on the external part of the thigh, and from the gluteus maximus on the posterior part.

There are other fasciæ, as those of the legs, which, like those of the thighs, cover the muscles. The soles of the feet are strong fasciæ, which prevent the flexor muscles of the toes being hurt, when we tread. The fasciæ on the thighs and legs bind down the muscles while in action, and also increase their strength by compressing them.

When matter is formed immediately under any of the fasciæ, it cannot point where it was first formed, but runs under them to some distance, to gain an exit: to prevent inconveniencies from this cause, as soon as matter can be felt under a fascia, it is right to give it vent immediately, and not to wait for its pointing, as in other situations; when this happens under the temporal muscle, great difficulties attend. See *TEMPORALIS MUSCULUS*.

APOPALLESIS, } from ἀποπαλλω, *to throw off in a*
APOPALSIS, } *hasty manner*. An expulsion of the foetus, as in abortions. See *ABORSUS*.

APOPHEGMATICA, } of ἀπο, *from*, and
APOPHEGMATIZANTIA, } *πλεγμα, phlegm*.
APOPHEGMATIZONTA, } Medicines suited to promote a discharge of mucus or phlegm, from the mouth and nose, and according to the part from whence the discharge is made, so are they denominated. If from the mouth, *mastricatories*. If from the Schneiderian membrane—*Errhines*. Hence *Pellitory of the wall*—*Horfe radish*, &c. Snuff also, and whatever occasions an excretion of mucus, or serum from the head and parts above the throat, come under this denomination—Any medicine possessed of this power is called *Mastricatorium* and *commansum*, *CAPUT—PURGIA*. See *ERRHINÆ*.

APOPHRADES, from the singular ἀποφρες, *unfortunate*. Those days in which an acute distemper comes to a fatal crisis, or on which there is no crisis at all, when expected.

APOPHTHARMA. A medicine to procure abortion.
APOPHTHORA. An abortion. From ἀποφθίρω, *to corrupt*. See *ABORTUS*.

APOPHYADES. The ramification of the veins.

APOPHYAS, of ἀπο, *from*, and φυω, *to grow*. An appendix. Any thing that grows to, or proceeds from another.

APOPHYSIS, from ἀποφυω, *to produce*, or from ἀπω, and φυω, *to grow*. Any thing that grows to, or proceeds from another, as boughs and branches; IN ANATOMY it mostly signifies the projection of a bone. It is also called *appendix*, *probole*, *echphysis*, *processus*, *productio*, *projectura*, and *protuberantia*.

APOPHYSIS GRACILIS. The apophysis of the neck of the malleus in the ear.

APOPLECTA. See *JUGULARES VENÆ*.

APOPLECTICA. Medicines against the apoplexy, so called instead of antipoplectica. Vogel says it is a continued fever coming on upon an apoplexy.

APOPLECTICÆ VENÆ. See *JUGULARES VENÆ*.

APOPLEXIA, from ἀποπλησσω, *to strike or knock down, or smite suddenly*; the Latins call it *attonitus morbus*. The *APOPLEXY*. It is called *sideratio*, *attonitus*, *stupor*, *palperia*, *palpezia*, *gutta*; when it is slight it is called *parapoplexia*.

Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of disease in the class *NEUROSES*, and the order *COMATA*. Gen. 42; which he defines, a diminution commonly of all voluntary motion, attended with sleep, more or less found, the motion of the heart and arteries still continuing; to which may be added an oppressed respiration, and frequently a snorting. *SAUVAGES* makes fifteen species. *Nosolog. Method. Vol. II. p. 845*. Dr. Cullen reduces them to nine. *Synopsis Nosol. Meth. Vol. II. p. 183*, &c. viz. 1st. *Apoplexia sanguinea*, with signs of an universal plethora, and chiefly fullness in the head. Here comes the *Carus à frigore & spontaneus*; *Cataphora Coma*. 2d. *Apoplexia ferosa*, which happens generally in aged and leucophlegmatic people; *Carus à hydrocephalo*. 3d. *Apoplexia hydrocephalica*; see *HYDROCEPHALUS*. 4th. *Apoplexia atrabilaria*, observed in persons disposed to melancholy. 5th. *Apoplexia traumatica*; when the head is hurt by violent external force. 6th. *Apoplexia venenata*, from strong sedatives, whether externally applied, or internally taken. *Carus ab insolatione, carus à frigore*, &c. 7th. *Apoplexia mentalis*; *Carus à pathemate*, from passions of the mind. 8th. *Apoplexia cataleptica*, in which the respiration is not stertorous, and though the limbs maintain any accidental position, yet they give way to external force applied to them, 9th. *Apoplexia suffocata*, which happens from any external suffocating power; as in cases of hanging and drowning. See *SUBMERSIO*.

Dr. Cullen considers the *CARUS*; *CATAPHORA*; *COMA*; *HÆMORRHAGIA CEREBRI*; *CATALEPSIS*; *CEREBRI AFFECTIO SPASMODIC—ECSTATICA*; and the *ECTASIS*, as apoplexies; the *TYPHOMANIA*, and *LETHARGUS*, as symptomatic apoplexies. And often there is a symptomatic apoplexy of, 1. *Intermittent fever*. 2. *Continued fever*. 3. *Inflammation*. 4. *Exanthema*. 5. *Hysteria*. 6. *Epilepsy*. 7. *Gout*. 8. *Worms*. 9. *Ischury*. 10. *Scurvy*; for specifications of which see the place referred to above. There are also a number of species of *Asphyxy* which come properly under this head. See *ASPHYXIA*.

To the definition of *apoplexy*, he adds, that the abolition of the powers of sense and motion, is in some degree only; meaning by this to imply, that under the title of *apoplexy*, are comprehended those diseases, which, as differing from it in degree only, cannot, with a view either to pathology or practice, be properly distinguished from it. Such are the diseases named above. *LOMMIUS* observes, that this disorder is generally ushered in by sudden and acute pains in the head, vertigo, dimness of sight, grinding the teeth during sleep, a coldness of the whole body, especially the extremities; then, as though thunder-struck, the patient falls down sometimes with shrieks; immediately after the eyes are shut, a snorting comes on, the difficulty of breathing is great, endangering suffocation, the breast ceases to heave, just as if it was bound in cords; sense and voluntary motion are entirely lost.

There are different species of *apoplexies*, which demand our utmost attention, as the cure is very different in each, particularly the two first, the others agreeing more with the second. The first is the *SANGUINEOUS APOPLEXY*, in which we find a strong full pulse, a red and bloated visage, the patient's neck swelled, an oppressed loud respiration, with a little hoarseness. This species prevails amongst the robust who have much blood, loaded with crassamentum. The second is the *SEROUS APOPLEXY*, in which the symptoms are, in general, like those in the former species, except that the pulse is weaker, the countenance pale, or at least far less ruddy, and the breathing less oppressed. The third is the *SPASMODIC APOPLEXY*; the same signs attend this as are usual in the second species, only it is sooner removed, and rarely degenerates into a palsy. The fourth is the *SYMPTOMATIC*, such as from flatus in the stomach, the gout, &c.

In the sanguinary *apoplexy*, there can be little doubt but the predisposing cause is a plethora, and that this determines to the head by some remote cause, such as will induce the proximate or immediate cause, a compression of the brain. Indeed the immediate cause may be brought on by different means, and though different in their nature, ultimately produce similar effects, a cessation, or defect of nervous influence in the parts subservient to voluntary motion. Of which we shall readily be convinced by an enumeration of the remote causes. As, surfeits, indigestion, too long exposure to the sun; inordinate drinking, particularly about the age of sixty, hysterical affections, convulsions, serous collections in the brain, libidinous excess, particularly in old men. Repulsion of acrid matter, suppression of urine, salivation interrupted

by cold, and other causes suddenly, blows and wounds of the head, poisons, noxious effluvia, an hereditary taint. Now if the causes here presented be examined respecting their consequences, it will appear that they are either calculated to encrease the volume of blood, or occasion a stagnation in the brain, or produce such effects there as will prevent the nerves from exercising their influence. And whatever will produce these, will produce apoplexy.

Dr. Cullen thinks that *the proximate cause is*, in general, whatever interrupts the motion of the nervous power, whether from the brain or to it. Of *APOPLEXIES from internal causes*, he thinks the motion of the nervous power is interrupted by some compression on the origin of the nerves; and this compression is occasioned by an accumulation of blood in the veins of the head. In *APOPLEXIES from external causes*, the motion of the nervous power is interrupted by directly destroying its mobility; as when mephitic air, fumes from charcoal, &c. are admitted to the nerves.

From an attention to the symptoms of an *apoplexy*, and the appearances observed on dissecting those to whom it had proved fatal, the brain is most probably its seat. Wepfer, in his histories of those subjects, observes, that the vessels in their brains were often ruptured, or very turgid; at other times the ventricles of the brain were filled with a watery humour; or a portion of serum, &c. was found betwixt the brain and its membranes.

Old men, the indolent,—those who indulge in gluttony or drunkenness, are corpulent and full of blood—hard drinkers at an advanced period of life—short necked people, are the most subject to *apoplexy*.

This disorder should be distinguished in its species, and also from those other maladies to which it bears a resemblance.

The danger seems to be chiefly proportioned to the difficulty of respiration; if it is tolerably easy, and the patient can swallow, there is good hope; but if respiration is very difficult, or intermittent, and what is given the patient to drink, returns immediately by the nose, a recovery is hardly to be effected.

Those who have been attacked with any kind of *apoplexy*, are subject to relapses, each of which are more dangerous than the preceding; to prevent which, due regard should be had to all that can conduce thereto, that it may be avoided: suppers, hot rooms, violent exercise, particularly in the sun, going to bed late, long sleeps, continuing in the cold, especially if the feet are subject to be so, and whatever is suspected to dispose to this disorder must be carefully attended to, and prevented.

In order to the cure, in case of the *SANGUINE SPECIES*, immediately uncover the patient's head, raise it up as high as possible, and give him the advantage of fresh air.

If it can conveniently be done, bleed ad deliquium, to take off the plenitude; ten or fifteen ounces may be taken away immediately, and the same quantity may be repeated in an hour or more, according as the pulse will admit. Some assert an extraordinary efficacy from opening the temporal artery during the fit. Dr. Cullen observes, that when an attack of *apoplexy* is immediately threatened, *blood-letting is certainly the remedy to be depended on*, and blood should be taken largely, if it can be done from the jugular vein, or the temporal artery. But, when no threatening turgescence appears, the obviating plethora is best effected by leeches applied to the temples, or scarifications of the hind head: and these are more safe than general bleedings.

Lenient clysters, with a table spoonful of common salt in each, should be given as speedily as possible, and repeated every three or four hours until proper means can be administered by the mouth.

Cooling medicines should be given as soon as they can be swallowed; let the first be a brisk but cooling purge with nitre.

In the fit, some assert that a handful of common salt, dissolved in a pint of water, if poured down the patient's throat, will speedily recover him: the trial is easy, and nothing to be feared in case of failure.

Blisters may be applied all over the feet. Dr. Cullen prefers the application of them to the head.

Keep the patient still and calm, and let his diet be aqueous, and such as affords the least nourishment.

Issues, seatons, or *pea-issues* near the head, have been advised; but these can be of no avail during the fit; they may be serviceable afterwards in preventing a relapse, by acting as a constant drain to the habit, without weakening it, and thus avoiding sanguinary accumulation.

IN THE *SEROUS KIND*, bleeding is rarely to be admitted, but purging with the tinct. aloes (or such like) will be absolutely necessary, as soon as the patient can be made to swallow, and repeat the dose every third day.

Raise his head high, as already advised, and try to pour down the solution of common salt, above hinted at: Wrap the feet warm in hot flannels.

Clysters may be repeated twice a day, and made as directed in the sanguine *apoplexy*.

Dr. George Fordyce thinks that the compression producing *apoplexy*, seldom or never arises from the serous part of the blood being extravasated; but adds, whether blood or serum be the cause, the same methods must be pursued for relief; and besides bleeding, to relieve the brain, he urges the advantage of purging, which he says diminishes the circulation from the brain as well as from the intestines. The more active purgatives he recommends, and to repeat them so as to keep up the secretion that way.

Apply blisters to the shoulders, and on the fleshy parts of the legs.

Volatile spirits, with valerian, aromatics, and ferrugineous medicines, are to be directed. These, as indeed all stimulants, are least hazardous and most useful, when the fit is not present.

The diet must be light, but cordial and nourishing.

In gross habits mustard-seed may be swallowed whole two or three times a day, to the quantity of a table spoonful each dose. Horse-radish may be eaten freely.

In the spasmodic, or other symptomatic kinds of *apoplexies*, an attention to the general habit of body, and the nature of the disease attending, will lead most directly to the cure.

Dr. Flemmyng recommends trepanning as a powerful assistant in the cure of *apoplexies*, by taking off a degree of pressure from the brain. See his observations on this subject, in the Med. Mus. vol. ii. page 300, &c. Some of the *ASPHIXIAE* are considered as belonging to this disease. See *ASPHYXIA*.

Coelius Aurelianus, Lomii Opusc. Aureum, Aretæus, Philumenus, Galen, Paulus Aegineta, Baglivi, Boerhaave, HOFFMAN, STHAL. Tissot's Practical Obs. on the *Apoplexy*. WALLIS, on Disease and Health. Cullen's First Lines, vol. iii. edit. iv.

APOPLEXIA CATALEPTICA. See *CATALEPSIS*.

APOPSYCHIA. See *LIPOTHYMIA*.

APOREXIS. A play with balls in the gymnastic exercises.

APORIA. See *ALYSMOS*.

APORRHCEA, ἀπορροια, defluxus. See *CONTAGIO*.

APOSCEPARNISMUS, from ἀπο, from, and σκεπάρνω, to strike with a hatchet. A species of fracture, when part of a bone is chipped off, also called *de-ficiatio*.

APOSCHASIS, } From ἀπο, and χαζω, to sca-
APOSCHASMUS, } rify. See *SCARIFICATIO*.

APOSITIA, } See *ANOREXIA*. A loathing of food.

APOSITOI, } Those who are averse to food.

AOSPHACELISIS, from ἀπο, from σφραζω, a sphacelus. A mortification of the flesh in wounds or fractures, caused by too tight bandage.

AOSPHAGMA, ἀπο, and σφάζω, jugulo, according to Galen's interpretation of the sense in which Hippocrates used the term, it is the faeces ready for straining, or after they have been strained: and according to Pliny it is applicable to the blood of an animal whose throat is cut, flows into a vessel placed underneath, and by different processes formed into food.

AOSPONGISMUS, ἀπο, and σπγγίζω, spongia tergo. It is the using of a sponge either dry or moist, for the detarging of the filth from the skin, or for alleviating pains, and itching, recovering the spirits, or for other purposes.

APOSTAGMA, } ἀποσάω, distilled. The sweet
APOSTALAGMA, } liquor that distils from grapes before they are pressed.

APOSTASIS, from ἀστίνω, to abscede. It is when a fragment of bone comes away by a fracture. It is the same as *ABSCCESSUS*, which see. Hippocrates uses the word also, first, when a distemper passes off by some outlet, and this is an *apostasis* by excretion: secondly, when the morbid matter, by its own weight, falls and settles on every part; this is an *apostasis* by settlement: thirdly, when one disease turns to another; this is an *apostasis metastasis*. So Pliny calls the *apostema*.

APOSTAXIS, also *Staxis*. Hippocrates uses the word to express a small and insufficient distillation of blood

blood from the nose. It means any distillation or defluxion of humours.

APOSTEMA, from *απισημι*, to disjoin; or from *απο*, ab, and *ισημι*, sit, to stand. See **ABSCCESSUS**.

APOSTEMATIAI. So Aretæus calls those who, from an inward abscess, void pus downwards.

APOSTERNA See **APOSTASIS**.

APOSTOLORUM (UNG.) The **APOSTLES OINTMENT**, so called because it is made with twelve ingredients, exclusive of the oil and vinegar; called also *dodecapharmacum*.

R Tereb. Venet. resin. flav. ceræ. flav. gum ammon. āā. ʒ xiv. rad. aristol. L. gum. oliban. & bdell. āā. ʒ vi. gum. myrrh. & galban. āā. ʒ fs. gum. opoponac. ʒ iii. æruginis æris. ʒ ii. litharg. ʒ ix. ol. olivar. fs ii. acet. q. f. gummi folv.

APOSTROPHE, from *αποστροφῆς*, to turn away. Thus **P. Ægineta** expresses an aversion to food.

APOSYRMA, from *αποσυρώ*, to rub off. See **ABRASIO**.

APOTHECA, from *αποτιθημι*, to lay aside or deposit. A shop where medicines are sold; also a **GALLYPOT**, whence

APOTHECARIUS. A preparer of medicines, or an apothecary.

APOTHEGM. See **AXIOMA**.

APOTHERAPIA. A perfect cure, also a particular sort of exercise used for health.

APOTHERAPEUTICA. That part of medicine which teaches concerning the *apotherapia*.

APOTHERMUM. An acrimonious kind of pickle, as with mustard, vinegar, &c.

APOTHESES, from *αποθῆναι*, to deposit, or from *απο* and *τιθημι*, to place. The reduction of a dislocated bone.

APOTHLIMMA. The dregs, or the expressed juice of a plant.

APOTOCOS. **ABORTIVE**.

APOTROPCEA, or **APOTROPAIA**. See **AMULETA**.

APOZEMA, from *αποζέω*, to boil. A decoction. See **COCTIO**.

APOZYMOS, from *ζυμῆ*, to ferment. Fermented.

APPARATUS, from *appareo*, to appear, or be ready at hand. In **SURGERY**, it is the collection and regular disposition of all the instruments necessary for the exercise of the art, or of any particular operation. The word is applied also to **CHEMISTRY**, and to any art or science, where a number of instruments are necessary to be made use of, either for explaining, or performing any process, by way of elucidation.

APPARATUS, the greater or lesser. See **LITHOTOMIA**.

APPENDICULA VERMIFORMIS, or **CÆCI**. On one side of the bottom of the cœcum, lies an appendix resembling a small intestine, nearly of the same length with the cœcum, but more slender. It is thus called from its resemblance to an earth-worm. Its common diameter is about a quarter of an inch. By one extremity it opens into the bottom of the cœcum, the other extremity is closed. Its structure is like that of the intestines in general; its internal coat is folliculous, like that of the duodenum, and is reticular too. Its use is not known; it is also called *additamentum coli*, and by some *cephyas*.

APPENDIX, from *appendo*, to hang by or to any thing. See **EPIPHYSIS** and **APOPHYSIS**.

APPENSIO. The suspension of a broken arm in a scarf.

APPETENTIA, } **APPETITE**. In a general sense it is the inclination of any being towards any particular thing; but in the common acceptation it is a desire of food, and of this *appetite* there are two kinds, viz. hunger and thirst.

APPETITUS CANINUS. See **BOULIMUS**;—*cr-ronsi*, and *deficientes*. See **DYSOREXIA**.

APPLUDA. The chaff of millet, panicum, and solum.

APPREHENSIO. A name of the *catalepsis*, also *antilepsis*, which see.

APPREHENSIS, } See **ANTILEPSIS**.

APPROPRIATIO. That action of the natural heat or vital flame, by which the fluids are so united with the solids of our bodies, as to enable them to perform their functions. Medicines are said to be *appropriated*, which are believed to be destined for a particular part of the body.

APRONIA. See **BRYONIA NIGRA**.

APPROXIMATIO. A method of cure by transplanting a disease into an animal or vegetable, by immediate contact.

APROXIS. An herb, so called by Pythagoras, which is said to take fire at a distance, like the naphtha.

APSINTHATUM, from *αψινθιον*, wormwood. A sort of drink accommodated to the stomach.

APSYCHIA. See **LIPOTHYMIÀ**.

APTYSTOS, from *α*, neg. and *πτοω*, to spit. A denomination for disorders in which spitting, though an usual symptom, is yet wanting, as in what is called a dry asthma; a dry pleurisy, &c.

APUA, called also *aphya*. The fish called **ANCHOVY**. They are taken near Genoa and Provence, and are pickled in salt. When pickled they are said to warm the stomach, and to promote an appetite.

APULOTICA. See **EPULOTICA**.

APYETOS, from *α*, neg. and *πυον*, pus. An epithet for a tumor that will not suppurate.

APYRENOMELE. See **APYROMELE**.

APYREXIA. The absence of a fever.

APYRINA, the currant vine.

APYROMELE, from *α*, non, *πυρην*, nucleus, and *μην*, specillum. A probe without a button: a *melotris*; called also *apyronomele*.

APYRON, from *α*, neg. and *πυρ*, fire. A name of sulphur vivum; also of the *Æthiops mineralis*; which see.

APYROTHIUM. See **SULPHUR VIVUM**.

AQUA. **WATER**, called also *Alma*. Natural philosophers define water to be an *insipid, ponderous, transparent, colourless, uninflamable*, and *highly fluid* body, susceptible of the different states of aggregation from solidity to that of elastic vapor. It owes its fluidity to a certain degree of heat, since with a heat two-thirds less than that of our blood, it congeals; and with about twice the heat of our blood, it boils, beyond which it cannot be made hotter.

Water is more compressible in winter than in summer, contrary to most, if not all other fluids; it is also elastic. See **Philos. Transf.** vol. lii. p. 640.

It is found in almost every natural body; though there are many substances with which art cannot unite it, yet it is continually done in nature; it is obtained from wood, and the most solid bones; it exists in the hardest and most compact calcareous stones, and forms the greater part of the fluids, and a considerable proportion of the solid parts of animal bodies. It is contained in bodies, in a greater or less quantity, and may be considered in two states, either in that of simple mixture, or in a state of combination; in the first case, it renders bodies humid, is perceptible to the eye, and may be disengaged with the greatest facility; in the second, it exhibits no character which shews that it is in a state of mixture. In this form it exists in crystals, salts, plants, animals, &c. water existing in a state of combination in bodies, concurs in imparting to them hardness and transparency; salts, and most stony crystals lose their transparency, when deprived of their water of crystallization. Some bodies are indebted to water for their fixity; the acids acquire fixity only by combining with water. Under these various points of view, water may be considered as the general cement of nature, and has been reckoned amongst the number of elements; but by a number of experiments, has been proved to be a compound body, formed by the combination of **OXYGENE** and **HYDROGENE**. On which subject our readers may consult the works of modern chemists, particularly **LAVOISIER**, **FOURCROY**, and **CHAPTAL**; as our business is to consider it only in a *dietetic* and *medical* point of view.

Water, as it is the most ancient, so is it the best and most common fluid for drink, and ought to be esteemed the most commodious for the preservation of life and health; for not only all kinds of animals, but the greatest part of mankind, preserve life by drinking water alone. If moderately drank, it *assists digestion, quenches thirst, cools the habit, dilutes the fluids, opens obstructions, dissolves viscidities, corrects acrimony, promotes the fluid secretions, and carries all acrid excrementitious sordes out of the machine*, and is an *universal vehicle for solid food*. It is superior to all other liquids, because it is purer, more simple, more fluid, and less loaded than others used for drinking, with heterogeneous and solid parts. The more pure the water, the better, and that is certainly the best which falls in rain, collected from high situations in the country, then boiled a little, and afterwards distilled, the half which comes over first only to be used. This, from its purity, is also recommended to all chemists, where this fluid is to be employed; but indeed, such as nature affords, it is a proper drink for mankind; if there is no impregnation to the taste or smell of a person of common sensibility.

sensibility drinking it. The softer and purer waters, however, are to be preferred for use; though the harder waters, or such as are impregnated with felinites, or other earthy matters, have not been discovered, by any good and clear evidence to have produced the bad effects ascribed to them.

Good water is known by readily mixing with soap and not curdling therewith; and by quickly boiling pease, pulse, &c. soft and tender; and it keeps best in large vessels in cold places, and in earthen or glass vessels.

Muddy water may be cleared by adding two or three grains of alum to each pint, and thus the water is not injured. If hard, it may be rendered soft by adding ten grains of the salt of tartar to each pint, after which it will be both agreeable and free from all inconveniences. In want of the salt of tartar, chalk may be added.

River water is the best for short voyages; but the spring water, being longer before it putrifies, answers better for long ones.

Stagnant waters, water in which is much melted snow or ice, dew, water from mines and high rocks, such as rises in low flat lands, and particularly from springs, in which are an unctuous, earthy, bituminous matter at the bottom, are bad: but good waters are obtained from springs which are on high lands, that consist much of a clean earth and gravel; from the clouds, by rain falling at a distance from great towns; rivers and rivulets; but the distilled is the most pure, and a regular drinking of it would doubtless be as beneficial as any of the most celebrated mineral waters. See Dr. F. Clifton's Translation of Hippocrates, on Air, Water, Situation. CULLEN's Materia Medica. HOFFMAN's Systema Rationale. CHAPTAL's Chemistry.

AQUA MULSA. See HYDROMELI.

AQUA SULPHURATA. See GAS SULPHURIS.

— SALIS. See CIRCULATUM.

AQUÆ MEDICINALES, vel MINERALES. MEDICINAL, or MINERAL WATERS.

Waters which contain minerals in solution, are distinguished by the name mineral waters; but as there is no water found in nature, even among those reckoned the purest, unimpregnated by some of these substances, the name of mineral waters ought to be confined to such as are sufficiently impregnated to produce a sensible effect on the animal œconomy, so as to cure or prevent the disorders to which we are liable; hence the term MEDICINAL is more applicable. They participate more or less of the matters over which they run in their subterraneous passages, and with some prevailing ingredient from which they receive their names.

The substances which are contained in waters, are either held by SUSPENSION or SOLUTION; by the first, are meant CLAY, SILEX, (quartzose, vitrifiable earth), in a state of division; CALCAREOUS EARTH; MAGNESIA, &c. By the second, PURE AIR; the CARBONIC ACID; PURE, or COMPOUND ALKALIES; LIME, MAGNESIA, the SULPHATES, MURIATES, the EXTRACTIVE MATTERS of PLANTS, HEPATIC GAS, &c. Though the most ancient, the most general, and the most simple division of mineral waters, is into cold, hot or thermal waters, accordingly as their temperature is the same, or exceeds that of common water.

Modern chemists of allowed abilities, have arranged all mineral waters into four classes; called ACIDULOUS, or GASEOUS; SALINE, or SALT; SULPHUREOUS; FERRUGINOUS, or MARTIAL WATERS.

1. The ACIDULOUS or GASEOUS, are those in which the cretaceous acid abounds, and are known by their sharp penetrating taste; the facility with which they boil, and affording bubbles by simple agitation, or even by mere standing; the property of turning the tincture of turnsole red, and precipitating lime-water and liver of sulphur. These are divisible into two orders, cold and hot; the first comprehending cold, acidulous and alkaline waters; such as Seltzer, St. Myon, Bard, &c. In England, Tilbury and Clifton; the second, hot, or thermal, acidulous, alkaline waters, as those of Mount D'Or.

2. The SALINE or SALT, properly so called, by which are to be understood such as contain a sufficient quantity of neutral salt, to act strongly on the animal œconomy, so as most commonly to purge. They are known by their saline taste, which is modified according to the salt they contain. They perfectly resemble the solution of salt made in chemical laboratories; but they almost always contain two or three species: the muriatic of magnesia, the sulphates of soda, of lime, &c. Glauber's salt is very rare.

3. The SULPHUREOUS. Most of these waters are impregnated with hepatic gas merely, as Aix la Chapelle, though some hold true liver of sulphur in solution, as those of Bareges. Hence are the first named *hepatic Waters*, and the last *hepatized*. This water is known by a smell similar to rotten eggs.

4. The FERRUGINOUS, or MARTIAL. These are the most common and most abundant of all mineral waters, because iron of all metals abounds the most, and the most susceptible of alteration. How discoverable, see AQUÆ CHALYBEATÆ. This iron is held in solution, either by the carbonic or sulphuric acid; of these, three orders are formed.

The FIRST is where the iron is held in solution by the carbonic acid, whose superabundance renders them brisk and subacid, as those of Spa, Pyrmont, Tunbridge.

The SECOND, where the iron is dissolved without excess of the carbonic acid; these waters are not acidulous, such as those of forges, as well as the greater number of ferruginous waters of this order.

The THIRD, though some of them are found, are extremely rare, have iron combined with the sulphuric acid, and the water holds in solution a true sulphate of iron; such mineral waters as these are frequently found in the vicinity of the strata of pyrites.

From hence, all mineral or medicinal waters may be divided into four CLASSES, and nine ORDERS.

CLASS FIRST. GASEOUS or ACIDULOUS WATERS

Orders, { 1. Cold, } Acidulous Waters.
 { 2. Hot, }

SECOND. SALINE WATERS.

Orders, { 3. Vitriolic, } Waters.
 { 4. Muriatic, }

THIRD. SULPHUREOUS WATERS.

Orders, { 5. Hepatic, } Waters.
 { 6. Hepatized, }

FOURTH. FERRUGINOUS, or MARTIAL WATERS.

Orders, { 7. Martial Acidulous, } Waters.
 { 8. Simple Martial, }
 { 9. Martial Vitriolic, }

Some of the waters may be placed indiscriminately in several of the classes, viz. there are saline waters, which may be confounded with gaseous waters, because air is constantly disengaged from them, &c.

The arsenical and cuprous waters are omitted, and those which contain volatile alkali, sal ammoniac, and extractive substances produced by the putrefaction of organic matters upon which they have stood, are omitted, because the first are true poisons, and the last not medicinal.

To the quantity of fixed air contained in mineral waters, is owing the whole virtue of some, and a principal one of them all, proved by the experiments of Dr. PRIESTLEY, and others. See ACIDULÆ, & CONSULT. Dr. Priestley's Experiments for impregnating mineral waters with fixed air; Dr. Brocklesby's Experiments on Seltzer water, inserted in the London Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. iv. and Dr. Walker's Thesis de Aqua Sulphurea Harrowgatensi, 1770. Hoffman on acidulæ, Shaw's Improvement on Mineral Waters. CHAPTAL and FOURCROY's Elements of Chemistry. MONRO's Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

AQUÆ MINERALES ARTIFICIALES. ARTIFICIAL MINERAL WATERS.

The mode of making them. See MINERALES ARTIFICIALES AQUÆ.

AQUÆ ALKALINÆ. ALKALINE WATERS.

The waters of those springs which afford alkaline contents, are more or less charged with the mineral alkaline salt, or with a calcareous earth, which they discover in the residuum left after evaporation. These are of the order of cold, acidulous, alkaline waters. Of this kind are the waters of SELTZER; in England, CLIFTON and TILBURY, which see

AQUÆ CATHARTICÆ AMARÆ. BITTER PURGING WATERS: these are the saline or salt waters.

The dry matter left on evaporating these waters consists of the sal catharticus amarus, intermixed with different earths, of which the magnesia alba is the principal, and in some instances a small portion of other saline matters. The quantity of salt in different waters is from 3 iiii. to 3 i. ss. of salt in a gallon; consequently their powers will be proportionately different. These waters taken in small quantities,

quantities, act as diuretics, and in large quantities they prove purgative: some of them are strong, and a pint proves a brisk purge to most people; others are weaker, and require two, three, or more pints to produce the same effects; the weaker kind are used as alterative diuretics and deobstruents; then they may be mixed with milk, whey, wine, &c. and drank as common drink, not exceeding such a quantity as just keeps the bowels lax.

If they create flatulence, griping, or other uneasiness in the bowels, a little brandy, or any aromatic tincture taken with them, prevent such effects. The less powerful waters of this kind, are those of *Coelcheſter*, *Barnet*, *Bagnigge*, *Cobham*, *Dog and Duck*, *Dulwich*, *Streatham*, and some others, the more active, chiefly *Epsom*, *Acton*, *Kilburn*, &c.

Formerly waters of this kind were much used in scorbutic and scrophulous disorders; and prescribed for easing the pain of cancerous sores, and for preventing relapses, after cancerous tumors had been extirpated.

AQUÆ CHALYBEATÆ. CHALYBEATE OR STEEL WATERS, called also *Ferratæ*.

They discover a very evident astringent taste, and their iron contents, by striking a purplish or bluish black colour on the addition of powdered galls; though if the quantity of acid in the water is considerable, then astringents give no notice of the iron: but a tincture made with Prussian-blue, by digesting it in volatile alkaline spirits, succeeds universally, and a blue colour is produced on mixing it with any water in which iron is a part, or the whole of its mineral contents.

These waters differ in their contents. See **AQUÆ MEDICINALES**. 4. CL.

The spontaneous separation of the iron, which happens in many of these waters, is owing to the loss of their fixed air. It is this air that is the solvent of the iron of them, and also that causes the sparkling and sprightly taste observed in them whilst fresh. See **ACIDULÆ**.

Their use is the same with that of iron itself; in all cases where the one is advisable, the other may be administered. See **FERRUM**.

From one to three pints may be drank in a day, the same precautions being observed as when the artificial preparations of iron are taken.

The most proper seasons for drinking them are the warmer months, and when the weather is clear and dry. During their use, the patient should sup early, use moderate exercise, and rise early in the morning.

Of this sort of waters are those of *Pymont*, *Spa*, *Tunbridge*, *Hampstead*, *Illington*, *Hartfel*, &c. The *Pymont* and *Tunbridge* are the best. See *Monro's Med. and Ph. Chemistry*.

AQUÆ SULPHURÆ, and **THERMÆ**. SULPHUREOUS WATERS and HOT-BATHS.

These receive their name from their sulphureous impregnation, and their heat. See **Aquæ Medicinales**. CL. 3d.

The three principal European hot waters, are those of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, *Bourbon*, and *Bath*. The first abounds more eminently with sulphur, which makes its heat, nauseousness, and purgative quality, considerable. The second is of a middle nature. And the last, by not partaking so much of the sulphur, and more of the iron, is less offensive, and more agreeable in its operations.

In England, the best hot waters are those at *Bath*, *Buxton*, *Bristol*, and *Matlock*, which see under their respective titles. The **HARROWGATE SULPHUR-WATERS** stand high in the list of merit.

Their excellency is in their usefulness to weak stomachs, that are injured by severe attacks from the gout, hard drinking, &c. to constitutions enfeebled by tedious illnesses; in relieving pains in the limbs; in restoring the paralytic, and those who labour under nervous disorders. They are also used to bathe in; and where a total immersion either cannot be complied with, or is not thought necessary, they are used in the manner of the sitilicidium. In general, wherever the vital heat is defective, they are calculated for usefulness; but, where it abounds, they should be foreborne; they should not be admitted of in any cases attended with hemorrhages, though in other respects they may be required.

AQUÆ CRETACEÆ vel calc. **CHALK**, or **LIME-WATERS**.

These are either natural or artificial. The best natural spring of this kind in England is that at *Bristol*; and

the properest season for drinking it, is from April to September. See **BRISTOLIENSIS AQUA**.

They are of use to cleanse the urinary passages when ulcerated, for which purpose they should be drank freely and constantly; indeed, in most internal ulcerations, they are of considerable service; the *Bristol water* is found peculiarly efficacious in spasmodic complaints, and in such as take their rise from the acrimony of the humours; and, in the diabetes, it is esteemed a specific, if applied to in its early stages: in consumptions, it is extremely beneficial, if applied to in the early period of those complaints.

Whatever advantages these waters possess, perhaps they may not exceed a proper use of *lime-water*, if it is made fresh each time it is to be drank, and is swallowed whilst the heat remains which arises from the ebullition of the lime.

Dr. James Keil observes, that the best way of using mineral waters as alteratives, is to take frequent small draughts. And to this it may be added, that they should be continued a month or two; to reap any considerable advantage.

If they render the stomach uneasy; omit them, until by other means this viscus is repaired, and the appetite somewhat restored. If they cause a drowsiness, put it off by exercise, and not an indulgence of sleep. See **BATHONIÆ AQUÆ**. Hippocrates de *Aëre*, *Aquis*, & *Locis*. Percival's *Essays Med. & Exp.* 2d edit. Dr. William Heberben's *Observations on the Waters* in and about London, inserted in the *Lond. Med. Transf.* vol. i.

AQUÆ PAVOR. See **HYDROPHOBIA**.

AQUÆ STILLATITIÆ SIMPLICES. The SIMPLE DISTILLED WATERS, now called only *aquæ*—the word simplex is omitted, viz. *Aqua menthæ piperitidis*, &c.

Distilled waters are only water impregnated with the essential oil of the subjects distilled with them. When more oil is brought over than the water can take up, it swims at the top, or sinks to the bottom, and is to be separated by a funnel. Cohobating may answer for obtaining more essential oil, but it does not increase the strength of the water first distilled. And such plants as do not sufficiently impregnate the water at the first distilling, are improper subjects for this operation; other methods are to be used to obtain their virtues. See **DISTILLATIO**.

Distilled waters are extemporaneously made with the olea sacchara, or with the essential salts. See **OLEO SACCHARUM**.

When simple waters are used alone, or as the principal medicine, they are agreeable enough; but when used only as vehicles for other more powerful remedies, distilled water is by far more elegant; and as but few of the simple waters are of sufficient efficacy to be used alone, they are hardly worth the trouble of making.

AQUÆ STILLATITIÆ SPIRITUOSÆ. SPIRITUOUS DISTILLED WATERS, now called only spiritus, viz. *spiritus pulegii*, &c.

All the virtues of distilled waters are owing to the essential oil they take up. Spirit of wine differs from water in this; it keeps all the oil that rises with it perfectly dissolved in a limpid state: but yet as spirit of wine boils in about one-fifth less of heat than water does, it is an improper vehicle for substances that require the heat of boiling water. Thus in distilling cinnamon with a proof spirit, the spirit rises with very little flavour of the cinnamon, but when the water follows, it brings with it the oil of this spice.

Distilled spirituous waters are of the proof spirit strength, and formerly were called compound waters, in contradistinction to those that consist only of simple or common water. The most agreeable spirituous waters are made by using a pure rectified spirit of wine, covered with a proper quantity of pure water.

When the distilled liquor is as strong as rectified spirit of wine, it is called distilled spirit. See **CARMES**, **EAU DE**.

AQUA MARINA. SEA-WATER, called by **SERENUS SAMONICUS**, *doridis humor*.

It contains, besides the common alimentary salt, a portion of the bitter purging salt, which remains dissolved after the common salt hath crystallized; and after the bitter purging salt hath been separated, there remains a small portion of a pungent saline liquor which refuses to crystallize, and which appears to be a solution of the earth called *magnesia alba*, in the marine acid.

The quantity of salt in different seas, is from about

one-fiftieth to near one-twentieth of the weight of the water. In the colder seas there is less salt; the greatest quantity is in the seas under the line.

In the English Channel a pint of water yields about an ounce of salt.

Sea water hath been used with much success in many cases of glandular swellings, but in the inflammatory state of these swellings, when they tend to suppurate, it is better omitted, until the inflammation abates, or the pus is discharged.

The dose is from ℥ ss. to ℥ i. or more, to be drank every morning for some months. It gently purges, promotes the secretions in general, warms, and strengthens.

On the first use of this water it creates thirst, but this effect soon wears off; and sleeping quickly after taking the dose, speedily palliates this complaint.

In inflammatory cases it should be refrained from, because it excites heat; from the stimulus, it is not therefore proper where there is much feverish disposition; if necessary, the body should be properly cooled by bleeding, purging, nitrous, and other cooling medicines; low diet, before the course of sea water is begun. In many cases, bathing in such waters assists the internal use of it as a general corroborant, topical discutient, and antiseptic. It has been employed for removing rheumatic pains, where no heat or fever contra-indicated its use; for bracing the habits of cachectic and scrophulous patients, and removing œdematous, and other swellings, and also found useful in the cure of many cutaneous eruptions. It has also been employed topically as a wash or fomentation to diseased parts.

Though the efficacy of this water hath been extolled against glandular swellings, its advantages have been as peculiarly manifested where the bones have been carious, and in the destruction of worms. See RUSSEL on seawater.

AQUÆDUCUS, FALLOPII. } See TUBA EUSTACHIANA.
AQUÆDUCTUS. }

AQUALA. See ARSENICUM, and SULPHUR.

AQUALICULUS. That part of the belly from the navel to the pubes. Sometimes it is used to express the stomach, or the intestines. It is the same with *hypogastrium*.

AQUARIUS. See FERRUM.

AQUA SALIS. See CIRCULATUM.

AQUATUM, vel AQUEUM, watery, diluted. Also the *chalaza* of an egg. See CHALAZA.

AQUIDUCUS. See HYDRAGOGOS.

AQUIFOLIUM, of *avis*, a prickly, and *folium*, a leaf. It is also called *agrifolium*, *ilex aculeata baccifera*, HULVER-TREE, HOLM, or COMMON HOLLY.

Miller enumerates thirty-three species.

It is a prickly bush, so commonly known that a description is unnecessary. Its bark is used for making BIRDLIME; it is also made of *mistletoe*, and several other vegetable matters.

The berries of the *holly* are warming, ten or twelve of them discharge wind and slime by stool.

AQUILA. Is a chemical name for *sal ammoniac*. Paracelsus uses this word for *mercurius præcipitatus*; and it is a name for arsenic, for sulphur, and for the philosopher's stone.

AQUILA ALBA, a name of calomel, and sublimate, &c.—ALBA PHILOSOPHURUM, & *Ganymedis*. See AMMONIACI SALIS FLORES.—COELESTIS. It is the panacea, or cure for all diseases. It is prepared of mercury essentiated.—VENERIS. A preparation made with verdegriſe and sublimed sal ammoniac.

Aquila hath many other epithets joined with it, as *rubra*, *salutifera*, *volens*, &c.

AQUILÆ. The veins were so called which pass through the temples into the head.—LIGNUM. EAGLE WOOD. It is generally sold for the *agallochum*. It is that part which is next to the bark.

AQUILONES. North-east winds. See ETESIÆ.

AQUOSUS HUMOR OCULI. The WATERY HUMOUR of the EYE. It is a limpid water that fills all the space between the cornea of the eye, and the anterior part of the crystalline humour. The space in which this humour is confined, is called the anterior and posterior chambers: the first is betwixt the cornea and the iris, this is the larger of them. The second is betwixt the iris and the crystalline humour. The vessels which furnish this humour are too small to be described. If a wound discharges this fluid, it is restored in two or three days again. In old age it is not so limpid, whence probably one cause of obscure sight at that time. The chief use

of it seems to be to keep the cornea distended, so that the rays of light may be duly refracted in passing to the retina for the iris to float loosely in, whereby its actions may be easily performed. See OCULUS.

AQUULA. A disorder of the eye-lids is thus called. P. Ægineta, in lib. vi. cap. xiv. says, that it is a pinguiſſous substance under the skin of the eye-lid, and is also called *hydatis*. It is the *hordeolum hydatisosum*, of Sauvages' HYDATIDOUS or WATERY STIAN. In children it is sometimes so troublesome as to produce much uneasiness. The upper eye-lid appears watery, and cannot be elevated; the eyes are very tender, distilling a rheum, especially in a morning, if exposed to the light. In order to the cure, an incision is made through the skin of the eye-lid, and the cyst is to be dissected out, if it will not come by gently pulling and moving it about.

Mr. St. Yves takes notice of a complaint on the edge of the eye-lids, or on the tunica conjunctiva, which resembles the bladders that appear on the skin after a burn; he calls these also *hydatis*. The method of cure which he proposes, is to open the tumor with the point of a lancet, which when done, nothing farther is wanted. But if all the circumference of the globe is covered with water, the conjunctiva will be inflamed, and in this case bleeding, purging, and a collyrium of aq. calcis will be necessary. See Wallis's Nosologia Methodica Oculorum. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 264.

ARA PARVA, A LITTLE ALTAR. A neat way of applying a bandage, so as to resemble the corner of an altar.

ARABICUM, GUMMI. See GUMMI ARABICUM.

ARAC. See ORYZA.

ARACALAN. See AMULETA.

ARACA MIRI. A shrub growing in Brasil. It bears fruit in March and September which tastes like a mixture of musk and strawberries, and when candied or made into a marmalade, is cooling and moderately astringent. The leaves and buds have the same qualities, and the root is diuretic and antidyſenteric. Raii Hist.

ARACHNE. See ARANEA.

ARACHNOIDES, *αράχνη*, a spider, and *ειδος*, a form. See ARANEA, and PIA MATER.

ARACON. See ÆSECAVUM, under ÆS.

ARACUS AROMATICUS. See VANILLA.

ARADOS. Hippocrates means by it, the perturbation excited in the stomach by digesting the aliment there. It also signifies any perturbation in the body.

ARÆON. Thin, rare, slow. It is applied to breathing, as when we say the breathing is not frequent, nor thick. The air is also said to be rare, when not too much condensed.

ARÆOTICA. Things or medicines which rarefy.

ARALDA. See DIGITALIS.

ARALIA. BERRY BEARING ANGELICA, or angelica tree. The flowers consist of many leaves, which expand like a rose, and are naked, growing on the top of an ovary. These flowers are succeeded by a globular fruit, which is succulent, and full of oblong seeds. There are four or five species, one of which grows in Canada, and is there called *sarsaparilla*, because its roots and virtues are like it. See Miller's Dict. and Philos. Trans. Ab. vol. v.

ARALIA HUMILIS. See GENSING.

ARANEA, called also *arachne araneus*, the CATCHER, the WOLF, and SPIDER.

As is common to most insects, spiders abound with volatile salt, in consequence of which they are sometimes useful in agues, if taken inwardly. A scruple of the spider's web, it has been said, in many instances hath proved successful, given an hour before the fit of an ague, and an hour after it. This produces no sensible effect, and may be given when the bark is not safe. By this name is also called the coat and capsula of the crystalline humour of the eyes, named also *speculum crystalloides tunica*. It is furnished with vessels from the ciliary processes, and from an artery which enters the bottom of the retina, and runs through the vitreous humour.

Aranea is also a name of the coat of the vitreous humour of the eye, given from resembling a spider's web, called also *arachnoides*; which name was added to it by HEROPHILUS, according to Celsus. It is now called VITREA TUNICA. Dr. NICHOLLS, and ALBINUS, on injecting it, say that the vessels run upon it like rays from a centre.

ARANEOSA URINA. URINE, in which is something like spider webs, with a fatness at the top. It indicates a colliquation.

ARANEOSUS

ARANEOSUS PULSUS. A SPIDER-LIKE PULSE.

This is, according to Galen, a small *pulse* that moves as if shaken by short puffs of air.

ARANEUS. See ARANEA; also ASTCHACHILLOS.

ARANGIA, ARANTIA. See AURANTIA HISPANENSIS.

ARARA FRUCTUS SECUNDUS, or ARARA FRUCTUS AMERICANUS. It grows in Cayana, and, when bruised, is applied to ulcers. Raii Hist.

ARASCON. See FUROR UTERINUS.

ARAXOS. See FULIGO.

ARBOR. A TREE. It is defined to be a plant of the largest growth, whose trunk is perennial and single, and divided into many large branches, which are again subdivided into small twigs, called sprigs, on which the leaves, flowers, and fruit are produced. —For that called ARBOR AQUATICA BRASILIENSIS See ANINGA.

— FARINIFERA.

— FEBRIFUGA PERUVIANA.

— INCANA SILIQUIS TOROSIS.

— INDICA FRUCTU CONOIDE, &c.

— JUCADICE.

— LANIGERA SPINOSA.

— MALABARICA LACTESCENS, &c.

— MEXICANA.

— NUCIFERA.

— ST. THOMÆ.

— SPINOSA.

— SPINOSA INDICA, &c.

— VINIFERA COUTON JUGLANDI SIMILIS.

PALMA JAPONICA.

CORTEX PERUVIANUS.

CAJAN.

ANACARDIUM.

CASSIA LIGNEA; CANNELLA ALBA.

BOMBAX.

CONESSI.

ORLEANA.

ANDIRA.

MANDARA.

LYCIUM.

BONDUCH INDORUM.

COUTON.

ARBORESCENS, *Arborescent*. See DENDROIDES.

ARBUSCULA CORALLII, or CORALLOIDES. See

CORALLODENDRON. — GUMMIFERA BRASILIENSIS. See CAIOTIA.

ARBUTUS, PAPAVERACEA, called also *unedo papyracea, comarus, comaroides, fragaroides, ferentis, fragaria*. The STRAWBERRY-TREE.

In common with the summer fruits in general, the fruit of this tree, called *mæmacylon*, is cooling and relaxing, antiseptic, aperient, and a promoter of the urinary and alvine secretions: mixed with watery liquors, their juice is thereby rendered more miscible with the blood, and so is of use in fevers. The jellies, and inspissated juices, are less flatulent than the raw fruit. See FRAGA.

This *tree-strawberry* is like a quince-tree, and is common in the south of Europe. It is the fruit which properly is called *unedo* and *comarus*.

ARBUTUS UVA URSI. See UVA URSI.

ARCA ARCANORUM. See Philosoporum Mercurius.

ARCÆI, BALS. vel Linim. vel Ung. See ELEMI.

ARCANNE. See OCHRA

ARCANUM. A secret, or a medicine whose preparation is kept from the world to enhance its value. — WITH THE CHEMISTS it is a thing secret, incorporeal, and immortal, and which can only be known by experience, for it is the virtue of every thing which operates a thousand times more than the thing itself. For that called — CORALLINUM. See MERCURIUS CORALLINUS. — DUPLEX, or DUPLICATUM. See NITRUM, N° 6. — JOVIALE. It is a preparation of tin and quicksilver, amalgamated and digested in spirit of nitre, &c. but now not in use. — MATERIALE. AMONG THE CHEMISTS it is a specific extract, nearly allied to the matter of our bodies. — SPECIFICUM. It is an extract of the interior nature of things, and is of two sorts, astral and material.

Many medicines have the name of ARACANUM. —

TARTARI. TERRA FOLIATA TATARI. See DIURETICUS SAL. — THEOPHRASTI. It is the quintessence of any thing most high, exalted, or, as he says, it is the virtue of a thing refined by a thousand exaltations. He boasts of four *arcana* especially. 1. The *arcanum* of the first matter. 2. — of the philosopher's stone. 3. — of the mercury of life. 4. — of tincture. Blancard.

ARCEUTHOS. See JUNIPERUS.

ARCHÆUS, from *αρχη*, the principal, chief, or first

mover. A sort of primum mobile set up by Helmont, to superintend the animal œconomy, and preserve it. It is akin to Plato's *anima mundi*. Hippocrates uses the words *αρχαι φους*, to signify the former healthy state before the attack of the disease.

ARCHANGELICA. See ANGELICA and LAMIUM ALBUM.

ARCHE, *αρχη*. The first attack of a disease, its first stage, that time of the disorder in which the patient first takes to his bed, or in which help might be effectual.

ARCHENDA. A powder prepared of the Egyptian privet, to be applied to the feet to check their fetid odour.

ARCHEUS. A term coined by Paracelsus; by it he would express the sole active principle in the material world.

ARCHEOSTIS. See BRYONIA ALBA.

ARCHIATER. The principal physician at a court.

ARCHIGENI MORBI, ACUTE DISEASES, so called from *αρχη*, the chief, and *γινωσκαι*, to be, because they hold the principal rank amongst diseases. See ACUTUS MORBUS.

ARCHIMAGIA. See CHEMIA.

ARCHIMIA. The art of changing imperfect into perfect metals.

ARCHITHOLUS. See ACHICOLUM.

ARCHOS. The ANUS. Also the INTESTINUM RECTUM.

ARCHOPTOMA, in Vogel's Nofology, is defined a bearing down of the rectum,

ARCION. } See BARDANA.

ARCUM. }

ARCOS. See ÆS USTUM.

ARCTATA PARS. So Scribonius Largus calls a part compressed, or closed by a fibula.

ARCTATIO, vel ARCTITUDO. It is when the intestines are constipated from an inflammation. Also a preternatural straightness of the *pudendum muliebre*.

ARCTION. See BARDANA ARCTICUM

ARCTIUM LAPPA, vel ARTIUM MAJOR. See BARDANA MAJOR.

ARCTOSCORDON. BEAR GARLICK.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS. SPANISH WORTLES.

ARCTURA. Inflammation, &c. of the finger, from a curvature of the nail. Linnæus.

ARCUALIA vel NERVALIA OSSA. The SINCIPUT; but some say, the temple bones.

ARCUALIS SUTURA. See CORONALIS SUTURA.

ARCUATIO. A gibbosity of the fore parts, with a curvation of the bone of the sternum.

ARCUATUS MORBUS. See ICTERUS.

ARCULÆ. The caverns in which the eyes are lodged.

ARDAS. SORDES, FILTH.

ARDENS FEBRIS. The ARDENT FEVER, from *ardeo*, to burn. It is also called *lipiria, de urens febris, caufodes febris, choleric febris*. A BURNING, or

HIGHLY ARDENT FEVER. By the Greeks, this fever was strictly and properly called CAUSUS, from *καω*, *uro*, to burn; because it was attended with an ardent, and burning heat of the whole body. The ancients considered the extreme heat, and unextinguishable thirst, as characteristic symptoms of this disease. HIPPOCRATES succinctly describes it, a fever attended with extreme heat, strong thirst, a rough and black tongue, complexion rather yellowish, and the spits bilious. It is also elegantly described by ARETÆUS and LOMMIUS. SAUVAGES arranges it under tritæophya, the second species; and Dr. CULLEN places it among his examples of tertian remittents. At the beginning of this fever, the heat to the touch is fiery, though unequal in different places; internally, at the vital parts, it is violent; the breath heating the air in expiration, though often the heat in the extremities is much less severe: sometimes indeed they are cold; the whole surface of the body, nose, mouth, and tongue, are dry; the breathing is thick, short, and quick; the tongue is dry, yellow, sometimes black, rough, and chapped; the thirst is inextinguishable, and often goes off suddenly; there is a loathing of all solid food, nausea, accompanied often with a gnawing pain at the stomach, and heat of the præcordia; vomiting, great anxiety, restlessness, and extreme lassitude; a slight cough also attends with a hoarse voice; now and then comes on delirium, with which, very often, are associated an inflammation of the brain and pervigilium, to which succeed coma, convulsions: and, in this fever, there are exacerbations, though not always on regular days.

days. This fever, as it is very violent, is seldom of long continuance. If, therefore, from the beginning, the symptoms are favourable, it almost always terminates on the fourth day; seldom exceeds the 7th; but then, either a vomiting, diarrhoea, sweat, or nasal hæmorrhage, proves critical. This disease seldom attacks old men, when it does, it is full of extreme danger. Young subjects are seized oftener, but bear it with more ease and safety. The causes are, too great labour, long journey, heat of the sun, long continued thirst, the use of heating, fermented, aromatic, acrid substances; venereal excess; too severe fatigue, particularly in hot weather; and, indeed, all such things may be enumerated among the causes, which, by dissipating the thinner parts, inspissates the blood, gives too great acrimony to the humors, and by their stimulus, increases the motion of the fluids. From such things, the most healthful constitution may experience this disease, particularly at times when the epidemic constitution of the air favours the production of these fevers; but, in general, it may be concluded, that an acrid state of the bile, absorbed into the habit, is the most common cause. An inflammation of the aorta, and vena cava, forms a species of this fever. WITH RESPECT TO THE CURE. First bleed freely from a large orifice; and if the patient is robust, and the heat excessive, let him be supported on his feet, until the operation is ended, that he may faint, if possible; the heat is always less after fainting than when the same quantity of blood is discharged without this accident happening. If a repeated loss of blood seems needful, proceed therein at proper intervals until the pulse and the heat contraindicate it.

Immediately after bleeding, let a brisk, but cooling purge be administered. Sydenham observes, that purging immediately after bleeding, cools to a great degree; also, that the method of curing fevers by perspiration, is not only less certain, but more troublesome and tedious; nay, that it prolongs the disease, and endangers the patient. Among the cooling purges, none excels the ol. Ricini, and may be thus given.

℞ Ol. Ricini ver. ʒ ss. ad ʒ ij.

Aq. menth. pip. ʒ i. ad ij. m. f. haust. statim sumend. & repet. alterna quaq. die.

In want of the ol. Ricini, draughts with sal nitri & electar. e casia may be given, or an infusion of tamarinds, and such like.

During the intervals of purging, let frequent small draughts of acidulated sub tepid liquors be taken, and the doses of cooling medicines should be repeated every two hours, or oftener, so that the effect of one may not be lost before its power is assisted by the repetition of another; a fault very manifest in the common methods of administering them. Nitre, kali acetatum, and sal ammon. crud. will be proper on this occasion; and if to each dose of them as much antimonium tartarificatum, or vin. antim. is added as the stomach will easily retain, or, in want of them, the vin. ipecacuanh. their advantages will be increased.

If there is a considerable nausea during the first two or three days after the attack, a grain or more of the antim. tartar. may be added to the purge, which is administered after the first bleeding, and thus the stomach will be relieved by the same medicine by which the general complaint is opposed. Barley and oatmeal gruels are the properest kind of aliment; and all such as contribute to keep the habit cool, and dilute the sanguinary mass.

If this kind of fever hath attended four or five days before assistance is obtained, the above method must not be put in practice; yet if the heat is great, and the pulse strong, a moderate bleeding may be of use. A gentle laxative that is cooling may also be given by the mouth; and, until the crisis, let gentle diaphoretics, and light broths, be duly continued; for after the fifth or sixth day of an ardent fever, there is generally some difficulty to keep up the vital heat to that degree which is necessary to health, or the due procedure of the secretions and excretions.

If a nausea continues after the emetic is worked off, the common saline draughts may be given at proper intervals.

A diarrhoea may be critical, so should be attended to with care; and until the patient's strength is affected by it, there is nothing to be done. When a check to it is judged necessary, give the following:

℞ Pulv. ipecacuanh. gr. iii.

℞ Pulv. contray. c. gr. xv. m. f. chart. 2da vel 3tia quaq. hora sumend.

℞ Mixturæ Cretacæ. ʒ iv. tinct. catechu ʒ ss. m. sumat. cochl. ii. post singulas fedes liquidas.

Deliriums coming on, demand attention to distinguish whether their cause is inflammatory or spasmodic. If from inflammation, bleed, inject cooling clysters with nitre frequently, and supply the patient with cooling medicine by the mouth. In case of spasms, with low spirits and a weak pulse, apply blisters to the neck and arms, and sinapisms on the feet: Sydenham asserts, that garlick bruised and applied thereto, quiets the delirium more effectually and speedily than blisters. For the general management, see FEBRIS. HOFFMAN'S Syst. rat. Med. BOERHAAV. Aphorism. § 738. SAUVAGE'S Nosol. Method. CULLEN'S Pract. of Phys. on Remittens. LOMMII Opusculum Aureum, &c.

ARDENTIA. Things obnoxious to combustion, as turpentine, &c.

ARDENTES PAPULÆ. See ECBRASMATA.

ARDESIA HIBERNICA. See HIBERNICUS LAPIS.

ARDOR. A very intense acute heat raised in our bodies. — URINE. See DYSURIA. — VENTRICULI. See CARDIALGIA.

AREA. See ALOPECIA.

ARECA. Ray takes the *bahei coyolli* to be this nut. Also called *faufel*, *avellana Indiana versicolor*. *Caunga*. The INDIAN and the MALABAR NUT.

It is the fruit of a species of palm-tree which is met with in the East Indies, though some reckon this nut among the species of cocoa nuts. The outward coat is about the size of a pullet's egg, under it is the fruit, which is brown on the outside, in shape like a nutmeg at one end, and flat at the other; within, it is white and marbled with purplish veins: it is rather insipid to the taste; the Indians chew it to help digestion; it is moderately astringent.

The inspissated juice of this fruit is called terra Japonica; now catechu, but it is generally adulterated with other matters. See TERRA JAPONICA.

ARECÆ INDICÆ. See NUX MOSCHATA.

AREMAROS. See CINNABARIS.

ARENA. SAND or GRAVEL in the KIDNIES.

ARENA LITORADIS. — MARIS MARINA. SEA SAND.

It is heated in bags and applied to parts that are pained. Hydropic people are also sweated by being covered with hot sand.

ARENAMEN. See BOLUS ARMENIA.

ARENATIO, or SABURRATIO. It is the casting of hot sand on the bodies of patients.

ARENTES. A sort of cupping-glasses used by the ancients.

AREOLA, called also *Halo*, is the circle which surrounds the nipple on the breasts: in virgins it is little and red; in pregnant women it is larger and more brown.

ARES. A word of Paracelsus's, by which he would express that power of nature in the whole material world, by which species are distributed into individuals.

ARESTA BOVIS. See ANONIS.

ARETÆNOIDES. See ARYTÆNOIDES.

AREUS. The title of a pessary mentioned by P. Ægineta.

ARFAR. See ARSENICUM ALBUM.

ARGAL. See TARTARUM.

ARGASYLLIS. See AMMONIACUM GUM.

ARGEMA, or ARGEMON, from *argos*, white. See ALBUGO OCULORUM. Vogel defines it, an ulceration of the cornea.

ARGEMONE MEXICANA. See PAPAVER SPINOSUM.

ARGENTUM, also called *Argyrus*; *Cames*, *Camet*; *Diana*; *Brumazer*; LUNA, SILVER.

This is sometimes found pure in the mine, but generally mixed with tin or with lead; and it is by means of the latter it is separated from all the baser metals; and from gold by dissolving it in the acidum nitrosum.

It is insoluble by any vegetable or animal juice; hence, if swallowed, is neither useful nor hurtful. Its only medical use is as a caustic.

Causticum LUNARE. LUNAR Caustic, *Lapis infernalis*, now ARGENTUM NITRUM. SILVER NITRATED.

Dissolve pure silver by a sand-heat in about four times its weight of diluted nitrous acid: then dry away the humidity

midity with a gentle fire; afterwards melt it in a crucible, that it may be poured into proper moulds, carefully avoiding overmuch heat, lest the matter should grow too thick. Pharm Lond. 1788.

The crucible should be large enough to hold five or six times the quantity of the dry matter, for it bubbles and swells greatly, and the operator should guard against the drops that spurt up; keep the fire moderate until the ebullition ceases, and till the matter becomes consistent in the heat that first made it boil, then quickly increase the fire until the matter is thin at the bottom, like oil; on which immediately pour it into moulds, without waiting until the fumes cease to appear.

The moulds may be of iron, or of pipe-clay that is soft enough to admit of a greased stick into it.

When it is cold, break the moulds, wrap each piece of the caustic in paper, and keep it from the air, or else it will dissolve. For its mode, &c. of application, see CAUTERIA, under ESCHAROTICA.

If this caustic is dissolved in water, and then some thin plates of copper be added, the pure *silver* will be precipitated.

Some call it INFLAMMABLE SILVER, for it flames like nitre until it is reduced to the pure state of *silver*, if laid on a red-hot turf.

The PILULA LUNARIS is only a milder kind of lunar caustic, and is now wholly neglected.

TINCT. ARGENTI. The Tincture of SILVER.

Take a quantity of pure *silver*, melt it in a clean crucible, then directly pour it into fair cold water, eight inches high, in a cylindrical vessel; the *silver* is thus scattered into grains, which are called GRANULATED SILVER. Put an ounce of this granulated *silver* into a clean urinal glass; then take two ounces of the nitrous acid, put thereto one grain of refined *silver*; and if it be soon perfectly dissolved, so as that the liquor is still limpid, the spirit is good; if not, it is not fit for this use. If the spirit is good, pour two ounces of it upon one ounce of the granulated *silver* in the urinal glass; upon which it soon becomes hot, and dissolves the *silver*. A little of a black powder is always observed to settle, that is pure gold; so pour off the clear solution into a clean glass for use.

At one touching, this tincture eats away the callous lips of ulcers: it soon destroys warts: it makes a lasting black stain in all animal substances; and is also used for making artificial agates.

The *silver* never gives any tincture to the spirit: if therefore any colour is observed, it is probably from some copper which the *silver* retains: however, it is not fit for the nicer experiments in which this tincture is used.

Pure strong nitrous acid dissolves half its weight of *silver*, in a moderate heat; but it will not dissolve in aqua regia; hence the method of separating gold from *silver*.

ARGENTUM VIVUM, called also *hydrargyrum*, and now used by the College of Lond. *mercurius, liquor metallicus, metallum fluidum, argentum fusum, mobile, mercurius chemicorum, vomica liquoris æterni, aludit, anatrix, an-fir-filius, adibat, alembic, alambic, alborca, anterit arohot, avraric, dædalus, alcarith, alecarith, alkaut, ebesmech, fons chemiæ, geryon, guma, ignis, almarkasita, alohar, alohoc, mussalis, massariam, mater metallorum, ziback, alosat, alofahoc, altaris, altarit*; by PARACELSUS, *Clezi*, when he speaks of minerals; QUICKSILVER.

Its chemical character is γ , which denotes that the inside is pure gold, but the outer part is of the colour of *silver*, with a corrosive underneath. In the chemical alphabet γ is quicksilver.

Some dispute its being a metal; others assert it to be a proper one: it hath all the properties of metal except malleability, and, according to the experiments of professor Braun, it is rendered malleable by exposing it to a due degree of artificial cold, that is, to about 528 below the freezing point on Fahrenheit's thermometer, whence it may properly be deemed a perfect metal.

In the Venetian territories are the greatest quantity of mines producing *quicksilver*; we have much from the East-Indies; Spain and Hungary both afford great quantities of it; in China, Japan, and many other places, it is met with; about Montpellier, in France, there are some mines in which it is found.

It consists of a volatile vitrifiable earth and sulphur.

It is found in the earth in a fluid form sometimes, and so pure as not to need any refining; it is then called VIRGIN QUICKSILVER; but most frequently it is found mixed

with other substances; the most general state in which it is met with in the mines, is mixed with sulphureous ores, of a red colour, called *cinnabar*, and the richer the ore, the redder it is.

From the ore, it is separated by washing in water; grinding with vinegar and a little salt, which dissolves the metalline impurities; and by distillation, either alone or with the addition of lime, pot-ash, or iron filings.

The people who work in the *quicksilver* mines soon die: at the first of their being affected, they are seized with tremors; after which a salivation comes on, their teeth drop out, and pains seize them all over, particularly in the bones.

Hippocrates does not seem to have been acquainted with this mineral; Aristotle and Dioscorides rank it amongst poisons; Galen says that it is corrosive; Messue, the Arabian, was the first who used it medicinally, and he only applied it in the form of an ointment in cutaneous distempers. Avicenna observes that it may be swallowed crude, and that it passes through the body. About the end of the thirteenth century it was introduced into Europe as a medicine, but not esteemed a safe one until the venereal disease was found to yield to its efficacy. The first internal mercurial medicine which gained real credit was the pilul. Barbarossæ, which was composed of *quicksilver*, rhubarb, musk, &c.

The Characters are as follow:

It is the heaviest of all bodies except gold. Gold is to *mercury* nearly as 4 to 3.

When well purified it is as simple as pure gold.

It is totally volatile in the fire by heat not much greater than that of boiling water, and by a far less heat it is calcinable into a red powder.

The fumes raised by fire are scarcely visible, and yet by being received into cold water, may be reduced to the state of pure *quicksilver*.

It amalgamates most readily with gold, next with lead, next with *silver*, next with tin, scarcely at all with iron, and with great difficulty with copper.

By the assistance of trituration or of heat it dissolves all metallic bodies except iron.

The vitriolic acid hath no effect upon it until it is concentrated by heat; the nitrous acid acts quickly upon it; fixed salts make no impression, and the spirit of salt hath little or no effect upon it; vegetable acids have as little; nor do neutral salts alter it any way.

It is allowed to be pure when a little held over a fire, in an iron ladle totally evaporates.

It is often adulterated with lead, a large quantity of which may be incorporated with it by the intervention of bismuth, in a moderate heat; and in this case the lead cannot be separated by pressure through leather. This abuse may be discovered by the *mercury* staining paper blackish; by its not running into round globules; by its leaving a powdery matter, or a coloured spot on the bottom of the vessel; and by its producing a turbid milkiness during its dissolution in aqua fortis.

As a medicine it is used to promote the secretions in general, particularly the saliva. The more perfectly it is divided, the more powerful and penetrating is its action, which is chiefly exerted in the small lymphatic vessels. Whether used internally or externally, it affects all the juices in our bodies, and may be so managed as to promote excretions through all the emunctories. If not restrained it first fuses the humours, then determines them to the mouth, and causes inflammation, tumors, and ulcerations there.

No task is perhaps more difficult than to dwell on the modus operandi of medicines; yet an observation of Dr. Kirkland, in his Inquiry, vol. i. p. 406, &c. deserves attention. He says that its effects, speaking of the ophthalmia, are not entirely to be ascribed to removing obstruction in the vasa minima, as it corrects more kinds of acrimony than one. I have seen good effects from different preparations, but I prefer very small doses of pure *quicksilver* to all the boasted chemical preparations of this mineral. A single grain of *quicksilver*, extinguished in starch, repeated in the manner we give the solution of sublimate, will have powerful effects, without troubling the patient, as too often happens in the use of the sublimate. It is happy for the patient that the spiculæ added to it by the chemists, are dissolved in the primæ viæ. I believe all the preparations of mercury are decomposed in this passage; and am of opinion, that giving small doses, adds to its efficacy, because a grain of *quicksilver* taken

taken twice a day, very often affects the teeth, if not prevented in a very short time. I have repeatedly seen twenty grains of *quicksilver* affect the teeth: would a scruple taken at once produce the same effect? A large quantity of pure divided *quicksilver* sometimes passes off without any remarkable effects.

Dr. George Fordyce observes, in his Chemical Lectures, that *quicksilver* is a powerful stimulant in slow inflammations to forward suppuration, as in scrophulas particularly. Indolent tumors which frequently arise, and are of long continuance, may often be dispersed by the use of mercury, the stimulus of which occasions the absorbents to act so strongly as to cause the tumors to be dissolved, and the obstructing matter reabsorbed. In old ulcers, the efficacy of *quicksilver* is often valuable. In chronic rheumatisms, when there is no considerable degree of inflammation, and where it is required to keep up a constant stimulus, mercury will generally remove the disease. It is advantageously used as a fodorific in cutaneous eruptions, which it very powerfully removes; it keeps the skin moist, and disposes the little inflammations to heal. Besides the property of mercury in its being a stimulant, it is said to have a peculiar power in destroying the venereal virus, and also various other instances of acrimony. *Quicksilver* is the only known salivant; many things stimulate the glands in the mouth, and increase their usual discharge; but *quicksilver* alone produceth this effect by being absorbed, and carried into the circulation. In sloughs and in erysipelatous ulcers it is improper; also in cases of scirrhus or of cancerous tumors; in spasmodic complaints, instances of stupor, or of gout, it should be avoided. Some employ it as a purgative, but this is not vindicable. Besides the salivary glands, *quicksilver* seems peculiarly to affect the throat, the intestines, and the joints, a circumstance to be regarded in the use of this powerful medicine; and from which, if due care is not taken to prevent them, the effects will be injuriously active.

It hath been swallowed crude, as an universal remedy.

Dr. Dover and Dr. Cheney commend it in the following disorders:

1. Joined with the gum guaiacum and a little aloes, it hath been successfully used in the erysipelas, gout, and deœdations of the skin.

2. In hysteric complaints its advantages are considerable, if joined with the bark, valerian, aloetics, or the gum pills, as circumstances may require.

3. In conjunction with preparations of iron, it succeeds in suppression of the menses.

4. In intermittents it avails, when joined with the bark and iron.

5. In ophthalmias it hath been effectual when accompanied with millepedes and laxatives.

6. The hydrargyrus cum cretâ joined with gum guaic. and the antimonial wine, does wonders in chronic rheumatisms.

7. In the jaundice, sciatica, and anasarca dropfy, the hydrargyrus cum cretâ is successful to admiration.

And to these of Dr. Cheyne may be added, that old foul ulcers are sometimes brought to digest by its use.

The hard bellies of children are relieved by it, if accompanied with such other medicaments as the particular case may require.

By boiling two or three ounces of *quicksilver* in four pints of water to two pints, and using the clear liquor for common drink, it destroys worms.

And in the venereal disease it is by many considered as a specific.

The true secret of curing diseases with mercury is to cause it to circulate with the blood as long as possible, without producing any evacuation at all.

A long use of *quicksilver* weakens the habit and so should be accompanied with mild antimonials, the bark, or sarsaparilla, &c. as circumstances seem most to require.

Quicksilver is divided by earthy powders, balsams, mucilages, &c. but with nothing more advantageously than the mucilage of gum arabic. Mr. Plenck, of Vienna, directs a dram of it to be mixed with two drams of gum arabic in powder, by degrees to add a little water, and to continue the trituration of them together until the globules totally disappear. This is called MERCURIAL MUCILAGE; to which half an ounce of any syrup, and half a pint of water may be added, and two common spoonfuls of the mixture may be taken every night and morning in such cases as require its use.

Gum arabic powerfully restrains the mercury from

running off by the salivary glands; and if a salivation is already excited, it may assist like any other mucilaginous substance, in checking it.

Crude *quicksilver* in general is of equal advantage with any of its preparations; yet, in particular constitutions, one or other of them may demand a preference.

Many are the preparations made from this metal, and the most useful are inserted in the course of these pages.

ARGENTI VIVI Purificatio, now HYDRARGYRI Purificatio. The Purification of QUICKSILVER, Ph. Lond. 1788.

Take of *quicksilver*, and iron filings, of each four pounds; rub them well together; and distil from an iron vessel.—This is a shorter process, and more perfect than that of the old London Pharmacopœia. For a variety of mercurial preparations, see HYDRARGYRUS, and MERCURIUS.

ARGENTUM MOBILE, & FUSUM. See ARGENTUM VIVUM.

—— NITRATUM. See CAUSTICUM LUNARE under ARGENTUM.

ARGILLA ALBA. } See CIMOLIA ALBA TERRA.

—— CANDIDA. }

ARGISTATA. Incorporated with wax.

ARGOL. See TARTARUM.

ARGUS. The name of a sort of pheasant. PHASIAS.

ARGYRITIS. See LYTHARGYRUM, and LYTHARGYRUS ARGENTEUS.

ARGYROPHORA. The name of an antidote.

ARGYROPOEIA. The art of making silver out of more imperfect metals.

ARGYRUS. See ARGENTUM.

ARGYROTROPHEMA. A cooling food, made with milk.

ARHEUMATISTOS. An epithet given to the external parts, particularly the joints, while free from gouty rheums.

ARI. See MONOPIA.

ARIA. The WHITE BOAM, or WILD SERVICE-TREE. Called also *Chamæspilus*, *Cratægus alpinus*. It grows in woods upon rocky mountains, and flowers in April. The fruit mitigates coughs and promotes expectoration. Dale.

ARIA-BEPOU. See AZEDARACH.

ARICYMON, also ENARICYMAN. These are terms applied to a fertile woman who soon conceives, and is quickly impregnated.

ARIDA MEDICAMENTA. DRY MEDICINES, such as powders, &c.

ARIDITAS CORPORIS. See MARASMUS.

ARIDURA. A WASTING or LEANNESS, such as appears in hectic or consumptive habits; or, according to others the withering of a particular part, as a limb.

ARILLA. A GRAPE-STONE.

ARILLUS. The proper exterior coat of a seed, which falls off spontaneously, exemplified in coffee, &c. or inclosing the seed partially, and is either cartilaginous, or succulentus. See CALYPTRA.

ARIMASPES. See MONOPIA.

ARIS. The name of an instrument used by the ancient, and also of an herb.

ARISTA. IN BOTANY, that sharp-pointed needle which stands out from the husk or covering in corn or grasses. This used in common to be called AWN or BEARD. But this last term is now otherwise applied. In pubescence, parallel hairs; or a tuft of stiff hairs terminating the leaves; RIVINUS and others give this name to the lower lip of a ringent corolla.

ARISTALTHÆA. See ALTHÆA.

ARISTIONIS MACHINAMENTUM. A machine for restoring luxations, invented by Ariston.

ARISTOLOCHIA. BIRTH-WORT. It is so called because esteemed for promoting the lochia in child-bed women, from *αριστος* *optimus*, and *λοchia*, purgamenta post partum in utero relicta. Also called *Adra Riza*.

There are several species of this plant; they are natives of the southern parts of Europe, whence we are supplied with the dry roots. Most of them bear the cold of this climate. The roots of all the kinds are aromatic and bitter; they give out their virtues both to water and to spirit; but to the latter most perfectly. Though they hurt the appetite and produce a languidness in weakly constitutions. Any one of them may be used for the other; though Dr. Alston of Edinburgh thinks that the roots of the creeping sort are the best. The doses are from gr. v. to 3 i.

ARISTOLO-

ARISTOLOCHIA TENUIS vel CLEMATITIS.

CREEPING BIRTH-WORT. Foliis cordatis, caule erecto floribus axillaribus confertis. CLASS, GYNANDRIA. ORD. HEXANDRIA, LINNÆI Mater. Med. 415. Also called *pistolochia*, *aristolochia*, *polyrhizos*. BUSHY ROOT-ED OR SLENDER BIRTH-WORT.

This is a long slender root, rarely exceeding the thickness of a goose's quill, and seems to be preferred for medicinal purposes to either the *longa*, or *rotunda*, though they are generally allowed to be similar in their medicinal qualities. They have been considered as powerful deobstruents, particularly of the uterine system, and warm stimulants; Dr. ALSTON thinks this root equal to the Virginian snake root, for all the purposes in which it is used. Dr. Cullen says it has been esteemed for its emenagogue virtues; and in some cases of retention and chlorosis, as a warm and stimulating medicine, he has found it useful; but never in cases of suppression. It has been long commended as a cure for the gout, and makes a considerable part of the Portland powder, and has often been employed by itself in the same manner as that powder, to be taken every day for a great length of time. It has the same power of preventing fits of the gout, and commonly with the same consequences. Cullen's Mat. Med.

ARISTOLOCHIA LONGA. LONG ROOTED BIRTHWORT, called also *aristolochia mascula*. This hath uncut leaves, standing on pedicles, and oblong roots not tapering to a point, brownish on the outside, and yellow within, sometimes the size of a finger, sometimes as thick as a man's arm.

ROTUNDA. ROUND ROOTED BIRTHWORT, called also *malum terræ*; and according to PARACELSUS the GREAT MATRIX ROOT. This has scarce any visible difference in its root from the other than its roundish shape.

ARISTOLOCHIA ROTUNDA CONCAVA. See MOSCHATELLINA.

ARISTON. Also PRANDIUM. DINNER.

ARISTON MAGNUM ET PARVUM. Avicenna says they are remedies against a phthisis when attended with a fever, &c.

ARLADA, or ARLADAR, see REALGAR.

ARMALA. See RUTA.

ARMALGOL. See CORALLIUM.

ARMATURA. See AMNION.

ARME. A coalition of wounds, also the joining of the futures of the head.

ARMENA. An instrument with all the apparatus for any work we are about.

ARMENIACA MALA, called also *præcocia*. The APRICOT-TREE. Theophrastus calls it *persea*, to distinguish it from the peach; it was afterwards called *persea-præcox*. The Latins called it *præcoqua*, whence the latter Greeks formed their *bericocca*, whence the French word *abricots*.

This fruit is more used for pleasure than health: of the kernels in the stones is made ratifia.

ARMENUS LAPIS, also called lapis Armenius, *azurum, ceruleum fossile*. The ARMENIAN STONE.

It is a copper ore, of a pale blue colour. It operates instantly as an emetic in a dose of four grains: it is very little different, if at all, from the lapis lazuli.

ARMILLA. The round ligament that confines the tendons of the carpus. From *arnus*, an arm.

ARMONIAICUM. See AMMONIACUM.

ARMORACIA. WATER-RADISH. See SISYMBRIUM. Also WILD RADISH and HORSE-RADISH. See RAPHANUS RUSTICAN.

ARMORUM PUGNA. A sort of gymnastic exercise, consisting of a mock duel, the antagonist being only a post.

ARMUTHEUS LAPUS. Corruptly written for armenius lapis.

ARNABO. See ZEDOARIA.

ARNALDIA. A malignant slow disease of the chronic kind, attended with an alopecia; it was formerly very common in England.

ARNICA MONTANA. GERMAN LEOPARDS BANE, called also *Doronicum Germanicum, austriacum, quarum alisma, doronicum plantaginis folio calendula alpina, alcea vulgaris major, lyrys, acyrus; panacea lapsorum*. It is the ARNICA PLANTAGINIS folio, foliis ovatis integris caulinis geninis oppositis. CL. SYNGENESIA. ORD. POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA; LINNÆI Gener. Plant. 958. This plant grows in several parts of Europe, particularly

Germany, and flowers throughout the summer. It has oval pointed ribb'd leaves like those of plantain, set in pairs upon the stalk and oblong roots. The leaves and flowers have a penetrating bitterish taste, and when bruised their odour provokes sneezing. Bath water, and rectified spirit extract their virtues, by infusion, or distillation. The roots are more aromatic, though their active matter somewhat less volatile. BERGIUS considers this plant, as emetic, errhine, diuretic, diaphoretic, and emenagogue. From its supposed power of attenuating the blood, it has been esteemed peculiarly efficacious in obviating the bad consequences occasioned by falls and bruises, and hence acquired the title of PANACEA LAPSORUM. Dr. COLLINS has written a work on this subject, *De arnicâ in febribus, & aliis morbis putridis*; in which he highly extolls its febrifuge and antiseptic virtue, &c. Dr. BRUCKNER recommends a decoction of the *arnica vera* in fevers attended with hæmorrhages, efflorescences, &c. LEWIS speaks much of its power, as does also NEUMAN. In fevers of the putrid and intermittent kind it has been successful, both the flowers made into an electary, and their watery extract. In putridity and debility, malignant dysenteries, and gangrene, it has manifested considerable efficacy; also as an antispasmodic, in some cases of paralysis, and amaurosis. It has been given in the following forms: Nine drams of the flowers powdered, and mixed with a proper quantity of honey into an electary, and this taken in two days. Or one ounce of the flowers infused in a sufficient quantity of boiling water for half an hour; afterwards in a vessel closely stopped, boiled for a quarter of an hour, two pints sweetened agreeably with syrup of capillaire formed a decoction, of which two ounces were taken every two hours. Or, two ounces of the root in powder was digested with thirty ounces of water in a phial closely stopped, and placed deep in a sand bath, for twelve hours, and this sweetened with syrup of marshmallows, of which two or three ounces were taken every two or three hours. It is much extolled in Germany, though not much used in England; however it certainly merits attention.

ARNOGLOSSUM. See PLANTAGO LATIFOLIA.

ARNOTTO. See ORLEANA.

AROHOT. See ARGENT. VIV.

AROMA. Any thing fragrant or odorous; sometimes it is taken for myrrh.

AROMA GERMANICUM. See ENULA.

AROMA PHILOSOPHORUM. See CROCUS.

AROMATICA.

Aromatics, or *spicy* drugs, are of a warm pungent taste, with more or less of a fragrant smell; some are purely *aromatic*, as cinnamon, nutmegs, &c. others have a sweetness mixed with them, as in the angelica root, aniseed, &c. some have an astringency, as cinnamon; others a mucilage, as the cassia lignea, &c. some a bitterness, as orange-peel; and others are also bitter and astringent, as the bark.

The several medicinal virtues of these mixed *aromatics*, are extracted by the same means as from those which are less compounded; thus the *aromatic* part of lemon-peel arises in distillation with water, whilst the bitter remains behind in the extract, &c.

The *aromatic* matter contained in different subjects differs much in their pharmaceutic properties. The virtues of all *aromatics* are extracted by sp. vini rect. water extracts a portion from some, but from many none at all.

In distillation they arise with water more perfectly than with spirit, though in some few instances the *aromatic* matter wholly rises in distillation, both with spirit and with water, as of lemon-peel, whilst pepper still retains part of its *aromatic* matter, though distilled with water.

In the essential oil and resinous part of *aromatics*, all their peculiar qualities reside. The more essential oil any vegetable affords, the weaker the oil is, and vice versa.

Aromatics warm the stomach, and by degrees the whole body, hence are useful where the vital heat is below the par of health; they promote the natural secretions; they resist putrefaction, hence so plentifully produced in hot climates.

AROMATICA AQUA. See PIPER. JAMAICENSE—NUX. See NUX. MOSCH.—TINCTURA COMPOSITA. See CINNAMOMUM.—CONFECTION AROMATICA. See CONFECTION.

AROMATICÆ PILULÆ. AROMATIC PILLS.

In small doses, as of ten grains or more, this warms the

the stomach, and by degrees the whole habit, and is also gently aperient. These were called *diambra pilulae*.

The College of Physicians of London have in the place substituted the following composition, and called it—*PULVIS ALOETICUS cum GUAIACO—Aloetic powder with Guaiacum*.

R. Aloes Socotorinae, p. 3 i. fs. Gummi guaiaci, p. 3 i. Pulveris aromatici, p. 3 fs. rub the aloes and gum guaiacum separately to powder, then mix them together. Phar. Lond. 1788.

AROMATICÆ SPECIES, now *PULVIS AROMATICUS*. The AROMATIC POWDER.

Take of cinnamon two ounces, the lesser cardamoms freed from their husks, ginger, and long pepper, of each one ounce, mix, and make them into a powder.

This is an improvement of the *diambra sine odoratis spec. AROMATICUM LIGNUM*. See *CANELLA ALBA*.

————— *ROSATUM*. ROSE SPICE. An aromatic powder, formerly kept in the shops in which roses were a part of the composition.

AROMATICUS, CORTEX. See *CANELLA ALBA*. —PULVIS. See *AROMATICÆ SPECIES*.

ARON. See *ARUM*.

AROPH. See *CROCUS*. Also a name which Paracelsus gave to the flowers raised by sublimation, from lap. hæmat. and often used by him for *lithontriptics*.

ARQUATUS MORBUS. See *ICTERUS*.

ARQUEBUSADE. It is the name of a water which is also called *aqua vulneraria*, *aqua sclopetaria*, and *aqua catapultarum*. The name *arquebusade* is a French word, that implies, it is good for gun-shot wounds. It is mint, sage, mugwort, &c. distilled in wine.

ARQUIFOU. See *ALQUIFOU*.

ARRAC. See *ORYZA*, and *PALMA COCCIFERA*.

ARRACHE. See *ATRIplex*.

ARAPHON. Without future. The word is applied to the cranium when naturally without futures.

ARRHŒA. The stoppage of a flux: and by Hippocrates appropriated to the suppression of the menses.

ARRHOSTIA. Infirmary, ill health.

ARRHYTHMUS. See *ARYTHMUS*.

ARSAG. See *ARSENICUM ALBUM*.

ARSALTOS. See *BITUMEN*.

ARSANECK. *ARSENIC SUBLIMED*.

ARSATUM. See *FUROR UTERINUS*.

ARSENICUM ALBUM, called *crystallinum*, *risagal-lum*, *arsag*, *aquala*, *arfar*, *aquila*, *zarnick*, *artaneck*, *WHITE ARSENIC*, and *RAT'S BANE*.

Arsenic, though it seems to have an affinity both to sulphur and to a semi-metal, yet is not manifestly either. It is contained more or less in most kinds of ores, as those of tin, bismuth, the white pyrites, and particularly *cobalt*, see *COBALTUM*; from which last the greatest quantity is obtained: the ore of the cobalt being broken in pieces, is placed over a fire, and the *arsenic* sublimed from it, which resting on the sides of long chimnies designed for its reception, is swept off into proper vessels to be re-sublimed, or at least melted, by which it is formed into the shining masses which are met in the shops.

What we have in England is chiefly brought from the mines in Saxony and Bohemia. Some small quantities are sublimed in Cornwall from the cobalt that is found there.

Large portions of sulphur render it inert.

The pure *white arsenic* hath a penetrating corrosive taste, and taken into the body is a violent poison; it produces speedy dryness in the throat, and inflammation, dejection, fainting, stupor, delirium, tremors, convulsions, palsy, thirst, burning in the stomach, gripes, vomiting, cold sweats, hiccoughing, and at last death. Besides the effects which it hath in common with other poisons, it remarkably attenuates the coats of the stomach, and perforates the intestines, occasions a swelling and sphacelation of the whole body, and a sudden putrefaction after death, and particularly of the pudenda.

When the quantity taken is not fatal, it occasions tremors, palsies, or lingering hectics.

Though there is but little hope, after this poison is swallowed, yet if assistance is to be had, immediately give a scruple of the white vitriol to excite a vomiting, and repeat it two or three times; give the patient plentifully of warm water mixed with sweet oil, after each dose of the vitriol, that if possible the stomach may be well cleared of the poison; large draughts are peculiarly proper, as they distend the stomach, and so more effectually wash away what may be lodged in its villous rugæ. After suf-

ficient vomiting, give mucilages and demulcents, particularly plenty of gum arabic, new milk, and oil, both by the mouth and clysterwise; fat broth should be continued some time, and the bowels must be kept lax. If the poison hath had time to get into the blood, let cordial perspiratives be added, such as rad. serpent. V. &c.

Arsenic has been given with some success in cases nearly approaching to cancerous, and by some said even to have cured cancers when they have been confirmed, and also have been administered with great efficacy in the ague; troches made of arsenic, are called *calcaton*. See *CANCER* and *INTERMITTENS FEBRIS*.

In reading ancient authors on the yellow and red *arsenics*, it should be observed, that their *arsenics* are not the same as ours. Among the Greeks two kinds were in use, viz. the yellow, which we now call *ORPIMENT*, and *AURIPIGMENT*; and the red, which they call *sandaraca*. The Arabians had also two kinds, viz. the yellow, which they call *SCANDARACA*; and the red, which they call *REALGAR*. It was the fossil sulphurated *arsenics* that the ancients used medicinally, and only those which were yellow and flaky like talc, and which alone they call *arsenicon*. The white *arsenic* is a discovery of later times. The auripigment we meet with is of the yellow sort, its taste is not very acrimonious. The best mineral orpiment is brought from Turkey; it is very little, if at all, poisonous.

Our yellow and red *arsenics* are artificial, being no other than the white, mixed with different proportions of sulphur. The white is the strongest, the yellow weaker, and the red weakest. See *AURIPIGMENTUM* & *REALGAR*.

ARSENICON.

ARSENICUM FLAVUM. } CITRINUM, vel CRO-
CEUM. See *AURIPIG-
MENTUM*.

————— *RUBRUM FACTITIUM*. See *REALGAR*.

White *arsenic*, sublimed with one tenth its weight of sulphur, is yellow; and with one-fifth it is red.

Both the yellow and the red fossil *arsenics*, when of a smooth texture, are called *zarnicks*, but when composed of small scales or leaves, they are called *auripigmenta*.

ARSIORA. See *PLUMBUM*.

ARTABA. An Egyptian measure containing about five of our pecks.

ARTANECH, or ARTANECK. See *ARSENICUM ALBUM*.

ARTEMISIA, called also *mater herbarum*, *absinthium alpinum*, *berens secum*, *parthenicum*, *cingulum sancti Johannis*, *herba regia*, *toxitesia*, *anaclorium*, *bubastecordium*, the HEART of BUBASTUS, and COMMON MUGWORT, named by the Gauls *Bricumum*. The species used by the direction of the Edinburgh college is the *artemisia vulgaris*, or *artemisia foliis pinnatis fidis planis incisus subtus tomentosis*, racemis simplicibus recurvatis, floribus radio quinque-floro. CL. SYNGINESIA. ORD. POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA. Lin. Gen. Plant. 945.

It is a plant with firm stalks, of a purplish colour, with deeply-divided leaves, resembling those of common wormwood, of a dark green colour above, and hoary underneath. The flowers are small, purplish, naked, and discous; they stand erect on spikes on the tops of the branches. It is perennial, grows wild in the fields and on waste grounds, the flowers appear in June.

It hath been highly and much spoken of by Hippocrates and Dioscorides, as promoting the uterine evacuations, hence called *Charisfolochia*. Galen, in form of fomentation, applied it for this purpose: it has been also considered useful for moderating hysteric spasms, used in these cases, in infusions, for common drink and in baths. The flowers and tops are the strongest; however, now the powers of this medicine are thought very weak, and therefore rejected by the London College.

It is a name of the BOTRYS, and ABROTANUM, which see.

ARTEMESIA ABSINTHIUM VULGARIS. }

————— PONTICA. }

————— MARITIMA. }

See ABSIN-
THIUM.

For that called CHINENSIS. See *MOXA*. —AUSTRIACA — JUDAICA — SANTONICA. See *SANTONICUM*.

ARTEMONIUM. The name of a collyrium described by Galen.

ARTERIA, ἀρτηρία. An ARTERY. From *anp*, air, and *τηρεω*, to keep.

By the word *artery* Hippocrates meant what is now known

known by the name of *aspera arteria*; nor were the veins distinguished from the *arteries* in the oldest times; for *phleps*, amongst the ancients; was applied both to arteries and veins; and indeed, some of our more modern writers use the term *vena*, when speaking of the pulse.

An *artery* is a strong elastic ramifying tube arising from the heart. The *arteries* are properly but two; they rise from the two ventricles of the heart, one of them is called AORTA, which see; the other is named the PULMONARY ARTERY, for it springs from the right ventricle of the heart, and is wholly confined to the lungs. See PULMONES.

The figure of an *artery* somewhat resembles a tree; the smaller ramifications of the *arteries* frequently anastomose with each other, as may be observed in the coats of an intestine when they are injected. The largest appearance of this kind is in the vertebral *arteries*, which unite in the skull. The use of the anastomosis is to keep up an equal circulation; they likewise serve to mix the blood better.

It is generally said that the *arteries* are of three sorts, viz. the sanguine, which circulate red blood: the ferous, through which serum only is naturally conveyed; and the lymphatic, whose contents are lymph: it is also said, that if the blood is pushed into ferous vessels, it is there obstructed, but they are all the same tube continued, which gradually divides into branches, and these branches grow smaller the farther they are from the heart; near to the heart, the thicker blood circulates, the force of the circulation is there stronger; and far from the heart the circulation lessens in its vigour, so the thinner fluids only run there; but if by exercise, or other means, the heat of our bodies is increased, the circulation is pushed forward, the red blood and other orders of thinner fluids, can proceed to where still thinner fluids only circulated before; for the smaller vessels not being constructed to receive only such certain sized globules, can distend to the capacity required by such degrees of circulation as are occasionally happening, and contract again to their former dimensions, as soon as the distending force is removed.

Arteries terminate three ways; the most common is that into the veins. Harvey discovered, or demonstrated, the circulation of the blood; but Malpighius first observed, that the last branches of an *artery*, running into minute divisions, dispose themselves on a membrane as on a firm base, and there open into one another by the mutual intercourse of small canals: he first traced out these canals through numerous mazes and windings, through which they convey the blood; but here the small branches, disposed with great nicety, extend over equal spaces, and destitute of lateral shoots, as being no longer subdivided, changing their figure, constitute the origins of the veins and lymphæducts, with their sinuses.

The next termination of *arteries* is into little cavities or sinuses, as into the corpora cavernosa penis, &c.

The last is into excretory ducts.

The *arteries* generally lie deep, and always run on the inner side of the limb, as in the axilla, the inner part of the cubit, &c. this situation prevents their being either stretched or compressed in the various motions of the body.

In the beginning of each of the large *arteries* before mentioned, there are three valves, which appear like purses, and prevent the return of the blood to the heart, see COR; the other parts of the *arteries* are free from valves.

The coats of the *arteries* are three in number.

1. The EXTERNAL; it contains a great number of blood-vessels, and many nerves run through it; it is elastic, and its fibres run quaquaversim.

2. The MIDDLE; it is made of fibres which are disposed nearly circularly, and parallel to each other.

3. The INTERNAL is a thin membrane, whose surface is very smooth, to give an easy passage to the blood.

Notwithstanding the disputes which have occurred among anatomists, relative to the substance of these coats, it is pretty well understood that they are formed of muscular fibres, and elastic ligaments, the inner being membranaceous; and that the muscular fibres themselves are possessed of elasticity, as well as the ligament.

Vim resiliendi haud exiguum, non secus ac omnis pars solida corporum animalium, manifeste possident musculi, etiam post mortem superstitem. Gregory. Conspect. Med. vol. i. 177.

The cellular membrane is improperly numbered among

the coats of the *arteries*, for it only connects the real ones.

The nearer to the origin the weaker are the arterial coats; whence the frequency of aneurisms in the beginning of the aorta.

Arteries are often met with of a serpentine form, but they are not so in a natural state of health, except during particular actions, &c. and then they recover their original state as soon as the temporary cause is removed. The cause is the dilatation; the coats are elastic, therefore whatever distends them, must at the same time lengthen them, and thereby produce serpentine turns. This frequently happens in injecting the *arteries* of dead bodies; in the viper it is very apparent in an *artery* which runs along the outside of its lungs; every time that the heart beats, this *artery* is seen in a serpentine form. The *arteries* of the uterus are more convolved in the last months of pregnancy than they were before conception; so far is the common observation from being true, that the uterine *arteries* have naturally a serpentine course, to admit of the enlargement of that organ in pregnancy, without stretching the *arteries*.

The *arteries* are liable to ossification, particularly the iliac and crural. This happening where an amputation is performed, requires a caustic. The ossification begins in the internal membrane, which first thickens, then grows spongy, by degrees becomes gristly, and at last like bone; and then this disorder extends to the outer coats. From this circumstance a mortification is sometimes produced. See MORTIFICATION.

The particular *arteries* may be seen under their respective names, but their general course runs thus. From the right ventricle of the heart arises the PULMONARY ARTERY, which is wholly distributed in the lungs.

The AORTA arises from the left ventricle of the heart, and immediately sends off the CORONARY ARTERIES into the heart and its auricles.

From the upper part of the arch of the aorta rise the CAROTIDS, which supply the head.

Near the carotids rise the SUBCLAVIAN ARTERIES, which send off the internal MAMMARY, the UPPER DIAPHRAGMATIC, and others, which are dispersed in the breast: when the subclavian hath passed out of the thorax, it receives the name of the AXILLARY ARTERY; and when in the arm the HUMERAL, and in the forearm the CUBITAL,

The upper portion of the aorta descendens sends off the BRONCHIALES, OESOPHAGEÆ, INTERCOSTALES, &c.

The inferior portion of the aorta sends off the inferior DIAPHRAGMATIC, COELIAC, MESENTERIC, SPERMATIC, EMULGENTS, &c. then dividing into two, forms the iliac ARTERIE, which send off branches about the lower part of the belly, then descending into the thighs, legs, and feet, form the CRURAL, TIBIAL, &c.

Wounds of the large blood-vessels require amputation too frequently; the great quantity of blood which would be lost, if the usual methods to restrain hæmorrhages should fail, would endanger, if not destroy the patient. After a ligature is formed, the circulation may or may not be duly carried on; if it should not, the operation will be indispensable. The collateral branches are not always sufficient for carrying on the circulation, so as to prevent a mortification. The intercostal *artery*, when wounded, is fatal. Wounds of the *arteries* in the hands are dangerous. The POPLITEAL ARTERY in the ham, if injured, absolutely demands amputation. The HUMERAL ARTERY, if injured high up, requires the amputation of the arm, &c. and various other instances. Bell's Surgery, i. 97, &c. White's Surgery, 173.

ARTERIA ASPERA. See ASPERA ARTERIA.

VENOSA. The pulmonary *artery* was so called by the ancients, from a mistaken notion that the veins came solely from the right; and the *arteries* from the left ventricle.

ARTERIACA. See AMUCTICA.

ARTERIOSUS, DUCTUS, also called *canalis*, and *canaliculus arteriosus*. This, in the fœtus, arises from the extremity of the arteria pulmonalis, just where it is going to give off the two branches, and opens by its other end into the beginning of the descending aorta, just below the great curvature. In the adult it is obliterated, but in the fœtus it is open, and conveys the blood, which hath no passage, or a very slight one, through the lungs in this state of the animal, from the pulmonary artery to the aorta.

ARTERIOTOMIA, from *ἀρτηρία*, an artery, and *τομή*, to cut. It is the opening of an artery for the discharge of blood.

Galen, Antyllus, Oribasius, P. Ægineta, and several others, highly extol this practice in inveterate head-achs, which resist all other means; also as a remedy against violent inflammations of the eyes, the epilepsy, &c. The operation is generally confined to the head, because of the bone being immediately under, and giving the advantage of a proper compress. When the temporal artery is opened, a small knife, such as is used for the fistula lachrymalis, is better than a lancet, and the incision must be so as to divide the artery transversely, then the inconvenience of an aneurism is avoided.

Heister condemns *arteriotomy*, especially before every other method hath been tried. See Bell's Surgery, i. 146. White's Surgery, 178.

ARTETISCIUS, or ARTETISCOS. One who suffers the loss of any member, or who hath a very defective one.

ARTHANITA, called *cyclamenus*, *cyclamen*, *panis porcinus*, called in *Myrsifus*, *Casamum*, SOW-BREAD. It is the *cyclamen Europæum* Lin.

It is a low plant without any other stalk than the slender pedicles of the leaves and flowers; the leaves are green, with white specks above, and purplish beneath; the flowers are purplish, monopetalous, deeply divided into five segments, followed by round seed-vessels; the roots are large, somewhat globular, with several fibres, blackish on the outside and whitish within. It is perennial, a native of the southern parts of Europe.

The root when fresh, has an extremely acrimonious biting taste, which it loses almost entirely on being dried; it is recommended chiefly in cataplasms, for scirrhus and scrophulous tumors, and as a sternutatory, though internally it proves cathartic, detergent, and aperient; but operates slowly, and with great virulence, inflaming the fauces and intestines: one dram of the powder purges.

ARTHETICA, or ARTHRETICA, from *ἄρθρον*, a joint. The herb GROUND-PINE. It is useful against disorders of the joints. See CHAMÆPITYS.

ARTHOICUM, or ARTOICUM, or PANNONIUM, from *ἄρθρον*, bread. A red oil formerly used by digesting several roots with bread.

ARTHREMBOLUS, from *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *ἐκβάλλω*, to impel. An instrument for reducing luxated bones.

ARTHRITICA, belonging to the gout.

ARTHRITIS, from *ἄρθρον*, a joint. The Gout. Called also FLERESIN.

Dr. Cullen, in his Nosology, gives it the name of *podagra*, from *πῦς*, the foot, because that he considers the seat of the idiopathic gout. In his 24th genus of diseases of the class of febrile complaints, and the order of inflammations, he divides it into four species. 1. *PODAGRA REGULARIS*, REGULAR GOUT, when the inflammation appears in the joints to a due degree, and after continuing a while, gradually disappears, and the patient recovers his usual health. 2. *PODAGRA ATONICA*, ATONIC GOUT, when there is manifestly the *gouty diathesis*, but from some cause it does not produce the inflammatory affections of the joints, but digestion is disturbed, and the general health is variously affected. 3. *PODAGRA RETROGRADA*, RETROGRADE or RECEDENT GOUT, when inflammation hath as usual attacked the joints, but not with either its usual degree or the usual pain, and then suddenly abates, an internal part as suddenly being affected thereby. 4. *PODAGRA ABERRANS*, MISPLACED GOUT, when the *gouty diathesis* produces inflammation in some internal part, instead of the joints of the extremities. It is generally, and concisely defined, "an hereditary disease, arising without any external evident cause, but preceded for the most part by an unusual affection of the stomach; febrile symptoms; pain in the joint, particularly of the great toe, but certainly in those of the feet and hands; returning at intervals, and often alternating with affections of the stomach, and internal parts." The gout is called *nodosa*, knotted, when it forms knots at the joints.

The ancients called all kinds of pain, which was seated in the joints or the external parts, by the common name of *arthritis*. The word *rheumatismus* was not known amongst them; but in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, some celebrated French physicians have called the pains which afflict the intermediate spaces, between the joints and muscles of the neck, or of either arm, or

of the anterior or posterior part of the thorax, the shoulders, scapulae, thighs, and hands, by the name of *rheumatism*. And those they style *arthritis* which affect the joints, though according to the different part, they distinguished the same *gouty* pain by a different name, as *podagra* in the feet, *chivagra* in the hands, *omagra* and *pechyagra* in the elbow, *genagra* in the knee, *dentagra* in the teeth, *clivagra* in the articulations of the clavicles with the sternum, *lumbago* in the vertebrae of the back, *dolor ischiadicus* in the articulations of the os ischium; of the humerus with the scapula *omagra*; in the spine of the back *rachifagra*; sometimes it seizes the larger tendons, then it is called *tenomagra*. Cæl. Aurelianus, lib. v. cap. 2. but the difference betwixt the *gout* and the *rheumatism* is considered as very great, both in their cause, seat, symptoms, and cure.

It is divided into REGULAR, and IRREGULAR. The FIRST chiefly affects the nerves, tendons, membranes, and ligaments of the joints, particularly the small joints and feet. The LAST afflicts the patient variously, and seizes the internal parts, chiefly the viscera, as the lungs, stomach, &c. but it is the tunica cellularis of the respective parts that is affected, which is the proper and immediate seat of the disease.

The first approaches of the *gout* are generally sudden, and happen very early in the spring, or in the beginning of winter. The regular fit is usually preceded by indigestion, drowsiness, head-ach and sickness; a weariness, dejection of spirit, pain in the limb, with a sensation as if wind or cold water were passing down the thigh, are also complained of; the appetite is sometimes very keen a little before the fit approaches, a slight pain is felt in passing the urine: soon after midnight a pain attacks the great toe, or some other part of the foot, or ankle, though now and then it is fixed in the calf of the leg; this pain is accompanied with a sensation as if cold water was poured thereon, and soon followed by a shivering, with some degree of fever: after this the pain increases, and fixing in the small bones of the foot, the patient feels a variety of torturing pains there for about twenty-four hours, which then abate, the part becomes inflamed and swelled; towards the morning the patient falls asleep, a perspiration comes on, which terminates the fit; but what is commonly called a fit of the *gout*, consists of several such as these; and though a recovery proceeds from the first remission, some uneasiness returns every night, and goes off the following morning. The first fit may continue two or three weeks, but a tenderness where the pain was seated remains much longer. It may be that the patient remains free from any return during the succeeding, or a second year, but when it does, it is still more painful; and soon after this the returns grow more and more frequent, increasing until the strength failing, and sensation is diminished, then, though the patient is seldom free, he is not violently afflicted.

Much has been said by different authors concerning the cause of the gout. BOERHAAVE considers it to be a vitiated disposition of the very minute vessels and nerves in the machine, from their too great straitsness and rigidity; and also, of the liquid which nourishes the nerves, from its acrimony, and greater tenacity. HOFFMAN says it is a saline tartareous substance, while some consider it a corrosive bilious salt; others, as an acid: some as an austere styptic principle. IN GENERAL, it is thought that the gout depends upon a certain morbid matter, always present in the body; and, that this matter, by certain causes, thrown upon the joints, and other parts, produces the several phenomena of the disease. Dr. KIRKLAND says, the *predisposing* cause, is a largeness of the lacteals, and straightness of the small vessels, particularly those of perspiration; and the *immediate*, the acrimony of earthy particles undissolved.

Dr. CULLEN, in his Pathology of the Gout, says, in some persons there is a certain vigorous and plethoric state of the system, which, at a period of life, is liable to a loss of tone in the extremities. This is, in some measure, communicated to the whole system, but appears more especially in the functions of the stomach. When the loss of tone occurs, while the energy of the brain retains its vigour, the *vis medicatrix naturæ* is excited to restore the tone of the parts, and accomplishes it by exciting an inflammatory affection in some part of the extremities: when this has subsisted for some days, the tone of the extremities, and of the whole system, are restored, and the patient returns to his ordinary state of health; and, it is owing to a deviation in some of these principles, that he

accounts for the difference in the species. Dr. CULLEN, and, indeed, several others, considered the gouty matter as an effect, and not a cause of the disease.

This disease generally attacks men of robust and large bodies, men of large heads, plethoric habits, and men whose skins are covered with a thicker rete mucosum, which gives a coarser surface; particularly if the earlier period of their life has been spent in indolence and luxury; or whose minds have been much harassed with vexation and painful reflection. It seldom attacks persons employed in constant bodily labour, or persons who live much upon vegetable aliment; and, it is less frequent among people who make no use of wine, or other fermented liquors. It seldom seizes men before the age of thirty-five; oftener, by much, at a later period. Neither children nor youths are exempt from it; and the females, who are liable to it, are those of the more robust and full habits; though it seldom attacks that sex, or eunuchs, unless they are strong, lead indolent lives, and live very full.

In order to the cure, there is little to be done in the fit: and out of it, the best in entions are, first to increase the digestive powers; and secondly, to promote and support the natural perspiration.

On the approach of the fit, and until its departure, a slender diet is generally prescribed; but so various are the constitutions of different persons, that this article is most properly determined by the attending physician. Sydenham's rule, viz. moderation, is perhaps the best general one on this subject: he says, let the patient take no more than is easily digested, nor less than is necessary to keep up the spirits; and, as to the quality, the palate and appetite may determine; for that which is best relished, is the most easily digested, though it be what is usually esteemed the contrary. One kind of flesh meat he confines the patient to, at one meal, and that to be eaten only at noon; but in different days a variety may be allowed. It is good neither to oppress by excess, nor induce feebleness by needless restrictions. Mead seems to be an unexceptionable cordial.

An early going to bed is strictly to be conformed to, but early rising, is not necessary.

When circumstances admit, *gouty* patients should always endeavour to be in a good air when they expect the return of the fit. In the country, perspiration is most easily supported, and there the patient recovers the soonest. A warm and dry air is almost alone both a preservative from, and a cure of the *gout*.

How necessary exercise is, as soon as the pain will admit of it, and that daily, during the intervals of the fits, need be no farther noticed than by observing how much a due and constant perspiration preserves from this disease. Frictions with coarse flannel, the flesh-brush, &c. riding in a carriage, or on a horse, and, when strength admits, some regular daily labour, should be the methods that nothing should interrupt. And here we should observe, that along with general exercise, that which is topical should be particularly attended to; that is, the parts that have been affected, and are left in a debilitated state, should, by proper means, be put into and kept in proper action.

Passions unrestrained, and close attention, by weakening the digestive powers, conduce to the violence of this disease, and to the frequency of its returns.

In the fit, cover the affected limb with new combed wool, or the softest flannel; and, should the pain be excessive, nothing should be applied to the foot, except some gentle emollient poultice; perhaps that of bread and milk is the most eligible.

If there is a sickness, or uneasiness in the stomach, give carduus, or camomile tea, to excite two or three evacuations; or if something stronger is required, give a little ipecacuanha. Vomits promote perspiration; and if used when a sickness, or other uneasiness, is already felt in the stomach, no danger need be apprehended.

If a sanguine plethora is observed, the loss of a little blood should precede the emetic. The heat of the body, and the strength of the pulse, will safely direct the quantity to be taken away: as bleeding can only be useful by unloading the vessels, it should be taken away with caution, by a little at a time, and repeated as required.

The day after the emetic, a gentle purge may be given, if in a sanguine and robust habit.

R Infus. senæ, ʒ ij. vel iij. natri vitriolati, ʒ ij. fs. p. menth. ʒ iiii. m. f. haust.

But if not remarkably strong, and unattended with great heat:

R Tinct. aloes, tinct. rhubarb. aa ʒ vi. vel ʒ i. m. f. haust.

If this latter draught was taken, and repeated once or twice, as soon as any symptoms of an approaching *gout* appear, the violence of the succeeding disorder would be much lessened, if not the whole of the complaint prevented. If the pain is considerable after the operation of the purging medicine is over, an anodyne may be administered, and repeated at other times, if the urgency of the pain requires it.

Purges suited to the strength of the constitution, and the peculiarities of any habit, if repeated at proper intervals, are of singular benefit either for hastening away the present, or retarding the approach of an absent *gout*; and as the pain is chiefly spasmodic, opiates may be used without the usual apprehensions. The soap pill may be preferred: but if a draught is desired, the tincture of opium may be used; ease and sleep promote perspiration, and thus a principal intention in prescribing is answered.

When *gouty* people have been troubled with flatulency, acid eructations, restless nights, &c. much relief hath been afforded from calomel, assisted by gentle purges. Hence it seems clear, that the true method of relieving the *gout* is, to support nervous energy and evacuate the *gouty* matter. When a regular fit occurs, nature accomplisheth the desired relief; but when the fit is interrupted in this effort, no method gives speedier relief, under an inflammatory state, than proper purging. Dr. Cheyne observes, that many have given an active purge every morning, and quieted its tumult with an anodyne in the evening; and thus continued until the fit was overcome. If required, besides the anodyne at night, a cordial may be directed. The pain abated, and swelling subsiding, to restore the former strength, was attempted by gentle stomach-purges, aromatics, and warm alteratives. When the disease is not determined to one point, also when it affects the head, stomach, or bowels, proper purges give the most speedy relief. In administering purges in *gouty* habits, however proper and necessary, no disease requires more prudence in the management of them, on account of the deficiency of the nervous power so generally attendant on the *gout*. Therefore, except inflammation forbid, the nervous energy must be supported during the operation of purgatives; and the patient's strength must be duly attended to, lest evacuation by purgatives should too much enfeeble.

If a fever accompanies, plenty of small diluting drink must be supplied, small white wine whey may be given at night, with a little of the *sp. ammoniaci compositus*. Sage tea acidulated with the jelly of any acid fruit, or with the diluted vitriolic acid, is also an useful mixture for common drink.

Let the vis vite determine the quantity of cooling and of cordial medicines. To support perspiration, and to preserve the heat of the body as nearly as possible to that of health, are leading points of management through the whole of the paroxysm.

In the decline of the fit, when the skin begins to peel, and the urine deposits a laudable sediment, a few gentle bitter purges should be given, and frictions, or rather exercise, should be used to recruit the strength: three common spoonfuls of the following infusion may be given twice a day:

R Cort. Peruv. opt. ʒ ij. — aurant. sicc. ʒ i. fs. rad. serpent. V. ʒ iij. cort. cinnam. ʒ ʒ ij. sp. vini Gallic. ʒ i. fs. m.

Or, if the stomach will bear it, a tea spoonful of the bark may be taken, in fine powder, with a glass of good wine.

The Bath water is almost a specific in enfeebled constitutions.

The flannels should be gradually cast off as soon as the pain is gone, though a swelling and lameness still continue. Then to strengthen the weak part, immerse it every night at bed time in cold water, then wipe it quite dry before laying down. *Local blisters* are here useful; to abate the swelling left remaining, and give strength to the parts.

Rye-meal poultices are a fashionable application; but topical remedies are most safely omitted.

Issues just above the knee, on the inside, should be made in *gouty* patients; their discharge contributes much to the preventing the *gout* from affecting the viscera.

Dr.

Dr. Dawson's success, with the use of the tinct. guaiac. and an occasional bleeding, deserves the attention of medical practitioners. He recommends it in the *gout*, with or without fever, and in both the acute and chronical rheumatisms. His general mode of prescribing it, is as follows:

R. Tinct. guaiac. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss mucilag. e gum. arab. q. f. deinde adde gradatim decocti hordei $\frac{3}{4}$ i. fs. syr. Tolutan. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. m. fiat haust. h. f. sumend. & repet. bis vel ter in die. See his Cases in the Acute Rheumatism and *Gout*.

The INTERNAL GOUT appearing before a fit of it hath manifested itself on the extremities, cannot be distinguished from other diseases which affect the particular part on which it is fixed. The internal, or irregular *gout*, generally seizeth the stomach or the intestines, causing a loss of appetite, colic, diarrhoea, &c. though sometimes it attacks the head, and produces a vertigo, head-ach, or an apoplexy; or, falling on the lungs, it resembles a peripneumony; if it takes its seat on the nervous system, a palsy is the consequence. But whatever part it rests in, the only proper cure is the expulsion of it into the extremities, by cordials, diaphoretics, and chalybeates. Mild blisters may also be applied to the feet. The sudden transitions of the *gout*, which are sometimes instantaneous, Dr. Kirkland thinks, are effected by the consent of parts. He observes that pains in many instances have vanished, though in very distant parts, when a medicine hath been applied to the stomach; that spasms have been instantly produced in the side, when a wound in the ankle hath been wiped with a soft rag. May not then a distant *gouty* pain be instantly brought on by a local affection of the nerves?

The GOUT in the STOMACH. It is sometimes invited here by acrid matter lodged in this viscus, and sometimes repelled from other parts by injudicious management, and other accidents. In this case there is sickness, loathing of food, eructations, cardialgia, vomiting, heat, a constriction or pain, &c. Some one or more of these appear, at the same time the extremities are free and easy. Old people who have lived freely in their youth, but are now become sober and abstemious, are sometimes affected with hypochondriac symptoms in the stomach, which resemble *gouty* ones; but they are to be distinguished by the manner in which they seize the patient, their vehemence, and intervals.

If a sanguine plethora with an ardent heat is observed, bleed, then apply a mild blister to the feet. If the breathing is difficult, the stomach oppressed, eructations, nausea, or vomiting, are troublesome, a gentle vomit may be advised; and soon after its operation, if costive, let a solutive clyster be injected, and afterwards a dose of Venice treacle.

Three or four times a day give a dose of some warm bitter stomachic, and now and then purge gently with the pil. ex aloë cum myrrha, or with the tinct. aloës made with brandy, or the tinct. rhab. Here proper purging is generally required.

If, notwithstanding the above, the sickness continues, give ten drops or more of the tinct. opii, with a glass of mint or cinnamon water, and repeat it every four or five hours until the stomach can retain its contents; after which, to hasten the disorder into the extremities, let the patient take two large spoonfuls of an infusion of garlic in brandy, adding to each dose ten or fifteen drops of the tinct. and repeat it two or three times in the day; or $\frac{3}{4}$ i. of powder of snake-root, with five grains of volatile salt, mixt into a bolus, may be taken every six or eight hours.

A glass of strong wine may be mixed with some agreeable spice, heated, and drank betwixt each dose of the medicine.

The ARTHRITIC COLIC, or the GOUT in the INTESTINES:

Any part or the whole of the intestinal tube may be affected. It often happens to the aged and infirm, and sometimes the more robust suffer this way. A general uneasiness, loss of appetite, a nausea, or a wandering pain in the bowels, ushers it in; but the pain soon fixing on one part of the belly, confirms the disorder; by this time a remarkable oppression is felt in the breast. To these two symptoms, pain in the belly and oppression in the breast, which are capital ones, are added one or more of the following; a rumbling in the bowels, frequent eructations, costiveness, a vomiting of bilious matter, low spiritedness, want of sleep, &c.

A peculiar weakness in the bowels, and an accumula-

tion of impurities in them, may invire the *gouty* matter; error in diet, repellents imprudently applied to the extremities, &c. may determine it to this part.

If the pain in the intestines, and the oppression in the breast, continue long, the danger is hardly to be overcome, nor, indeed, is there much safety until the complaint is wholly in the extremities again.

A bilious fever sometimes attends; in which case, if the heat and strength of the patient will admit, begin the cure with bleeding; but be careful not to reduce him much. If the stomach seems oppressed by its contents, a gentle emetic will be advisable; and, presently after let a warm bitter purge be administered; or, opening glysters with assaetida in them. During the intervals of purging, if an acid is prevalent in the first passages, magnesia alba should be given frequently; or if a bilious matter abounds, bitter infusions, that are also laxative, must be preferred. That complied with, chalybeates may be had recourse to, joined with stimulants and aromatics.

PULVIS CHALYPEATUS.

R. Ferri rubiginis g. v. ad x. pulveris radidis serp. virg. $\frac{3}{4}$ j. f. pulvis bis terve de die sumendus.

A glass of strong wine may now and then be taken. If the spasms in the bowels prevent the efficacy of purging medicines, apply a warm fomentation to the belly; or if they are so weak as that the medicines run off too fast by stool, proper astringents must be used. Red port wine, from half a pint to a quart in twenty-four hours, will produce singular advantage; and as soon as any medicine is perceived to agree with the stomach, let that be adhered to until the disorder is fixed in the extremities. If after this the belly is greatly distended with wind, let an oily emollient clyster be now and then administered, and this symptom will subside.

To prevent returns, the Bath water is the specific.

A GOUTY DIARRHOEA. If in *gouty* patients, and during a fit, a diarrhoea comes on, the pain and swelling at the same time gradually vanishes, the diarrhoea is evidently caused by the *gout*. The effect of this diarrhoea is very uncertain. If it soon abates, and is not excessive, it often proves useful; but when the intestines are enfeebled by previous irregularities, &c. great danger attends.

If the cause be crudities in the first passages, a dose of the tincture of rhubarb will be necessary, and then restringents, with perspiratives, must be given, tinct. opii in small doses, accompanying. The decoction of burnt hartshorn will be a proper drink, now and then adding red wine. When this disorder is abated, to prevent a return, give the chalybeate powder. Sydenham recommends a sweat, and to repeat it night and morning for several days when this case proves obstinate.

A GOUTY DYSENTERY. When this mode of the *gout's* attack is present, there is a gnawing pain, a quick pulse, and a small fever. If at the time there is any *gouty* symptoms in the feet, they soon disappear, fly to the intestines, where the distended arteries at length dilating, or bursting, blood is discharged, and passes off by stool, and sometimes a quantity is thrown up by the mouth. Subsequent to this, are great languors, loss of strength, coldness of the extremities, and the utmost danger.

In this case, keep the patient as free from motion as possible. Cordials must be given with caution, lest the blood should be too much rarefied; just so much as to keep off swooning will be then needful. If the loss of blood is considerable, give five or six drops of the tinct. opii in a spoonful of strong cinnamon water now and then. The decoction of hartshorn may be drank, but any other food or medicine must be omitted until the danger is lessened. Great care is required to keep the bowels in a proper state, for a tendency to either constipation or laxity are equally pernicious. Jellies are the most proper diet, rice milk for a change, and such other aliment as is easily digested, nourishes much, and is agglutinant. As soon as the patient is a little recruited, steel waters may be used; and after a while, preparations of the iron itself may be administered.

A GOUTY MELANCHOLY. The tender and delicate are often reduced to this state, during regular fits of the *gout* in the extremities. These persons are cheerful in the intervals, but when the paroxysms cease or are imperfect, the appetite fails, and the digestion is depraved, rumblings in the bowels are troublesome, and an almost constant pain is felt in the intestines; hence a melancholy is induced. When the *gout* is afflictive, this melancholy

eholy abates; but when the *gout* gives way, the melancholy increaseth so that the intervals of health are very short.

For relief from this deplorable state, begin with an emetic, then give the pill. ex aloë cum myrrha, and in the evening after its operation, a cordial instead of an opiate. On the days that are free from purging, the tinct. aloes may be directed as an alterative. Let cheerfulness be encouraged, daily exercise on horseback, and such means as may duly regulate the vital powers be attended to.

A GOUTY SWOONING. This may be from an imprudent use of cold liquors, from irregularities in the diet. The patients complain of general indisposition, a paleness, and general cold sweat comes on, the pulse is slow and unequal, and, at length, they faint: whatever degree of the *gout* was in the extremities, now retires, and without speedy help death closes the scene.

Speedily administer cordials in a liquid form and large doses; repeat them as often as the least tendency to swooning may require; let frictions be used on the feet, and flannels wrung out of hot wine or brandy be applied to the belly: proceed thus until a recovery is effected. If the stomach seems oppressed with improper aliment, let it be discharged with an emetic of zincum vitriolatum purificatum, worked off with warm wine. One of the best cordials is brandy, mixed with as much hot water as the patient can bear to swallow with it.

The GOUTY ASTHMA. Those who are constitutionally inclined to an asthma, are the most subject to this species of it. An injudicious use of opiates, and of repellents, a suppression of any usual evacuations may be the cause of the *gout* appearing in this form; an asthmatic *gout* sometimes follows an interrupted fit of the regular *gout*, as a fit of the *gout* sometimes cures an asthma. The *gouty* asthma is of two kinds, viz. the dry and the moist. Those who have been accustomed to drink spirituous liquors are most subject to the dry species, in which the breathing is short and difficult, attended with oppression in the breast; but there is little or no cough, nor any spitting. Those of a thin lax habit are more subject to the moist kind, in which a viscid matter is freely coughed up, and which relieves a little until a fresh quantity is accumulated. The *gouty* matter is sometimes so discharged this way, that *gouty* persons are kept clear from all other indispositions, whilst free from returns of the regular *gout* by it. Sometimes the *gout* appears originally in the form of an asthma, and cannot be distinguished until a regular fit falling on the extremities frees the lungs. The dry asthma is the most dangerous.

Where there is a sanguine plethora, bleed. Where this is not attendant, repeated purging, with such medicines as determines the *gout* to the extremities must be used. To relieve the cough, the usual medicines are proper here. To prevent a return of either the dry or moist kinds, fresh air, an exact regimen, and particularly avoiding suppers, are of great service. A tendency to the dry asthma is best opposed by gum ammoniacum, with the chalybeate powder recommended above. The moist requires diuretics, perpetual blisters between the shoulders, and issues above the knee on the inside of the limb.

A GOUTY PERIPNEUMONY. Those with a tender constitution, and a bad conformation of the breast, or whose lungs have been hurt by some accident, are subject to this disorder when also *gouty*. If a regular fit of the *gout* hath not previously affected the extremities, it is hardly possible to know that the *gout* is the cause when the symptoms of a peripneumony come on; but when a person who hath been used to regular fits of the *gout*, is more rarely, or more mildly affected by them than usual, or when a regular fit is interrupted in its course, a heaviness in the breast is perceived, a cough, and a load of phlegm in the lungs, which at the first is thin, but gradually grows thicker, and more abundant in quantity, after which there is an hoarseness, with difficulty of breathing. As the spitting increases, the *gout* in the extremities declines. This spitting, if not so excessive as to greatly weaken the patient, is useful. Of all the above accidents a cough is the most frequent, and generally follows a regular fit, though it rarely accompanies it. It also sometimes ends in a regular fit, especially if assisted by some brisk warming purge. A catarrh or defluxion of the lungs. This is not dangerous, except the lungs are naturally very weak, or have been much hurt by any accidents. These coughs and defluxions are rarely attend-

ed with any fever; but a slight cold, or a small degree of imprudence in the use of spirituous liquors, endanger an inflammation of the lungs.

If the constitution is not very weak, bleed; and in all cases of this kind give repeated purges. After the first purge, join pectorals to such other remedies as tend to drive the *gout* to the extremities. In inveterate cases the bark is very useful. If great care is not had to produce a regular *gout*, the cough increases, and the patient falls into a fatal consumption. Diaphoretics, and externals to bring the *gout* into the feet, must be early used, or other means will be ineffectual. If this disorder hath continued any time, the treatment will be wholly as in the peripneumony, without any regard to the *gout*, i. e. bleeding, gentle vomits, blisters, and expectorants.

A GOUTY QUINSY. This complaint sometimes seizes the patient at the same time that the pain attacks the joints, at others it follows a regular fit. When it forms an abscess that discharges plentifully, it always supplies the place of a *gouty* fit. This quinsy sometimes ends in a regular fit in the extremities. Persons with short thick necks are the most subject to this disorder. A greater degree of fever precedes this quinsy than any other species of regular *gout*; and the blood, when taken away, is more fizy than in any other instance of it. If a nausea and sickness, a heaviness, numbness, and wandering pain hath preceded this disorder, the cause may be suspected to be *gouty*, if the patient was formerly subject to regular fits of the *gout*, and which have been some time past interrupted.

Begin the cure by a free bleeding; immediately after let a clyster be injected; the next day let a gentle purge be given, a blister applied to the neck, and from the beginning use gargarisms.

In a day or two more, if the symptoms run high, repeat the bleeding. If the pain is considerable in the throat, a cataplasm, may be applied warm across it; and if danger of a suffocation attends, proceed to bronchotomy.

Whatever medicines are used, those that drive the *gout* down to the feet must not be neglected. If the tumor in the throat suppurates, assist it with an emollient gargarism, and when it is discharged, an astringent one should be used.

The antimonial wine may be used in this case to moderate the fever.

A GOUTY CONSUMPTION. The *gouty* matter affecting the already disordered lungs, sometimes produces a consumption. At the first, a heaviness in the breast, a difficulty of breathing, and hoarseness comes on; then a thin phlegm is discharged, which soon grows thicker, and as it increases in quantity the patient wastes away: in the mean time the extremities are free from all symptoms of the *gout*. A violent cough, which is always an attendant, brings on an hæmoptoe; at length a hectic comes on, followed by violent sweats. Old men, and women after the time of child-bearing, are alone the subjects of this disorder.

Bleeding and purging, so as not too much to diminish the vis vitæ, are proper remedies. If the least appearance of *gouty* symptoms are observed in the extremities, apply stimulating topics to the part usually affected: with proper linctuses join the usual remedies for determining the *gouty* matter to the feet; opiates must be used with great caution. After the lungs are quite relieved, chalybeate waters should be drank for some time. Riding and issues are also not to be neglected.

The GOUTY HEAD-ACH. This is generally an attendant of those who have been afflicted many years with the *gout*, and who indulge in luxury and ease. It is frequently preceded by the signs of an approaching fit of the *gout*, which signs end in a regular one; but the pain flies to the head, and continues there for some weeks or months, and, unless relief can be obtained, the result is an apoplexy. A giddiness, noise in the ears, a large pulse, difficulty of breathing, wandering pains in the limbs, a florid colour of the face, are attending symptoms, but they all vanish as soon as this head-ach is changed into a regular fit of the *gout* in the extremities.

Begin the cure with bleeding, especially if accompanied with dimness of sight, and a pulsation of the temporal arteries; but have regard to the *gout*, and be cautious of lessening the powers of the constitution below what health requires. If the stomach is very uneasy, order carduus, or camomile tea, to provoke two or three evacuations. A mild stomach purge should also be given, and occasi-

onally repeated. The usual methods for producing a regular *gout* should be used, but with caution, as sometimes they rather aggravate the head-ach. The head may, however, be rubbed with *sp. ammoniac compofitus*, and a blister applied betwixt the shoulders.

A GOUTY GIDDINESS. What is said of the subjects, causes, &c. of the head-ach, are applicable here; but it may be observed, that this giddiness does not terminate in an epilepsy as does the common fort; but if a regular fit of the *gout* does not terminate it, an apoplexy may be the consequence, and then the usual symptoms of a common giddiness leads on to those of the apoplexy; so that its *gouty* nature must be discovered by attending to the state of the constitution, and by considering what sort of paroxysms have preceded.

To remedy this disorder proceed as in the head-ach, avoid washing the head with cold applications, keep the feet always warm, and the bowels lax.

The GOUTY APOPLEXY. In this case the head is heavy, the face bloated and red, the tongue often falters, the motions of the body are disorderly, and the steps are unequal, the disorder increases, sense and voluntary motion are lost, the eyes become like those of a corpse, a snorting, &c. as in the genuine apoplexy, so that its *gouty* nature is to be discovered only by enquiring whether or not any *gouty* symptoms have preceded. One comfort attends this that does not in the common apoplexy, viz. that if the patient recovers of his distemper, he afterwards enjoys a much better state of health.

The cure consists in removing the *gout* into the extremities. Bleed as freely as the strength and heat of the constitution will admit; inject a clyster, in which are two large spoons full of common salt; and as soon as it can be swallowed, let a brisk purge be given. Keep the feet very warm, and apply to the joint that was last affected a stimulating plaster. If the patient is not thus relieved, apply a blister to his neck, or all over his head; and one on each ankle, if the *gout* used to be most in the feet; or to the wrists, if it chiefly affected the hands. Horse-radish may be chewed to excite a discharge of saliva: the usual medicines for expelling the *gout* are not to be omitted, the feet or hands may be strongly rubbed two or three times a day. After recovery make issues.

The GOUTY PALSY. The *gouty* matter so affects the nerves in some instances as to be the cause of a palsy, and this more particularly in plethoric habits, those who reside in damp situations, live sedentarily, indulge in excesses, &c. Affecting the tongue, it renders the speech defective, or destroys it. Sometimes the appetite is diminished, and an aversion to aliment is occasioned by the stomach being affected: a member only suffers in some; in others, one side of the body, or the whole of it. If this disorder happens in bilious constitutions, particularly if it occurs after a bilious colic, the patient loses his appetite, he wastes away, and his eyes have a yellow hue. Succeeding an apoplexy it is difficult of cure, and, if the apoplexy returns, it is fatal.

Begin the cure with bleeding, if the pulse and heat admit of this evacuation, or at least cup with scarifications on the back; presently after inject a clyster; stimulating purges must be repeatedly given to agitate the blood, and drive the *gout* into the extremities, and apply to the joints, that are most frequently the seat, some stimulating plaster. After these, if a tumor appears on the extremity to which the application is made, lay a blistering plaster on it, and another on the neck. The chalybeate powder should be given with the bark; frictions and baths may also be used. Guard well against costiveness, and forget not to insert issues.

The WANDERING GOUT. Gouty people often feel pains wandering in the back, loins, shoulders, external parts of the head, &c. which remove and return without fixing long any where; these are often mistaken for rheumatic. The pain in this case resembles that from a stone in the kidneys, but it is seated in the cellular membrane about the spine. The *gouty* matter falling on the eye causes an inflammation in its coats; an erysipelas terminating in a *gout*, shews that its cause was a *gout*. These kinds of *gouty* symptoms are less dangerous than when the viscera are affected, and it is very rare that they fall on the internal parts, though they are often transferred to the extremities, causing regular fits of the *gout*. The teeth are sometimes the seat of the wandering *gout*, so are the nose, lips, tongue, and indeed any part of our frame.

When the back, shoulders, and external parts of the

head are affected, if the pain is violent, and the strength and heat will admit, begin with bleeding, then give an aloetic purge, and repeat it as occasion requires. After which, if the disorder is not thereby sent into the joints, repeated sweatings may be tried. The same method may be observed in wandering pains, or an erysipelas from this cause. If the inflamed eye does not give way to this method also, wash it with the following collyrium.

R Camphor. gr. vi. fpi. vini Gal. & aq. puræ aa ʒ ii. m.

If this inflammation does not thus give way, bleed in the jugular vein, and the next day give a brisk purge; after which apply a blister to the neck, which keep open with the ung. cantharidis as long as possible, and, at the same time, use such other means as bring the *gout* into the feet. If the pain in the teeth is obstinate, proceed in the same manner as when the eye is inflamed; only instead of the collyrium, let horse-radish, or other means be used, which promote a discharge of the saliva: or the tooth may be pulled out, and immediately put into its place again.

If the muscles of the belly, side, breast, or the calves of the legs are the parts pained, apply bags of hot sand, or bladders of hot water thereto, and if required, assist nature to drive the complaint to the extremities.

When this disorder imitates the gravel, besides the application of bladders filled with hot water upon the loins, inject clysters, in which from ten to thirty drops of the tinct. opii are mixed.

The GOUT complicated with the STONE. This case should not be confounded with the arthritic colic, in which the pain is about the navel, and not in the loins.

For relief in this painful situation, let the patient drink plentifully of a decoction of marshmallow roots, so as to puke with it. Direct him a lubricating clyster; as soon as this hath passed, a draught with tinct. opii, twenty or twenty-five drops will be proper; or let the enem. terebinth. be injected every hour, and opiates in small quantities given by the mouth: but be careful in the use of aromatics lest inflammation should be excited in the part aggrieved. Purging with manna, dissolved in whey, will also be proper, and may be repeated in three or four days, not forgetting an opiate after its operation.

In those instances in which there is great debility without inflammation, blisters, sinapisms, small doses of James's powder in the conf. aromat. powerfully remove the complaint. But even in the vague and misplaced *gout*, where the nerves of the viscera are rendered torpid, and almost insensible to the effects of ardent spirits, and warm active cordials are necessary to give warmth, and enable them to exert themselves in this oppressed state; yet gentle purging is also highly useful: here the warm aloetic purgatives carry off the offending matter, and thus afford great ease and relief. Sometimes, advantage is not to be expected from purgatives, as when the *gouty* symptoms are produced, not by a superabundance of *gouty* matter, but by the *gout* affecting the nerves. In enfeebled subjects, medicines which invigorate the nerves are chiefly to be relied on; such as the generous warm cordials, volatile salts, foetid gums, warm stomachics, iron, &c.

Of the GOUT in the intervals of the FITS. It is only by the use of proper means, when no manifest disorder attends, that any lasting advantages are to be reaped from medicine; and, even then, no speedy relief is to be expected. The patient must be informed, that perseverance must accompany patience, if any degree of durable benefit is obtained.

The means now used are residence in a good air, diet, exercise, and medicine. These are to be attended to daily, and through life, because the disease being habitual or constitutional, it necessarily requires continued opposition. Air, diet, and exercise, are to be such as experience manifests to be the most suitable, and, as to medicines, those which strengthen the digestive powers, and such as keep up the discharge through the skin, are to be properly adhered to. In order to prevent the *gout*, Dr. CULLEN says, that he is firmly persuaded that any man, who early in life, will enter upon the constant practice of bodily labour, and abstinence from animal food, will be preserved entirely from the *gout*.

See Sydenham's Works, who admirably describes the regular *gout*, with notes by Dr. Wallis; Musgrave on the *Gout*; he excels in his description of the irregular *gout*. See Warner's full and plain Account of the *Gout*, he concludes the chief of what his predecessors have written on this

this subject. CULLEN's First Lines, vol. ii. edit. 4. KIRKLAND's Inquiry, vol. i. Dr. CADOGAN's Dissertation on the Gout. HOFFMAN de Dolore Podagrico. BOERHAAVE de Podagrâ. CAJETANUS TACCONUS Experiments on Gouty Matter. Dr. KIRKLAND and CHEYNE on the Gout.

ARTHROCAE. An ulcer of the cavity of the bone, with caries. See SPINA VENTOSA.

ARTHRODIA, from *arthron*, a joint, and *dekhmai*, to receive. See DIARTHROSIS.

ARTHRODYNIA, *arthron*, joint, and *dynn*, pain. See RHEUMATISMUS.

ARTHRON. A JOINT. See ARTICULUS.

ARTHROPUOSIS, from *arthron*, articulus, and *puos*, pus. This word is variously used. Dr. Aitkin, in his Elements of Surgery, expresseth by it, inflammation of a joint; and then by *phlegmon articuli*, he means the same thing. In another part of the same work he expresseth by it an abscess in a joint. And, in a third place in the same Elements, he with others uses it as synonymous with inflammation in the loins, particularly in the cellular membrane lying under the psoas muscle, &c. as by Dr. Cullen.

Dr. Cullen by this word expresses a genus of disease which he ranks in the class pyrexia, Gen. 25. and order phlegmasia; and as its synonyms, he places it with the *lumbago psoadica*, *lumbago apostematosa*, *lumbago ab arthrocace*, *ischias ex abscessu*, and *morbis coxarius*. In this disease he says there are pains in the joint or the muscular parts which happen oftentimes after bruises, they are deep, dull, of long continuance; the swelling is either none, or but little diffused; no inflammation; the fever at first is gentle, but at last hectic; and to conclude, the part apostematates. See ABSCESSUS DORSI & LUMBORUM, and ISCHIATICUS, under ABSCESSUS, also PSOAS; Bell's Surgery, vol. v. 419. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. i. p. 427.

ARTHROSIS. See ARTICULATIO.

ARTIA. According to some it is the same as *arteria*; and others say it is only the *aspera arteria*.

ARTICOCA, or **ARTICOCALUS.** See CINARA.

ARTICULARIS MORBUS. When the gout rises from the toes to the ancles and knees, and they swell and inflame, it is thus named.—**VENA.** Called also *sub-humeralis*. Under the head of the os humeri the basilica vena sends off this branch. It passes almost transversely round the neck of that bone from within backwards, and from behind outwards, and runs upon the scapula, where it communicates with the *venæ scapulares externæ*.

ARTICULATIO, **ARTICULATION**; also *Arthrosis*; *coararticulatio*; *aparthrosis*; *proarthrosis*; *affarthrosis*; *campe*; *junctura*; *commisura*, is the joining of bones together, and is of two kinds, viz. *articulation* and *connection*. *Articulation* is of two kinds, 1st, **DIARTHROSIS**. 2dly, **SYNARTHROSIS**. There is a species composed of these two, which some call **AMPHIARTHROSIS**. See each under their separate terms. **CONNECTION** is of three kinds. See **SYMPHYSIS**.

Articulation, in BOTANY, is the connection of parts that consist of joints or knees, such as the pods of French honeyfuckles, which, when ripe, divide into so many parts as there are knees or joints; also those parts of plants which swell into nodes or joints, and which usually send forth branches.

ARTICULUS. A JOINT; also, *Arthron*. The diseases of the joints are luxatio, subluxatio, and ankylosis, which see. The insertion of a number of tendons into the ligament, serves not only to strengthen it, but, by their action, to hinder it from being pinched in the motion of the limb, which is a mechanism observed in every joint of the body. Wounds here often require amputation. See **VULNUS**.

ARTIFICIALE. Whatever is made or prepared either of the native stone of cinnabar itself, or from the vein of cinnabar.

ARTIFICIALIS SAL. See **MARINUS SAL.**

ARTISCHOCUS LÆVIS. See **CINARA.**

ARTISCUS, from *aristos*, bread. Troches are thus called, because formed like a loaf.

ARTIYPOCHROS COLOR. A palish yellow colour which attends a disorder of the spleen.

ARTIZOA, from *zoe*, life. **SHORT-LIVED.**

ARTOICUM. See **ARTHOICUM.**

ARTOMELI, from *aristos*, bread, and *meli*, honey. A sort of cataplasm prepared of bread and honey.

ARTOPTICIUS PANIS. TOASTED BREAD.

ARTOS, *artos*, bread. See **PANIS.**

ARTYMA. See **CONDIMENTUM.**

ARUBUS. } BUTTER. See **ADEPS.**

ARVINA. }

ARUM, called also *arum maculatum*, *aron*, *jarus*, *isafaros*, *pes vituli*, *barba aronis*, *sacerdotis virile*, *serpentaria min.* *dracontia minor.* *alimum*; LORDS and LADIES; CUCKOW-PINT, WAKE ROBIN.

Ray enumerates ten species. That directed by the college of Edinburgh, is the **ARUM MACULATUM**, or *arum acaule*, *foliis hastatis integerrimis*, *spadice clavato*. **CL. GYNANDRIA.** **ORDO. POLYANDRIA LINN.** Gen. Pl. 1028.

It is a low perennial plant, grows wild under hedges, and by the sides or banks in shady places. In March it sends out two or three leaves shaped like a spear, a naked stalk follows these, which bears a purplish pistil inclosed in a long sheath, followed in July by a bunch of red berries. Some of the plants have leaves that are spotted black, others with white, and others have none. The black spotted are the strongest of all the three. Those that grow in moist shades are stronger than those that grow in dry exposed places.

The root is irregularly round, tuberous, about an inch thick, sending off many long simple fibres, and in the medicinal part of this plant, it is brown on the outside, and white within. It is acrid and pungent to the taste. If chewed, the tongue will be affected with a burning sensation, which continues for some hours, but may soon be relieved with a little milk. The firm, hard roots should be chosen. They lose too much by drying to be worth keeping, for by heat they become a bland farinaceous aliment; but a syrup made with them would keep as well as the syrup made of garlic does. They afford nothing by distillation, nor infusion; yet if buried in fresh sand, they will keep very well for several months, provided that they are kept just moist only; and, in every season, they are in full virtue alike. **BERGIUS** considers this root as stimulant, aperient, inciding, and diuretic. And indeed, the more ancient writers speak highly of it both as an internal, and external remedy. Upon account of its subtil and volatile particles, it most powerfully attenuates, and resolves the thick viscid mucus of the stomach, and that adhering to the sides of the intestines. **BERGIUS** considers it as useful in a pituitous colluvies, loss of appetite, sympathetic headach, (in which last, though of the most violent kind, the powder had been successful, when they had resisted every other means), humoral asthma, and intermittent fever. **Arum** is certainly a very powerful stimulant, and by promoting the secretions, may be advantageously employed in chachectic, chlorotic, and rheumatic affections; and in various other complaints of phlegmatic and torpid constitutions; but more especially in a weakened relaxed state of the stomach, occasioned by a prevalence of a viscid mucus.

As a warm stimulant it may be given, if mixed with a mucilage of gum arabic; or as follows:

R. Rad. *ari* recent. bene contus. Pulv. gum. arab. \bar{a} part. ij. Spermat. cati, part. i. Syr. alb. q. f. f. electar.

A continued use of this first warms the stomach, excites the activity of the digestive powers when they happen to be languid, and stimulates the whole system. **Bergius** tells us it manifestly promoted perspiration, and frequently produced a plentiful sweat—the dose of the fresh root from 10 gr. to i. \bar{o} . It hath been used in deep-seated pains of the rheumatic kind successfully.

The root answers, as well as garlic, for cataplasms to be applied on the feet in deliriums, &c. Cullen's Mat. Med.

The London college in the Pharmacopœia of 1788, order the following formula.

CONSERVA ARI. *Conserve of wake-robin.* Take the fresh root of *wake-robin* bruised, half a pound; clarified sugar one pound and a half; beat them together in a mortar: the dose is one dram.

ARUM MOSCHATUM. See **PIPER.**—**POLYPHYLLUM, DRACUNCULUS.** See **DRACONTIUM.**

ARUNDO FARCTA **INDIE ORIENTALIS.** The DRAGON'S BLOOD CANE. It grows in the East Indies. The juice of its fruit is called dragon's blood in drops.

ARUNDO INDICA. See **SAGITTARIA ALEXIPHARMACA.**—**MAJOR.** A name of the TIBIA, which see.

—**MINOR.** A name of the fibula.—**SACCHARIFERA.**—**VIVA BRASILIENSIBUS.** See **SACCHARUM.**—

SYRIACA. See **CALAMUS AROMATICUS.**

ARVISIUM. See **MALVASIA.**

ARYTÆNO-EPIGLOTTICI. These are small fleshy

fleshy fasciculi, each of which is fixed by one end in the head of one of the arytenoid cartilages, and the other in the nearest edge of the epiglottis.

ARYTENOIDEÆ CARTILAGINES. See ASPERA ARTERIA.

ARYTÆNOIDES, vel ARETÆNOIDES, from *αρυταινα*, a funnel, and *ειδος*, shape. The *arytenoid*, or EWER-LIKE CARTILAGE. Called also *Guttalis*, *Gutturiformis*. An epithet of two cartilages, which, together with others, constitute the head of the larynx.

ARYTÆNOIDEI MUSCUL. MINOR, vel Obliquus, vel Transversalis. They are situated on the back part of the *arytenoid* cartilage. They are very small muscles which run upon the surface of the greater *arytenoid* muscles; they arise from that part of each of the cartilages *arytenoidæ*, next the cricoides on the other sides, and terminating in that part of the other or adjoining the *arytenoid* cartilage, that is farthest from the cricoides on the other sides. Their use is to assist the *arytenoides majores* in their action, which is much strengthened by the manifest decussation of their fibres. Douglas. — MAJORES. They are under the *arytenoides minores*. They have an insertion into the annular cartilage, and help to close the glottis. They arise fleshy from the *arytenoid* cartilages near their junction with the cricoid cartilages, and running transversely of an equal breadth, with strait fibres. They are inserted into the same side of the other cartilage. Their use is to shut the rimula, or chink called glottis, by bringing these two cartilages nearer one another.

ARITHMUS, ARRYTHMUS, ENRYTHMOS, from *α*, negative, and *ρυθμος*, a modulation, or modification of time and sound in music; but used to express order and harmony in other things. Galen applies it to the pulse not modulating according to nature. It is opposed to eurhythmus, or justly modulated. The pulsus *arythmus* is of three kinds.

Every age hath its natural pulse, which, as long as it keeps in its due RYTHMUS, or modulation of time and force, is called EURITHMUS; but if it deviates, it is a pulsus *arythmus*. But,

1st, If it runs into a modulation proper to the next age, it is pulsus PARARYTHMUS.

2dly, If it changes to a pulse proper for any other age, it is called pulsus HETERO-RYTHMUS.

3dly, If it passes into a modulation not proper to any age, it is then a pulsus ECRYTHMUS, disorderly or irregular.

AS, It was a weight and a measure amongst the Romans, each of twelve ounces. See CYATHUS.

ASA. HEALER.

— DULCIS.

— — — ODORATA. } See BENZOINUM.

— FOETIDA, vel ASSA FOETIDA. *Alith*, and *sudan*. The STINKING HEALER. Also called *hingisch*, *laser*, *laser-pitium*, *silphium*, *hin*, *hing*, *cyrcaicis succus*, *hindisch*, DEVIL'S DUNG. It is the fetid concrete juice of a plant which grows in Persia, and other parts of the eastern countries. Kempfer says, that the plant is a-kin to lovage, and that it is the root which yields the gummy juice. See Kempfer's *Amœnitates Exoticæ*. It is the juice of the FERULA ASSA FOETIDA, or FERULA PERSICA umbellifera, *foliolis alternatim sinuatis obtusis, floribus ex viridi luteis*. CLASS PENTANDRIA. ORD. DIGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 343. But from Dr. Hope's description of it in the Philosophical Transactions vol. lxxv, it is thought probable, from the difference being so considerable, that *assa foetida* may be produced by different species of the ferula. This juice is whitish at the first, but it gradually becomes brown, and grows harder also. The best pieces that are brought into Europe are of a pale and red colour, variegated with white. This gum hath a strong fetid smell like that of garlic, and a nauseous bitter biting taste, but loses much by keeping. Its smell and taste reside in the resinous part, spirit is therefore the best to digest it in; though water extracts the greatest part of it by the aid of the gummy matter. In distillation with water there is a strong impregnation, and thus a pale-coloured essential oil is received; the remaining decoction affords a bitter extract.

As a medicine it is in high esteem; it is the strongest of all the decostruent fetid warm gums; it is more diaphoretic and expectorant than the gum ammoniacum. When it disagrees by reason of its strength, the milder gums of similar efficacy should be used in its stead. The

next to it is the gum galbanum, which if too strong must give way to the gum sagapenum, or to the still milder gum ammoniacum, or to myrrh, or to the wild valerian root which is the mildest of them all. In flatulencies, and all the symptoms called nervous, it acts as an anodyne and antispasmodic; though sometimes the addition of musk, or opium, or both, greatly improves its efficacy. It is by far more quick in its effects than any other of the fetid gums; and it is the speediest in relieving the anxieties and oppressions of the precordia, which frequently attend nervous disorders, and malignant fevers: but in such cases its efficacy is increased by joining it with valerian, one part of the former to two parts of the latter may be a general proportion. Large doses of *assa foetida*, with a blister on the back, hath relieved in epilepsies, and in palsies that succeed epilepsies; proper evacuations premised. It is a sovereign remedy if joined with salt of amber and blisters. In the nervous asthma, joined with an equal quantity of the gum ammoniacum, it relieves to admiration; however, it must be owned that it sometimes fails in this case, and then the bark is to be tried. In hysteric complaints, fetids are only palliatives; in hysteric suffocations a plaster of *assa foetida* ʒ vi. and camp. ʒ ss. mixed, by far excels those made of the gum galbanum: for its quick operation, it is best dissolved in volatile spirits. In nervous cases it acts as an opiate sometimes where opium fails, and without leaving any lowness on the spirits, and where neither succeed separately, they often answer if joined. Cullen's Mat. Med.

The officinal preparations are the

Pilulæ Gummosæ, now *Pilulæ e Gummi*. GUM PILLS. Ph. Lond. 1788.

Take galbanum, opopanax, myrrh, and sagapenum, of each an ounce; of *assa foetida*, half an ounce; with the syrup of saffron, beat them together.

At the first taking of these pills, much disorder is occasioned in some nervous constitutions; but this effect soon wears off, or may be relieved by a dose of opium taken at bed time.

SPIRITUS VOLATILIS FETIDUS. FETID VOLATILE SPIRIT. Now, *Spiritus Ammoniacæ Foetidus*. FETID SPIRIT of AMMONIA.

Take of any fixed alkaline salt, a pound and a half; of sal ammoniac, a pound; *assa foetida*, four ounces; of proof spirit, three quarts. Distil off, with a gentle heat, five pints. Ph. Lond. 1788.

The dose from one to two scruples; and is supposed to be an improvement on the volatile alkali, by giving it more activity in spasmodic asthmas, and other nervous complaints.

Tinctura Foetida. The FETID TINCTURE. Now, *Tinctura Asæ Foetidæ*. TINCTURE of ASA FOETIDA.

Take of *assa foetida*, four ounces; of rectified spirit of wine, one quart; digest with a gentle heat for six days, and strain.

The dose is from ʒss, to ʒj. or more, in any proper vehicle. The gum, though, is considered as best given in a watery solution. In strong convulsions from one to two drams of the substance, dissolved in four or six ounces of distilled water, have been administered by way of glyster, with success. The dose in substance is from ten to twenty grains.

ASAB. See BOROZAIL.

ASABA HERMES. See HERMODACTYLUS.

ASABON. See SAPO.

ASAGAR. See ÆRUG. ÆRIS.

ASAGEN. See SANG. DRAC.

ASAGI. See VITRIOLUM.

ASAMAR. See ÆRUG. ÆRIS.

ASAMAZ. See VITRIOLUM.

ASANON. PREPARED SAL AMMONIAC. See ALKALI.

ASAPHATUM. A sort of serpigo, impetigo, or intercutaneous itch, generated in the pores like worms. When the skin is impressed, they come out like long threads, with black heads.

ASAPHEIS, from *α*, negative, and *σαφης*, clear. Such patients as do not utter their words distinctly are thus named.

ASAPHIA. } It is the *paraphonia palatina* of
ASAPHODES. } Cullen. See PARAPHONIA. It is derived from *α*, neg. and *σαφης*, clear. Hippocrates uses this word to express that utterance of words that is not clear;

clear; a muffled hesitating tongue that hath no plain utterance; such a confusedness of voice as proceeds from an indispotion of the organs of speech. Sometimes this word signifies a dubious kind of delirium not easy to be discovered.

ASARABACCA. See ASARUM.

ASARCON, *α, non*, from *ααρ, caro*. VOID OF FLESH.

ASARI PULVIS COMP. See ASARUM.

ASARITES. The wine of asarum, made with must, lb. vi. and asarum three ounces.

ASARON, } called also *nardus rustica*, *nardus mon-*
ASARUM, } *tana*, WILD NARD, and COMMON AS-
SARABACCA. The species in use is the ASARUM EU-
ROPEUM, foliis reniformibus obtusis binis. CL. DODE-
CANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. Linn. Gen. Plant. 589.

It is a low plant, without stalks, the leaves are stiff and roundish, with two little ears resembling a kidney, of a dark shining green colour, set on pedicles three or four inches long. The flowers consist of purplish stamina, standing in a cup, and are followed each by a capsule containing six seeds. It is perennial and evergreen, a native of the southern parts of Europe and the warmer climes, and raised in our gardens. The dried roots are brought from the Levant, but those of our own growth are nearly as good.

The roots and leaves have a strongish, but not unpleasant smell, somewhat like that of nard, and a nauseous, bitter, acrid taste. They both have the same effect as a medicine; but when dry, three times the quantity should be given that is required of the fresh: twenty grains is emetic and cathartic. In small doses this herb promotes the menses, is diuretic, and perspirative. Spirit of wine extracts its virtues, and, infused in water, it gives out a considerable portion of them. Boiled in water its virtues are destroyed, but not if boiled in wine.

Its operation is rugged, and its use in practice confined to that of an errhine; amongst which class it is found the most useful and convenient. A grain or two of the powdered root snuffed up the nose, procures a considerable evacuation, without causing the patient to sneeze. The leaves, though as strong as the roots in all other respects, in this of an errhine are milder. The herb snuffs have this plant for their basis. Cullen's Mat. Med.

An ounce of juice expressed from the fresh leaves, operates as an emetic in maniacs, when antimonials fail.

The London college directs the following stentatory:

PULVIS STERNUTATORIUS. SNEEZING POWDER.
Nov. PULVIS ASARI COMPOSITUS. COMPOUND
POWDER OF ASARABACCA.

Take the dried leaves of asarabacca, of marjoram, of Syrian mastich, thyme, and dried lavender flowers, of each an ounce. Mix, and make them into a powder.

This powder was called pulv. cephalicus.

ASARUM VIRGINIANUM, called also *serpentaria nigra*, asarum cyclamina BLACK SNAKE-WEED.

This hath leaves like those of pistolochia, and are spotted like *arthanita* or sow-bread. The roots are brought from Virginia, mixed with the rad. serpent. Virg. and are used as being the same.

ASBESTINUM. } See AMIANTHUS. Also

ASBESTOS, or ASBESTUS. } a name for *Calx viva*.

ASCALONIA. A species of ONIONS.

ASCALONITIDES. ESCHALOTS, BARREN ONIONS, or SCALLIONS.

ASCALONITES. A species of ONIONS, called SCALLIONS.

ASCARDAMYCTES. One who keeps his eyes long fixed and immovable, without twinkling.

ASCARIDES. See VERMES.

ASCENSUS MORBI. The ascent or increase of a disease.

ASCETÆ. WRESTLERS.

ASCHIA. The GRAYLING or UMBER. The fish is remarkable for its delighting in rapid streams that are shallow and clear,

ASCIA. See DELIGATIO.

ASCITES, from *ασκος*, *uter*, a bottle, or water bottle, It is termed also *ascities*, *hydrocele peritonæi*. It is the DROPSY of the BELLY. When water is accumulated in the cavity of the belly, betwixt the peritoneum and the viscera, in the dilated cavities of the glands or other vessels contained in the abdomen; or in the duplicature of the peritoncum, it constitutes this disease. See Kirkland's Med. Surgery for an instance of an encysted *ascites*, vol. ii. p. 165.

Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of disease in the class CACHEXIE and order INTUMESCENTIÆ; which he defines, a tense, slightly elastic, but fluctuating intumescence of the abdomen, of which he enumerates two species. 1st. ASCITES ABDOMINALIS, *abdominal ascites*: when there is a regular and equal intumescence of the abdomen, and a perceptible fluctuation; the varieties of which arise are formed according to the cause, either FROM OBSTRUCTION OF THE VISCERA, FROM DEBILITY, or from THINNESS OF THE BLOOD; or on account of the liquid effused, whether *pus*, *urine*, *chyle*, or *oily fluid*. 2d. ASCITES SACCATUS, *SACCATED ASCITES*; when the ovaries, &c. are the seat of the disease, wherein the tumor of the abdomen, at least in the beginning, is partial, and the fluctuation less evident than in the former species.

SAUVAGES forms a different division, and by no means an useless one, he arranges the *ascites* into; 1st, *the serous abdominal*, of which he forms thirteen varieties. 2d. *Serous not abdominal*, of which are six varieties. 3d. *Abdominal not serous*, of which there are five. 4th, *Neither serous nor abdominal*, of which he forms six varieties. See NOSOLOGIA METHODICA, vol. ii. p. 498.

We, however, in this place consider such species only where a preternatural accumulation of water is the cause, from which no age or sex are exempt, though it generally occurs in old men, and women after child-bearing.

The causes are various; the jaundice, long continued intermittents, an asthma, a rupture of some lymphatic vessel, obstructions in any of the viscera, most frequently a scirrhus liver, and, in short, whatever can lessen the quantity of crassamentum in the blood, and weaken the system, may be a general cause: but the immediate causes are either a rupture of the lymphatics, in which case the fluid appears whitish when tapping is performed; or the exhalent vessels throwing off more than the absorbents can take up again.

This kind of *dropsy* is sometimes very rapid in its approach and progress, then continues many years without making any progress; at others its advances are very slow, even a number of years before it manifests itself in a confirmed state. One of the first signs is a pitting of the ankles towards the evening, with a shortness of breath; though it should be observed that the pitting of the ankles is not conclusive, for it often attends pregnant women, and old men with gross habits, and who have laboured many years under an asthma, who, when suddenly freed therefrom, have an œdematous swelling in their ankles. However, if after the swelling of the feet, the legs and thighs swell too, the case is plain, and this usually happens in the progress of the *ascites*. Besides these symptoms, the inside of the hands are dry and hard; transpiration is greatly diminished; the urine is less and less in quantity, appears turbid, high-coloured, and deposits a large quantity of a lateritious sediment; the belly gradually swells; and in proportion the breathing becomes short, the appetite for solid food fails, and thirst increases; a slow fever attends, the face and arms are emaciated; a paleness at first, and afterwards a yellowish colour, is seen in the skin; these symptoms growing worse, a dry cough comes on; the belly is greatly distended; and, *except the water is contained in cysts, or hath rendered the integuments too tense*, it may be felt to fluctuate by gently tapping one side of the belly with one hand, while the other is placed on the opposite side; at length little blisters arise on the feet, which containing an acrid liquor, corrodes, inflames, and ulcerates them; when this symptom appears the bowels are also inflamed, and death is at hand. Many other symptoms occur, owing to different constitutional circumstances, &c. but these already recited are the more constant attendants.

The *ascites* must be distinguished from pregnancy, from excrescences, and other tumors in the belly; and from a tympany.

If a scirrhus in any of the viscera is the cause, a cure is not to be expected. A purging, by preventing the efficacy of medicines, is a dangerous, generally a fatal circumstance. If an *ascites* succeeds other diseases, in which the viscera were injured, if the thirst is great, and other symptoms violent, there is but little hopes of recovery. An hæmorrhage, or an erysipelas coming on, with an increase of the fever, are destructive visitants. It is a bad sign, if, when diuretics are judiciously used, the urine is not discharged in a proper quantity. If the fluctuation, when the hand is laid on one side of the belly and struck with the other on the other side, can be felt only partial-ly,

ly, the operation of tapping is even then vindicable, as it will afford a temporary relief; though in such a case you are not to promise an emptying of the belly totally; for if you do, seven times in ten you will be deceived, except you can feel the fluctuation by striking on any point of the belly. But on the other hand, if perspiration encreases, or the discharge of urine becomes plentiful, these afford favourable prognostics. Indeed, without the urine continues to flow tolerably freely, there remains very little hope of a perfect recovery.

IN ORDER TO THE CURE, the intentions are, first, to promote the natural secretions, that the water may be evacuated; and secondly, to increase the activity of the system in general, and of the absorbents in particular; which, if the viscera are unsound, cannot be effected. Whatever increaseth bodily strength, will assist in carrying off the water, by giving power to the absorbent vessels. Some dropics, therefore may be cured in the beginning by exercise, the bark, chalybeates; but this method will not succeed, except where the strength is but little impaired, the vital parts sound, and absorbing powers strong. In general, more success may be expected from attempting an increase of the urinary discharge, particularly if the complaint is of long standing, and the bowels are weak.

The diet should be cordial and nourishing; and vinous liquors are to be preferred for drink to all other kinds; the following medical one may be daily used:

R Rad. raph. rust. rec. sem. sinap. non contus. summit. absinth. aa 3 i. vin. alb. lb. iii. m. infunde frigid. & cocturæ cap. 3 iv. ter quaterve in die. Mustard-whey may be made for a change, and with considerable advantage.

Frictions, exercise without fatigue, and a dry air, conduce much to the patient's relief.

The application of the CAMPHORATUM OLEUM, see CAMPHORA, has been attended with success, particularly in relieving the pain of the abdomen attendant on this complaint, and has been thought to assist much in reabsorption of the effused fluid: perhaps the friction used in this case, which should be continued for twenty or thirty minutes at least, two or three times a day, may add to its efficacy.

Proper evacuations being made, proceed with antimonials, chalybeates, aromatics, diuretics, or sudorifics. In the use of evacuations the choice of them may be directed by considering the cause of the disease; as when obstructed perspiration gave rise to it, sudorifics will be indicated, &c.

Stimulating, acrid, and aromatic medicines, should accompany the use of evacuants, that the extravasated fluids may be absorbed and determined to the respective emunctories; in weakly habits, diuretics and sudorifics may accompany them; in the more robust, emetics and cathartics may be used.

As to purges, in anasarca cases, strong doses of the drastic kind are often necessary; but in the *ascites* some caution is to be had in their use, lest an inflammation should be produced: in a beginning complaint of this sort, brisk doses, and of the active kind, sometimes do well; but when the patient's strength is reduced, more moderate ones, or purgatives mixed with emetics, will be the best, and they may be thus administered; moderate doses of them may be alternately repeated, and in their intervals diuretics and corroborants are to be duly supplied.

Purges should be repeated as often as the patient's strength will admit; when their use is thought necessary, during their operation, cordial liquors instead of the usual simple ones, should be given, and at night an opiate must not be omitted. It is true that different purging medicines will be required for different patients, and sometimes for the same at different times; but in general for the stronger calomel and jalap, and for the weaker calomel and rhubarb, will be proper: as soon as they are worked off, the following, or such like draughts, will be necessary, the belly being quickly distended again, if it is neglected. In general, if emetics and purgatives are given, it should only be in the early state of the disease, where the patient is young, and the internal parts yet remain firm and uninjured; for if due skill and caution do not direct, they will increase the patient's weakness, and aggravate the disease. Sometimes, indeed, they promote urine, when diuretics fail, and in such cases they may be continued with advantage; but after their operation, it will be judicious to direct some proper strengthener, that the vessels may be braced as the water is drained off.

R Syr. papaveris 3 fs. vel 3 i. sps. menth. pip. aqua ammoniac acetatæ aa 3 fs. tincturæ cardamomi compositæ 3 ij. sal succin. gr. vi. m. f. haust.

Many other forms are to be met with in Brookes's, or in the London Practice of Physic, by which the prescriber may be directed to an agreeable and useful variety.

When the water of an *ascites* is carried off by any other method than by a puncture through the peritoneum, it is done by that operation of nature called absorption; purging, sweating, and diuretics of all other medicines, most promote it, whence their principal use.

Vomiting, when the viscera are sound and the strength will admit, by the shock it gives to the belly in particular, and its efficacy in promoting absorption, is highly beneficial.

If the swelling is moderate, or the constitution feeble, diuretics will be more suitable than emetics and cathartics; though they require to be accompanied with warm strengtheners; and when the cure is attempted this way, purgatives should be wholly omitted. In cold pituitous habits fixt alkaline salts are the best diuretics; kali may be added to every pint of wine that is drunk, and a common wine-glass full may be taken every three hours; brandy or rum may be given with a watery infusion of juniper berries. Of the varieties for drink, those to which the constitution is the least accustomed, generally pass off the soonest; and hence a frequent change of liquors may be attended with advantage. But where a fever attends, instead of the fixt alkaline salts, the neutral are to be prescribed; and here the following forms have generally the most desirable effects:

R Ferri rubiginis 3 ij. ad 3 fs. rad. scillæ pulv. 3 i. pulveris aromatici, 3 ij. conf. abs. maritimi, 3 ii. syr. q. f. f. electar. cujus cap. q. n. m. bis terve in die cum haust. seq.

R Kali acetati 3 fs. ad 3 i. fs. aq. distillat. 3 i. fs. sps. raph. comp. 3 ij. m.

If the saline ingredient runs off by stool, it must be checked. The bark, joined with iron, soap, and rhubarb, succeeds very well, when accompanied with this neutral salt. Diuretics sometimes fail from a spasm affecting the kidneys; in which case give, now and then, a teaspoonful of oxym. scillæ. and tinct. asæ foetidæ in the patient's drink; and afterwards, to relieve the pain in the bowels, &c. give magnesia and powdered galangal root.

Dr. Leatherland observes, that an *ascites* is the least apt to return when removed by diuretics.

Hellebore, joined with lixivial salts, is powerfully diuretic. The tonic pills of Dr. BACHER are celebrated in *dropics*; their operation is purgative and diuretic: hellebore is the chief part in their composition; they are thus prepared.

R Extract. hellebori nigri, myrrhæ solutæ, aa 3 i. card. bened. pulv. 3 iij. & 3 i. m. f. massa, aere sicco exciccanda, donec formandis pilulis apta sit, singul. ad gran. semis.

The extract is made from the helleborus niger foliis angustioribus of Fournet, and is obtained thus: bruise the roots, cover them with spirit of wine, in which 1/4th part of a fixt alkaline salt was previously mixed; let them stand twelve hours, now and then stirring them about; pour off this, and add a fresh quantity of spirit; treat it as before, then pour on as much Rhenish wine as will rise about six inches above the surface of the hellebore; and now and then add a little, to keep it to the same height for forty-eight hours, after which set it over the fire to boil for half an hour, then strain by the assistance of strong expression: repeat the whole of this process with the remaining root. Mix the liquors obtained at both expressions, and add to the whole twice the quantity of boiling water; then evaporate to the consistence of a syrup: and to it again about twice the quantity of boiling water, and evaporate as before. Then add about a ninth part of the spirit of wine, and evaporate the whole to the consistence of turpentine. Thus the volatile, nauseous, and acrid parts are dissipated, the useful active parts being still retained.

The solution of the myrrh is made by dissolving it in water over a gentle fire, straining through a linen cloth, and then evaporating to the consistence of a thin extract. As to the carduus, the dried leaves gathered before the seeds appear, are to be powdered fine.

These pills have been given in different numbers up to thirty for a dose, taken by ten at a time, and an hour between

tween each portion. As they brace up the solids, they are prohibited where inflammation, suppuration, or tendency to a gangrene is suspected; but in cold pituitous habits they are greatly to be relied on. Though it hath been generally said that the thirst of hydropic patients is not to be gratified by a free use of liquids, Dr. Bacher orders them without any restraint, and asserts that the efficacy of his medicine very much depends on the unrestrained use of mild ones. He also says, that, whatever may be the principle of cure, in all dropical cases, the patient should drink in proportion to the requirement of his thirst. This practice of allowing the patient to drink is farther confirmed by the success of several instances collected by Sir Geo. Baker, and related in the Lond. Med. Transf. vol. ii.

The urinary discharges are also much promoted by opium, in cases that are attended with much pain, especially when it is seated about the kidneys.

The forms of diuretics are numerous, and so abound in all practical writers, as to render a long list of them unnecessary here: however, as squills are generally used in these cases, it may be observed that they are most diuretic when neither very dry nor very moist. The common dose is from two to three grains, night and morning, and it is to be observed that they seldom are useful without they create a nausea, and some vomiting; this is pretty clearly proved in the clinical experiments of Dr. Home.

Horfe-radish may be eaten freely, and whole mustard-feed may be swallowed two or three times a day, to the quantity of a table spoonful at a time. And as the vehicle in which diuretics are administered may lessen or improve their effects, it may be observed that whey is one of the most convenient; in want of which an infusion of juniper berries, or other materials of similar quality, may be substituted; or a decoction of the feneka root may be used. Diuretics are a very uncertain kind of medicines; and so diversified they are in their effects on different habits, that until trial is made, it will be difficult to fix on any thing: they operate the best when the patient is much in the open air. Great benefit has been derived from the use of the digitalis purpurea, *fox-glove*, in small doses, from one to two, three, or four grains, twice a day, in powder or in decoction. Dr. Withering thinks it one of the most certain diuretics in the whole materia medica, on which he has written a pamphlet well worth consulting.

Sudorifics have succeeded, but are very uncertain; of these none seems to excel the pulv. sudorific. Doctoris Doveri, now called pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus. Ph. Lond. 1788. Their happiest effects are, when some relief is already obtained by some other means. Dr. Percival gives an instance of success, in the second vol. of his Essays, from rubbing the skin every night and morning with dry cloths fumigated with camphor, and giving internally the mixtura e camphor. so as that a dram of camphor was taken in a day.

Cream of tartar has been highly extolled; for an account of which, and some others, see ANASARCA.

A salivation raised with mercury hath succeeded after the failure of all the other usual means.

When the *ascites* is attended with an anasarca, scarifications made in the legs may be tried before tapping; but there is no direct method by which the water of an *ascites* can be expected to be thus discharged.

When other methods fail, tapping should be tried, it is at least a palliative; and if earlier used than it commonly is, it might be often absolutely curative. When this operation is performed, the water is drawn off too speedily, by which the patient sometimes swoons, and ill success ensues. Some advise this operation as soon as there is water enough to make it safe and practicable, without waiting for a distension: Dr. Fothergill advises to this purpose, see Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. iv. p. 114. And though Dr. Hunter is somewhat doubtful in this respect, his objections rather plead for, than against it. Dr. Baker too urges an early operation; for the mode of performing which, see PARACENTESIS.

The *ascites* happening to pregnant women, palliatives only are to be used until her delivery, unless danger of suffocation, from the excessive distension, demands it.

When the duplicature of the peritoneum is the seat of the *ascites*, tapping is alone the remedy. For the relief of occasional symptoms, see HYDROPS. See Milman on the Dropsy. Leake's Medical Instructions, edit. 5. Cullen's First Lines, vol. iv. White's Surgery, 304, and Wallis's Sydenham.

ASCITES UTERINUS. See HYDROPS UTERI.

ASCITICUS. One who labours under an *ascites*.

ASCLEPIAS, called also *hirundinaria*, *contrayerva vincetoxicum alba*; *germanorum*, TAME POISON, SILKEN CICILY, and WHITE SWALLOW-WORT.

This plant hath unbranched stalks, smooth leaves set in pairs, and clusters of monopetalous flowers, followed by two long pods full of a white cottony matter, with small brownish seeds. The root is large, composed of many slender strings hanging from a transverse head, brown externally, and white internally. It is perennial, grows wild in gravelly places, and flowers in July. It is reckoned a species of apocynum, or dog's-bane; but is distinguished from all the other species by its affording a limpid juice, that of all the rest being milky.

The roots, when fresh gathered, smell like valerian root, but loses its odour by drying; chewed it is sweetish at the first, then bitterish. In doses from ʒi. to 3 i. it is sudorific and diuretic; in the first characters it hath been so commonly used by the Germans as to have obtained the name of *contrayerva Germanorum*.

ASCLEPIOS, ATHENIPPUM. The name of a dried fimegma described by P. Ægineta; of a troche in the writings of Aetius; and a collyrium in Galen.

ASCLITES. See ASCITES.

ASCOMA, from *ασκος*, a bottle. The eminence of the pubes at the years of maturity.

ASCOS, from *ασυτος*, leather. A BOTTLE. They were formerly all made of leather, and Hippocrates used to apply them when filled with hot water to pained parts.

ASCYROIDES, ASCYOS, ASCYRUM, ASCYRUS. See ANDROSÆMUM.

ASDENIGI. See HÆMATITES.

ASE, or ASSE. Hippocrates by these words means a loathing of food, from a conflux of humours in the stomach.

ASEB. See ALUMEN.

ASEDENIGI. See HÆMATITES.

ASEF. See HYDROA.

ASEGEN. See SANG. DRACONIS.

ASELLI, also called *millepedes*, *polypedes*, *eutio*, *cyamus*; *multipeda*; *cubaris*, *onisci*, *centipedes*; SLATERS, HOG-LICE, CHURCH-BUGS, SOW-BUGS, and WOOD-LICE.

These are insects, according to Linnæus, of the CLASS, APTERA, and GENUS, ONISCUS. This genus distinguishes those insects that are without wings, have fourteen feet, are setaceous, have bent antennæ, a mouth furnished with two palpi, the head intimately joined to the thorax, and an oval body. It comprehendeth fifteen species. One species is the *wood-louse*, and the variety which is of a bluish colour, and, if touched, rolls itself up into the form of a pill, is the sort that is generally ordered in medicine; they are found under stones and logs of wood, in cold moist places. There are different species, but the pale, brown, and the bluish black sorts are indiscriminately used. Those found in vaults are said to contain the most salts, and so are the most esteemed.

The London College directs them to be dried by suspending them in a thin canvas bag, placed within a covered vessel and over the steam of hot proof spirits, that being killed by the vapour they may become friable.

They are prescribed, both fresh and dry, in hepatic, and other visceral obstructions, and suppression of urine; the dose in powder, from ʒi. to 3 i. in an expressed vinous infusion, ʒ ij. repeatedly. They have been swallowed alive in great numbers daily; and though reckoned diuretic, the effects usually attributed to them are doubtful.

ASELLUS MAJOR. The COD-FISH; it is called also *merlucius*, *cabeliau*, *morhua*, *molva*, and the KEELING. It is a sea-fish, and should be chose by its whiteness. It is very nourishing.—MOLLIS, vel MINOR. The WHITING, a fish more delicate than the cod, and extremely easy of digestion.—MARINUS. This is the name of a fish called MERLUCIUS, or SEA-PIKE; it was sometimes allowed to be eaten by those who laboured under febrile affections, and has been greatly commended by Langius.

ASEMOS, from *α*, neg. and *σημα*, a sign. An epithet applied to events that fall out contrary to all appearance, and without any manifest cause. A crisis happening beyond hope.

ASEPH. PLUMOUS ALUM. See ALUMEN.

ASEPTA, from *α*, neg. and *σπρω*, to putrify. Unputrified; but Hippocrates used this word to signify uncooked or undigested.

ASIATICUM, BALS The BALM of GILEAD. See BALSAMUM.

ASIGL. See ÆRUGO ÆRIS.

ASIMION. An ingredient mentioned by Myrepsus, but not known.

ASINGAR. See ÆRUGO ÆRIS.

ASINUS. The ASS. Its milk is in much esteem as a medicine. See LAC.

ASITI. } Those are so called who take no food for
ASITIA. } want of an appetite. See ANOREXIA.

ASIUS, LAPIS. See ASSIUS LAPIS.

ASJOGAM. A tree growing in Malabar and the East Indies, whose juice is used against the colic. Raii Hist.

ASMAGA. A mixing of certain metals.

ASMIAR. See ÆRUGO ÆRIS.

ASODES. See ASSODES.

ASOPER. See FULIGO.

ASPADIALIS, *Ischuria*. A suppression of urine from the urethra being imperforated. See ISCHURIA.

ASPALATHUM, called also *agallochum*. CALAMBAC WOOD. It is brought from the East Indies; it is of a bituminous and fatty kind, or resinous, and of a bitter taste. It is sold very often for the *agallochum*, having similar virtues, but weaker. See AGALLOCHUM.

ASPALATHUS, called also *Rhodium lignum*, *diacteton*, *disphacon*, *lignum rosæ odoræ*, *genista canariensis*, *lign. thuris*, *erysiceptrum*, *Rhodina radix*, *Rhodium*, or ROSEWOOD.

Rose-wood is the root, or the wood of a thorny shrub, but of which we have no certain account. It is brought from the Canary islands in long crooked pieces, externally of a whitish colour, internally of a deep yellow with a reddish cast. The heaviest and the deepest coloured is the best.

When rubbed or scraped it smells like roses. To spirit of wine it gives out all its virtue, but this tincture sends nothing off by distillation except the spirit, hardly affected with the smell or taste of the wood; water also extracts its virtues, and carries them with it in distillation; this distilled water resembles that from damask roses. Fifty pounds weight of good wood afford one pound of essential oil, which is used as a perfume; it is weaker than the oil of roses, but of the same odour.

An agreeable cordial tincture is made by macerating 3 iv. of this wood with a pint of rectified spirit of wine; from ten drops to a tea-spoonful is a dose.

ASPALTUM. See BITUMEN.

ASPARAGI. The young shoots, or first tender sprouts of an herb from the ground, before any leaves unfold themselves.

ASPARAGUS, called also *aspharagus*, *sparagus*; SPERAGE, and SPARROW-GRASS.

It is a perennial plant, chiefly used as aliment; in the spring a number of shoots appear (the tops of which are named *turio* or *cyma*), they rise to the height of two or three feet, then divide into slender firm spreading branches, clothed with soft green capillary leaves, the flowers are of a pale green colour, and succeeded by shining red berries. It grows wild in Cornwall and some other parts of England.

Though confined to the kitchen, it affords very little nourishment; the young shoots only are eaten; a decoction of the roots is diuretic, a strong infusion of them is preferred by some.

ASPARINE. See APARINE.

ASPASIA. The name of a constrictive medicine for the pudenda muliebria, consisting of wool moistened with an infusion of galls.

ASPER. A small river-fish found in the Rhone. It is so named from the roughness of its scales and jaws. It is good food, and very nutritious.

The oil of *asper* is commonly enquired for as a means of catching fish with ease and certainty. It is probably the oil of olpray which is meant, for there is a fable, that the bird so called, as it flies, drops something on the surface of the water, by which the fish is allured; hence the oil of the bird is supposed to have the same effect; but as there is no such oil, the oil of box, or any other such like, is sold for it.

ASPERA ARTERIA, from *asper*, *rough*, called also *trachea arteria*. WINDPIPE is formed of the LARYNX, the BRONCHIA, and the VESICULÆ MALPHIGIANÆ. The LARYNX hath five cartilages; it forms the upper part of the aspera arteria; the *first* of the cartilages is the THYROIDEA *peltata*, or CLYFEALIS; called also *cospertoria*, *abicum*, placed just under the basis of the os hyoides, of a

quadrangular figure, and stands in the anterior part of the neck, where the pomum Adami is seen; the lateral portion runs back, and ends in two processes; one of which runs up, the other down, and are connected to the os hyoides; the *second* is the CRICOID, called also *cymbularis cartilago*; it stands beneath the preceding, is of an annular figure; the back part stands between the two processes of the thyroid cartilage, to which it is articulated. It is narrow before, thick behind, and serves as a base to all the other cartilages; being, as it were, let into the thyroides; it is by means of this that the other cartilages are joined to the trachea, on which account it is immovable. The *third* and *fourth*, are the two ARYTENOID cartilages, joined to the superior and posterior parts of the cricoid, by peculiar articulations, that the glottis may the more readily be opened and contracted; each of these have a protuberance for the insertion of the muscles, which protuberance stands over the cricoid cartilage, and each have a process where the ligament of the epiglottis is fixed; they are small at their base, and large at their upper part. The *fifth* is the epiglottis, shaped like the leaf of a plant; WINSLOW says that of the purslane. It is joined to the anterior and superior part of the thyroid cartilage, over which it appears erected behind the root of the tongue, to which it is connected by ligaments fixed to the cornua of the os hyoides; it is also connected with the arytænoid cartilages. It covers the glottis whilst we swallow to prevent any thing getting into it. These form the beginning of the aspera arteria, which passing down from behind the tongue into the lungs, is situated before the œsophagus, and surrounded, laterally and before, by the thyroid gland. It enters the cavity of thorax behind the upper part of the sternum, where it is crossed by large vessels which run up to the head. At about the fourth vertebra of the back it divides into two branches; the other which goes into the left is divided into two, these branches are called BRONCHIAE, and are divided again into numberless other ramifications, which are distributed through the substance of the lungs, and which consist of cartilaginous segments, and contractile membranes; then they are expanded into oblong vessels, after having lost their cartilaginous nature, called VESICULÆ MALPHIGIANÆ; some say they terminate in vesicles like clusters, which adhere to the small bronchial ramifications, constituting the chief part of the lungs. The use of the bronchia is to afford an ingress of the air into the lungs, and a free return of it thence; with such superfluous matters as is ready to be carried out of the body with it. The aspera arteria is cartilaginous forward, and membranous backward.

When any small substance falls into the trachea, it occasions much uneasiness until it is thrown up. To assist its discharge, Aetius commends sternutatories; some commend expectorants and emetics, which may also be safely used; but to excite a cough, as some advise, is too hazardous.

ASPERATA. See ASPERUM.

ASPERATUM SPECILLUM. See BLEPHAR-
OXYSTUM.

ASPERGINES. See CATAPASMA.

ASPERGULA. See ASPERULA.

ASPERIFOLIUS, of *asper*, *rough*, and *folium*, a leaf. An epithet for such plants as are rough-leaved, having their leaves placed alternately, or without any certain order, on their stalks. They have monopetalous flowers, cut or divided into five, and after each flower there commonly follow four seeds.

ASPERITAS. ROUGHNESS, *asperity*, *sharpness*.

ASPERISIO. SPRINKLING. See CATAPASMA.

ASPERUGO, } called also *aspergula*, *aperine latifolia*,
ASPERULA, } *hepatica*; *stellaris*, *stellata*, *matrisylva*
Germanica, *rubcola montana odorata*; WOODROW, and
WOODROO. *Asperuia odorata*, Linn.

It is a low umbelliferous plant, grows wild in woods and copes; it flowers in May, hath an agreeable odour, which is much improved by moderate drying: the taste is a little austere. It imparts its flavour to vinous liquors, and is commended as a cordial and deobstruent. It is also a name for APERINE; RUBIA SYNANCHICA.

ASPERUM, ASPRUM, *asperatum*, *aspretudo*. ROUGH. An epithet applied to bodies with uneven surfaces. Galen observes, that every *rough* body is uneven, but every uneven body is not *rough*; and that roughness is occasioned by too great dryness, or from acrimony.

ASPHALATHUS. See CYTISUS SPINOSUS.

ASPHALITIS. A name of the last vertebra of the loins.
ASPHAL-

ASPHALTOS. ASPHALTUM. See BITUMEN.

ASPHARAGUS. See ASPARAGUS.

ASPHODELUS. The ASPHODEL.

Ray takes notice of five species, three of which are but a bastard kind; the others are, the

ASPHODELUS ALBUS. WHITE ASPHODEL.—LUTEUS, *yellow asphodel*, also called *hastaria regia*, *Bernhardi testiculus*, *anthericum*, *affodilus*, *iphion*, *erizamba*, KING'S SPEAR, and YELLOW ASPHODEL.

The *asphodel* roots resemble an acorn, are acrid, heating, diuretic, &c. The leaves are like those of a leek; the stalk is smooth, bearing on its top a flower called ANTHERICOS.

These plants are natives of Italy, France, and other warm parts of Europe. The fresh roots are commended in the form of a cataplasm, to be applied to scrophulous swellings.

ASPHYXIA, from α , neg. and $\sigma\phi\upsilon\gamma\mu\omicron\varsigma$, *a pulse*, from $\sigma\phi\upsilon\omega$, *to leap*, or *beat*, like an artery. It is so named, because the pulse is not perceptible to the touch; but the characteristic signs of this disease are, the symptoms of apparent death, for the most part, suddenly coming on. If a patient gradually growing worse, at length dies, that state is not an asphyxy, because it never has yet been observed, that any one recovered from such a state; but it not unfrequently happens, that people have appeared to die suddenly; indeed some of them have been buried, who certainly might either recover by the help of art or spontaneous. This state indeed, whether it arises from the brain, the heart, or lungs, powerfully affected, is called asphyxy; the most obscure kind of disease, and requires the most diligent investigation of physicians. Most instances of *asphyxy* are varieties of apoplexy; the rest are instances of syncope, for the most part, if not all. See LIPOTHYmia and APOPLEXY.

The species which are considered as belonging to *apoplexy*, are the following:

ASPHYXIA SPINALIS. i. e. APOPLEXYA SANGUINEA.

— a MEPHITIDE.

— a MUSTA.

— a FUMIS.

— a CARBONE.

— FORICARIORUM.

— SIDERATORUM.

— CONGELATORUM.

— a PATHEMATE, i. e. APOPLEXYA MENTALIS.

— SUSPENSORUM.

— IMMERSORUM.

— FLATULENTA.

h. f. APOPLEXYE VENENATE.

h. f. APOPLEXYE SUFFOCATE.

ASPHYXIA IMMERSORUM See SUBMERSIO.
— FEBRICOSA & HYSTERICA, are SYMPTOMATIC APOPLEXIES.

Those which belong to the SYNCOPE are,

ASPHYXIA VALSALVIANA—SYNCOPE CARDIACA.

— a PATHEMATE.

— TRAUMATICA.

— NEOPHYTORUM.

SYNCOPE OCCASIONALIS.

It is however necessary to remark, that those who appear to die suddenly, should be kept till they begin to grow putrid, and offensive, or at least till they can bear without any perception a red hot iron applied to the feet: and this should be observed in general, without respect to physicians, who cannot discover the cause of the disease; for if signs of an aneurism being burst, or of an apoplexy, or of an inveterate venia have preceded this sudden death, a physician knowing these can more certainly judge, whether it is in reality death, or only an asphyxy. See LANCISIUS, WINSLOW, and BRUHIER on this subject.

ASPIC. See LAVANDULA.

ASPIDISCOS, from $\alpha\sigma\pi\iota\varsigma$, *a buckler*. By metaphor it was applied to the sphincter muscle of the anus, as we are informed by Cælius Aurelianus. See SPHINCTER ANI.

ASPIS. The Asp. A venomous kind of serpent, of which Galen reckons up three species. Paulus Ægineta, in lib. v. and cap. xviii. says, that amputation is the only remedy when a limb is bit; and to cut away the flesh to the bone of the bite, is where amputation cannot be performed.

ASPLENIUM, also called *splenium*, *hemionium*, *ceterach*;—MILT-WASTE, and SPLEEN-WORT. It is the ASPLENIUM CETERACH, or asplenium frondibus pinnate fidis lobis alternis confluentibus, Linn. SPLEEN-WORT.

This is a small bushy plant, growing on fissures of rocks

and on old walls; it consists of capillary blackish roots, long narrow leaves, cut down to the rib on each side alternately, into a number of oblong, obtuse, narrow sections, with broad bases. It hath no stalk or flower; the seeds are a yellow powder, produced on the backs of the leaves.

The leaves are similar to maiden-hair, as a pectoral; they are diuretic, and, used by way of infusion, they clear away fabulous matter from the urinary passage.

ASPLENIUM TRICHOMANES, or ASPLENIUM FRONDIBUS PINNATIS, &c. See ADIANTHUM NIGRUM.

— SCOLOPENDRIUM. See LINGUA CERVINA.

ASPRITUDO. See ASPERUM.

ASSAC. See GUM AMMONIACUM.

ASSA FCETIDA. See ASA FCETIDA.

ASSALA. See NUX MOSCHATA.

ASSANEGLI. The powder that falls off from the walls of salt in the salt mines.

ASSANUS. A weight consisting of two drams.

ASSARABACCA. See ASARUM.

ASSARE. In the spagirical language, it is to dry a thing fit for powdering.

ASSARTHROSIS. See ARTICULATIO.

ASSATIO, ASSATION, or ROASTING, from *ass*, *to roast with fire*. Frying, toasting, broiling, are different species of *assation*.

ASSATURA. A species of any thing just removed from the fire after roasting.

ASSE. See ASE.

ASSERAC. See ASSIS.

ASSERVATIO. See CONSERVATIO.

ASSIDENS SIGNUM. An assident sign, that is, such an one as usually accompanies a disease; but is not, as the *pathognomonic*, inseparable from it.

ASSIDUUS. See CONTINUA FEBRIS.

ASSIMULO, to ASSIMILATE, from *ad* and *similis*, *to make like to*; as when what we eat is converted into our flesh. *Affimilation*, when spoken of our aliment, differs in name only from nutrition; but besides, it is made use of in another sense; when the morbid matter of any disease converts the whole or part of our juices to their specific nature; our juices are then said to be assimilated to the nature of those morbid materials.

ASSIS. ASSERAC. The Egyptian name for *bang*, or *bangué*, which see, and also CANNABIS.

ASSISTENTES. See PARASTATÆ.

ASSITRA. See MANDARU.

ASSIUS LAPIS, called also *asus* and *azius lapis*, *sarcophagum*, ASSIAN STONE. These stones receive their name from Affos, a city of Troas, in the Lesser Asia, where they are found. They are of a tophous, soft, friable, and loose substance, with a powdery matter growing on them like meal, such as is seen on the walls of mills; it is called the FLOUR OF THE ASSIAN ROCK. This flour consumes loose spongy flesh; hence called *carnivorus*: the stone possesseth the same virtue in a less degree.

ASSODES. ASODES. From $\alpha\sigma\iota\varsigma$, *fastidium*, and $\alpha\sigma\omega$, *satio*. A continual fever, in which the outward parts are moderately warm, but inwardly there is great heat, an insatiable thirst, perpetual tossing, great nausea, and loathing of food, watching, and raving. It is called by SAUVAGES, *tritæophya assodes*; and is also arranged by CULLEN, under *tertian remittents*. An account of fevers of this kind may be found in HUXHAM de Aëre, lib. i. p. 97. LANCISIUS de noxiis paludem Effluviis; and MORGAGNI Epist. 49. 14.

ASSOS. See ALUMEN.

ASTACUS, or ASTACUSMARINUS. The LOBSTER and CRAB hardly differ in any quality one from the other. They seem to contain less of animal substance than the flesh of quadrupeds, birds, and even of the amphibia, from the small proportion of volatile alkali obtainable from their substance. Notwithstanding which, they more quickly neutralize acidity in the primæ viæ than any other animal food of quadrupeds and birds. They are without oil, or have at least a small proportion, and therefore are considered less nutritious. Sometimes a small portion taken upon the stomach of those with whom they are apt to disagree, will occasion violent colic, and nettle rash, as occurs from eating mussels, &c. which is attributed to idiosyncrasy of particular persons. *Lobsters*, *crabs*, and *crayfish*, are exanguous, and oviparous; they are greedy of flesh; eat frogs; and, if they meet with a carcase, though it lays out of the water, they never leave it till it is consumed. Their

flesh is best in summer; and, in common with all shell-fish, it is peculiarly useful to those whose primæ viæ abound with acid, though it is considered rather difficult of digestion. The black tips of the claws of the *sea-crab*, and those stony concretions in the heads of the *astacus fluviatilis*, found in rivers, form some of the absorbent preparations of the shops. See CANCER FLUVIATILIS, and OCULI CANCRORUM.

ASTACUS FLUVIATILIS. The CREVIS OF CRAY-FISH. See ASTACUS.

FLUVIATILIS. The Lobster.

ASTAPHIS. See UVA PASSA.

ASTARZOF. The name of an ointment, and of a mixture, which were used by Paracelsus. The first consisted of litharge, house-leek juice, &c. The second, of camphor and rose-water.

ASTCHACHILLOS. So Paracelsus names a malignant gangrenous ulcer, which spreads from the feet upwards. Some call it *araneus*.

ASTER. OMNIUM MAXIMUM. See ENULA.

—ATTICUS. HYOPHTHALMOS. See ERYNGIUM.

—PALUSTRIS PARVO FLORE GLOBOZO. SMALL FLEA-BANE. See CONYZA. —PERUANUS. POTATOES. See BATTATAS CANADENSIS. —THALASSIUS, is named *Stella marina*. SEA-STAR. A certain zoophyte or insect, of which there are many species, and of which Aldrovandus hath wrote prolixly. Hippocrates hath recommended it with brassica, and sweet-scented wine, against what is called the ascent of the uterus, and hysteric pains.

ASTERIAS. STAR-STONE. Is a fossil gem, very hard, resembling half a globe, extremely full of black radiated appearances, resembling stars; from whence its name. In medicine it was considered as a charm against marks of the mother.

ASTHENIA, α, non, and σθενος, robur. EXTREME DEBILITY.

ASTHENIA a HYDROCEPHALO. APOPLENIA HYDROCEPHALICA. See APOPLEXIA. —PANONICA. See AMPHIMERINA HUNGARICA.

ASTHMA, from ασ, or απν, *spiro*, or rather αα?, *anhelo*, to breath short. This is an impeded, and very laborious respiration, joined with inexpressible anxiety, and straitness of the præcordia, preventing a free circulation of blood through the lungs, arising from various causes, and not free from the danger of suffocation. The characteristic symptom of this disease is a *chronical* and *periodic* difficulty of breathing; hence it differs from ORTHOPNEA, because that is acute; from DYSPNEA, because that is continued.

This disease has generally been considered to be of two kinds; the *humoral*, *pituitous*, or *moist*; the *spasmodic*, *dry*, *nervous*, or *convulsive*. Both which are properly included in the subsequent definition. "The *asthma* is "a difficulty of breathing, coming on at intervals, with "a sense of straitness in the breast, and stifling "respiration; at the beginning of the paroxysm, attend- "ed with an uneasy cough, or no cough at all; to- "wards the conclusion, a free cough, often attended "with a copious expectoration of mucus." Dr. CULLEN ranks this genus of disease in the Class NEUROSES, and Order SPASMI, dividing it into three species. 1st. *Asthma spontaneum*; to which belong the *orthopnea* *spasmodica*, and *hysterica*, when there is no manifest cause, or any other disease attending. —2d. *Asthma exanthematicum*, when it arises from the retropulsion of some acrid humors from the surface of the machine. —3d. *Asthma plethoricum*, when it is the consequence of some accustomed sanguinary evacuation suppressed, or a spontaneous plethora. —The *hypochondriac*, *arthritic*, and *venereal* species, are truly symptomatic.

He also says, "That the *asthma* depends upon a particular constitution of the lungs: that the *proximate cause* is a præternatural, and in some measure, a spasmodic constriction of the muscular fibres of the bronchiæ, which not only prevents the dilatation of the bronchiæ, necessary to a free and full inspiration; but "gives also a rigidity, which prevents a full and free expiration;" and adds, "This præternatural constriction, like many other spasmodic and convulsive affections, is readily excited by a turgescence of the blood, "and other causes of any unusual fullness and distension "of the vessels of the lungs."

Dr. Withers on the *asthma*, says, "The attack of the convulsive *asthma* is sudden, and at its first appearance the fit is short. The symptoms which usually precede it

are languor, flatulency, head-ach, sickness, pale urine, disturbed sleep, a sense of straitness and fulness about the pit of the stomach. In some cases there is an uncommon stupor, drowsiness, and heaviness. The fit is frequently observed to come on about one or two o'clock in the morning, or at any hour after the first sleep. The patient wakes suddenly, and feels a great tightness and constriction around the chest, with a difficulty of breathing, and an impediment to the free admission of air into the lungs. Both inspiration and expiration are slow, laborious, and accompanied with constant wheezing, particularly the latter. Great bodily anxiety always attends this disorder. As the lungs cannot be sufficiently dilated with air, the passage of the blood through the pulmonary vessels is not free. Hence the face, in full and plethoric habits, appears red and bloated, and the vessels of the eyes are unnaturally turgid with blood. The action of the heart is greatly disturbed, as is evident by the weakness, irregularity, and increased quickness of the pulse. During the fit the patient has generally a longing instinctive desire for cool fresh air, which always revives him. A small close room with a fire in it is extremely offensive to him, and all warm things, given internally, increase the flatulency in the stomach and bowels, which is always the most troublesome after a full meal. When the fit has continued a few minutes, half an hour, or an hour, it leaves the patient; his respiration becomes free and natural, his pulse slow and regular, his complexion puts on its usual appearance, and the bodily anxiety goes off. The urine is generally pale, and the skin somewhat dry before the fit, and during its progress; but at the termination of it the urine, for a day or two, is high coloured, and deposits a sediment, and the skin feels soft and moist. FLOYER. This is the description of a first and inordinate attack of the disorder. In some cases it appears in a more violent form, even at its commencement, and continues for several days before the fit terminates. Sometimes the patient will have one fit, and then remain free from a relapse for many months. At other times fits come on for several nights together, the patient appearing almost perfectly well during the day, with his appetite and pulse both natural. When the *asthma* once makes its attack, it seldom or never fails to recur, though the intervals between the fits are very uncertain. When the *asthma* is rooted in the constitution, it often makes its attack in the spring and autumn. In many cases it attacks periodically, once in ten days or a fortnight. Sometimes it occurs regularly at the full and change of the moon. Floyer mentions a case where the fits occurred for seven weeks together, and the patient was obliged to sleep in a chair. But from the strictest observations it is found upon the whole that there is no certainty or regularity observable in the attacks of the *asthma*. The reason why the fits so often occur, first in the night, is thought to be owing to the heat of the bed, and the horizontal posture in which the patient lies. Relapses are commonly attended with an increase of the symptoms, and the vigour of the constitution is gradually impaired, till, by length of time, general or chronic weakness is induced. The difficulty of breathing in the fits arises to a much higher degree, and the sensation of tightness over the breast is so great and distressing, that the patient feels as if he were bound with cords. His anxiety at this period is inexpressible, and he labours in respiration, as if every moment would be his last. Severe vomiting frequently occurs, and the matter discharged is slimy and frothy, or of a greenish or yellow colour. The hands and feet are cold, and the patient is subject to palpitations and faintings. Cool fresh air becomes absolutely necessary. The eyes are prominent, the face is sometimes pale, and sometimes high coloured, bloated, or livid; the pulse is extremely weak, irregular, and even intermitting; there is a difficulty of swallowing, the patient can scarce speak, cough, or expectorate during the fit, and the stomach and bowels are violently distended with wind. While thus labouring for breath, he is obliged to rise from his bed, he cannot bear even the weight of the bed-cloaths upon him. His shoulders are constantly elevated, to give the muscles of the chest their greatest power of action, in raising the ribs in inspiration. At this time too the patient, though before costive, will frequently have a loose stool. When the violence of the fit abates, and respiration becomes free, the cough returns, and the patient begins to expectorate phlegm, which is sometimes intermixed with blood. As soon as an easy copious expectoration takes place, it affords great relief, for the evacuation is made immediately

diately from the parts affected, from the very vessels which have been contracted with spasm. This expectoration is one of the most certain signs of the abatement of the complaint, as it denotes the solution of the spasmodic contraction of the bronchial air vessels; particularly if a moisture and softness of the skin, and a sediment in the urine make their appearance. The blood which is spit up in this complaint, proceeds generally from a rupture or dilatation of blood-vessels in the lungs. In some cases, indeed, the quantity of blood which is spit up, is in full habits very considerable, and at the same time critical, being accompanied with an abatement of the symptoms. But all free discharges of blood from the lungs, though they afford relief, yet they are unfavourable signs, as they denote greater violence of the disease, during the course of which the very efforts of nature to relieve are in themselves so alarming. The nose too will sometimes gush out with blood during the severity of the fit, from the obstruction given to the return of the blood through the pulmonary vessels into the left auricle of the heart. Thus in a short time the fit of the convulsive asthma goes off. In a course of years one fit succeeds another, and the disorder increases in the violence and duration of the fits, as well as in the frequency of their returns. The expectoration from the mucous glands of the lungs, which still continues to relieve at the termination of the fits, becomes itself a very troublesome symptom. The mucous glands are relaxed, and the discharge of mucus greater than natural. Hence the bronchial or air-vessels are frequently obstructed with phlegm, and from this cause the freedom of respiration is disturbed: the patient breathes with unusual difficulty, although his convulsive fits be not upon him. When he first wakes in the morning he has generally a severe fit of coughing, which continues till he has got up the phlegm that provoked the cough, by preventing the free admission of air into the air-vessels. Through the day, at different times, the cough still recurs, but with less violence, and in the evening it is often very teasing and distressing, especially on any sudden motion of the body, or in cold damp foggy weather, which obstructs the exhalation of the perspirable matter from the lungs. Thus the HUMORAL ASTHMA is united with the convulsive, and both together exist in the same patient. The HUMORAL ASTHMA is a disorder of the mucous glands of the lungs, in consequence of which they are relaxed, and the discharge of mucus, being unnaturally copious, obstructs the freedom of respiration. This part of the disorder is more constant; the convulsive asthma is more violent and of shorter duration. The humoral asthma is more severe both with respect to the cough and difficulty of breathing in winter, but in summer, when the weather is warm, and perspiration free, it often disappears totally between the intervals of the fits of the convulsive asthma. The convulsive asthma too is sometimes severer in winter than in summer, especially when combined with the humoral, or with a catarrh. But it often happens that the warm weather affords little or no relief, nay even in many cases it is observed, that the irritability of the constitution and the rarefaction of the blood is so much increased by the warmth of the weather, that the frequency and severity of the fits are greater in the warm and sultry, than in the cold seasons of the year. In this case the humoral asthma is continued on during the summer months by the convulsive asthma, as a symptom of the natural and critical solution of the fits. But even in this situation of the patient, the symptoms of the humoral asthma are greatly alleviated by the warmth of the weather, which is by no means constantly the fact with respect to the convulsive asthma. Along with or after the convulsive asthmas, either when pure or when complicated with the humoral, there is often a great soreness in the breast, partly from the obstructed circulation, partly from the spasmodic contraction of the muscular fibres of the air-vessels, and partly from the frequency and severity of the cough. Sometimes too there are rheumatic stitches in the sides, which are extremely painful and alarming to the patient; but the judicious practitioner will easily distinguish them from internal affections of the breast, by the external soreness and the acuteness of the pain in consequence of motion. The frequent returns of fits sometimes cause obstructions in the lungs, which, as the dissection of dead bodies clearly ascertains, appear full of knots or tubercles. These tubercles are most liable to occur in those who have naturally a narrow contracted chest, in which the lungs have not a free and easy mo-

tion; these render the disorder very obstinate, they cause a long continuance of the cough after the asthmatic fit, and frequently end in small inflammations of the lungs, attended with internal pains, difficulty of breathing, feverishness, profuse sweats, and wasting of the flesh. I have already observed, that the humoral asthma often supervenes on the convulsive. It is necessary also to observe, that the convulsive often attacks those who have long been previously afflicted with the humoral asthma. Patients subject to catarrhs and winter coughs, during which they expectorate a considerable quantity of thick or frothy phlegm, are sometimes suddenly seized with violent difficulty of breathing, and great tightness over the breast, so as to dread even instant suffocation. This new complaint, after having tormented them for some hours, or perhaps a day or two, leaves them almost as suddenly as it at first attacked them, and they look back with surprise at their happy deliverance from so formidable and unexpected an enemy. Their old habitual cough and asthma, with soreness and stuffing in the breast, still remains upon them, but after what they have lately suffered, they bear it without repining. In this manner they continue for some time, till the convulsive asthma attacks them again, and perhaps with additional violence. Thus, by frequent returns of the fits, the convulsive asthma becomes habitual to the patient, and he has the misfortune to find himself labouring under a complication of two diseases, the one aggravating the other, and both growing worse. The convulsive asthma sometimes attacks persons of a thin spare habit, whose constitutions have been greatly emaciated by a long exposure to causes of general or chronic weakness. In some cases it seizes patients who are robust and full of blood, particularly if they have small vessels and strait chests. At other times it occurs in those who are gross, phlegmatic, corpulent, and in such habits it is often very distressing. It is frequently connected likewise with hysterical and hypochondriacal complaints, in irritable and relaxed constitutions. The convulsive asthma, recurring for many years, is capable of reducing the strongest constitutions, and of bringing on the symptoms of general debility; but if it attacks a constitution already weakened and exhausted, it is obvious that it will necessarily weaken and exhaust it more. The patient will lose weight, sink from his cloaths, and appear emaciated, especially if the vessels of the lungs are so relaxed that a considerable quantity of mucous matter is expectorated. The stomach and bowels are more particularly liable to be affected in the convulsive asthma; they are often seized with colic pains, distended with wind, tormented with burning heats, and agitated with tremulous motions, which give a sensation to the patient of something moving and fluttering within him. Floyer too has observed, that slight fits of the asthma often affect the stomach and bowels, and not the lungs. The appetite is greatly impaired, sleep is often prevented, or it is disturbed and unrefreshing. The meneses are sometimes obstructed, and sometimes they are brought on before the usual period, and when plethora prevails, that discharge is accompanied with relief. The patient is sometimes costive, though sometimes he will have loose stools. The extremities, particularly the arms, shoulders, and upper parts of the body, are often affected with great uneasiness. Symptoms of fever are not essential to the disease, though they frequently occur, especially when the humoral asthma or a catarrh is complicated with the convulsive. A hectic fever, with a colliquative diarrhoea, faintings, palpitations, violent vomitings, coldness of the extremities, swelled legs, and other dropical symptoms, arising from weakness, relaxation, and obstruction to the circulation of the blood through the lungs, is common in the last stage of the disease. But a hectic fever, indeed, will sometimes occur in very irritable and relaxed habits, when no immediate danger is threatened. This disease may attack at any age, but its general approach is after the prime of life.

From the preceding account of the symptoms of the convulsive asthma, it will appear obvious that the distinction of it from every other disease cannot be difficult. The sudden attack of the fits, the short time of their duration, the violence of their symptoms, the state of ease and good health between them and their returning at intervals, will sufficiently characterize the complaint. The convulsive asthma is sometimes combined with the humoral asthma, the pleurisy, true peripneumony, false pleurisy, false peripneumony, dropy of the breast, catarrhal and consumptive complaints; and if any one desires the fullest

fullest discussion in these different cases, the best way is, an accurate study of the respective histories of all the different complaints which bear any resemblance to it. In many instances in the practice of medicine, words can never make those minute distinctions which are very obvious to the eye and other senses.

When this disorder is recent, and produced by gouty matter, and such like, there may be some hopes of a lasting recovery; otherwise it is rarely if ever cured. An eruption of the menfes, or of the hæmorrhoids, during a paroxysm, alleviates it much; improper management causes an *asthma* more readily to end in a dropfy; convulsive *asthmas* greatly endanger the life at every return, yet seldom prove fatal. If frequent and long continued, if the patient escapes with his life, a dropfy is the result, which is the destruction of the patient. If a slow fever comes on, an unequal intermittent pulse, a palsy of the arms, a continual palpitation of the heart, a preternatural small discharge by urine, or a syncope, death is at hand. An *asthma* coming on old people, usually attends them to the grave.

The *proximate cause* of the convulsive or spasmodic *asthma*, is a sudden contraction of the muscular coats of the air-vessels of the lungs, when the muscular fibres of the air-vessels are contracted, along with the midriff and the muscles of the chest (the contraction of which last sometimes occurs), the free admission of air into the lungs is prevented, and the patient labours for breath. Expiration and inspiration are slow, because the parts performing the function of respiration are not able to act, but with the utmost difficulty. When this spasm is removed, the patient, after the expectoration of a little phlegm, feels himself almost restored to perfect health; for the cause being obviated, and there being no fixed obstruction in the lungs, the symptoms totally disappear. The proximate cause of the convulsive *asthma*, when complicated with the humoral, is a *spasmodic contraction* of the air-vessels of the lungs, preceded and followed by a *relaxation* of the mucous glands, with an *increased secretion* of mucus.

The REMOTE CAUSES, which comprehend both the *predisposing* and the *occasional*, are next to be considered. These, operating together, produce the proximate cause, with which the disease necessarily exists.

The CHIEF PREDISPOSING CAUSES of the convulsive *asthma*, are a *narrow contracted chest*, *morbid irritability of the lungs*, and *pulmonary obstructions* in consequence of tubercles, either scrophulous or formed by repeated catarrhs, winter coughs, pleurifies, and peripneumonies.

The OCCASIONAL CAUSES of the convulsive *asthma*, are *cold*, *moisture*, *sudden changes of weather*, *dust*, *metallic fumes*, *smoke* and *other particular smells*, *mephitic vapours*, *evacuations*, *great fatigue*, *neglect of exercise*, *shouting*, and *all strong exertions of the voice*, *certain disorders in the constitution*, *anger*, *joy*, *surprize*, *fear*, *grief*, and *other depressing passions*, *excess in venery*, and *intemperance in diet*.

This obstinacy of the disease is to be estimated from the violence and duration of the symptoms, the age of the patient, the condition of his constitution, the nature of the predisposition, and the power of the exciting causes. If the symptoms of the spasmodic affection in the lungs run high, if the disorder be of long standing, and, when once excited, continues for several days; if the returns of it be frequent; if the lungs be greatly obstructed with phlegm at the termination of the convulsive fits, and an obstinate cough remains during the intervals, with a laborious respiration, and a copious expectoration of mucous matter, the cure is difficult, tedious, and uncertain. Tubercles and obstructions in the lungs, &c. are symptoms too unfavourable to admit of hope. If on the contrary, the disorder be recent; if the patient's constitution be not greatly impaired; if there be no natural deformity in the chest; if respiration after the termination of the fit be free, and the cough with expectoration of phlegm not violent, nor obstinate in its duration; if the occupation of the person be not injurious to the lungs, or, if so, can be easily relinquished; and if the lungs be not obstructed with tubercles, either in consequence of a scrophulous habit, or repeated inflammatory affections, the case bears a favourable aspect, and may in all human probability be frequently treated with success.—When infants are seized with the *asthma*, it often ends in suffocation, especially if powerful means for the removal of it be not applied at its commencement.

THE INDICATION OF CURE will be to drive the humours to the exterior and inferior parts, to procure a due

and equable circulation, and remove the several causes which support the disorder; by medicines adapted to their respective natures: the two first are to be answered during the paroxysm, the latter in the intervals between them. In the convulsive *asthma*, the care will be to alleviate the spasmodic strictures of the breast, and parts subservient to respiration.

The diet should be light: sweet things, and such as are flatulent, must be avoided: large and full meals are injurious, or any food that is slow of digestion; but many asthmatics bear animal food of the lighter kinds, and in moderate quantity. In recent asthma, and especially in the young and plethoric, a spare, light, and cool diet, is necessary; but after the disease has continued for some years, they commonly bear, and often require, a tolerably full diet, though in all cases a very full diet is hurtful. In drinking, water, or cool watery liquors, is the only safe and fit drink for asthmatics; and all liquors ready to ferment, and become flatulent, are hurtful: any kind of strong drink, they seldom can bear; and any excess in such, is always mischievous to them: warm and tepid drinks are improper, as they are noxious to them; so, on that account, and upon the account of the liquors weakening the nerves of the stomach, neither tea nor coffee is proper in this disease. Exercise should be moderate, but regular, and daily riding on horseback, going in a carriage; especially sailing is highly useful; the feet should be kept warm, and perspiration assisted with a flannel shirt.

With respect to the air which these patients breathe, it is difficult to give any general rules, as different asthmatics have different idiosyncrasies, with respect to externals; some are only easy in a dry serene air in the country, others must live in the midst of a great city; though the former bear the air of a low ground, if tolerably free and dry, better than that of a mountain. Having placed the patient, if he is of a full habit, subject to much heat, proceed with bleeding, a thin, cooling, and diluting diet, give frequent small doses of nitre, and, at proper intervals, let purges with Glauber's salt be worked off with plenty of warm but very thin gruel; bathing in subtepid baths, and blisters, will also be of use: but if of a contrary constitution, order a nutritive animal diet, with generous liquors; for common drink, let ferrugineous medicines, with the bark, bitters, gum benjamin, gum ammoniacum, the warm balsams, as those of Tol, and Peru, be duly used.

In both the above cases, the natural perspiration should be carefully supported; and as a check thereto is the most frequent cause of *asthmas* in this country, a particular regard should always be had unto it.

Periodical *asthmas* give way to the bark, assisted with such other means as peculiar circumstances may require.

The nervous *asthma* admits of bleeding only where there is a sanguine plethora; a pulse strong and slow does not indicate bleeding in the same degree as if it were strong and frequent. A strong, frequent, and hard pulse, demands a frequent discharge by bleeding. But much discretion is required in this affair, from various difficulties that occur in judging. In other cases, antispasmodics, warm nervous medicines, opiates, and the bark, are the principal means of relief; castor, tinctura opii camphorata, sal c. c. with assafœtida, and gum ammoniacum; and if they fail, try the bark and opium.

Except under some peculiar circumstances, such as *ulcers in the lungs*, *tubercles*, *inflammation of these organs*, *recent catarrh*; *catarrh of long standing*, attended with *expectoration of much phlegm*, as in that disease, called humoral asthma; *plethora, general, or partial*; *dropfy of the chest*; *difficulty of breathing*, from various causes, *malconformation of the chest*; cold bathing in an artificial salt bath, or in the sea, has been greatly recommended by Dr. RYAN; the latter of which is infinitely most eligible, the former being considered only as a succedaneum, as bathing in cold water, without its being strongly impregnated with salt, has not been found useful. See Dr. Ryan's Observations on the History and Cure of Asthmas.

An anasarca is sometimes attended with a greater difficulty of breathing than a confirmed ascites, so when a sudden *asthmatic* fit is observed, without any visible cause, if there is the least fulness of the face, which indeed is only to be seen in some instances after lying down, or any appearance of an œdema in the ankles or feet, the cause is undoubtedly the same in the lungs; and that this is the case, will be further confirmed by the pulse being

being suppressed: as the speediest relief, give immediately of calomel gr. x. by which, as soon as it operates, the pulse and the breath will be relieved: this dose may be repeated after a few days.

Vomits are usually administered too soon in *asthma*: expectoration should be rendered somewhat free, and then they may be given with more safety and greater advantage; the oxymal. scillæ and antimonium tartarif. are esteemed the best; but Dr. Akenfide prefers, and with some reason, the ipecacuanha, which, whether in the humoral or spasmodic kinds, he always uses as speedily in the fit as attending circumstances will admit, and experiences the speediest relief by it: when he prescribes the ipecac. in chronical cases, he gives from three to five grains, or from five to fifteen grains, every other morning, according to the degree of the disease, and without regard to any particular paroxysm, and thus continues it for three, four, or six weeks; he says it is as useful when it only excites a nausea, as when it pukes; whence it seems, that in the relaxing quality, its virtue consists, as used in these cases. When the spasmodic attends the humoral *asthma*, he prescribes the ipecacuanha, with all desirable success. See Lond. Med. Transact. vol. i. Dr. Cullen remarks, that as flatulency in the stomach, and other symptoms of indigestion, are frequent attendants of *asthma*, and very troublesome to *asthmatics*, so, both for removing these symptoms and for taking off all determination to the lungs, the frequent use of gentle vomits is proper in this disease. In certain cases where a fit was expected to come in the course of the night, a vomit given in the evening has frequently seemed to prevent it. See VOMITUS.

Diuretics are particularly useful in an *asthma* attended with a cachexy, two parts of nitre, and one of sal ammoniac, given every, or every other day, so as to pass freely by urine, is very beneficial; but if these salts are observed to irritate the cough, the rad. scillæ, in small doses, may be preferred.

Expectorants, in the moist *asthma*, are important aids. Garlic is celebrated, the squills and gum ammoniacum are most commonly used; but perhaps an extract of tobacco might be so managed as to exceed any of the medicines now in use for this end; for those, who are not used to chew tobacco, are very speedily relieved by holding it in their mouth until a sickness comes on, and then going into bed to sweat; a few repetitions of this hath totally freed the patient from a present paroxysm.

One of the best general forms of expectorants is the following:

R Gum, assaætoid. gum ammoniac. aa. 3 i. fs. Aq. pur. 3 ix. m. detur cochl. larg. freq.

To this mixture may be added as required, the tinct. opii camph. the oxym. scillæ or syr. alii. Sometimes the assaætida disagrees.

Dr. Millar recommends the mistura camphorata in the fit of the *asthma*; the dose is one or two spoonfuls every three or four hours. Before he gives the mistura camph. he usually prescribes a gentle emetic, and then a dose of the tinct. rhei, or tinct. aloes.

Diaphoretics are always so far needful, that the natural perspiration should be supported; but when the *asthma* is produced by acrid matter, &c. repelled from the skin, they are absolutely necessary, being then principally to be depended on: powders, with nitre and pulv. contrayerv. with two or three grains of camphor in each dose, the sps. febrif. Di. Clutton, are excellent for this purpose, and frequent draughts of warm elder-flower tea may accompany them.

Purges should not be of the rougher kind, but manna with cassia, joined to small doses of the antimonium tartarifatum; or if the genuine can be obtained, the ol. Ricini, given in a warm vehicle, is the best. In some cases, glysters only can be admitted.

Opiates, when admitted in the humoral *asthma*, should be accompanied with expectorants; the tinct. opii camphorata, and the pil. e. styriacæ, are excellent; or if the tinct. opii is ventured on, it should be mixed with the ox. scillæ. In the spasmodic *asthma*, the tinct. opii hath been found necessary even to a hundred drops, in a few hours; but in all spasmodic complaints, opiates, mixed with purgatives, in such quantities as to keep the bowels lax, is the best method of administering them.

Bleeding. The pulse and heat of the body will generally best determine when to use or omit this operation. When a sudden fit is produced by an easterly wind, if it

is violent, bleeding, though on other accounts not advisable, may, notwithstanding, be necessary; in such instances, judgment and sagacity will be put to the trial.

Issues should be made in the inside of the thigh, just under the gartering place; for there their discharge is usually greater than in the back, and their trouble far less; their use is equal, be the kind of *asthma* what it will.

Blisters on the back are an excellent aid during the fit, in cases of humoral *asthma*; and to prevent returns, keep them open as long as possible. In the spasmodic or true *asthma*, issues and blisters are of less efficacy, but not to be omitted.

In the pure convulsive *asthma*, bathing the feet in warm water is of admirable efficacy in many instances.

Dr. Withers seems to be the first who has proposed the flowers of zinc. He says, "that when plethora or fulness of blood is not present, I have found them to succeed where others have failed." This is, the Doctor observes, a powerful antispasmodic, and at the same time beneficial in strengthening the constitution. The dose of these flowers is from two grains to fifteen, two or three times a day.

See the article VOMICA, for directions in cases of tubercles.

Variety of forms are to be seen, which are well adapted to the disorder in general, and the symptoms in particular, in Dr. Smith's Formulæ Medicamentorum, Dr. Brookes's, and the London Practice of Physic.

Dr. Percival observes; that in Derbyshire, when the miners or smelters of lead find themselves affected with the *asthma*, they usually leave their occupation for a few days, and work at the lime-kilns; experience having proved that the fixed air arising from the calcination of lime-stones, is an effectual and speedy remedy in this disorder.

The *asthma*, in some instances, ends in a partial palsy; in others, in some species of dropsy; sometimes, though not often, the patient is suddenly suffocated; this accident, when it happens, hath for its cause a polypus in the lungs; and instances have occurred of its ending in an inflammation of the lungs.

See ARETÆUS, Dr. DOVER. Sir JOHN FLOYER on the *Asthma*. CULLEN's First Lines, edit. 4. vol. iii. WITHERS on the *Asthma*. HOFFMAN on Convulsive *Asthma*. Dr. RYAN on the History and Cure of *Asthma*.

There are several diseases called *asthma*, which more properly belong to other genera; which see under Dyspnæa, and Suffocatio Stridula; and also in CULLEN's Nosologia Methodica, vol. ii. under CYNANCHE TRACHEALIS, and DYSPNÆA.

ASTITES GLANDULOSI. See PARASTATÆ.

ASTRAGALO.

ASTRAGALOIDES. } See OROBUS.

ASTRAGALUS. ANKLE-BONE. Also called the SLING-BONE, *ballistæ os*. *Astrion*, the *talus*, called also *quatrio*; *tetroros*; *cavacula*; *cavilla*; *diabebos*; *peza*, or first bone of the foot, so named from its being used in ancient sports, or something of that shape, called *cockal*, in like manner with our dice, and going by the same name.

It is the upper *bone* of the foot, the tibia rests upon it; its upper and under side are covered with cartilage, and on its under side it articulates with the os calcis; the fore part of this *bone* is cartilaginous, and there it articulates with the os scaphoides. Some apply the term to the vertebrae of the neck. HOMER, in his *Odyssey*, uses it in this sense.

ASTRAGALUS. Also a name for the LIQUORICE VETCH. See OROBUS, and GLAUX VULGARIS LEGUMINOSA.

ASTRAGALUS ACULEATUS,

MASSILIENSIS,

TRAGACANTHA ALBUS. } See

GUMMI TRAGACANTHA.

ASTRANTIA VULG. ET NIGER. See IMPERATORIA.

ASTRAPE. LIGHTNING. Galen reckons it among the procatactic causes of an epilepsy; and it is doubtless a cause of disease in lesser degrees of its influence, as well as of death in greater. In the Phil. Trans. art. xlii. ann. 1766, Dr. Laurence gives an instance of a singular effect of lightning.

ASTRICTA. When applied to the belly, it signifies COSTIVENESS.

ASTRINGENTIA. } ASTRINGENTS, from *astrin-*
 ASTRICTORIA. } *go, to bind.* ADSTRINGEN-
 TIA, called also *anastaltica*; *constringentia*.

The solid parts of the human machine, from various morbid causes, are so præternaturally relaxed, that they become weak and flaccid, unfit to perform properly their natural functions. It seems necessary, therefore, that there should be such remedies as can correct such debility and relaxation, and bring back our solids to their former healthful standard. Remedies of this sort among physicians are called ASTRINGENTS. That many materials have the power of condensing, giving firmness, and strengthening the solid parts of animal bodies, is proved from daily experience, especially that common and well-known art of tanning and preparing leather by oak-bark, and other things similar, until it acquires a remarkable hardness and firmness.

We are taught from reason, and experience hath clearly demonstrated, that many things can excite a similar power by some means or another upon the living machine. But the mode by which this is performed, seems not to be properly understood—whether, according to the opinion of some, by the interposition of the particles of new matter between those of the old, which may connect them more strongly, and therefore make the whole compages firmer;—or, as is more agreeable to others, little or no new matter being added by only constringing the bonds of adhesion of the former particles, which being thus brought into nearer contact, render the matter firmer. However, concerning a matter so obscure and uncertain, it is surely better not to form any conjectures, than to perplex ourselves with a variety of opinions which are neither accurate nor capable of properly explaining the business. Still, it is an indisputable fact, that the solids of the machine are capable of being rendered firmer by the particles of which they consist, being drawn only into closer contact with each other, without any, even the smallest change of their composition; and sometimes also by the moister particles, by which they had been rendered soft, being dissipated. But whether astringents produce this effect in a similar manner, or by any mode altogether different, it is of little consequence, so long as the effect itself is certain, and the nature and administration of them sufficiently clear. Dr. CULLEN says, “That by the corrugation, and constriction of the whole mouth and fauces, from a small portion of astringents being applied to a small part of the tongue, that astringents act upon the sentient nerves; and, that taken into the stomach, they shew their effects in other parts of the body so quickly, that they can hardly be supposed to have passed the stomach itself; and, therefore, their sudden effects in distant parts, must be ascribed to an astringent power communicated from the stomach to those distant parts.” From all which it is conclusive, that astringents act *topically*, and *sympathetically*; the first by exerting their efficacy equally upon the dead, and living flesh; the second, by rousing the living principle, or nervous energy, from their stimulus, or, mitigating too powerful action by their sedative influence.

Hence, astringents, as they are medicines suited to encrease the cohesion, and produce some contraction in the simple solids, and moving fibres of the human body, are applicable in cases where the muscular fibres have been stretched, as in bruises and strains; in these cases *astringents* are used at the beginning as sedatives to abate inflammation, and also as *astringents* to restore the lost tone of the parts; and after the removal of inflammation, they are continued only as tonics. *Astringents* are sometimes useful for checking too great secretions, which effect they generally produce in consequence of their acting more powerfully on the small vessels in constringing, than on the larger vessels in increasing the impetus of the circulation. In hæmorrhages, *astringents* have been employed with advantage, but the advantage is in passive hæmorrhages only; for when there is a strong action of the vessels, *astringents* would be very injurious. *Astringents* are often useful for lessening morbid irritability and sensibility; for they act not only on the simple fibre, but also on the living power: morbid irritability is best removed by a moderate use of *astringents*. Those *astringents* that have no stimulus, such as the uva ursi, &c. ease pain from irritation, whence their usefulness in fits of the stone. *Astringents* promote suppuration as well as the bark, and in the like instances that are benefited by the bark.

When sudden changes are to be produced, give the solid *astringents*; when irritability or other habitual disor-

ders are to be removed, use vegetable and metallic *astringents*; they are the most powerful, and exceed alum in activity and efficacy; dilute solutions of metals, externally applied, are anti-inflammatory and sedative, whilst stronger solutions inflame, and are powerful caustics.

During inflammation, or an inflammatory diathesis, avoid *astringents* that have a degree of stimulus; avoid all *astringents* when the blood tends too much to the head; avoid *astringents* during a sanguine plethora, or obstructions in the viscera.

Astringents are best administered in small doses, with a large quantity of some proper liquid. They are generally distinguished by a rough austere taste, and changing solutions of iron, especially those made with the vitriolic acid, of a dark purple or black colour; but these criteria are not without restriction, when considered with respect to the application of those medicines to the living fibre. They yield their virtue to water by infusion, and also to a spirit in a less degree; by distillation they afford nothing, nor to oils do they impart any of their qualities. Extracts made from *astringent* vegetables do not keep long. Some vegetable *astringents* are antiseptic, by their fixed air correcting the putrescent tendency of the blood, and by the tonic power of these drugs on the solids, by which they oppose spasm.

Dr. Percival, in his *Essays Med. and Exp.* observes, that *astringents*, acid and bitters, neutralize each other; that vegetable acids lessen their astringency externally, but mineral acids increase it both internally and externally.

Vegetable *astringents* are the most powerful, as medicines; and of these, one of the strongest is galls. See FORDYCE. GREGORY *Conspectus Med.* WALLIS on Health and Disease. CULLEN's *Materia Medica*.

ASTRIOLISM. BLASTING, OR PLANET-STRIKING.

ASTRION. See ASTRAGALUS.

ASTROBOLISMOS, } From *αστρον*, a star, and *βλη-*
 ASTROBLES. } *λω*, to strike upon, i. e. planet-

struck. The blasting of trees, or mortification by a blast; but when applied to the human body, it signifies an apoplexy or a sphacelus. The first term is brought into our Lexicons, but is used only by Theophrastus of Plants.

ASTROCYNOLOGIA, from *αστρον*, a star, *κυνν*, a dog, and *λογω*, a dissertation. The name of a treatise on the dog-days.

ASTRONOMIA, ASTRONOMY, from *αστρον*, a star, and *νομος*, law. It is the science which teaches the knowledge of the heavenly bodies, shewing their magnitudes, distances, order, and motion. Hippocrates says, that one ignorant of *astronomy* cannot be well qualified for a physician. Others, since his day, have greatly extolled the utility of this science in the study and practice of medicine; some reckoning anatomy to be the right eye of physic, and *astronomy* its left; for they say, such is the influence of the sun, moon, and stars, especially the planets, upon terrestrial bodies, by the intervention of the æther and atmosphere, that they induce very sensible changes in them; but admitting of some influence in the planets, it is in degrees too trifling to affect us in the practice of medicine. The planets may affect meteors, and, in some instances, the effects on our atmosphere may influence our bodies for their good or harm. Meteorology, and those other branches of science by which we are taught the nature, properties, &c. of our atmosphere, seem more directly proper to medical enquiries.

It is pleaded, that the aspects of the stars influence the human body, because that in the vernal equinox, or the summer solstice, the force of intermitting fevers is destroyed, though obstinate in all other seasons; and because that the equinoxes are peculiarly hurtful to some sort of patients; but these circumstances are better accounted for on principles less remote than those derived from *astronomy*. The late Dr. Mead was a great advocate for this branch of science being an essential qualification in a physician.

ASTRUM. A STAR. With the chemists this word signifies that virtue and power which accrues to things from their preparation; thus, the *astrum* of salt is its resolution into a fluid state, by which it can exert itself more. *Astrum* is a name given to many medicines.

ASUAR. See MYROBALANI INDIA.

ASUGAR. See ÆRUGO ÆERIS.

ASUOLI. See FULIGO.

ATAC. See NITRUM.

ATAXIA. ATAXY, from *α*, priv. and *τασσω*, to order. Some particular irregularity or disorder.

ATAXMIR.

ATAXMIR. An Arabic word expressing the method of treating an eye, when preternatural hairs grow under the natural ones.

ATEBRAS. A SUBLIMING VESSEL.

ATECHNIA, *ατεχνία*, from *α*, neg. and *τεχνία*, an art, want of art. See **ANAPHRODISIA**.

ATER SUCCUS. See **ATRABILIS**.

ATERAMNA. This word occurs in Hippocrates's Lib. de Aere, Locis, et Aquis, and is expounded by Galen as signifying difficulty of concoction, and hard. He observes that the ancients called bad waters thus, and that, as joined with other words, it hath other significations.

ATHAMANTIA CRETENSIS. See **DAUCUS CRETICUS**.

ATHANASIA, *α*, neg. et *θανάτος*, death. The IMMORTAL PLANT. A name given to **TANSEY**, because when stuffed up the nose of a dead corpse, it is said to prevent putrefaction: see **TANACETUM**. Also it means immortality. The name of an antidote of Galen, also of one said to be Oribasius's; it is the name too of a collyrium described by Aetius. Besides these, it is the appellation of many other compositions.

ATHANOR, } Amongst the chemists it is a sort of
ATHONOR, } digesting furnace, contrived to maintain its heat a long time, and is a furnace which communicates with its chimney by a lateral canal, such as is in the furnace for a sand-bath; this furnace is carried to a considerable height above the part where this canal enters it: it is filled with fuel up to the top, and closely covered, and as the lower part of the fuel consumes, it is supplied by what is above, which falls down into its place; thus a constant and equal heat is maintained a long time without any attendance. See **FORNAX**.

ATHARA. A sort of **PAP** made with wheat-flour.

ATHENA. A plaster in much repute among the ancients.

ATHENATORIUM. A thick glass cover which is, in the *Theatrum Chymicum*, vol. iii. p. 33, directed to be luted to a cucurbit, when the alembic is taken off in a particular process there prescribed.

ATHENIONIS CATAPOTIUM. The name of a pill in Celsus's writings.

ATHENIPPON. The name of a collyrium also called *diaphmyrnes*. It also a name of many collyria.

ATHENIPPUM. See **ASCLEPIOS**.

ATHERA. A sort of food made with wheat-flour, like the pap-meal which is given to children. Pliny says it is an Egyptian invention.

ATHEROMA, from *αθήρα*, pulse, pap, or a kind of poultice. It is a kind of tumor, thus named from its poultice-like contents. See **NÆVUS**.

ATHLETICUS, **ATHLETIC**, from *αθλέω*, to contend. It implies the same as a robust constitution fit for wrestling.

ATHONOR. See **ATHANOR**.

ATHRIX. See **ALOPECIA**.

ATHROON, } In medicinal authors it imports copi-

ATHROOS, } ous, accumulated, or fudden, and is the reverse of by degrees: similar to *Confertus*.

ATHYMIA, from *α*, neg. and *θυμός*, courage. **PUSILLANIMITY**. In medicinal authors it usually signifies that dejectedness, despondence, anxiety, and despair, which frequently occurs in the course of distempers. Some use this word as synonymous with *melancholia*.

ATINCAR, or **ATINKAR**. See **BORAX**.

ATITARA. See **PALMA MINOR**.

ATLAS, from *ατλάω*, to sustain, or *στέλλω*, to carry. The name of the first vertebra of the neck; so called because it sustains the head, as Atlas was supposed to sustain the earth. It is a bony ring, and in its back part it receives the process dentatus of the second vertebra; it hath no spinal process; its transverse processes are very thick; instead of the two superior oblique processes, which the other vertebra have, there are two oblong holes which receive the condyles of the os occipitis, and the inferior oblique processes are horizontal to admit of rotation.

ATMOSPHERA. The **ATMOSPHERE**. See **AER**.

ATOCHIA. **PRÆTERNATURAL LABOUR**.

ATOCIUM. See **ANTIRRHINUM**.

ATOLLI. A sort of **PAP**, made of the meal of maize and water, which the Indians mix with their chocolate.

ATOMUS, from *α*, negative, and *τέμνω*, to cut or divide. An **ATOM**. It is a particle of matter so small as not to admit of any farther division. *Asclepiades* taught

that *atoms* were the primordia of all things, and that they were not perceptible to our senses, but only to our understandings; that they had no qualities, for the qualities of bodies which they compose depend on the order, figure, number, &c. of many *atoms* joined together; and this last circumstance he proves by observing, that a lump of silver is white, but if filed down it is black; and horns of goats are black when whole, but white if filed down. Galen says, that *Asclepiades*, adhering to the sentiments of *Democritus* and *Epicurus*, with regard to the principles of bodies, had only changed the former names of things, calling *atoms* molecules, and a vacuum, pores.

Molecules were divisible, but *atoms* not.

ATONIA, from *α*, negative, *τείνω*, to stretch. **ATONY**; defect of muscular power. *Relaxation*, laxity, debility, or distemperature. This word was much in use among the methodic sect; who ascribed the causes of all distempers to relaxation, stricture, or a mixture of these. It is generally synonymous with palsy.

ATOYAXACOTL.

ATOYAXOCOTL CHICHILTIC. } See **MACAXO-**

ATRA BILIS. *Ater succus*; *bilis atra*; *mercurialis*;

BLACK BILE, or **MELANCHOLY**. According to the ancients it hath a twofold origin: 1st, From the grosser parts of the blood, and this they called the melancholy humour. 2dly, From yellow bile being highly concocted. Dr. Percival, in his *Essays Med. and Exp.* suggests, that it is the gall rendered acrid by stagnation in the gall-bladder, and viscid by the absorption of its fluid parts. *Bile* in this state discharged into the duodenum, occasions universal disturbance and disorder, until it is evacuated; it occasions violent vomiting, or purging, or both, and previous to this the pulse is quick, the head aches, a delirium comes on, a hiccough, intense thirst, inward heat, and a fetid breath. Some describe this kind of *bile* as being acid, harsh, corroding, and, when poured on the ground, bubbling up, and raising the earth after the manner of a ferment. Dr. Percival says, that by the use of the infus. senæ limoniæ, warmed with the tinct. columb. he had checked the vomitings occasioned by this matter.

ATRACHELUS, from *α*, negative, and *τραχήλος*, the neck. **SHORT-NECKED**.

TRACTYLIS, called *enicus*, *carduus luteus*, *cardu-enicus*, **DISTAFF THISTLE**, from *ατρακτός*, a spindle.

It is a plant which grows in Italy, Greece, and other warm countries. Its leave are of the same nature as those of the *carduus benedictus*, but the stalk is the part that is chiefly used. The women keep them for distaffs.

ATRAGENE, called also *viorna*, *clemtis*, *flamula*, and **TRAVELLER'S JOY**. It grows in hedges, flowers in July: the whole plant is of a caustic quality, and laid on the skin it presently raises a blister there. Dale.

ATRAMENTUM SUTORIUM. A name of the **GREEN VITRIOL**, and *melantoria*. See **VITRIOLUM VIRIDE**.

ATRAPHAXIS, or **ATRAPHRAXIS**. See **ATRI-PLEX**.

ATRESIA, from *α*, negative, and *τρέω*, or *τρέω*, to perforate. **IMPERFORATION**. See **ATRETI**.

ATRETARUM ISCHURIA. A SUPPRESSION OF URINE, from the menses being retained in the vagina. See **ISCHURIA VESICALIS**.

ATRETI, **IMPERFORATE**, from *α*, priv. and *τρέω*, to perforate. Those of either sex are thus called, when their anus, or any other natural aperture, is closed.

ATRICES. Small tubercles about the anus; which recede and return again, especially at the first. *Valesius de Taranta* reckoned them among *condylomata & fici*.

ATRICI. Small sinuses in the intestinum rectum, which do not reach so far as to perforate into its cavity.

ATRIplex. **ORACH**, or **ORACHE**: also called *atriplex alba* vel *rubra hortensis*, *arrache*, *atra-phaxis*, *atraphraxis*, *chrysolachanon*, *olus aureum*; **WHITE, RED, or GARDEN ORACH**.

It is an annual plant rising from seeds, and chiefly employed in the kitchen. That named — **FOETIDA**: Called also *garosmum*, *andraphex*, *vulvaria*, *chenopodium foetidum*, *chenopodium vulvarium*, *atriplex olida*, *blitum foetidum*; **STINKING ORACH**; is the **CHENOPODIUM VULVARIUM** foliis integerrimis rhomboideo-ovatis, floribus conglomeratis axillaribus. **CL. PENTANDRIA. ORD. DIGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 309.** It is a low procumbent plant, sprinkled all over with a whitish clammy mealy; the leaves are small, of a roundish figure, with

with an obtuse point. On the tops of the branches come forth clusters of imperfect flowers, followed each by a flatfish seed. It is annual, grows wild about dung-hills, and flowers in August.

It hath a strong disagreeable smell, somewhat like that of salt-fish. Such of it as is found growing amongst old rubbish is weaker than that in moister ground. Water takes up all its virtue by infusion; it loses its strength by keeping. It is a fetid anti-hysterical, antispasmodic, and acts without irritation. It can only be used in its recent state, as in its dry state it loses all its sensible qualities. Therefore, the best form is a conserve, of which two or three drams may be taken in a day. Dr. Cullen wishes it was often employed, Mat. Med.

ATRIPLEX. MARITIMA, and PORTULACA. See HALIMUS.—ODORA SUAVEOLENS. See BOTRYS.—OLIDA. See ATRIPLEX-FOETIDA.—SYLVESTRIS, WILD ORACH. See CHENOPodium.

ATROPA, BELLADONA. See SOLANUM LETHALE.—MANDRAGORA. See MANDRAGORA.

ATROPHIA, from α , and $\tau\rho\epsilon\sigma\sigma\alpha$, to nourish. Also *contabescencia*. *Inutritio*, *marasmus*, *ariditas corporis*; an ATROPHY. It is a wasting, with loss of strength; but without a hectic fever. Dr. Cullen on this remarks, that an atrophy perhaps is never without fever; at least the pulse is quicker than usual; but the absence of the true hectic fever distinguishes this disease from the tabes. Some say that in an atrophy, the fat only is wasted. The Latins call it *inutritio*, the want of nutrition. It is also called a nervous consumption. Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of disease in the class CACHEXIAE, and order MARCORES. He enumerates four species. 1. *Atrophia inanitorium*, from too great evacuations, also *tabes nutrum*;—*sudatoria*;—*a sanguifluxu*. 2. *Atrophia famelicorum*, from deficient nourishment. 3. *Atrophia cachectica*, from bad nourishment; also *tabes syphilitica*;—*ab hydropse*. 4. *Atrophia debiliū*, when the function of nutrition is so depraved as to be productive of disorder where too excessive evacuation or cachochymia has not preceded. The atrophy of children is called *paidatrophia*. Whether with the first or fourth species is to be classed the *tabes dorsalis*, seems doubtful; Cullen thinks the last.

An atrophy, from whatever it may arise, has for its proximate cause, a defective exertion of the assimilating powers of the constitution, or an impediment to the application of their effects, by which even the functions of the machine ordained for the support, becomes its destruction, from the mere want of proper nutrition. The disorder, therefore, better be considered of one kind, brought on by different causes, tending to the same end.

The causes are, a weakness in the organs of digestion, whence an undue supply of chyle to the blood; a diet that affords insufficient nourishment; a tenderness and irritability of the nervous system; a defect of, or an excretion of the mucus, which defends the inner surfaces of the heart and arteries; excesses of the passions, and in luxurious pursuits, too copious evacuations, &c.

The signs in the beginning are, a decrease of strength, loss of appetite without much fever, cough, or short breath, though in the progress, when a consumption of the flesh hath gradually affected the whole habit, there is some degree of difficulty in the breathing; the urine is inconstant in its colour, though generally high, and small in quantity; sometimes it is pale and profuse; in time the blood grows hot and acrid for want of its due supplies, a febrile heat increases, as also a cough and difficulty of breathing. In children this disease frequently happens; and, besides the above-mentioned causes, they are subject to it from a sudden change from the breast to more solid food; in which case their legs become pendulous, the habit flaccid, their skin corrugated, and, in many instances, their appetite for food is almost insatiable. As a weakness in their chylopoetic organs is the cause, soon dissecting those patients after death, their mesenteric glands are tumified, their livers much disordered, their intestines filled with black fetid fordes, and the muscles of their bellies extenuated almost to a membrane.

This disorder should be distinguished from leanness, the rickets, and that weakness and leanness in some children, who pine only for want of a due supply from the breast.

The cure will be regulated by the cause.

If this disorder depends on any other, as on a diarrhoea, fluor albus, diabetes, gonorrhoea, &c. the cure will depend on the cure of the original disease.

If the cause is indigestion, with a viscid obstruction of the mesentery, which is the case in children and old people for the most part, give now and then gentle doses of rhubarb with calomel; or sal polychresticus, and, in the intervals, let stomachics, with warm perspiratives, be prescribed. Carefully avoid irritating purges, for they aggravate the symptoms by inflaming the bowels. The kali acetatum tinct. guiac. and ferrugineous medicines, may be used, and those with the helleb. nig. adding thereto the bark if required.

If there is an irritable habit from any of the causes above specified, endeavour to abstract from the stimulus, and appease all spasmodic affections by opiates, mucilages, gentle astringents that are glutinous, the bark, and such other medicines as the present symptoms may indicate.

The scrophulous and cancerous cases only admit of palliating, by keeping the circulation as low as the general health will admit. A thin light diet is the most proper, such as jellies of both vegetable and animal substances, broths, &c. not forgetting the bark, and acidum vitrioli dilutum, as corroborants.

When excessive evacuations have been the cause, the decoction of sarsaparilla, salop, chalybeate waters, bark, and gentle riding, are proper.

A venereal taint is often an unsuspected cause; in which case mild mercurials, with sarsaparilla, and a milk diet, are the cure. See SAUVAGES Nosologia Methodica. HOFFMAN. Syst. Rat. Medicinæ. MORTON. WILLEIS.

ATTA. Festus says it is one who, by reason of the tenderness or other defect in his feet, touches the ground rather than treads on it.

ATTAGEN, } The name of an
ATTAGENA PHRYGIA. } Asiatic partridge, commonly known by the name of FRANCOLIN. The Greeks call it *lagopus*, *hare's foot*, because its feet are downy. It is of a dusky red colour on its back, and seems to be the same as our *red cock*, which Aldrovandus calls *attagen*. Ray names it *francolino Italorum*. Pliny describes it under the name of *lagopus altera*, and with us it is called the RED COCK, GOR COCK, MOOR COCK, or RED GAME. They are best in autumn for food, are not remarkable in medicine, though the gizzard on its inside is very fragrant just after the bird is killed.

ATTALICUS. The name of some compound medicines mentioned by Galen.

ATTENUANTIA, from *attenuo*, to make thin. ATTENUATING MEDICINES act either, it is supposed, by diminishing the consistence of, or dividing coherent masses; or by diminishing the size of the larger particles; hence exert their power both on the solids and fluids. Such as operate on the fluids by immediate contact are few, and those are water, or such as abound with water, as on this they depend for their action only. Viscid humours, alkaline, and other salts, are dissolved by water. Most of, or all the other *attenuants*, act on the solids by quickening their motion, increasing their tone, and so enabling them to attenuate the too thick fluids; hence properly come under some other classes. See HOFFMAN, vol. i. and ii. cap. iv. CULLEN's Mat. Med.

ATTICUM. The name of a plaster used by Hippocrates. When joined with another word, it is an adjective, and signifies *attic*, or the best, as MEL ATTICUM, the best honey, CERA ATTICA, the best wax, &c.

ATTINCAR VENERIS. The whitening of copper to transmute it into silver.

ATTINGAT. See ÆRIS FLOS.

ATTOLLENS AURICULÆ SUPERIOR. A muscle which rises from the corrugator supercilii by a thin fascia.—OCULI, i. e. Musculus superior, & rectus superior oculi. See ELEVATOR OCULI.

ATTONITUS MORBUS. } Names of the APO-
STUPOR. } PLEXY. See APO-
PLEXIA. It is also given to that species of palsy which succeeds the *apoplexy*. See PARALYSIS.

ATTRACTIO. See REPULSIO and AFFINITAS.

ATTRACTIVUM, ATTRACTIVE. Paracelsus pretends to have had an *attractive* medicine, which would draw away the diseases of the body; but the extravagancies of this whimsical genius, with respect to it, though not deserving a place here, may be met with in his Archidox. lib. vii.

ATTRACTIVUS, ATTRACTORIUS, and ATTRAHENS, are applied to remedies that have a power of attracting.

ATTRITA.

ATTRITA, } ATTRITIO. } ATTRITION See **INTERTRIGO**:

ATYPOS, from α , negative, and $\tau\upsilon\pi\omega\varsigma$, a form or tenor. **IRREGULAR**. It is applied to diseases which have no regularity in their periods. Also a deformity in the limbs.

AUANTE, } The DRY DISEASE. Hippocrates de-
AUAPSE. } scribes it thus. The patient cannot bear
either abstinence or eating. Fasting causes a rumbling in his belly, and gnawing pain in his stomach. He vomits up various matters, and after vomiting he is at ease. After eating, there are eructations, an inflammatory heat and redness; a constant feeling as if a painful stool was to be discharged, yet only wind is evacuated; a headache is complained of: a sense of pricking, as with needles, in different parts of the body; the legs seem heavy, grow feeble and extenuated, and he becomes weak.

The method of cure which he prescribed was, first to give a purge, and after it an emetic; then directs abstinence from fat food, temperance, bathing, unctions, and moderate exercise.

AUCHMOS, from $\alpha\upsilon\omega$, to dry. The Latins call it *squalor*. It is hot, dry, sultry weather.

AUCUPALIS, or **AUCUPARIA**. See **ORNUS**, and **SOREUS SYLVESTRIS**.

AUDACIA. In a medical sense is that sort of boldness which we meet with in deliria or madness. It also signifies impudence.

AUDITORIA ARTERIA. The internal auditory artery goes off from each side of the *arteria basilaris* to the organ of hearing, and accompanies the auditory nerve, having first furnished several small twigs to the membrana arachnoides.

AUDITORIUS MEATUS. The passage that conveys the air to the auditory nerve. It leads from the lower anterior part of the concha to the tympanum, and is partly bony, partly cartilaginous; all within the temporal bone is the bony part, is the longest, and forms the bottom; the rest is cartilaginous, and makes the external opening, or orifice of the canal; these two parts make a canal of about three-fourths of an inch long, a little tortuous, and wider in some parts than in others. On the membranous covering of the cartilaginous part, we observe the yellow bodies, supposed to be the *glandulae ceruminis*. The bony part of the meatus is nearly horizontal, and straight; the cartilaginous part is curved and winding, which should be observed when a syringe is used to inject any thing with into the ear.—**NERVUS**. The **AUDITORY NERVE**. The seventh pair of nerves are called *auditory nerves*, so are the *sympathetici minores*. This seventh pair of nerves runs into the os petrosum, and is there divided into the *portio mollis*, which is spent upon the labyrinth of the ear, and distributed to the meatus auditorius internus, and so passes to the vestibulum cochleae, and *portio dura*, which goes out by the aquæduct, between the mastoid and stiloïd processes, passes through the parotid, becomes a cutaneous nerve, and communicates with the upper maxillary. On these nerves, no covering from the dura mater can be traced.

AUDITUS. The sense of **HEARING**, also called *acoe*. By this sense we perceive the elastic tremors of the air; hence the organ of hearing is made up of hard bones, and of elastic cartilages and membranes. The elastic air only receives sonorous tremors, and transfers them, as we see water transfers any impulse given to it. The aforesaid sound is increased in air that is condensed, and is lost in a vessel emptied of its air. The body which produces sound ought to tremble or vibrate in all, even the least of its particles. From such a tremor, the contiguous air is beat into waves, whereby the parts of the air that lies outermost are compressed, and fly back again as soon as their elasticity gets over the impulse, whence the air flies again towards the sonorous body, where it is now more loose and rarefied, to be there again compressed by the impulsive power; and in the same manner the anterior and outer portion of air surrounding that which is impelled, is by the action of the latter compressed and removed farther from the trembling body, yet so as to return again in its proper time by the force of elasticity, driving its contents to the tremulous body for the exciting of a new wave. These impulses of the air are required to succeed each other with a certain velocity; and in order to render them audible, they must not be fewer than thirty in a second of time. As these sonorous waves are more frequent in a given time, so much sharper is the sound heard, and the more strongly does it affect us, till we come to the most

acute of audible sounds, which have 7520 tremors in a second. Acute sounds are in general yielded from bodies that are hard, brittle, and violently shook or struck; but grave sounds from the contrary. Sounds, whether acute or grave, are carried through the air with a celerity equal to about 1038 Paris feet in a second; but a contrary wind retards their progression about one-twelfth of their velocity. Sounds being elastic, are reflected from hard bodies in angles, equal to those of their incidence; but the same sound ushered into the open air, and dilating through an immense sphere, grows proportionably weaker; but if it be ushered through a tube in a cylindrical shape, it becomes increased; therefore, the sonorous waves of the elastic air being driven into the cartilaginous funnel of the ear, are repelled and collected together by alternate reflections from its elastic sides into the cavity of the concha, from whence it proceeds through the auditory passage, with a force so much stronger as the surface of the outer ear is larger than the section of the said auditory passage, through which the same force is continued entire forward, and increased by new resonances, excited from the percussion of the elastic cartilages and hard bones, so as to mix imperceptibly with the primitive sound. At the bottom of the auditory passage is the **MEMBRANE OF THE DRUM OF THE EAR**, called **MEMBRANA TYMPANI**; sometimes by the barbarous terms *myringa*, *myrinx*, which is a thin transparent, flatish pellicle, the edge of which is round, and strongly fixed in the circular groove which divides the bony meatus of the external ear from the tympanum or barrel: this membrane consists of several plates, one of which is dry, rattling, splendid, and pellucid. It is very tense, easily put into a tremulous motion; and upon it the sonorous waves or modulations of external air strike, moves the malleus which is fixed to it, and so it proves a means of sound being readily conveyed to the common sensorium. This membrane is stretched over a cavity in the os petrosum, called the **TYMPANUM** or **DRUM**, which consists of several cavities. In the tympanum, which is of an irregular oblong figure, are the bones of hearing, lodged in its hollow part, between the pars petrosa and squamosa of the temporal bones. The tympanum hath cavities, viz. the opening of the *cellulae mastoideæ*, *mastoid cells*; that of the *eustachian tube*, the *canalis semi-petrosus*, *bony half canal*, the *fenestra ovalis*, and *rotunda*. Within the tympanum are suspended the bones of hearing movably; the first of which is the *malleus*, whose handle is fixed to the membrane of the drum; and at one end to the second bone, called the *incus*, to which it returns the tremors impressed upon the membrane; the incus rests on the *os orbiculare*, a small round bone, and this upon the stapes; the stapes and the air of the tympanum press the auditory nerve, whence the sense of sound is conveyed to the common sensory. When, by the force of external sounds, the membrane of the drum is forced too much inward, it is probably supported by air which passes from the mouth through the Eustachian tube into the inner ear. The importance of the cochlea of the ear, in order to the conveyance of the sound, is very considerable. For a more minute information, consult Haller's Physiology, in the lecture on Hearing; and the ingenious observations of Dr. Shebbeare on this subject, in his Theory and Practice of Physic, and the article **SONUS**.

AUGMENTUM, AUXESIS. The increase of a disease, from its attack to its height.

AUGUSTUM. An epithet given to several compound medicines.

AULISCOS. See **CATHETERUS**, and **FISTULA**.

AURA, signifies an exhalation, or vapour, which arises from mephitic caves.

AURA, from $\alpha\upsilon\pi\alpha$, gale, signifies an airy exhalation, or vapour, and is applicable to such also as rise from mephitic caves. The chemists mean by it a certain fine and pure spirit, found in every animal and vegetable body; but so subtle as only to be perceptible by its smell and taste, or other effects not known in that body.

AURA EPILEPTICA. A gradual sensation, like air ascending upwards, occasioning an epileptic attack; in the *Ephem. Nat. Cur. Ann. 3. Obs. 336*; also, in a Treatise of **GALEN** on an Epileptic Boy, there is an evident example of an epilepsy, *per consensum ab aura adscendente*.

AURA VITALIS. So **Helmont** calls the vital heat.

AURANGIA. See **AURANTIA HYPALENSIS**.

AURANTIA. } ENASCENTIA, } See AURANTIA
IMMATURA, } CURASSAVENTIA.

DULCIS. See **AURANTIA SINENSIS**.

AURANTIA HISPALENSIS, called also *mala aurantia* fructu acido, major *aurantia malus*, *aranguia*, *aurangia*, *mala aurea*, *chrysomelca*, *nerantia*, *oranguia*, *martianum pomum*; *poma anarantia*; SEVILLE ORANGE. It is the CITRUS AURANTIUM, or CITRUS PETIOLIS ALATIS, foliis acuminatis. CLASS POLYADELPHIA. ORD. ICOSANDRIA. Linn. Gen. Plant. 901.

The China and Seville orange are both only varieties of the same species: it is the latter which takes place in our pharmacopœias; and we find that the *flowers*, *leaves*, *yellow rind*, and *juice*, are made use of for different medical purposes.

THE FLOWERS of this tree are highly odoriferous, and are used as a perfume: they are bitter to the taste; they give their taste and smell both to water and to spirit, but most perfectly to rectified spirit of wine. The water which is distilled from these flowers is called *aq. napha*. In distillation they yield a small quantity of essential oil, which is called *ol. vel essentia neroli*; they are brought from Italy and France.

THE LEAVES have a bitterish taste, and yield by distillation an essential oil; indeed by rubbing them between the fingers and thumb, they manifest considerable fragrance. WESTERHOEF, DE HAEN, and several German physicians, have spoken highly in favour both of the flowers and leaves, but particularly of the latter, and held them in great estimation as a remedy for epilepsy, and other convulsive disorders; but from the experience of Dr. CULLEN and HOME, they have sunk greatly in their reputation for want of efficacy. The dose of the leaves in powder, was from ʒss. to ʒi. two or three times a day, and in decoction, proportionably strong.

THE YELLOW RIND of the fruit, freed from the white fungous part, is warmer than the peel of lemons, of a more durable flavour, and abounds more with a light fragrant essential oil, which exudes upon wounding it. Infused in boiling water it gives out nearly all its smell and taste; cold water extracts the bitter, but very little of the flavour. In distillation all the oil rises, but none of the bitter. The yellow rind gives an agreeable flavour to the other medicines, and has deservedly gained the character of a pleasant warm aromatic bitter.

The orange peel is commonly employed as a stomachic, promotes appetite, and gives strength and vigour to the viscera; and is particularly useful in restoring tone to the stomach when it has been much impaired; besides, it has been much celebrated in cure of intermittents, and in those of a most obstinate kind, has been experienced a powerful remedy in menorrhagia, and immoderate uterine evacuations, as evidenced by the authority of Dr. WHYT and HOME. The London College direct a syrup and tincture.

SYRUPUS CORTICIS AURANTII. The SYRUP of ORANGE-PEEL.

Take of the outer yellow rind of a fresh Seville orange-peel, eight ounces; of distilled water, five pints; steep the peel in the water for a night in a close vessel, and in the morning dissolve in the liquor, strained, of doubled-refined sugar as much as is sufficient to make a syrup.

TINCTURA CORTICIS AURANTII. TINCTURE of ORANGE-PEEL.

Take of the fresh exterior part of Seville oranges, three ounces; proof spirit of wine two pints; digest for three days, and strain. Ph. Lond. 1788. The dose, one or two tea-spoonfuls twice a day.

THE JUICE OF SEVILLE ORANGES is a grateful acid, which by allaying heat, quenching thirst, promoting various excretions, and diminishing the action of the vascular sanguiferous system, proves extremely useful in both ardent and putrid fevers, though the China orange juice, as impregnated with a larger proportion of sugar, becomes more agreeable, and may be taken in larger quantity. The acid matter of the Seville orange differs in some of its pharmaceutical properties, both from the fermented acid of vinegar, and from the native acid salts of the leaves of plants: from the former in its not being volatile, or not exhaling upon inspissating the juice, nor rising in distillation with the heat of boiling water; from the latter, in its being soluble in spirit of wine; the inspissated juice liquifies in air, water, or spirit of wine; whence it is easily preserved during many years, either in the form of an extract, or in a dilute state, as in a spirituous solution.

AURANTIA CURASSAVENTIA. } CURASSAVENTIA
AURENTIUM CURASSAVENSE. } SOA or CU-

RASSAO, APPLES or ORANGES. They seem to be the immature oranges that by some accident have been checked in their growth; hence called also *aurantia enuscentia*, and *aurantia immatura*. They are a grateful aromatic bitter, of a flavour very different from that of the peel from the ripe fruit, and without any acid, what little tartness they have when fresh is lost in drying. Spirit of wine extracts perfectly all their virtue; water imperfectly; infused in wine or brandy they afford a good bitter for the stomach. They are used to promote the discharge in issues, whence their name of ISSUE PEAS.

AURANTIA SINENSIS, called also *aurantia dulcis*, *poma Sinensis*, *mala aurantia Chimensia*, *Chimensis*, CHINA or SWEET ORANGES.

The rind hath a faint smell, and but little bitterness, so is never used in medicine: the juice hath a grateful subacid sweetness, in general of the same qualities as our summer fruits.

AURANTIA. { ENASCENTIA. } See AURANTIA
IMMATURA. } CURASSAVENTIA.

AURANTIUM. THE ORANGE-TREE. It is an evergreen with many prickly branches; smooth, firm, broad leaves, having each two heart-like appendages on the pedicle; the flowers are white, pentapetalous, set thick together among the leaves; the fruit is large, round, and yellow, divided internally into eight cells filled with a juicy pulp and white seeds: it is a native of the warmer climes, and scarcely bears the cold of this country. The best are brought from Portugal and Spain, the next from France and Italy. The tree bears flowers and fruit all the year. The fruit of these trees are the POET'S GOLDEN APPLE.

AURATUS GERMANORUM. It is an oleo-saccharum with the oil of cinnamon, called AURUM-HORIZONTALIS.

AUREA ALEXANDRIA. An antidote invented by Alexander.

AURELIANA CANADENSIS IROQUOIS. See GENSING.

AUREUS. A weight equal to a dram and a half; also a pompous appellation for many compound medicines. Blancard says, it was a weight amongst the Arabians of a dram, a seventh part; the same with *denarius*.

—RAMUS. The art of making gold.

AURICHALCUM. See AEs.

AURICOLLA. See TINCAL.—ETHELA. A red tincture, and the white flower of gold.

AURICULA. THE EXTERNAL PART OF THE EAR; which is divided into the upper part called *pinna*, and the lower soft part called the *lobus*, or *lobulus*. The pinna is divided into several eminences and cavities; the eminences are the *helix*, called also *capreolus*; *anti-helix*, *tragus*, called also *antilobium*, and *anti-tragus*.

The *helix* is the large border round the ear, or the exterior compass of the ear, so called because of its tortuosity.

The *anti-helix* is the large oblong eminence, surrounded by the helix.

The *tragus* is the little anterior protuberance, opposite to the lobe, below the fore part of the helix, which in the aged is often covered with hairs.

The *anti-tragus* is the posterior protuberance below the inferior extremity of the anti-helix. The name of a muscle which acts only upon the cartilage of the ear.

The cavities are the *scapha*, on the inside of the helix; the *cavitas innominata* or *fossa navicularis*, at the anterior upper part of the anti-helix; the *concha*, which is situated under the anti-helix: there is a sort of *septum conchæ*, which is a continuation of the helix; and the fourth cavity is the *meatus auditorius externus*.

The *auricula* is composed chiefly of cartilage, which gives and preserves its shape. It hath the advantage of being variable, for there are certain small muscles called *helicalis major*, and *minor*, *tragicus*, and *anti-tragicus*, which are peculiar to the ear; they are supposed to act only upon the cartilage, and alter its situation, whence it is supposed that we have the power of receiving more or less sound into the meatus auditorius.

The external ear is fixed to the cranium, not only by the cartilaginous portion of the meatus, but also by the ligaments, viz. the anterior, which is fixed by one extremity to the root of the apophysis zygomatica of the os temporis, close to the corner of the glenoid cavity, and by the other extremity to the anterior and superior part of the cartilaginous meatus. And the posterior ligament is fixed by one end to the root of the mastoid apophysis, and by the other to the posterior part of the convexity of the

the concha, so that it is opposite to the anterior ligament. There is also a kind of superior ligament which seems to be only a continuation of the aponeurosis of the frontal and occipital muscles.

The lobe seems to be a doubling of the teguments; it is only skin and cellular membrane. For a particular account of the vessels, &c. see AURIS.

AURICULA INFIMA. The LOBE of the EAR.—LEPORIS. See BUPLEURUM.—MURIS. See ALSINE.

—URSI, called also *sanicula Alpina lutea*, YELLOW BEAR'S EARS, *oricola*, and FRENCH COWSLIPS. They grow plentifully in Switzerland, Savoy, and many other places: it bears thick, large, green leaves, and on the tops of the stalks there are flowers of different colours. In Utrecht this flower is called *primula odorata*, on account of its agreeable smell. The juice removes spots on the face.

AURICULÆ CORDIS. See COR.—JUDÆ, called also *fungus sambuci*, *fungus membranaceus*, *peziza auriculæ referens*, *agaricus auriculæ forma*; JEWS EARS. *Peziza auricula*. Linn. They are a sort of fungus which grows on elder-trees: their internal use is generally thought not safe, but a decoction of them in milk is a much esteemed gargle in the quinsy.

AURICULARIA. See MENTHA PALUSTRIS FOLIO OBLONGO.

AURICULARIS. See EXTENSOR MINIMI DIGITI.—DIGITUS. The little finger is called the ear-finger, because with it we are most apt to rub and pick the inner ear.—MEDICUS. A physician for the ear.

AURICULARIUS. Belonging to the ear, also an ear-doctor.

AURICULARUM SEPTUM. See COR.

AURICULATUM, vel AURITUM FOLIUM, an EARED LEAF, from *auricula*, a little ear—twisted into the form of a little ear, or having an appendage like a little ear; or they are heart-shaped, but have the corners prominent; and rounded, with an additional smaller lobe near the base.

AURIGA. A sort of bandage for the sides, described by Galen. It was also a name given by the ancients to a fourth lobe of the liver. They divided the liver into four lobes; the *first* was called *Focus*, from a ridiculous belief, that there the food was concocted; *second*, *MENSA*, because they thought the ailments of the limbs were placed there; the *third*, *CULTER*; and *fourth*, *AURIGA*, as conducive to the distribution of the aliments.

AURIGO. See ICTERUS.

AURIPIGMENTUM, also called *arsenicum croceum*, *arsenicum flavum*, *adarnech*; *albimec althanaea*; *althanaea*; *ethel*; ORPIN, ORPIMENT and AURIPIGMENT. Galen called it *arsenicum*, and Serapion calls it *naruech*.

There are three kinds of *orpiment*, the gold-coloured, the deep red mixed with yellow, called *andarac*; *auripigmentum rubrum*, and the greenish and yellowish, which is the least valuable. The best is a yellow shining sulphureous mineral, consisting of little flakes or scales like talc. If powdered *orpiment* is set on fire, it will flame, and yield the odour of common brimstone; if a plate of copper is held over these fumes at their first rising, it becomes white and brittle; an iron plate is also turned white by them; it is soluble in oil. Mercury joined to an acid salt is a part in this mineral; but, as is the case with crude antimony, its sulphureous combination is such as to render it inert. It is kept long in a subliming vessel over the fire; the whole mass is raised, and concretes in the upper part of the vessel into a red pellucid substance like a ruby, leaving only a very small portion of metallic earth at the bottom.

Some use it for fumigating venereal ulcers; Drs. Boerhaave and Mead, and others, commend its fumes in asthma; mixed with quicklime it hath been used as a depilatory. The painters use it for a gold colour, without the opinion of its being poisonous; but, if swallowed, its effects are similar to those of the hydrargyrus muriatus.

AURIPIGMENTUM RUBRUM. See REALGAR.

AURIS. The EAR. The ear is usually divided into the external and the internal. By the external is meant all that lies without the external orifice of the meatus auditorius in the ostemporis; see AURICULA. By the internal, all that lies within the cavity of this bone; the orifice of which is called *cyar*. For MEATUS AUDITORIUS, TYMPANUM and LABYRINTH. See LABYRINTHUS, &c.

The arteries of the external ear come anteriorly from the arteria temporalis, and posteriorly from the occipitalis. The veins are branches of the external jugulars. The

portio dura of the auditory nerve having passed out of the cranium through the foramen stylo-mastoidæum, gives off a branch, which runs up behind the ear, whence it sends off several filaments to the meatus and fore-side of the ear. The second vertebral pair send also a branch to the ear, the ramifications of which communicate with those of the other branch from the portio dura.

The bones of hearing, called *malleus*, *incus*, *orbicularis*, and *stapes*, are placed in the cavity of the tympanum, immediately on the inside of the membrana tympani. The malleus is joined by its handle to the membrana tympani, and its round head rests on the incus; the long leg of which rests on the os orbicularis, which is fixed to the fore part of the stapes, the sole of which rests on the hole called fenestra ovalis.

The use of the external ear is to collect sounds, and to render their impression on the other organs of hearing most perfect; this is evident from those who have their ears cut off, being obliged to use a horn or some means to assist them in hearing: all animals, as deer, hares, &c. whose ears have much motion, always direct them so as to meet the sound.

How hearing is effected, see AUDITUS and SONUS.

On the ears, see Caffebomius, Du Verney, Valsalva, Celsus, and Winslow's Anatomy. They treat either of the anatomy or the disorders of the ear.

AURIS MARINA, { A shell-fish very common on the coast of Scotland, Guernsey, Normandy, &c. it is shaped like an ear, it adheres to rocks, and to render them eatable they are first boiled, then fried.

AURIUM SORDES. See CERUMEN AURIS.

AURORA CONSURGENS. A whimsical phrase by which the alchemists express the vegetation of their gold.

AURUM, GOLD, called also *sol*, and *rex metallorum*, *deheb*, *dehebeb*, *cor*. The filings are named *catma*; the chemists called it *sol*, because they thought it to be under the influence of the sun. Its character is a circle with a dot in the middle, thus \odot , denoting a body perfectly inacrimonious, smooth, and equal.

It is found more or less in every country; but the greatest part of what we have comes from America, particularly from the mines of Peru; but the Asiatic is esteemed the finest. Sometimes it is found pure and unmixed, in small grains or in large lumps, and is then called VIRGIN GOLD; but for the most part it is found in ores of different kinds; to separate it from which various methods are required: its chief matrix is flint. All sand contains a greater or less quantity of it.

Gold is a yellow metal, nineteen times heavier specifically than water.

It was the Arabians that introduced gold into medicine; Avicenna esteemed it for its cordial quality, and a comforter of the nerves; but as no means are yet discovered to separate its component parts, and it is insoluble by any of the animal fluids, its medicinal power can only consist in its being an external antidote or amulet against poverty. Though in convulsive diseases, particularly the chorea sancti viti, the *aurum fulminans*, has been recommended, and is inserted in some of the foreign pharmacopœias. It is made in the following manner:

AURUM FULMINANS. *Cerauno-chrysos*, *chryso-ceraunius*.

Put a dram of the filings of gold with half an ounce of new-made aqua regia, into a matrafs placed in sand; when the menstruum ceases to act, pour off the solution, and if any of the gold is left, add as much more aqua regia as will be necessary to dissolve it; dilute the solution with ten times its quantity of warm water, then drop in the lixivium of tartar till the effervescence and precipitation cease; let the whole settle, pour off the clear liquor, and wash the precipitated matter with water till it becomes insipid, and then dry it.

In drying it the utmost care is required, for in a small heat it explodes with violence; even with strong rubbing it flies off in the manner of gunpowder. The more it is washed the less violently it fulminates when heated. It is ten times stronger than the common gunpowder as to its explosive power. This easily explosive property is checked by adding a larger quantity of the lixivium tartari than is necessary in the preparation.

See a history of gold, and the various arts depending thereon, in Dr. Lewis's Philosophical Commerce of Arts, vol. i.

AURUM ELEMPIUM. See SUCCINUM.

AURUM HORIZONTALIS. See AURATUS GERMANICORUM.

AURUM POTABILE. See LENTSICUS.

—— LEPROSUM. See ANTIMONIUM.

—— VEGETABILE. A name given to SAFFRON.

See CROCUS.

AURUS BRASILIENSIS. See CALAMUS AROMATICUS.

AUSTER. The SOUTH WIND, which is hot, moist, and productive of putrid diseases. It means also AUSTERE, and is formed by the union of acid with terrestrial particles, such as in unripe fruits, astringent juices, austere wines, &c.

AUSTROMANTIA. A pretending to tell events from a superstitious observation of the winds.

AUTALIS. See DENTALIUM.

AUTHEMERON, from *autos*, the same, and *hēmera*, a day. The VERY SAME DAY. A medicine is thus called that gives relief on the same day it is taken. Galen has two remedies of this kind.

AUTOPHOSPHORUS. See PHOSPHORUS.

AUTOPSIA, AUTOPSY, from *autos*, himself, and *opsis*, sight, or *autos*, himself, and *opsis*, to see. Ocular evidence.

AUTOPYROS. See PANIS.

AUTUMNUS. AUTUMN. The season of the year between summer and winter, beginning astronomically at the equinox, and ending at the solstice: popularly it comprises August, September, and October. Celsus wisely advises people to begin early in this season with warmer cloaths, for the irregularity of the weather subjects them to a variety of diseases.

AUXESIS. See AUGMENTUM.

AUXILIARIUM MUSC. See PYRAMIDALIS MUSC.

AUXYSIS. See ASYRIS.

AVACCARI. A little tree, the leaves, fruit, and flowers of which resemble the myrtle, but it is more astringent; it grows on mountains in the province of Malabar. It is used against dysenteries.

AVARAMO-TIMO. The name of a filiquose tree which grows in Brasil. Its bark is externally of an ash colour, and internally very red, both it and the leaves are astringent; a decoction of the bark hath been extolled to dry ulcers, and is said to have cured cancers. Raii Hist.

AVELLANA, called also *corylus*; the HAZLE-NUT. Miller takes notice of six sorts, viz. the hazle-nut, the small manured ditto, the large cob-nut, the Spanish nut, the red filbert, and the white filbert.

The iuli, or katkins, which grow on the trees early in the spring, and the shells, are restringent or binding. An emulsion made of the kernels of nuts or filberts, and mead, is commended in coughs. Filberts nourish more than nuts, the roundest kernels are most esteemed. They all afford a considerable quantity of an agreeable soft oil by expression.

AVELLANA CATHARTICA. See CATAPUTIA MINOR.

—— MEXICANA. See CACAO.

—— PURGATRIX. See CATAPUTIA MINOR and BEN.

—— INDIANA VERSICOLOR. See ARECA.

AVELLANÆ INDICÆ GENUS OBLONGUM. An inferior species of NUTMEGS.

AVENA. OATS. There are two kinds, the black and the white; they have similar virtues, but the black ones are chiefly sown for horses; they are less viscous and less nourishing than rice or wheat, yet afford a sufficient nourishment to as active and vigorous a people as the world produces, viz. the Highlanders in the north of this isle. Gruels made with the flower, called OAT-MEAL, digest easily, have a soft mucilaginous quality, by which they obtund acrimony, and are used for common drink and food in inflammatory disorders, coughs, hoarseness, roughness, and exulceration of the fauces.

Water-gruel answers all the purposes of Hippocrates's ptisan; externally, *emollient* poultices with vinegar and oil, for sprains and bruises, and *stimulant* with the grounds of strong beer for tumors, &c. of a gangrenous tendency; or in poor emaciated habits.——For that named GRÆCA, and STERILIS, see ÆGYLOPS.

AVENQUA. See ADIANTHUM CANADENSE.

AVENS. See CARYOPHYLLATA.

AVERSIO. AVERSION. The diverting of a flux of humours from one part to another, also a nausea or inappetency, or the recession of the uterus from its proper place.

AVES, vel AVICULÆ CYPRIÆ. See CANDELA FUMALIS.

AVIB. An abbreviation of avibus.

AVICENNIA TOMENTOSA. See ANACARDIUM.

AVICULÆ HERMETICÆ. The universal salt which is said to be found in dew.

AVIS MEDICA. The PEACOCK.

AVOIR DU POIS. This, in the French language, signifies to have weight, because the pound so called contains sixteen ounces, and hath more weight by some ounces than that which is called Troy weight, which contains twelve ounces.

AVORNUS. See ALNUS NIGRA.

AVRANCUM. See OVORUM TESTA.

AVRARIC. See ARGENT. VIVUM.

AVRUM. See SUCCINUM.

AXEA COMMISSURA. See TROCHOIDES.

AXEDO. The name of a spell in Marcellus Empiricus, to render a person impotent.

AXILLA. The ARM-PIT, called also *mascale*, *titillium*, *Male*; sometimes an offensive smell will be perceived from the arm-pit. Dioscorides and Ætius recommend the decoction of wild artichoke in wine, which by bringing off much fetid urine, may produce a cure. See also ALA.

AXILLARIA ARTERIA. The SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY, having left the thorax immediately above the first rib, in the interstice between the portions of the scalenus muscle, there receives the name *axillary*, because it passes under the axilla. This *axillary artery* detaches the external mammary arteries to the breast; the *axillary* lies behind, on the inside of the coraco-brachialis; when it has got to the under side of the subscapularis, it gives off a branch to that muscle, the serratus major anticus, &c. The *axillary artery* gives off the inferior scapular, which passes backwards, chiefly to the infra spinatus. Just below the head of the humerus the *axillary* throws off the humeral or articular artery, which passing round the joint, anastomoses with its fellow. The *axillary artery* commonly runs down behind the tendon of the pectoralis major, then passes over the coraco-brachialis, goes down on the inside more and more forward, just covered by the inner edge of the biceps, passes under the aponeurosis of that muscle, and a little below the bend of the arm, between the pronator teres and supinator radii longus, divides into the radial and ulnar arteries.

AXILLARIS NERVUS. The AXILLARY NERVE; also called the ARTICULAR NERVE, arises from the last two cervical pair; it runs in the hollow of the axilla, behind the head of the os humeri, between the musculus teres major and minor, and turns from within outwards and backwards round the neck of the bone, and runs to the deltoid muscles.——VENA. The AXILLARY VEIN. It is the continuation of the subclavian vein, from its passage out of thorax to the opposite side of the axilla.

AXIOMA. An AXIOM, also *apothegm*. A self-evident proposition, so neither requires nor admits of demonstration.

AXIRNACH. See ADEPS.

AXIS. That round which any thing revolves or is supposed to revolve.——In BOTANY, it is a taper column placed in the centre of some flowers or katkins, about which the other parts are disposed.——WITH ANATOMISTS the name of the second vertebra, and according to some the first vertebra, of the neck; it hath a tooth which goes into the first vertebra, and this tooth is by some called the *axis*, by others the axle. Blancard says it is the third vertebra from the skull.

AXIS ARTERIÆ COELIACÆ. See COELIACA ARTERIA.

AXUNGIA, from its use, *unguendi*, of smearing, *axem*, the axle of a chariot or such like. HOG'S-LARD. See ADEPS.——For that name——CASTOREI.——See CASTOR.——DE MUMIA. See MEDULLA.——VITRI. SANDIVER, or SALT OF GLASS; it separates from glass whilst it is making; it is acrid and biting. It hath been used to clean the teeth with.

AYBORZAT. See GALBANUM.

AYCAPHER. See ÆS USTUM.

AYCOPHOS. BURNT BRASS.

AZAA. RED MARL.

AZAC. See AMMONIACUM.

AZADAR ACHENI ARBOR. See AZEDARACH.

AZAGOR. See ÆRUGO.

AZAMAR. See CINNABARIS.

AZANE. See ADROP.

AZANITÆ ACOPON. The name of an acopon, or ointment, in P. Ægineta.

CERATUM. The name of a cerate in Oribasius.

AZAR. See ADROP.

AZARNET. See AURIPIGMENTUM.

AZEDARACH, } called also *psulefycomorus*, *aza-*
AZEDRACHINI, } *dar tachen* arbor, arbor traxini
folio flore cæruleo, *zizipha candida*, *anabepou*. Nimbo
Acoftæ, *Zodoaria candida*. It is a tall tree, in the island of
Zeylon, and other parts of the East Indies. It resembles
an ash; the fruit is like an olive, and from it oil is
expressed for staining cotton with: the flowers are said to
be poisonous, some say aperient and deobstruent: the
leaves are used to destroy worms. See Raii Hist.

AZEDEGRIN. See HÆMATITES.

AZEFF. SCISSILE ALUM. See ALUMEN. SP. 2.

AZEG. See VITRIOLUM.

AZEMAFOR. RED LEAD. See PLUMBUM, N° 4.

AZEMASOR. See CINNABARIS.

AZENSALI. A sort of moss that grows on rocks.

AZIGOS. See AZYGOS.

AZIMAR. BURNT COPPER. See Æs USTUM.

AZIUS LAPIS. See ASIUS LAPIS.

AZOB. See ALUMEN FEBRIFUGUM.

AZOC. A name given by Paracelsus to the mercurius philosophorum, that is, to quicksilver extracted from any metalline body. The same as *azoth*.

AZOM. BOILED BUTTER.

AZOTE, } from *α*, non, and *ζωη*, vita.

AZOTICUS GAS, } AZOTIC GAS. This is the noxi-
ous part of the atmospheric air, called *mephitic*, see AER.
It has been called AZOTIC by modern chemists, because
the chemical properties of the noxious portion of atmo-
spheric air being hitherto little known, they have thought
it right to derive the name of its base, from the known
quality of killing such animals as breath in it. The weight
of this gas, at the temperature of (54. 50), and under a
pressure, equal to 28 inches of the barometer, is one oz.
two gros. and 48. gr. to the cubical foot, or 0.444 of a
grain to a cubical inch. See LAVOISIER's *Elements of*
Chemistry.

AZOTH. The same as *azoch*. Paracelsus also sig-
nifies by it, the universal remedy prepared of the sun,
moon, and mercury.

Azoth is also taken for the liquor of quicksilver mixed
with vitriol and salt, and so sublimed, which is also
called *aqua permanens*, *crystallus philosophorum*, & *luna*
physica. *Azoth* is a name for BRASS. It sometimes sig-
nifies the quicksilver of any metallic body. See REBIS.

AZRAGAR. See ÆRUGO ÆRIS.

AZUB. See ALUMEN.

AZUR. See CORALLIUM RUBRUM.

AZURIUM. A chemical preparation described by
Albertus Magnus. It consists of quicksilver two parts,
sulphur one third, sal ammoniac one fourth, mixed in a
mortar, then set in a vessel over the fire, till a bluish smoke
arises, then take it from the fire, break the glass, and
powder the contents.

AZUTUM. See ARMENUS LAPIS.

AZYGES. See SPHÆNOIDES OS.

AZYGOS MORGAGNI. See STAPHYLINI.

AZYGOS, vel AZIGOS, from *α*, neg. and *ζυγος*, a
pair, without a fellow. The musculus *azygos* of Mor-
gagni rises tendinous from the junction of the ossa pa-
lati, and runs down the palatum molle to the middle of
the uvula, serving to elevate it.

PROCESSUS. See SPHÆNOIDES OS.

VENA. *Vena sine pari*, & *jugo*. A vein
situated within the thorax on the right side, having no
fellow on the left, whence its name. It arises poste-
riorly from the vena cava superior, a little above the peri-
cardium; it is immediately bent backwards over the
origin of the right lobe of the lungs, forming an arch
which surrounds the great pulmonary vessels on that side,
as the arch of the aorta does those on the left, with this
difference, that the curve of the *azygos* is directly back-
wards, but the other is oblique, from thence it runs
down by the right side of the vertebræ dorsi, and before
the intercostal arteries, and getting behind or below the
diaphragm, it terminates by an anastomosis, sometimes
with the vena renalis, at others with the neighbouring
lumbar vein, sometimes immediately with the trunk of
the vena cava inferior.

The vena *azygos* sends out branches from its upper
part to the aspera arteria and bronchia, by the name of
venæ bronchiales, afterwards it sends out the *intercostales*
dextræ superiores lower down the *intercostales dextræ in-*
feriores.

Sometimes there is an *azygos*, on the left side, proceed-
ing from the arch of the common *azygos*; it is afterwards
distributed in the same manner as the other on the right
side; but this disposition is very variable.

The *azygos* having reached the last rib, sends off a large
branch, which bending outwards, perforates the muscles
of the belly, is ramified betwixt different planes, and
communicates with the branches of the intercostal veins,
which run there.

AZYMAR. See CINNABARIS.

AZYMOS, from *α*, neg. and *ζυμν*, ferment. UN-
FERMENTED BREAD, as SEA-BISCUIT, which, as Galen
observes, is not very wholesome, except where the diges-
tive powers are too strong.

B.

B A G

B A L

B. See ARGENTUM VIVUM.
BABUZICARIUS. See INCUBUS.
BACANON. CABBAGE SEED.

BACCA. A BERRY. In botany, is a roundish fruit, mostly soft, with one or more seeds, in a pulpy substance, covered with a thin skin; but if harder, and covered with a thicker skin, it is called *pomum*, or *apple*.

BACCA MONSPELIENS. See BACCHARIS.

BACCÆ, are small roundish fruit that grow scattering upon trees and shrubs, and in that are distinguished from acini, which are berries hanging in clusters.

BACCÆ BERNUDÆ. See SAPONARIÆ NUCULÆ.

BACCAR, { also called *bacca Monspelienfium*,
BACCHARIS, { *conyza major vulgaris*, *eupatorium*,
bacharis, GREAT FLEA-BANE, PLOUGHMAN'S SPIKE-
NARD. It is a sweet-scented shrubby plant, used for making garlands; the leaves are rough, the stalk is bent into angles, and from one to four cubits high; the flowers are purple, inclining to white, of a fragrant smell, the roots like those of black hellebore; they smell like cinnamon. It delights in rough and dry grounds. The roots are a powerful emenagogue, the leaves moderately astringent. Miller's Bot. Hist.

BACCHIA. See GUTTA ROSACEA.

BACCHICA. See HEDERA TERRESTRIS.

BACCHUS. The name of one of the heathen gods presiding over vineyards, hence it is a term given to WINE. See VINUM; the fish called MULLET also bears this name. See MUGILIS.

BACCIFERA. ARBOR BRASIL, FRUCTU MONOPYRENO FOLIO SESQUIPEDALI, see CAPIVI BALSAMUM. — ARBOR BRASIL. FRUCTU PIFER RECIPIENTE. See CUBEBA. — ARBOR LAURIFOLIA AROMATICA FRUCTU VIRIDI CALICULATO RACEMOSO. See WINTERANUS CORTEX.

BACCIFER. BACCIFEROUS, Lat. of *bacca*, a berry, and *fero*, I bear. An epithet added to the name of any tree, shrub, or plant that bears berries.

BACHARIS. See BACCHARIS.

BACHERI. PILUL. TONIC. BACHER's tonic pills. See ASCITES.

BACILLA. A STICK, and also some chemical instruments.

BACILLI. See TROCHISCI.

BACILLUM. See CANDELA FUMALIS.

BACOBIA. See BANANA.

BADIAN. SEM. See ANISUM IND.

BADIZA Aq. See BATHONIÆ AQUÆ.

BADZCHER. See BEZOAR

BÆOS. In Hippocrates it means *few*; but in P. Ægineta, it is an epithet for a malagma.

BAGNIGGE WELLS. WATERS. These wells are situated at the bottom of the hill on the South West side of Illington; the water is clear, and tastes slightly brackish; like a weak solution of Epsom salt. From a gallon of this water evaporated were got by Dr. BEVIS, 135 grains of insoluble earth, 257 of bitter purging salt, mixed with a marine salt, from whence they derive their purging quality. Dr. Monro thinks, that it is probable that the salt of this water is mostly an Epsom salt, mixed with a good deal of a bitter; because it runs easily per deliquium, and is very difficult to crystallize. In most constitutions three half pints is considered a full dose for purging. See AQUÆ CATHARTICÆ AMARÆ.

BAGNIO. A SWEATING-HOUSE.

BAHEI COYOLLI. See ARECA.

BAHEL SCHULLI. An Indian tree; also called GENISTA SPINOSA INDICA *verticillata flore purpureo cæruleo*.

A thorny shrub, of which there is one species growing in sandy ground, another in watery. A decoction of the roots is diuretic; the leaves boiled and sprinkled in vinegar have the same effect. Raii Hist.

BAHOBAB. See BAOBAB.

BAIAC. See PLUMBUM.

BALA. See MUSA.

BALÆNA. See CETUS.

—— MACROCEPHALA. See CETE ADMIRABILE.

—— MAJOR. } See CETUS.

—— VULGARIS. }

BALAMPULLI. See TAMARINDUS.

BALANDA. See FAGUS.

BALANINUM, OL. OIL of the BEN NUT.

BALANOCASTANUM. See BULBOCASTANUM.

BALANOS. See QUERCUS; SUPPOSITORIUM; PESSARIUM; PENIS GLANS; and ADIPSOS. THEOPHRASTUS uses it sometimes to express any glandiferous tree. From the similitude of form, this word is used to express *suppositories* and *pessaries*.

BALANUS MYREPSICA. See BEN.

BALAUSTIA, } called also *malus punica sylvestris*;

BALAUSTIUM, } *granatus sylvestris*, the double-flowered wild POMEGRANATE, or the BALAUSTINE TREE. The PUNICA GRANATUM, PLENA MAJOR. *Folius lanceolatis, caule arboræo*. CLASS, ICOSANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 618.

Balaustrium is properly the cup of the flower of this tree. The *balaustines*, which are in the shops, are large rose-like flowers of a deep red colour, set in long, bell-shaped, tough cups; they are produced on the *balaustia flore pleno majore*, C. B. which is a low prickly tree or shrub, with long narrow leaves, with a brownish acerb fruit, about the size of an orange. It is a native of the southern parts of Europe, and is cultivated in our gardens for the beauty and duration of its flowers. The dry flowers are brought from abroad into England, but those of our own growth do not seem to be inferior to the foreign.

Those flowers are mildly astringent, but less powerful than the bark of the fruit, and have a rough bitterish taste. They give out their virtue to water, and to rectified spirit of wine; the extracts made from these tinctures retain all their astringency, but the watery infusion yields most, and the spirituous a somewhat stronger extract.

The dose of these flowers may be from one scruple to two drams, to which quantity, most of the vegetable astringents may be given. The rind of this fruit is considered as strongly astringent, and has been particularly useful in gargles, in diarrhoea, and in external applications. The dose in substance is from ʒ ss. to ʒ j; in infusion, or decoction, to ʒ ss. SYDENHAM, against prolapsed rectum, and uterus, prescribed an ounce of the rind bruised with two pints of the decoction of oak bark and half a pint of red wine, as a fomentation; and Dr. MEAD orders a decoction compounded of this bark with cinnamon and red roses of each a dram; in milk strained one pint, and the same quantity of water to be gradual-

gradually added, the whole reduced to one pint, and sweetened with sugar, to be taken daily in colliquative diarrhoeas.

BALBUTIES. A defect of speech, properly that sort of stammering, where the patient sometimes hesitates, and immediately after speaks precipitately; the *psellismus balbutiens* of Dr. Cullen.

BALCHUS. See *BDELLIUM*.

BALLA-MUCCA-PIRA. See *MOMORDICA*.

BALISTÆ, Os. from *βάλλω*, to cast. See *ASTRAGALUS*.

BALLOTE, called also *marrubium nigrum fœtidum*, *marrubiastrum*, *melyssophyllum*, and **BLACK STINKING HOREHOUND**.

It shoots up from one root, in numerous black, square, hairy stalks; the leaves like common horehound, but larger and rounder, black, and hairy, and set at distances about the stalk, like those of the *melyssophyllum*, by which name it is called by some; the flowers are white, and grow about the stalks in whorles. It grows in paths, highways, and hedges, flowering in July.

A strong decoction of it, freely taken, is of great efficacy against hysteric affections.

BALNEA. BATHS.

EMEROCATIONS, FOMENTATIONS, and BATHS, differ from each other as follows: the **FIRST** are **FLUIDS**, designed to pass through the skin, when rubbed on it, to dislodge some obstruction, ease pain, or to irritate the part into more warmth, and a greater sense of feeling; the **SECOND** differ only in the manner of application, which is with *actual heat*, by means of flannel cloths or sponges, and that they are made in an aqueous menstruum, as their application is more extensive: the **THIRD** differ from them both in being universal, the whole body being immersed in a *bath*, and from the first in being always of a watery kind.

BATHS are either of simple cold water, and then are called *cold baths*; simple or medicated water made hot, or that is so by natural means; these are called *warm* or *hot baths*, according to the degrees of heat given.

The first instance of *cold bathing* as a medicine, is that of Melanippus's bathing the daughters of the king of Argos; and the first of *warm bathing* is Medea's use of it, whence she was said to burn people alive, because that Pelias, king of Thessaly, died in a warm *bath* under her care.

Of the artificial warm *baths*, the sulphureous are the most useful; they promote perspiration, relax, and penetrate. The following are good general forms for them:

BALNEUM SULPHUREUM, a SULPHUR BATH.

R Rassar. guaiac. sulph. nativ. aa fß i. fs. coq. in aq. font. cong. xij. ad xij. & adde aq. font. frigid. q. f. vel.

R Hepat. fulphuris ʒij. Aq. font. calidæ q. f.

These *baths* should be entered into every day; and in some obstinate disorders of the skin, twice a day is not too often.

Spring waters are usually the coldest; but, if required, the coldness may be increased by adding sal ammoniac, nitre, or rolls of brimstone, just before the patient enters into them.

The sea water is the heaviest, and is so in proportion to the degree of salt it contains; but it is not so cold as the fresh water of springs.

Of the COLD BATH.

Cold bathing is the most useful where a strong shock is required, the humours too much dispersed, and a counteracting revulsion of the solids, to promote the circulation of the blood and humours impeded, and where the surface of the body requires bracing up to a more tense degree.

The cold *bath* contracts the solids, condenses the fluids, and accelerates their circulation; and this by its stimulus, when the water is fresh, and by its gravity as well as stimulus, when it is salt. As to pressure, the cold and the hot *bath* seem not to differ; if the benefit is expected from this principle, the sea-water must be chosen.

In tender constitutions, and some diseases in which a morbid viscosity is the offending cause, a moderate warm *bath* should be used before the cold one is attempted, and the approach to coldness should be gradual.

When the fibres are rigid, and the viscera unbound, cold bathing is injurious; fat people are very little bene-

fited by it; and none should engage in it before a gentle glow is excited in them by moderate exercise, and this when the stomach is the most empty.

Previous to cold bathing, evacuations, such as the constitution of the patient requires, should be made. When sweating is to follow the immersion in cold water, the patient should return from the *bath* as speedily as possible, be rubbed dry, and then put to bed. If cold bathing is used to encrease the strength, to preserve health, or to thin the humours, sweating should not succeed. In a morning is the best time for the cold *bath*, because then the perspiration is generally most finished, and the body freed from what nature alone can throw off by the skin. If the cold bathing continues to make the patient cold and numb after he comes out of the water, notwithstanding precautions against this effect, this kind of bathing must be omitted. While it continues to excite an universal glow after coming out, it is useful.

In climes that are changeable, and where there is much damp weather, cold bathing, by making the skin less susceptible of such changes, proves very salutary. In cold countries, bathing in cold water is generally the least disagreeable, and the most salutary. The Russians used cold bathing both frequently, and in a manner that is almost peculiar to themselves; they first make themselves sweat and then plunge into the cold *bath*; but it should be observed, that the different effects of going into cold water when hot, are from the different modes of the heat being excited. The Russians heat themselves before cold bathing by exposing their bodies to an external heat, and sitting quietly in it; now in this case, though the pulse is quickened, yet the lungs are not affected, nor is respiration hurried: but if the heat had been excited by exercise, the respiration would have been effected at the same time, and in the same degree as the pulse; and from this circumstance arises the danger of sudden cold succeeding heat thus raised.

Though the proper use of a cold bath is very strengthening to many, yet if the patient stays in much longer than is necessary for being wholly immersed, he will be weakened by it, and that proportionably to his continuance.

Of the WARM and HOT BATH.

Warm bathing was regarded by the Greeks and Romans not only as an efficacious remedy, but also as one of the highest luxuries. The North American Indians are very successful in their cures by vapour bathing, which they manage by shutting themselves in a small room, then throwing a very hot stone into a pail of water, and when thus sweated for some time, they plunge into cold water, then return again to receive the hot vapours. The Greeks, at this day, have hot *baths* in their houses, if capable of bearing the expence; if not, public ones are provided by the government for them, which also obliges them to bathe there at certain periods of time, though no disorder is manifest; and certainly with much reason, especially as age advances, for old people are strengthened by it, perspiration is also facilitated, which in dry skins is much retarded, and thus many diseases are prevented.

It is on the principle of absorption that benefit by the warm, and all medicated *baths*, is said to be desired; but certainly great good is to be expected from the promotion of insensible perspiration, and soliciting the circulation of the fluids to the surface of the body.

Before entering on a course of hot bathing, let the plethora, if there is any, be reduced by proper evacuation; and make the bowels lax if they are not already in that state.

When disorders, or their causes, are confined to the inward parts, so as to interfere with their functions, then the warm *bath* is the properest method of relief.

The heat of the *bath* being regulated, for weakly people faint in very warm ones, let the patient's body be well rubbed, that its power of absorption may be increased, and it should be well dried at least, on returning out of the water.

In the morning fasting, and four hours after dinner, are proper times for bathing, and an hour at a time is the longest stay in the *bath* that should be permitted.

If after bathing a few times, the belly seems retracted, the patient will be benefited by continuing it; but if the hypochondres seem inflated, and uneasiness is complained of in the bowels, or if alternate heat and cold affect the patient, it must be omitted.

The corpulent, those with tense fibres, and those with cold temperaments, are much benefited by the warm *bath*.

The sensation of heat to be used, that which produces the most agreeable is the most eligible; but where much heat is most likely to be of use, it can be best supported by the patient, if a small quantity of petroleum Barbadiense is added to the water.

Cancers have been much relieved by *baths*, and more benefit may perhaps be obtained by this method of cure than by any other; for the glands are the most absorbent parts, and by this method medicines come directly to the part, whereas by the stomach they undergo some change before they arrive at their proper seat of action. Probably scirrhus tumors, topks, nodes, &c. would be best attacked in their beginning this way.

Warm bathing is generally forbid in those disorders that impair the understanding, or affect the head with giddiness and pain, in which the lungs are weakened or affected, when inflammation is an attendant symptom, when a flying gout or rheumatism is also the matter of complaint, and when there are moveable tumors. But in almost every case, where bathing is advisable, the warm is to be preferred; and if it neither sinks the spirits, wastes the strength, nor lessens the appetite, it will be proper to continue it.

If we consider the immediate effect produced by the use of cold or warm bathing, we shall be readily led to perceive the utility in a variety of complaints. The cold bath invigorates the system, encreases the tone of the solids and circulation of the fluids, and promotes insensible perspiration; hence becomes a corroborant deobstruent, and general evacuant; whilst the warm and vapour baths relax the solids, sollicit the fluids externally, and, by their means, greatly promote sensible perspiration, and may be considered as relaxants, and evacuates; and if we allow that absorption takes place, they may be considered as diluent, and capable of diffusing through the habit, such particular materials as they can be minutely impregnated withal; but we must observe, that the bath should always be proportioned to the strength of the constitution, if any benefit is expected to be derived from their application.

See among the ancients, Hippocrates, Celsus, Cœlius Aurelianus, Aræteus, and Trallian; and among the moderns, Sir John Floyer, Dr. Wainwright, on Bathing, and particularly HOFFMAN.

BALNEABILIS. An epithet for such waters as are proper for bathing.

BALNEUM ARENÆ. **BALNEUM SICCUM.** The SAND BATH.

Over the mouth of a common wind furnace, place one end of an iron plate, with a ledge round it, and under this plate, the canal must run, by which the furnace communicates with its chimney; the plate must then be filled with sand or other dry matter, for placing the medicines to be digested in; the fire then being kindled, the heat will be different in different parts of the plate, and thus, as the things to be digested require more or less warmth, they may, at the same time, be suited by one and the same fire, for the heat of the sand gradually decreases as the plate on which it lays is extended from the mouth of the furnace.

The vessel containing the matter to be heated, hath its bottom and sides totally covered with the sand, and there it is continued until the digestion is completed.

Asthes may be used in this *bath* when a lesser heat is wanted, sand for a greater, and iron filings for the greatest. See **FORNAX**. — **MARIÆ** vel **MARIS.** The WATER or VAPOUR BATH; sometimes it imports the heat of boiling water.

This is when the vessel, containing the matter to be treated, is placed in another that is full of water, under which a fire is put, that by this means the water becoming hot, may, in its turn, heat the matter to be digested. When a greater heat than that of boiling water is not required, this method of digestion is preferable to that by the sand *bath*, because the heat cannot exceed at any time that which is required. — **SICCUM.** See **BALNEUM ARENÆ**. — **VAPORIS.** A VAPOUR BATH. This is properly when the vessel containing the matter to be digested is exposed only to the steam that arises from boiling water. *Vapour baths* are also applied to the human machine in many cases, where warm *baths* have been thought advisable, but with more certain success — and relax the habit in general less, where the fluids are wanted to be sollicitated externally.

BALSAMATIO. The EMBALMING of DEAD BODIES.

BALSAMEA. See **ABIES.** Species fourth.

BALSAMELÆON. See **BALSAMUM.**

BALSAMELLA. See **MOMORDICA.**

BALSAMI OLEUM. See **BALSAMUM.**

BALSAMICA. **BALSAMICS.** *Balsamica* is a Latin word which signifies *mitigating*. The term *balsamica* is very *vague*; it includes medicines of very different qualities, as emollients, detergents, restoratives, &c. but in medicines of all these kinds there seems to be this requisite in them, viz. that they be soft, yielding, and adhesive; also that by their smallness they have a ready disposition to motion. Medicines of this tribe are generally required for complaints whose seat is in the viscera, and as they cannot be conveyed there but by the common road of the circulation, it follows that no great effects can be expected from them but by their long continuance. Hoffman calls those medicines by the name of *balsamics* which are hot and acid, also the natural balsams, gums, &c. by which the vital heat is increased. Dr. CULLEN considers almost all of the substances called **BALSAMS**, to have the form and consistence of turpentine, and seem to consist of this for the greater part of their substance; consequently, that they possess similar virtues; see **TEREBINTHINA**. Dr. FOTHERGILL seems to be of the same opinion with HOFFMAN; hence his caution against their use in ulcers of the lungs. See **MED. OBSERV.** vol. iv. p. 231—18. **CULLEN'S Materia Medica.** **LEWIS'S Materia Medica.**

BALSAMIFERA, and **ARBOR INDICA.** See **PERUVIANUM BALSAMUM**. — **ARBOR BRASILIENSIS.** See **CAPIVI BALSAMUM**.

BALSAMINA. See **MOMORDICA**. — **LUTEA.** See **PERSICARIA, SILIQUOSA.**

BALSAMITA MINOR. See **AGERATUM.**

BALSAMUM. Also *Balsam Beguin*, any species of balsam.

BALSAMUM, called also *balsamum genuinum antiquorum, balsamuleon, Ægyptiacum balsamum, balf. Gileadense, Asiaticum, Judaicum, e Mecca, & Alpini; oleum balsami, xylobalsamum, opobalsamum, the BALM of GILEAD*; which is a resinous juice, obtained from an evergreen tree or shrub, said to grow in Syria and Arabia. The first is called *carpobalsamum*, which is about the size of a small pea with a short pedicle, of a roundish or oval figure, pointed at the top, composed of a dark brown, or reddish black wrinkled bark, marked with four ribs from top to bottom, and a whitish or yellowish medullary substance. This fruit, when in perfection, is said to have a pleasant, warm, bitterish taste, and a fragrant smell, resembling that of the balsam itself. But such as we now meet with in the shops, is almost without smell or taste. It was only ordered in the Theriaca, Andromachi, and Mithridate, for which, by the College of Physicians, London, cubebæ were substituted; though now both these compositions are properly rejected. Jamaica pepper is often sold for it. The **AMYRIS GILEADENSIS**, or **OPOBALSAMUM**. The **CLASS OCTANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA.** LINN. Gen. Plant. 473. *AMYRIS foliis ternatis integerrimis, pedunculis nigris lateralibus.* The best sort, which naturally exudes from the plant, is scarcely known in Europe. Prosper Alpinius says that it is at first turbid and whitish, of a strong pungent smell, like that of turpentine, but much sweeter and more fragrant, of a bitter acrid astringent taste; on being kept it becomes thin, limpid, light, greenish, and then of a golden yellow; after which it is thick like turpentine, and loses much of its fragrance; some compare its smell to that of citrons, others to a mixture of rosemary and sage-flowers.

It does not seem to excel any other of the balsams except in its fragrance; all the balsams agree in their general qualities, differing only in the degrees of warmth, pungency, and gratefulness. The *balm of Gilead* is a warm, stimulating, expectorating, detergent, diuretic, cordial, and nervine medicine; its diuretic quality is greatly increased by the addition of a fixt alkaline salt.

The Canadian *balm of Gilead* fir affords a balsam that is often imposed for the genuine sort. If the true balsam is dropped in water, when thin, it spreads itself on the surface, imparting to the water much of its taste and smell, and the grosser part, remaining at the top, is thick enough to be taken up with a needle; this is reckoned a mark of its being genuine. If pure balsam is dropped on a woollen cloth, it may be washed off without leaving the

the least stain or mark; but the adulterated sticks to the place. The pure coagulates with milk, but the adulterated will not.

This balsam is made into draughts by mixing it as follows:

R *Balsam Gileadensis*. 3 i. Pulv. gum. arabic. 9 i. gradatim adde aq. puræ 3 i. fs. Aq. cinnam. fort. 3 ij. f. haust. — TRAUMATICUM. See BENZOINUM. —

For that called GUIDO. See ANODYNUM BALSAMUM. — MEXICANUM. See PERUVIANUM BALSAMUM. — GENUINUM ANTIQVORUM. See BALSAMUM. — ARCÆI. See ELEMI.

BALZOINUM. See BENZOINUM.

BAMBALIO. A man that stammers or lisps.

BAMBAX. See BOMBAST.

BAMIA MOSCHATA. See ABELMOSCH.

BAMIA. See ALCEA INDICA.

BAMMA. See EMBAMMA.

BAN ARBOR. See COFFEA.

BANANA, } called also *ficoides* seu *figus Indica*,

BANANIERA, } *musa, fructu cucumerino breviori,*

senoria, pacæira, bacoba, and the BANANA TREE. It grows in America; its fruit is diuretic, heating, and nourishing.

BANDURA, called also *planta mirabilis diffillatoria, utricaria; priapus vegetabilis; Nepenthis*. It is a plant which grows in the thick forests of the island of Ceylon, where its long fibres supply it with water, and where no fun comes to exhale it. Its seeds and seed-vessels are like those of gentian; but it is most remarkable for a foliaceous sheath about a foot long, and as thick as a man's arm; and for its appendages, at the ends of its leaves, which turn up, and contain a cooling limpid liquor, as does its sheath, which is half full and potable. The root is astringent, the liquor in the sheath is cooling, it grows not far from Columbo in moist shady woods. Raii Hist.

BANGUE, called also *bangue canabi simile, cannabis Indica trifoliata, bangue Indorum; cansjava*, called by the Egyptians *assis*; *asserac cannabis peregrina, althea foliis cannabinis, kalengi-cansjava, tsseru-cansjava*.

It resembles hemp in its stalk, the rind of the stalk, and the leaves; but its medicinal qualities differ very much. The seeds and leaves are heating, and strangely affect the imagination. It grows in Indostan and other parts of the East Indies.

BANICA. See PASTINACA SILVESTRIS.

BANILIA, } See VANILLA.

BANILAS. }

BAOBAB, } It is the only species of the genus,

BAHOBAB, } called by LINNÆUS, *adanfonia*. The

tree is the largest production of the whole vegetable kingdom. The trunk is not above twelve or fifteen feet high, but from sixty-five to seventy-eight feet round. The lowest branches extend almost horizontally, and as they are about sixty feet in length, their own weight bends their extremities to the ground, and thus they form an hemispherical mass of verdure about one hundred and twenty, or one hundred and thirty feet diameter.

The roots extend as far as the branches. That in the middle forms a pivot, which penetrates a great way into the earth, the rest spread near the surface thereof.

The flowers are in proportion to the size of the tree; and are followed by an oblong fruit pointed at both ends, about ten inches long, five or six broad, covered with a kind of greenish down, under which is a ligneous rind, hard, and almost black, marked with rays which divide it lengthways into fides. This fruit hangs to the tree by a pedicle two feet long and an inch diameter. It contains a whitish spongy juicy substance, of an acid taste, and seeds of a brown colour, and the shape of a kidney-bean, which are called *goui*. The pulp that surrounds these seeds is powdered when dry, and brought into Europe from the Levant, under the name of *terra sigillata Lemnia*. It grows mostly on the west coast of Africa, from the Niger to the kingdom of Belin.

The bark of this tree is called *lalo*; the negroes dry it in the shade, then powder and keep it in little cotton bags, and put two or three pinches into their food; it is mucilaginous, and powerfully promotes perspiration.

The mucilage obtained from this bark is a powerful remedy against the epidemic fevers of the country that produces these trees; so is a decoction of the dried leaves. The fresh fruit is as useful as the leaves for the same purposes.

BAPTICA COCCA. See CHERMES.

BARACH, PANIS. Rulandus explains it by *nitrum salis*.

BARAMETZ, See AGNUS SCYTHICUS.

BARAS. See ALPHUS.

BARBA. So the four lesser claws of the popylus are called.

BARBA. ARONIS. See ARUM.

HIRCI. See TRAGOPOGON.

JOVIS. See SEDUM.

BARBAREA, called also *Herba sanctæ Barbaræ, nasturtium hybernium pseudobunias, eruca lutea latifolia, silybrium, carperitaria*, WINTER CRESSES, GARDEN ROCKET, ROCKET GENTLE. This plant resembles the mustard plant, but is distinguished by the smoothness of its leaves, and its disagreeable smell. Its qualities are similar to those of cresses. It is a native of Switzerland; but cultivated in our gardens.

The WILD ROCKET, called *eruca silvestris refeda*, hath leaves like those of dandelion, the flowers are yellow. It grows on old walls, and amongst rubbish. Its qualities are much the same as the garden species, but its taste is somewhat more acrid and bitter.

Both the kinds of *rocket* are acrid to the taste, but the wild is the most powerful.

The active matter of the leaves is extracted by expression; by infusion in boiling water; and by digestion in rectified spirit; by distillation in water, a pungent yellow oil is obtained; drying the herb, and making an extract, destroys its disagreeable smell and pungency. That of the seeds is less volatile; they are of similar qualities to those of mustard, but not so strong.

BARBARIA, }

BARBARICUM. } See RHARARBARUM.

BARBAROSSA PIL. BARBAROSSA'S PILL. It was composed of quicksilver, rhubarb, diagridium, musk, amber, &c. and was the first internal mercurial medicine which obtained any real credit.

BARBARUM. The name of a plaster in Scribonius Largus.

BARBOTA. The BARBUT. A small river fish, with a very large head. It is generally about six inches long, it lives on mud and slime; is found in the river which runs by Tamworth, in Warwickshire. The roe, as well as that of the EEL-POUT, operates both upwards and downwards.

BARBULÆ. They are the half-florets of compound flowers.

BARDANA. BURDOCK. *Arcion, arcium; bettonica Britanica*. By MYREPSUS, it is called *ilaphis*. It grows on highway sides, and is sufficiently known by the burs which stick to the cloaths.

BARDANA MAJOR, called also *lappa major, arctium lappa, personata arcium Dioscoridis, Britannica*, CLOTEUR, or GREAT BURDOCK. It is the ARCTIUM LAPPA, or the *arctium major, foliis cordatis inermibus petiolatis*. CLASS SYGENESIA. ORD. POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS. LINN. Gen. Plant. 923. The roots have very little smell, but a sweetish taste, with a light bitterishness and roughness. Boiled in water they impart a brownish colour, and a soft vapid kind of taste. Extracts, however made, are as insipid as the root. They are chiefly commended as diuretic, diaphoretic, and antiscorbutic, and have been successfully employed in a great variety of chronic diseases, rheumatisms, the lues venerea, scurvy, gout, and pulmonic complaints, and in all cases in common in which china and sarsaparilla roots are prescribed, for they resemble them in all their sensible qualities.

The leaves are bitter, and more saline than the roots, and have none of their sweetness. The seeds are bitter, and slightly aromatic. A dram of them is a dose as a diuretic; but the prickly matter on their surface must be well removed, before administering them. The best method of using this plant as a medicine is in the form of a decoction, in which the root only is boiled, e. g.

Decoctum Bardanæ Rad. The DECOCTION of BURDOCK ROOT.

R Rad. Bardan. 3 ij. aq. puræ 15 ij. coq. ad consumpt. 15 ii. & adde kali vitriolat. 3 ij.

Of this a pint should be taken every day in scorbutic and rheumatic complaints; and when intended as a diuretic, should be taken in the course of two days; or, if possible

possible, in twenty-four hours.—**MINOR**, called also *lappa minor*, *xanthium*, *chæradolethron*, by **ÆTIUS**, the **LESSER BURDOCK**, or **LOUSE-BUR**. The stalk is juicy, the leaves oblong and sharp-pointed, and of a yellowish green. The flowers are inconsiderable, but the fruit is a rough capsula, containing a single seed. From this roughness of the fruit it is called a *burdock*, though not in the least allied to that plant. It grows in rich fat soils, and is found on some commons. Its juice is commended against scrophulous disorders.—**ARCTICUM**, called also *lappa major montana*, *bardana montana*, *personata altera*, *personata montana*, *arction*, and **WOOLLY-HEADED BURDOCK**. Its virtues are much the same with the other species of *burdocks*.

BARIGLIA, } See **ANATRON**.

BARILLA, }

BARNET WATER. It is of the purging kind, of a similar quality to that of Epfom; and about half its strength. See **AQUÆ CATHARTICÆ AMARÆ**.

BAROMETRUM, **BAROMETER**, of *βαρος* heavy, and *μετρον*, *measurē*. An instrument to determine the weight of the air, or observe the changes; it is commonly called a **WEATHER-GLASS**, and frequently the **Torricellian tube**, from **Torricelli** its inventor. He considered that a column of water of about thirty-three feet, was equal in weight to a column of air of the same base: and concluded, that a column of mercury, of about twenty-nine inches and a half would likewise be equal to a column of air. He accordingly made the experiment, and the apparatus he then used is now the common *barometer*.

The bore of the common tubes that are hawked about for sale is too small. The glass tube should be one-third, or at the least one-fourth of an inch in diameter, hermetically sealed at one end, and open at the other; the length should be thirty-four inches: the mercury with which it is filled must be pure. Fill the tube quite full with this mercury; and having in readiness a bason with a flat bottom, and about two inches high, in which is also some mercury; invert the tube, and put it in the bason, still holding your finger underneath it, till it is in the mercury of the bason, then place it in a frame. On taking away your finger, the mercury in the tube will immediately subside to about twenty-nine or thirty inches, according to the state of the air, it being very rarely lower than twenty-eight, or higher than thirty-one inches. In the *barometers* that are generally used, the highest which the mercury is known to stand in the tube, is usually about twenty-nine inches, when the air is heavy; but not above twenty-six, when the air is very light. If a scale of four inches be divided into tenths, and placed against the upper end of the tube, the instrument is complete.

In fine dry weather the air is charged with a variety of vapours, which float in it unseen, and render it extremely heavy, so that it presses up the quicksilver; or, in other words, the *barometer* rises. In moist rainy weather the vapours are washed down, or there is not heat sufficient for them to rise, so that then the air is sensibly lighter, and presses up the quicksilver with less force; or, in other words, the *barometer* falls.

The *barometer* measures the weight of the air with exactness enough for the general purposes of life, yet it is often affected with a thousand irregularities, that no exactness in the instrument can remedy, nor for which theory can account. When high winds blow, the mercury is generally low; it rises higher in cold weather than in warm; and is usually higher in the morning and evening than at mid-day: it generally descends lower after rain than it was before it. There are also frequent changes in the air without any sensible alteration in the *barometer*. In general men feel themselves braced, strong, and vigorous, with a large body of air pressing upon them: they are languid, relaxed, and feeble, when the air is light, and so fails to give our fibres their proper tone.

On advancing up high mountains, the air is less and less dense, and usually the same inconveniences are felt that are complained of when the air is moist. But it is observed in the Journey to the Glaciers, in the duchy of Savoy, edit. 2. that Mr. de Luc and his companions, when at the summit of Buett, were above the level of the Mediterranean sea 3315 English yards; yet, except by their instruments, did not perceive any difference in the density of the air. The air there they found to be near

one-third less dense than that of the plains below them; yet though the weight of the atmosphere was so much diminished, the equilibrium within their bodies was undisturbed. In this place, Mr. de Luc observes, how much naturalists are deceived in attributing the alterations that many persons experience upon the falling of the *barometer*, to a difference either in the weight or density of the air, assigning as a cause, the failure of an equilibrium between the external and internal air, or a difference of motion in the heart and lungs, occasioned by the air's being more or less dense. For, if these changes, he says, could so sensibly affect our organs, what would become of those Chamois hunters, who pass every day from the bottom of the vallies to the highest mountains? What would become of the women of the hamlets by Sixt, who go up to Fonds (a distance of above six hundred yards in perpendicular height) every night in the summer season, to milk their cows, and leaving their cattle to the care of their children, go down again every morning to assist their husbands in the cultivation of their lands? These people perceive no inconvenience; even asthmatic people find none, notwithstanding the *barometer* varies in these several places, as is usually observed in other similar ones. It is added, that it is necessary to have recourse to some other cause, which ordinarily accompanies the variations of the *barometer*, to account for the alterations in our health, and particularly in our strength, from which few people, perhaps, upon such occasions, are entirely exempted.

The *barometer* may be applied to several uses, as measuring the heights of mountains: for twelve thousand and forty inches of air being equal to one inch of mercury near the surface of the earth, twelve hundred and four inches, or one hundred feet, must be equal to one-tenth of an inch of mercury. Consequently, if a *barometer* be carried up any great eminence, the mercury will descend one-tenth of an inch for every one hundred feet that the *barometer* ascends.

But the great use of the *barometer*, is to predict the future state of the weather for several hours, and sometimes days preceding, though not to a certainty, yet in many instances to a good degree of probability: in order to which, observe, 1st, The rising of the mercury presages fair weather, and its falling, wet. 2d, In very hot weather, the falling of the mercury foretells thunder. 3d, In winter, its rising portends frost; and in a continued frost, foretells snow. 4th, When foul weather happens soon after the falling of the mercury, expect but little of it; and so on the contrary of weather. 5th, When the mercury continues to rise for some time before the foul weather is over, expect a continuance of fair weather to follow. 6th, In fair weather, when the mercury continues to fall before rains come, then expect a great deal of it, and probably high winds. 7th, The unsettled motion of the mercury denotes changeable weather.

It is not so much the height of the mercury that indicates the weather, as its motion up and down; therefore to know whether the mercury is actually rising or falling, observe the following: 1st, If the surface of the mercury be convex, it is then rising. 2d, If the surface be concave, it is falling. 3d, If the surface is plain, or rather convex, it may be considered as stationary.

There are different forms of this instrument; they have each their advantages and disadvantages: but the common sort is as good, if not better, than any other.

BAROMETZ, } See **AGNUS SCYTHICUS**.

BARONETZ, }

BARONES. Small worms, called also *nepones*.

BAROS. **GRAVITY**. Hippocrates uses this word to express by it an uneasy weight in any part.

BAROS. See **CAMPHORA**.

BARR. ICON. An abbreviation of Jacobus Barrelierus *Icones Plantarum per Galliam, Hispaniam, & Italiam, Observatarum*.

— **SPEC. INS.** An abbreviation of Jacobus Barrelierus *Specimen Infectorum*.

BARTHOLINIANÆ GLANDULÆ. See **SUB-LINGUALES GLANDULÆ**.

BARYOCOCCALON. See **STRAMONIUM**.

BARYPHONIA, from *βαρος*, dull, and *φωνη*, the voice. A difficulty of speaking.

BARYPICRON. See **ABSINTHIUM VULGARE**.

BARYTES, called also **TERRA PONDEROSA**, **PONDEROUS EARTH**.

This is not found very abundantly, or in large continued

nued masses, but chiefly in the vicinity of mines, or veins of metal. Its species are either aerated ponderous spar, or vitriolated ponderous earth, either in the form of a transparent spar, or an opaque earth, of a white grey, or fawn colour; frequently of no regular figure, but often in the peculiar form of a number of small convex lenses, set edgewise in a ground. We are indebted to the celebrated chemists GAHN, SCHEELÉ, and BERGMAN, for our knowledge of this earth.

As this has seldom been found pure, in order to obtain it in a suitable degree of purity, we are favoured with the following process by M. I. A. CHAPTAL. The sulphate of barytes, or the vitriolated ponderous earth which is the most usual combination met with on the earth, is to be pulverised, and calcined in a crucible with an eighth part of powder of charcoal: the crucible must be kept ignited during an hour; after which, the calcined matter is to be thrown into water. It communicates a yellow colour to this fluid, at the same time that a strong smell of hepatic gas is emitted; the water is then to be filtered; and muriatic acid poured in; a considerable precipitate falls down, which must be separated from the fluid by filtration. The water which passes this, holds the muriatic of barytes, or marine salts of ponderous earth in solution. The carbonate of potash, or mild vegetable alkali, in solution, being then added, the ponderous earth then falls down, in combination with the carbonic acid; and this last principle may be driven off by calcination. The product forms the pure terra ponderosa, which being saturated with the muriatic acid, and little portion more of the acid being afterwards added, supplies the *terra ponderosa muriata*, seu *salita*, which is considered as an evacuant, deobstruent, and tonic; as, upon exhibition, it has been found in small doses to encrease the flow of urine, promote perspiration, open the bowels, and improve the appetite and general health. It has been considered as highly useful in scrophulous cases, cutaneous foulnesses, ulcerated legs. In some cancers, and consumptive affections, when not too far advanced, it promises to be of advantage. Its dose is from six drops to ten or twenty; but if ever it occasions vertigo, nausea, severe purging, or pains in the bowels, it must be reduced, or omitted. A course of this should be begun by small doses, twice a day, and gradually encreased so long as they create no inconveniences. For a further account see Med. Com. vol. iv. and vi. DEC. 2; Medical Communic. London, vol. ii. CHAPTAL's and NICHOLSON's Chemistry.

BASAAL. The name of an Indian tree growing about Cochin. It flowers and bears fruit once every year, from the first year of its bearing, to the fifteenth. A decoction of its leaves with ginger in water is used as a gargle against disorders of the fauces. The kernels of the fruit kill worms. Raii Hist.

BASILARE OS. See CUNEIFORME, SPHENOIDES, and SACRUM OS.

BASILARIS ARTERIA. It is a branch of the vertebral artery, upon the apophysis *basilaris* of the os occipitis. The two vertebral arteries soon unite, after they have got into the skull, and form this artery about the cuneiform process of the os occipitis. It runs forward under the great transverse protuberance of the medulla oblongata, to which it gives ramifications, as well as to the neighbouring parts of the medulla. Sometimes it divides into two branches from about the apophysis *basilaris*, which communicate with the posterior branches of the two internal carotids, and are lost in the posterior lobe of the brain.

BASILEION. An epithet for a collyrium in Aetius.

BASILARIS APOPHYSIS. The great apophysis of the os occipitis.

BASILICA VENA. The ancients termed the *basilic vein* of the right arm, the *vein* of the liver, *HEPATIC BRACHII VENA*; and that of the left arm, the *vein* of the spleen; *SPLENICA VENA BRACHII*. Sometimes the *basilica* hath a double origin, by a branch of the communication with the trunk of the axillaris. It continues its course along the middle of the os humeri, between the muscles and integuments; and having reached the inner condyle, and sent off obliquely in the fold of the arm, the *mediana basilica*, it runs along the ulna, between the integuments and muscles, a little towards the outside, by the name of *cubitalis externa*: and, a little below it, sends off another branch, which runs along the inside of the fore-arm near the ulna; this branch may be called *cubitalis interna*. See CEPHALICA VENA.

BASILICUM UNGUENTUM FLAVUM. Now called **UNGUENTUM RESINÆ FLAVÆ.** OINTMENT of YELLOW ROSIN.

Take of olive oil a pint; yellow wax, yellow rosin, of each a pound. Melt the wax and rosin over a gentle fire, then add thin oil, and strain the mixture while hot.

It is commonly employed as a digestive on wounds and ulcers: it is as useful as the linim. Arcæi, now called unguent. e gummi elemii. If it is required to be a little warmer, a few drops of ol. tereb. com. added just when used, will make it so. It gives place to no medicine of its intention, and justly supercedes the use of all others of its kind. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

BASILICUM. **BASIL**, called also *acinos*. It is a plant with square stalks, oval leaves set in pairs, and long spikes of labiated flowers, whose upper-lip is divided into four parts, the lower entire; the cup hath also two lips, one cut into four sections, the other into two. This is a term also for *ocymum vulgare*, *herba regia*, *ocymum medium*, *citratum*. COMMON, or CITRON BASIL.

Ocymum caryophyllatum, *ocymum minimum*. SMALL, or BUSH BASIL, with uncut leaves.

Both these are natives of the eastern countries, and sown annually in our gardens for culinary uses. The seeds, which rarely come to perfection in England, are brought from the south of France and Italy. They flower in June and July, and seed in August.

Infusions of the leaves are drank in catarrhus complaints and uterine diseases, and to promote expectoration. They are succulent, slightly aromatic, have a mucilaginous taste and strong smell, which last they lose partly in drying. The first sort resembles the scent of lemons; the second that of cloves. Distilled in water they yield much oil, of a penetrating fragrance, similar, but superior to the oil of marjoram.

Clinopodium majus, called also *clinopodium acinos*, and GREAT WILD BASIL.

Boerhaave enumerates nine species. It grows in hedges, is an astringent and emenagogue.

BASILICUS PULVIS. The ROYAL POWDER.

Various prescriptions have been given for making this powder, most of which have scammony, cream of tartar, and other things, which increase the bulk of the medicine, without adding to its good qualities; but the following simple method is observed to be both more agreeable and more useful.

R Calomel, pp. 3 ij. pulv. rhab. 3 fs. jalap. 3 x. m. Or,

R Antimonii tartarifati, gr. iv. calom. 3 i. gr. iv. jalap. 3 fs. gr. viij. m.

This is a convenient purge for gouty and rheumatic people, for whom it is best made into pills, and to be taken at bed-time. It is also one of the best purges for gross-bodied children, who are subject to breed worms, and have large bellies; for though the ingredients are efficacious, its operation will be mild and safe enough. It clears the bowels of slime, and discharges those humours that obstruct the mesenteric glands, and in a great measure the lacteals themselves, which is often the case in children, and is attended with a hard belly, a stinking breath, frequent fevers, and a decay of strength in the lower parts. Those slight intermittents which such children are subject to, will much sooner be cured by such a purge than by the bark; for these purges reach, and carry off the cause, but the bark pens it up; and by curing one, while such restriction continues, gives room for a return with much greater aggravation.

The dose for children is from ten grains to fifteen; for adults from fifteen grains to two scruples.

BASILIDION. A cerate described by Galen, and used for the itch.

BASILIS. A collyrium mentioned by Galen.

BASILISCUS, in chemistry, is the philosophical sublimate mercury, and *adamus*, or the philosopher's stone.

BASIOGLOSSUS, from *βασις*, the foundation, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. See HYOGLOSSUS.

BASIO-PHARYNGÆI. See HYOPHARYNGÆUS.

BASIS, from *βασις*, *fixus sum*, I am fixed. The support of any thing upon which it stands or goes.

The broad part of the heart is called its *basis*, to distinguish it from the apex or point.

In PHARMACY by *basis* is meant that ingredient on which the most stress is laid for answering the intention of any compound medicine.

BASSI COLICA. The name of a medicine in Scribonius Largus, compounded of aromatics and honey.

BAT.

BAT. An abbreviation of Batavia.

BATANEA ALUMINOSA AQUA. See ALUMEN.

BATATAS. See BATTATAS.

BATCIA. See PASTINACA SYLVESTRIS.

BATHMIS. A feat, basis, or foundation, from *βασις*, *fundatus sum*.

Hippocrates and Galen use it to expels a sinus or cavity of a bone, which receives the protuberance of another at the joints, particularly those at the articulation of the humerus and ulna.

BATHONLÆ AQUÆ. Called also *solis aquæ*, *badiza aqua*. BATH WATERS.

Dr. Cheyne accounts for the heat of this water by the following experiment: first mixing filings of iron, and the powder of sulphur, then working them into a paste with water, and putting them into a cellar, under a cock which drops water gradually and slowly, the paste will ferment so, that the water running from it shall be of the same heat and virtue with those of *Bath*, though not so pleasant, nor so well fitted for human bodies. Tournefort observes, "that the filings of iron will grow warm by steeping in common water, but much more so in sea-water; and if powdered sulphur is added thereto, the mixture will burn."

Dr. Cheyne farther observes, that the heat of *Bath water* is owing to a principle in itself, as is evident from its retaining its heat longer than any other water heated to the same degree: that the sulphur in the *Bath water* is evident to the senses, for it is collected from the surfaces of the bath; and iron is manifestly in it, as appears from the blue tincture which it strikes when mixed with an infusion of galls; and by analysis sea-salt is found in it.

Most hot waters seem chiefly to consist of sulphur and iron, and to differ only as the sulphur or the iron predominates; where the sulphur most abounds, they are hotter, more nauseous, and purgative.

According to the Experiments of Dr. Bryan Higgins, a Winchester Gallon of *Bath water* contains,

Of calcareous earth, combined with vitriolic	dwt.	gr.
acid, in the form of selenite	-	319 $\frac{1}{10}$
Of calcareous earth combined with acidulous		
gas	-	0 22 $\frac{8}{10}$
Of marine salt of magnesia	-	0 22 $\frac{9}{10}$
Of sea salt	-	1 14 $\frac{4}{10}$
Of iron combined with acidulous gas	-	0 0 $\frac{1}{10}$
Acidulous gas, besides what is contained in the above earth and iron, twelve ounces measure; and atmospheric air two ounces.		

The four principal waters in England that possess any remarkable heat, are those of BATH, BUXTON, BRISTOL, and MATLOCK. The first of which raises Fahrenheit's thermometer from about one hundred to one hundred and twelve; the second to about eighty; the third to seventy-six; and the last to sixty-six or sixty-eight.

Dr. Monro, in speaking of these waters, says the highest degree of heat attributed to them by

Dr. Howard, Dr. Charleton, and Dr. Lucas, are from the pump of the king's bath,	113	116	119
hot bath	114	116	119
cross bath	108	110	114
			} of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

And that on evaporation, a gallon of them has been found to contain, of iron $\frac{3}{7}$ or $\frac{3}{5}$ parts of a grain; of calcareous earth 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains; selenites 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains; Glauber's salt 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ grains; sea-salt 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains; which were mixed with an oily matter, but not more so than is common to all waters. From this and other accounts it appears that the *Bath waters* are chalybeates, in which iron and earth are kept suspended by means of aerial acid; and that they are impregnated with a small portion of selenites, sea-salt, and either Glauber salt, or vitriolated magnesia. Indeed these waters were for a long time esteemed to be sulphureous, but certainly they have not a title to that name in the least: they do not affect the colour of silver, or metallic solutions, or produce any other effect of water impregnated with sulphur.

It is from the combination of sulphureous gas, sea-salt, &c. that the *Bath water* is so useful wherever the vital heat requires an increase; nothing but iron can make such a speedy improvement as this water does in decayed constitutions; and it is the soapiness of it, from the union of its sulphur and iron, that relaxes so as to give vent to gouty, and other matters, by perspiration. *It is safe and beneficial only when the vigour of the constitution is reduced, and when the vis vitæ is to be restored.* Indeed in all

internal disorders, where iron and sulphur are prescribed, the internal use of this water is effectual. But such is the tenuity of the sulphur and iron in these waters, from their perfect solvend, the fixed air therein, that the nicest sealed cork cannot long retain the medical parts; they should therefore be drank on the spot.

They operate powerfully by urine, and promote perspiration; and if drank quickly, and in large draughts, they sometimes purge: but if taken slowly and in small quantities, they rather incline one to costiveness; cause a sense of heat; and oftentimes a heaviness of the head; with a propensity to sleep—particularly on first drinking them.—These waters have been much recommended in disorders of the stomach and bowels; in the gout, nephritic complaints, rheumatism, palsy, particularly that species which attack plumbers, painters, manufacturers in lead, and variety of other complaints.—They are likewise much used for bathing in;—and for pumping on diseased limbs. For from hence much relief is obtained from wandering or fixed pains, stiffness of the joints, contractions of the tendons, wasting of the limbs, palsies, rheumatisms, &c. When taken internally, as they often heat on the first using them, it is right to cool the body by taking a dose or two of some mild aperient medicine, and to live on a cooling regimen, before entering into a course of them, and for the plethoric, to lose a few ounces of blood;—and during these courses to live regular, and if inclined to be too costive, to take occasionally a dose of some cooling physic.

The season for drinking the *Bath waters* is whenever they are wanted; for there is little or no sensible difference in them at any one time compared with another. Many who have drank them for some time, leave them off for a month in the hottest weather, but cold constitutions need not, for they find them rather better at that time. With some persons cold weather suits the best with their drinking it, especially when the season is dry, and in clear frost it is the best of all.

More than two pints in a day can never be required, which may be drank at three or four times, a few hours intervening betwixt each portion; and in such chronic diseases as require preparations of iron, the artificial ones may at the time be used.

See AQUÆ SULPHURÆ; Dr. Cheyne's Account of, and Dr. Falconer's Essay on, the BATH-WATERS; Monro's Treatise on Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

BATHRON. The SEAT OF SUPPORT. It is also the *scamnum Hippocratis*, an instrument invented for the extension of fractured limbs. Oribasius and Scultetus both describe it.

BATHYPICRON. See ABSINTHIUM VULGARE.

BATHYS. A sort of cheese formerly used in Rome.

BATIA. See CORNUMUSA.

BATICULA. See CRITHMUM.

BATINON MORON. See RUBUS IDÆUS.

BATIS. See CRITHMUM.

BATITURA. See BATTITURA.

BATOS. See RUBUS VULGARIS.

BATRACHIOIDES. See GERANIUM.

BATRACHIUM. See GERANIUM.

BATRACHOS. From *βατραχος*, a frog. See RANULA.

BATTARISMUS. See PSELLISMUS.

BATTATAS, } Called also BATTATTA VIRGINIANA, *solanum tuberosum esculentum*.

BATATAS, } *papas vel pappus Americanus*, vel PERUVIANUS; *aies*. The common or Virginian POTATOES.

They were first brought into Europe by sir Francis Drake in 1486. He then brought home the famous mathematician Mr. Thomas Hariot, who was sent to Virginia by sir Walter Raleigh, to explore the productions of the country, who brought these roots with him. He gave them to Gerard the botanist; who first planted them in London; and sent them to Clusius, in Holland, who also planted them in Burgundy; and he sent them to Italy, as appears from the works of these, and several other authors. It was from this introduction into Europe that so many writers say they were natives of Virginia; but the truth is, they will not grow there without skilful culture. They are natives of Peru.

Potatoes are a species of solanum, viz. SOLANUM TUBEROSUM of Linnaeus; and though with us they require a sunny exposure; yet in the hot countries where they are native, those that grow on the surface of the ground,

or under too thin a covering of earth, are so strong of the poisonous quality of nightshade, that the hogs will not taste them.

The light mealy ones are the best, and, by proper management, a wholesome nourishing bread is made of them, called by the Peruvians *chunno*. Their use, as at present, is both profitable and salutary. More brandy may be obtained from an acre of *potatoes*, than from an acre of barley. They also afford much starch.—They contain *water* more than half their proportion of other matter, which renders them of easy solution, and digestion in the stomach, and are less liable to become ascetic, and give the heart-burn than the unfermented cerealia. A cataplasin is made of potatoes, called CATAPLASMA SOLANI TUBEROSI. See AMBUSTA.

The varieties of *potatoes* are numerous, and may yet be increased from the seed contained in the apples. The *potatoe* itself is not properly the root of the plant, but rather an under ground fruit, produced upon a confined branch. The real roots do not produce *potatoes*, they only serve the purpose of drawing nourishment from the soil, as the leaves above extract it from the atmosphere. The *potatoe* below, and the apple above, are in fact the same; but living in different elements, they assume different appearances. The one seems to be intended for the preservation of the species, the other for the food of animals. Such is the increase of this vegetable, that from one large *potatoe*, which was cut into nine pieces, eight stone and eight pounds, of good sizable ones, hath been produced.

Potatoes produced from sets, after a number of years, are found to decrease in bearing; for which reason they should be brought back every fourteen years to their original. It is after this period, that those produced from the seeds themselves decline.

In Sweden, the leaves of the *potatoe* plants are manufactured for smoking instead of tobacco.

See on this article many remarks, both curious and profitable, in the Geographical Essays. Cullen's Mat. Medica.

BATTATAS HISPANICA, also called *amotes*, *camotes Indica*, *batatas occident. Indica*; *convolvulus Indicus Rad. tub. &c. orientales inhamæ, cara, fizarum Peruvianorum, jetica Brasiliensibus, kipka-kelengu*, SPANISH POTATOES.—CANADENSIS, also called *flos solis pyramidalis, heliotropium Indicum, adenes Canadensis, corona solis parvo Flore, &c. helianthemum Indic. tuber. Helenium Indicum, chrysanthemum Indicum, Americanum tuberosum, after Peruanus tuberosus, Farnesianus Flos*. JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

Both these kinds of *potatoes* are of qualities similar to the common fort.—PEREGRINA, called also *cacemotic-flanoquiloni*. The CATHARTIC POTATOE. They grow spontaneously in the warmer parts of America. Their taste is very agreeable; and if about two ounces of them are eaten at bed-time, they gently move the belly the next morning.

BATTITURA, } The squamous scales of metals
BATITURA. } which fly off whilst under the hammer.

BAUDA. A vessel for distillation is thus named.

B. P. An abbreviation for Caspari Bauhini Pinax Theatri botanici, five Index in Theophrasti, Dioscoridis, Plinii, & Botanicorum, qui a seculo scripserunt Opera.

B. THEAT. An abbreviation of C. Bauhini Theatrum Botanicum.

BAURACH. See BORAX, ANATRON, and NITRUM.

BAXANA. A tree in an island near Ormuz, the smallest quantity of whose fruit is said to suffocate the person who tastes it, and the same effect to be the consequence of continuing under its shade; yet the root, leaves, and fruit of the same are antidotes to poison in other countries. It is also called *rabusit*. Raii Hist.

BAZCHER. A Persian word for antidote. See BEZOAR.

BDELLA, } A HORSE-LEECH. See also
BDELLERUM. } VARIX.

BDELLIUM, called also *medelion, bolchon, balchus*, and by the Arabians *mokel*; is a gummy resinous juice, produced by a tree in the East Indies, of which we have no satisfactory account. It is brought into Europe both from the East Indies and Arabia. It is in pieces of different sizes and figures, externally of a dark reddish brown, somewhat like myrrh; internally it is clear, and not unlike glue; to the taste it is slightly bitterish and pungent; its odour is very agreeable. If held in the mouth it soon becomes soft and tenacious, sticking to the

teeth. Laid on a red-hot iron it readily catches flame, and burns with a crackling noise, and, in proportion to its goodness, it is more or less fragrant.

Near half of its substance dissolves either in water or in spirit of wine; but the tincture made with spirit is somewhat stronger, and by much more agreeable. Vinegar, or verjuice, dissolves it wholly.

The simple gum is a better medicine than any preparation from it. It is one of the weakest of the deobstruent gums, but it is used as a pectoral and an emenagogue.

BECABUNGA, called also *anagallis aquatica, berula, lever Germanicum, veronica aquatica*, and by some authors, *cepæa*; WATER PURPEY, WATER PIMPERNEL, and BROOK LIME. The VERONICA BEGABUNGA, Linn. Of the CLASS DIANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. Linn. Gen. Plant. 25. It is described VERONICA *Racemis lateralibus, foliis ovatis planis caule repente*.

It is a low creeping plant, with round, thick, smooth, reddish stalks, naked and procumbent at bottom, erect at the top, clothed with firm, round, juicy leaves, of a dark shining green colour, slightly indented about the edges, and set in pairs about the joints; from the bosoms of the leaves arise naked footstalks, bearing spikes of blue flowers, deeply cut into four segments, and followed by flat-tish seed vessels. It is found in rivulets and ditches, and flowers in June.

It is a good antiscorbutic, and in a lesser degree it possesses the virtues of the cochlearia and nasturtium. It hath not the volatility of the cochlearia, nor is it pungent to the taste, but rather subsaline and bitterish than acrid. It acts without irritation or pungency, and should be eaten plentifully as food, or a large quantity of the juice taken, if benefit is expected from it.

BECHICA, from βήξ, a cough. Any medicine designed to relieve a cough. It is of the same import as the word pectoral.

TROCHISCI BECHICI ALBI. WHITE PECTORAL TROCHES, now called TROCHISCI AMYLI. TROCHES of STARCH. Ph. Lond. 1788.

The London College directs them to be made thus: Take of double refined sugar, a pound and a half; of starch, an ounce and a half; of liquorice, six drams; of Florentine orrice, half an ounce. All the ingredients being reduced to powder, with the mucilage of gum tragacanth, form troches. They may be made, if chosen, without orrice. This composition is a pleasant pectoral, and may be taken at pleasure; it is serviceable in tickling coughs.

TROCHISCI BECHICI NIGRI. BLACK PECTORAL TROCHES, now called TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ. TROCHES of LIQUORICE.

Take the extract of liquorice, double refined sugar, of each ten ounces; tragacanth powdered, three ounces. By moistening with water make troches.

Thus the London College also directs these to be made, but Rhazes was their first author.

They are calculated, by letting them gradually dissolve in the mouth, to soften acrid humours, and to abate tickling coughs.

BECHITA. See EXPECTORANTIA.

BECHION, } See TUSSILAGO.
BECHIUM. }

BECUIBA NUX. It is as large as a nutmeg, of a brownish colour, with an oily kernel, in a woody brittle husk. A balsam is drawn from it, which is held in estimation in rheumatisms. It is brought from Brasil.

BEDEGUAR. See CARDUUS LACTEUS SYRIACUS—& CYNOSBATUS.

BEETLA. See BETLE.

BEGMA, from βήξ, a cough. Hippocrates by this word means both a cough and the spit brought up with it.

BEHEN ALBUM, called also *jacea orientalis patula, behmen abrad Arabum, raphonticoides lutea*, and the true white BEN, BEEN, or BEHEN of the ancients.—ALBUM vulg. called also *lychnis sylvestris, lanaria, papaver spumcum vulg. muscipula pratensis vesicaria*, SPATLING POPPY, BLADDER CAMPION, or WHITE BEN.—RUBRUM; LIMONIUM, or LIMONIUM MAJUS.—SEA-LAVENDER, or RED BEHEN.

Two roots, viz. the red and the white *ben*, are talked of by the ancients. The white is a long, slender, white root, of an aromatic smell, and sharp taste; it is hard, but does not keep well. It comes from the East, and is a species of jacea with yellow flowers. The red is a thicker

thicker root, also brought from the East. It is cut in slices, and tastes acrid; but the root of the white lychnis is used for one, and the root of the sea-lavender for the other. This sea-lavender grows in salt marishes, on some of our sea coasts. It hath a thick root that runs deep in the earth, and is of an astringent quality.

BEHMEN ABRAD ARABUM. See BEHEN ALBUM.

BEJUIO, called also the *habilla de Carthagera*, BEAN of CARTHAGENA. It is a kind of bean in South America, and is famed for being an effectual antidote against the poison of all the kinds of serpents, if a small quantity is eaten as soon as the bite is received. This bean is the peculiar product of the jurisdiction of Carthagera.

BELAE. Thus, a particular kind of bark is named at Madagascar. It was first presented by M. Saillant, to the College of Physicians at Paris. This bark is thin, of a yellowish colour externally, reddish within, and to the taste slightly bitter and astringent. It is said to be of considerable efficacy in diarrhoeas.

BELEMNOIDES, } from *βελενον*, a dart, and *ειδος*,
BELENOIDES. } shape. *Beloides*, and *Belonoides*,
also a name for the *processus styloides*. It is also a name of the process at the lower end of the ulna.

BELESON. See BALSAMUM.

BELI. See COVALAM.

BELILIA, called *frutex Indicus baccifer*. An Indian berry-bearing shrub; a decoction of which is cooling. Raii Hist.

BELLADONNA. See SOLANUM LETHALE.

BELLEGU, BELLEREGI, BELLILEG, BELLERICÆ. See MYROBALANI BELLERICI.

BELLIDIODES. See BELLIS MAJOR.

BELLIS. The DAISY.

Of this plant there are many species, and several other plants also are called by this name.

BELLIS MINOR, called also *consolida minima*, *synphytum minimum*, *bellis sylvestris minor*, BRUISEWORT, and COMMON DAISY. BELLIS FERENNIS, Linn. It is too well known to need a description. Its leaves and flowers loosen the belly, are commended in disorders that arise from drinking cold liquor while the body was hot. The leaves are slightly acrid, the roots rather more so. They have a subtle penetrating pungency, that is not hot nor fiery, but like the contrayerva. The root preserves this pungent matter when dried, and an extract made with water, or with spirit, retains the greatest part of its virtues. It is an excellent antiscorbutic.—That named MAJOR, also called *consolida media Lobelii*, *bellidoides*, *bellis sylvestris caule folioso major*, *leucanthemum bellidis facie*, *buphtalum*, or *buthalum majus*, *oculus bovis*, OX-EYE, MAUDLIN-WORT, or GREAT OX-EYE DAISY. It is the CHRYSANTHEMUM LEUCANTHEMUM, Linn. a plant with oblong, narrow, deeply indented leaves, joined close to the stalks, which are pentagonal, hairy, branched, and bear on the tops pretty large solitary flowers, composed of white petals, set round a yellow disk. It is perennial, grows wild in corn-fields, and in dry pasture grounds. It flowers in May and June.

The leaves have been in esteem as diuretic and antispasmodic.—LUTEA FOLIIS PROFUNDIS. See CHRYSANTHEMUM.—MONTANA FRUTESCENS ACRISS. See PYRETHRUM.

BELLOCULUS. A sort of precious stone resembling the eye; hence supposed to be good against disorders thereof.

BELLON. See COLICA.

BELLONIO & BELLONIS. See CEDRUS FOLIO CYPRI.

BELLON. DE AQUAT. An abbreviation of PETRUS BELLONIUS DE AQUATILIBUS.

BELLOSTI PILULÆ, BELOST'S PILLS. R Hydragryri purificati, ʒ iv. in fyr. e. spin. cervin. ʒ j. extinct. resin. jalapii & pulv. colocynth. aa ʒ j. massa eujus cap. ʒ fs. 2^{da} vel 3^{ia} quaq. nocte.

BELMOSCHUS. See ABELMOSCHUS.

BELOIDES, }
BELENOIDES. } See BELEMNOIDES.

BELOERE. An Indian evergreen plant. The seeds purge moderately, but the leaves roughly. Raii Hist.

BELULCUM, from *βελος*, an arrow, or dart, and *ελκωω*, to draw. An instrument for extracting darts or arrows.

BELLUTTA TSJAMPACAM. Called also *Amel-podi*. The name of a large tree in Malabar. The

root powdered and taken with ginger, promotes sweat: A decoction of the leaves is a good expectorant. Raii Hist.

BELUZAAR. See ANTIDOTUM.

BELZOE, } GUM BENJAMIN, and its tree.

BELZONIUM. } See BENZOINUM.

BELZUAR MINERALE. See BEZOAR FOSSILE.

BEM-TAMARA. The EGYPTIAN BEAN. See FABA ÆGYPTIA.

BEN, also called *balanus myrcepsica*, *glans unguentaria*, *nux ben*, *nux unguentaria moris*, *Coatlis*. The OILY ACORN, OILY NUT, or BEN NUT.

It is a whitish nut, of the size of a small filbert, roundish, triangular, with a kernel covered with a white skin, produced by a middle-sized tree, resembling the birch. It grows spontaneously in the East Indies and America; we have them also from Arabia.

These kernels have a nauseous bitter, oily taste, are purgative, occasion a nausea and gripes: on expression they yield one-fourth their weight of a yellow oil, called *oleum myrcepsicum*; *balaninum ol.* almost insipid and flavourless; the nauseous bitter remains behind, and is not soluble in oily menstrua. This oil does not grow rancid by long keeping, as is common with expressed oils, on account of which it is used as the basis of odoriferous unguents and perfumes. It is impregnated with the odour of jessamine, and other flowers, by stratifying them with cotton dipped in the oil, and repeating the process with fresh flowers, until the oil becomes sufficiently odorous, after which it is squeezed out from the cotton in a press. It is also a name of the *behen*.

Dale says that the *lignum nephriticum* is the wood of the tree which bears these nuts.

There is another species of *ben*, much larger than the above. Monardus calls it *ben magnum*, *feu avellana purgatrix*, the GREAT BEN or PURGING FILBERT. It purges and vomits violently.

BENATH. The Arabic name for small pustules which rise in the night after sweating.

BENEDICTA, AQUA. Formerly the *aqua calcis simplex* was thus called. It was the name of a water distilled from serpyllum.

BENEDICTA, AQUA COMPOSITA. i. e. AQ. CALCIS. COM. See CALX.—HERPA. THE HERB BENNET. See CARYOPHYLLATA.

BENEDICTUM LIGNUM. See GUAIAECUM.—OLEUM. See LATRITIMUM OLEUM.—VINUM. See ANTIMONIALE VINUM.

BENEDICTUS LAPIS. See ADAMUS.

BENEOLENTIA. SWEET SMELLING MEDICINES.

BENGALLE INDORUM. See CASSUMMUNAR.

BENINGANIO. A fruit which grows in the bay of St. Augustine: it is of the size of a lemon, red without, and grateful to the stomach. Raii Hist.

BENIVI ARBOR,

BENIVIFERA,

BENJOINUM, & BENJOIVUM.

BENJUI.

BENZOE, BENZOIFERA, and BENZOIN. } The BENJAMIN-TREE, and the GUM. See BENZOINUM.

BENZOINUM, called also *asu dulcis*, *assa odorata*, *belzoe*, *belzoinum*, *benivi arbor*, *benivifera*, *benjui*, *benzonifera*, *benzoin*, *benjoinum*, *liquor syriacus*, *vel cyreniacus*, *balzoinum*, *benjoinum*, GUM BENJAMIN. It is a concrete resinous juice, obtained from a middle-sized tree, with leaves like the bay-leaves, but not ribbed, and falling off in winter, bearing flattish nuts, the size of nutmegs, whose fleshy covering is externally rough and hairy. It is a native of the East-Indies and of North America, particularly of Virginia and Carolina; also of Sumatra; but it is only brought from the East Indies: it grows in open ground with vigour in England. Mr. DRYANDER has fully ascertained this tree to be a *styrax*; hence is it called *styrax benzoin*. The CLASS DECANDRIA; ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINNÆI Gen. Plant. 595. It is the *STYRAX FOLIIS oblongatis acuminatis subtus tomentosis, Racemis compositis Longitudine foliorum*, DRYANDER. Though in the last edition of the Edinburgh Dispensatory, it is considered as the *TERMINALIA BENZOIN, foliis lanceolatis*, LINNÆI; and by CURTIS; the CROTON BENZOE. The leaves and the bark smell like the gum; and to rectified spirit of wine they give out a resin, like the Benjamin; but no resin naturally flows from it: the resin is obtained by incision.

cisions made in its trunk about the origin of the first branches: as it runs out, it is white, but soon becomes yellowish, reddish, or brownish. It is brought into Europe in brittle masses, composed partly of white, and partly of yellowish or light brown pieces. The white pieces are called *benzoe amygdaloides*, and are reckoned the best; they are hard, solid, shining, transparent, and possess a very fragrant smell: this gum-resin hath but little taste, impressing the palate with a slight sweetishness; its smell is very fragrant if rubbed or heated, and is less heating than most of the other balsams.

If pure, it totally dissolves in rectified spirit of wine. By digestion it imparts to water much of its fragrance and pungency: the filtered liquor, gently exhaled, leaves a crystalline matter of a seemingly saline nature, amounting to an eighth part of the whole.

1. FLORES BENZOINI. FLOWERS of BENJAMIN.

They partake of the fragrance of the resin; dissolve in spirit of wine, and with the assistance of heat, in water also, from which they are prevented from separating, if as much sugar is added as will give the consistence of syrup to the water.

The College of Physicians of London, in their Pharmacopœia, order the flowers of *Benjamin* under the title of FLORES BENZOES. *Flowers of Benjamin*, to be thus raised.

Take of *Benjamin* in powder, one pound, put it into an earthen pot placed in sand; and with a slow fire sublimate the flowers into a paper cone, fitted to the pot. If the flowers should be of a yellow colour, mix them with white clay, and resublime them, only a small portion should be put in at a time, and the heat be very gentle. Ph. Lond. 1788.

2. TINCTURA BENZOES COMPOSITA. Compound Tincture of Benjamin, formerly Commendatorium Balsamum, Gutta Vitæ; Persicum Balsamum; BALSAMUM TRAUMATICUM, in the following form.

Take of *Benjamin* three ounces; storax strained two ounces; balsam of Tolu one ounce; Socotorine aloes half an ounce; rectified spirit of wine two pints—digest with a gentle heat for three days, and strain.

3. OLEUM BENZOINI. OIL of BENJAMIN.

If the powdered *Benjamin* is exposed to a gentle heat in a retort, it melts and sends up the flowers; after which a thin oil rises, which is yellowish, slightly empyreumatic, and mixed with an acidulous liquor called the spirit of *Benjamin*; then follows a thick butyraceous matter. The thin oil re-distilled with water loses its taint, and now smells agreeably to the *Benjamin*, and seems to be of the same nature as essential oils; and yet the *Benjamin* itself, when distilled in water, yields no essential oil.

4. TINCTURA BENZOINI. The TINCTURE of BENJAMIN.

Take of *gum Benjamin* four ounces, and rectified spirit of wine a pint. Digest three or four days in a sand-heat, and strain off the tincture.

5. LAC VIRGINALIS. VIRGIN'S MILK.

To twenty ounces of pure water, add one ounce of the tincture of *Benjamin*; and if more water is necessary to render the mixture milky, add it.

6. MAGISTERIUM BENZOINI. The MAGISTRY of BENJAMIN.

If the lac virginalis be permitted to stand some time, the *Benjamin* precipitates in the form of a white magistry. This magistry is the *Benjamin* in its whole substance, and is preferred by some to the flowers; but the flowers are only the saline part of the gum with some of its fragrance, and it is the resinous part that is most disposed to be precipitated from spirit by water.

Of GUM BENJAMIN, the principal use is in perfumes, and as a cosmetic. It approaches in virtues and fragrance to the storax and balsam Tolu. It is useful in asthma and other disorders of the breast, for removing obstructions and promoting expectoration, in which intentions the flowers are given from grs. iv. to xv. the flowers are also a powerful errhine. The tincture may be given in doses from twenty to eighty drops, but is chiefly used to make the skin smooth, and to clear it; and to scent wash-balls. The lac virgin. must be used when a roughness or blotches and venereal spots discolour the skin and

render it unsightly: it may be rubbed on gently every day with a soft rag; it renders the face and arms agreeably smooth.

Draughts are made with the gum itself by rubbing it with gum Arabic, as follows:

R *Gum benzoës* subtil. pulv. 3 i. gum. arab. 3 i. spt. vin. ten. 3 ij. aq. puræ 3 ij. m.

The flowers of *Benjamin* are manifestly a saline substance of the acid kind, of considerable acrimony, and stimulant power. They have been recommended as a pectoral; but Dr. Cullen has employed them in some asthmatic cases without effect, half a dram appeared to be heating and hurtful. Mat. Medica.

BERBARIS, } Called also *oxyacantha* Galeni, *spina*
BERBERIS. } *acida*, *crespinus*, *crispinus*; PIPERIDGE
OR PIPERAGE BUSH, and BARBERRY. The BERBERIS VULGARIS, Linn.

It is a large prickly bush, with brittle branches, covered with an ash-coloured bark, under which lies another of a deep yellow colour; the leaves are small, smooth, rather oval, of a pale green colour, finely serrated about the edges; the flowers are yellow, monopetalous, standing in clusters on the top upon naked foot-stalks, followed by oblong red berries, containing in each generally two seeds: some of the individuals have no seeds in their berries; and sometimes berries with and without seeds are found on one bush. It grows wild on chalky hills, flowers in May, and its fruit ripens in September.

The fruit is a mild refringent acid, useful in hot bilious disorders, and colliquative putrid dispositions in the humours. The leaves have the same virtues as the berries, but in less degree. The inner yellow bark is austere and bitterish, gently purgative, and useful in the jaundice. The bark of the root is mildly astringent. These barks do not keep long, and are best used in infusions, one ounce of bark to a pint of water.

SAL ESSENT. BERBERIS. ESSENTIAL SALT of BARBERIES.

Digest two ounces of lemon-juice with two pints of the juice of *barberries* in a sand heat for two days, after which evaporate the liquor to one half, then set in a cold cellar a few days and the salt will concret; when the salt ceases to shoot, evaporate again, and more salt will be obtained. Simon Paulli calls this tartar of *barberries*.

GELATINA BERBERORUM. The JELLY of BARBERIES.

To a pound of *barberries*, picked clean from their stalks, add a pound of white sugar, boil them with a gentle heat, to a due consistence, then press the jelly through a flannel cloth.

BERDIRAMON. See BISTORTA.

BEREDRIAS. The name of an ointment mentioned in Aetius.

BERENS SECUM. See ARTEMISIA.

BERENICE. See SUCCINUM.

BERGAMOTE, or BERGAMOT. It is a species of citron, produced at first casually by an Italian's grafting a citron on the stock of a *bergamot* pear-tree, whence the fruit produced by this union, participated both of the citron-tree and the pear-tree. The fruit hath a fine taste and smell, and its essential oil is in high esteem as a perfume.

The essence of *bergamot* is also called *essentia de cedra*. It is extracted from the yellow rind of the fruit by first cutting it in small pieces, then immediately squeezing the oil out of them into a glass vessel. This liquor is an ethereal oil.

A water is distilled from the peel as follows: take the outer rind of three *bergamots*, a gallon of pure proof spirit, and four pints of pure water, draw off a gallon in a balneum mariæ, then add as much of the best white sugar as will be agreeable. Or,

Take of the essence of *bergamot* three drams and a half, of rectified spirit of wine three pints; of ammonia prepared, a dram; distil off three pints in a balneum mariæ.

BERIBERI, } In the East Indies, the terms mean
BERIBERIA. } sheep in common; but in a medical sense there, a species of palsy, wherein, according to BONTIUS, patients seem to imitate sheep in lifting their legs when they walk. He says this *palsy* is a kind of trembling, in which there is a deprivation of the motion and sensation of the hands and feet, and sometimes of the body. SAUVAGES defines it under the ORDER of CLO-

NIC SPASMS. "In walking, a retraction of the knee, with tremor; a sense of crawling, or tingling, and hoarseness, common in the Indies."—LINNÆUS, "A tremor of the parts, contracture of the knees, i. e. continual chronic agitation of the parts without a sensation of coldness, stupor, and hoarseness."—SAGAR adds to the definition of SAUVAGES, "A painful stupor of the limbs," and says, "He once saw some sheep, observing a wolf, seized with this spasmodic affection; and that they, whether standing still or walking, momentarily retracted their knees, which immediately returned to their natural situation."—Dr. AITKIN makes it synonymous with the contracture, which see.—The cause is generally thought to be exposure to the cold vapours of the night too soon after exercise.

In this case a pituitous matter insinuates itself betwixt the joints and relaxes their ligaments. Generally its approach is gradual; but sometimes it seizes suddenly.

The symptoms are, an universal lassitude, a faulty motion of the hands and feet, and the same throbbing titillation is felt in them as is felt in the fingers and toes in a cold country in the winter season, only the pain is not so great; sometimes the voice is so obstructed as to render articulation difficult. Other symptoms occasionally attend, but these are the chief.

THE CURE is tedious. The disease is not mortal, except by seizing the muscles of the breast, so as to obstruct respiration and the voice.

In order to the cure, moderate exercise and frictions are useful; the Indians use a half-bath made of water, in which is boiled an aromatic kind of herb called *lagondi*, or, in want of it, camomile and melilot. The affected parts are rubbed well with a mixture of the oils of mace and roses. Bleeding is not required; but, on the contrary, warm nervous strengthening restoratives are to be used: now and then a gentle purge may be admitted. Decoctions of sarsaparilla and guaiacum are also of service. See Bontius de Medicina Indorum.

BERICOCCA. See ARMENTACA MALA.

BERMUDENSES, BACCÆ. See SAPONARIÆ NUCULÆ.

BERNAVI. An electary mentioned by Prosper Alpinus, in his work, De Medicina Ægyptiorum. It is prepared in India: its composition is unknown; but very extraordinary effects are attributed to it.

BERNHARDI TESTICULUS. See ASPHODELUS LUTEUS, that called — EREMITA. See CANCELLUS.

BERRIONIS. See COLOPHONTIA and JUNIPER GUM.

BERS. A sort of electary used by the Egyptians for gaiety; it contains opium, and creates a temporary delirium.

BERULA. See BECABUNGA.

—— **GALLICA.** See SIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM.

BERYTION. The name of a collyrium described by Galen as good against an ophthalmia. Also of a pastil against the dysentery.

BES. See CYATHUS.

BESACHER. See FUNGUS and SPONGIA.

BESASA. See RUTA.

BESL. FASCIC. An abbreviation of Basili Bessleri Fasciculus rariorum.

—— **GAZOPHYL.** An abbreviation of Gazophylacium Rerum naturalium Michaelis Ruperti Bessleri.

—— **HORT. EYS.** An abbreviation of Bessleri Hortus Eystetenfis.

BESONNA. Rulandus explains it by *muscarum fungus*. Probably he means a *sponge*, which is the nidus of some sort of flies.

BESSANEN. In Avicenna it is a redness of the external parts, resembling that which precedes the leprosy; it occupies the face and extremities. Dr. James thinks it is what we call chilblains. See PERNIO.

BESTO. See SAXIFRAGA.

BETA. BEETS. It is a plant with large, smooth, broad ribbed, juicy leaves, and slender, striated, branched stalks, bearing spikes of imperfect flowers, followed each by a roundish, rough, watery seed-vessel. Different sorts are cultivated for culinary uses: Linnæus supposes them to be varieties of the wild *beet* which grows on some of the sea-coasts of England, Holland, &c. They are all biennial. That named — **ALBA**, called also *ficula*; is the *cicla*, *beta* pallescens. **COMMON WHITE BEETS.** — **RUBRA VULG.** called also **BETA NIGRA.** **TURNEP ROOTED RED-BEET, RED RO-**

MAN-BEETS, OR BEETRAVE. — **SYLVESTRIS. WILD-BEETS.** There is a wild sort which Dioscorides calls **LIMONIUM.**

Beets, used as food, are difficult of digestion, and afford but little nourishment. If freely eaten they are laxative and emollient. They give out their virtue to water by boiling. The red ones give out their colour to spirit of wine; and on expression, their colour accompanies their juice.

The juice of both kinds has been considered as a powerful errhine, occasioning a copious discharge, but no sneezing; but Dr. Cullen says, in the trials he made, the juice snuffed up the nose, gave no large or durable evacuation, Mat. Med. The dried red *beet* roots yield one twentieth part their weight of sugar, and the dried white *beet* roots one tenth.

BETLE, called also **BETRE**, *betels*, *bethle*, *betelle*, **BEETLA**, **BEETLE**, *piper longum foliorum nervis decurrentibus tenuioribus & mollioribus*, and *bulatwacla*.

It is a scandent plant, growing in different parts of the East Indies: it bears a fruit which resembles a lizard's tail: its taste is agreeable, and in the Malacca isles is called *sirii boa*. The ancient botanists confound its leaf with the malabathrum.

Mixed with other things, as fancy directs, the Indians chew it almost continually. It is gratefully cordial, but seems to injure their teeth.

BETONICA, called also *vetonica cordi*, *cestrum dro-fibetanum*, **COMMON OR WOODY BETONY.** The **BETONICA OFFICINALIS**, Linn.

It is a low plant, with dark green, oblong, wrinkled leaves, that are crenated, hairy, and set in pairs, on square unbranched stalks; bearing thick spikes of labiated purplish flowers, each of which is followed by four oblong triangular seeds, inclosed in the flower-cup. It grows wild in woody and shady places; flowers in June and July, in winter it dies to the ground, the roots continuing.

The leaves and tops are agreeably scented, but it soon flies off from the dry herb: to the taste they are warm, rough, and bitterish; if powdered they make a good errhine.

An infusion of the leaves in boiling water contains all the virtue of the herb, and is the best preparation of it. From large quantities a small portion of essential oil is obtained by distillation. The roots are said to be nauseous, bitter, purgative, and emetic; and, as a medicine, very similar to the hellebor. alb.

BETONICA AQUATICA. See SCROPHULARIA AQUATICA. — **PAULI.** See VERONICA. — **CORONARIA.** See CARYOPHILIUS RUBER.

BETRE. See BETLE.

BETTONICA. See BARDANA MAJOR.

BETULA. The BIRCH-TREE. The *betula alba* of Linn.

It delights in moist woods. It hath many flexible branches and somewhat oval, sharp-pointed, serrated, deep-green leaves, hanging on long and weak pedicles, producing small scaly cones, which contain little winged seeds. The bark is externally white and chapt, consists of a thick brittle substance, of a dark brownish red colour, covered with three or four whitish, very thin, smooth, flexible, tough, semi-transparent, membranous coats.

If this tree is wounded in the spring, pretty deeply into its trunk, there gradually issues a large quantity of a limpid sweetish juice. It is best when drawn from the upper part of the tree; soon after the leaves have begun to appear, the juice loses its sweetness. This juice hath been drank as an antiscorbutic: it sensibly promotes urine, and freely taken it moves the belly. By fermentation it becomes a vinous liquor; and inspissated to the consistence of a syrup, it yields a brownish concrete like manna, if set in a cool place.

The leaves and bark are antiseptic; the bark is burnt to correct bad air; and for this purpose it is the next in goodness to juniper.

BEUTUA. See PAREIRA BRAVA.

BEX. See TUSSIS.

BEXUGO. The root of the *clematitis Peruviana* of C. B. one dram of which is enough for a purge.

BEXUGUILLO. The PERUVIAN IPECACUANHA. See IPECACUANHA.

BEYA. So the alchemists call the *aqua mercurialis*, which, in their language, is wife to the *gabrien* or sulphur of the philosophers.

BEZOAR.

BEZOAR. This is originally a Persian word, viz. *BADZCHER*, or *LAZCHER*, or *PHAHAZAR*, which signifies an *antidote*. Avenzoar is the first who mentions it as a medicine, or who gives its history.

Bezoar stones are preternatural or morbid concretions formed in the bodies of several land animals; they are composed of several strata, or layers, like an onion. In the Hist. de l'Acad. an. 1703, it is asserted that all *bezoar* stones are bilious concretions of the respective animals which afford them.

Bezoars may be ranked thus: 1. The true oriental and occidental. 2. Such stones as are got from animals, and resemble *bezoar*; such as those from apes, and even the various species of pearls and crabs eyes. 3. The several species of fossil *bezoars*. 4. Those that have only the shape, without the virtues of *bezoar*, such as the human calculi in the bladder, kidneys, and gall-bladder; or in the same parts of oxen. 5. The *ægragropila*, and *bezoar germanicum*, see *CAPRA ALPINA*.—*PORCI*. See *BEZOAR HYSTRICIS*.

—*ORIENTALIS*, called also *LAPIS BEZOAR*, *HIRCUS BEZOARTICUS*, and the *ORIENTAL BEZOAR STONE*. It is supposed to be produced in the cavity at the bottom of the fourth stomach of a species of goat in Persia called *parau*. It is only found in the old ones, and only in those which feed on particular mountains.

This stone finely powdered, and levigated with spirit of wine, was formerly made into balls, which were called *GAUSCOIGN-BALLS*, from one Gauscoign their inventor; which are at present sold under that name by the trading chemists, or rather a sophisticated medicine without *bezoar*.

—*OCIDENTALIS*, called also *LAPIS BEZOAR*, *PERUVIANUS*, the American or occidental *bezoar*.

It is found in the stomach of an animal of the flag kind, called *animale bezoarticum occidentale*, which is a native of Peru, and other parts in the Spanish West Indies.

—*HYSTRICIS*, called also *PILA HYSTRICIS*, *BEZOAR PORCI*, *LAPIS PORCINUS*, *PEDRO DEL PORCO*, *LAPIS MALACENSIS*, the *PORCUPINE BEZOAR*, or *GALL-STONE*. It is found in the gall-bladder of an Indian porcupine, particularly in the province of Malacca; it is of a roundish figure, and of a pale or purplish colour, sometimes betwixt a green and white; it is soft, smooth, and slippery to the touch; to the taste it is intensely bitter, and the water in which it is steeped soon becomes bitter also. It does not appear to differ from the biliary concretions of an ox or any other animal. It is rather to be called an *ægragropila* than a stone, as it consists of woolly fibres, and a bitter friable matter, having neither laminae nor membranes.—*SIMIÆ*, or *LAPIS SIMIÆ*, the *BEZOAR OF THE MONKEY*. Stones of this kind are found in the stomach of certain monkeys in Brazil, and the East Indies, but which very rarely produce them. They are about the size of hazel nuts, harder than the oriental *bezoar*, of a dark green colour almost black. The scarcity renders them costly, and they are rarely to be met with.—*FOSSILE*. *FOSSILE BEZOAR*. It is a small hollow body from Italy, found in sand and clay pits, of a purple colour, with a rough surface, the size of a walnut, and light. When broke, it is found to be an irony crust, containing in its hollow a fine greenish white earth resembling pale *bezoar*. The earth is used and not the shells. It seems to be of the nature of bole armoniac. This is also called *BEZOAR MINERALE*, *TERRA SICULA*, *LAPIS BEZAHAN*, *SICULUS ALBUS*, *BELZUAR MINOR*. *SICILIANA*, *MINERAL BEZOAR*, and *SICILIAN EARTH*. They seem chiefly to be a species of calcareous earth. See Edwards' Elements of Fossilogy. Notwithstanding all their boasted virtues, it is certain that they are absolutely indigestible in the stomachs of the animals in which they are found; and they are equally so in the human, except when accompanied with an acid; so that no more can be expected from these concretes than from any of the testacea that are soluble in acids; but they are inferior to them, being far less absorbent than they, and more difficultly acted on by any acid of either the animal or vegetable kinds.—*MICROCOSMICUM*, called also *calculus humanus*, the calculus of the human bladder.

It is various in its degrees of hardness, as well as in its size and figure. It has been used in the place of other more costly sorts.—*ANIMALE*. *ANIMAL BEZOAR*. Take the whitest calcined hartshorn, levigated to the

greatest subtilty, pour on it drop by drop the spirit of vitriol, to form it into a paste to be made into balls.

A powder of liver and heart of vipers, is called *animal bezoar*.—*BOVINUS*, called also *ALCHERON LAPIS*. The Portuguese call it *MESANG DE VACA*. It is a stone found in the gall-bladder of a bull.—*MINERAL*. See *BEZOAR FOSSILE*.

BEZOARDICA RADIX. See *CONTRAYERVA*.

BEZOARDICUM JOVIALE. *BEZOAR* with *TIN*. Take the regulus of antimony three ounces, pure tin two ounces, muriated quicksilver five ounces; melt the regulus in a crucible, then put to it the tin, so as to make a new regulus, to which, after being levigated, add the muriated quicksilver, and distil the mixture in a retort. Let the butter which rises, be fixed, by three repeated distillations, with thrice its weight of the spirit of nitre; then calcine the powder, and throw it, whilst ignited, into a proper quantity of spirit of wine, and dry it for use.

This differs very little from the anti-ilecticum Poterii, and it is a mere calx, and might as well be prepared by simple deflagration with nitre.

BEZOARDICUS PULVIS. See *BEZOAR ORIENTALIS*.

BEZOARTICUM, *BEZOARTIC*; such was the opinion of the ancients respecting the virtues of *bezoar*, that physicians held it as a medicine highly efficacious in a vast variety of cases, and placed very great dependence on its powers; therefore all medicines, supposed to possess similar virtues, were termed *bezoartica*.

—*MINERALE*. Drop the butter of antimony into three times its weight of the spirit of nitre, distil them in a retort; at first the marine acid arises with a little of the nitrous spirit, and is the *spiritus nitri bezoarticus*; the distillation being continued until a dry white mass remains, which must be calcined in a crucible, in a naked fire, heated to an almost white heat, and so kept for half an hour.

The common calx of antimony generally supplies its place, for like that calx it is absolutely inert.

BEZOARTICUS SP. NITRI. See *BEZOARTICUM MINERALE*.

BEZOAS. It is a name given to many chemical preparations.

BIANCA ALEXANDRINA. See *ALBUM HISPANICUM*.

BIBINELLA. See *ANAGALLIS*.

BIBITORIUS MUSCULUS. See *ADDUCTOR OCULI*.

BIBULUS LAPIS. See *PUMEX*.

BICAUDALIS MUSCULARIS, vel *INTRICATUS MUSCULUS*. See *ABDUCTOR AURIS*, N° 1.

BICEPS MUSCULUS, from *bis* and *caput*. A double-headed muscle.

—*HUMERI*, called also *BICEPS INTERNUS HUMERI*; Dr. Hunter calls it *BICEPS FLEXOR*. It rises by two heads; one of them, which is a slender tendon, from the uppermost part of the glenoid cavity; it runs across, within the cavity of the joint, under the ligament of the articulation, passes in the groove between the two tubercles, and going down, grows fleshy. The second head rises from the extremity of the coracoid process, runs down the axilla, and joins the first, forming a tendon, which sinks between the interstices of the muscles, to be inserted into the tubercle on the inside of the radius. This muscle, besides being a flexor, acts as a rotator of the radius, when the hand is prone. This muscle sends off an aponeurosis towards the inside of the arm, which is commonly what is wounded when the tendon is said to be pricked by bleeding. This aponeurosis was first noticed by Cowper.

—*EXTENSOR*. This muscle rises by two heads, the longer taking its origin from near the neck of the os humeri, runs between the teres major and minor, down the back part of the arm, and joins the short head which rises on the outside of the deltoid, and is inserted into the olecranon.

—*FEMORIS*. This muscle hath two heads, the longer rises in one mass with the semitendinosus, but having advanced a little way, they part; they arise from the protuberance of the ischium, on its back part; as the biceps advances it becomes fleshy. Between the *biceps* and the semitendinosus, the vessels lie in the ham. The short head rises from the linea aspera, between the insertion of the *biceps* and the origin of the vastus externus.

The two heads join, and are inserted into the superior epiphysis, or outer part of the fibula. It bends the tibia, and partly rotates the leg by turning the foot outwards. Cowper.

BICHICHLÆ. An epithet of certain pectorals, or rather troches, described by Rhazes; which were made of liquorice, &c.

BICHOS. A Portuguese name for the worms which get under the toes of the people in the Indies; and which are destroyed by the oil of the cashew nut.

BICION. See **VICIA**.

BICORNE OS, from *bis*, double, and *cornu*, horned. See **HYOIDIS OS**.

BICORNIS. A muscle is so called when it hath two terminations; also a name of the *flexor carpi radialis*, and of the *extensor carpi radialis*.

BICUSPIDES. See **MOLARES**.

BIDENS, called also *verbasina*, *verbesina*, *cannabinia aquatica*, *hepatorium aquaticum*, *cupatorium arabum*, *ceratoccephalus*, **WATER HEMP** **AGRIMONY**, **WATER AGRIMONY**, **HEMP AGRIMONY**, and **WATER HEMP**.

It hath oblong acuminate leaves, deeply indented, set three on one pedicle, and the pedicles in pairs; the flowers, which stand in the umbel-like clusters, consist of purplish florets set in scaly cups, followed by oblong seeds winged with down. It is perennial, grows wild by the sides of rivers and ditches, and flowers in July.

The leaves have a light agreeable smell, and pungent bitter taste, are aperient, corroborant, and of some efficacy in icteric complaints; powerful against the scurvy and œdematous swellings of the feet. An infusion in boiling water, drank freely, is the best method of using them.

The juice of the fresh herb may be taken in doses from one to two ounces: larger doses operate by vomit and stool.

The root purges strongly.

— **ZEYLANICA,** } See **ACMELLA**.
— **URTICA,** }

BIENNIALIS. **BIENNIAL.** Herbs are said to be *biennial* when their roots continue two years.

BIFIDUS. Bifid; cloven, or divided into two parts, called also *Dicæus*.

BIFOLIUM, also called *ophris*, *ophris major*, *orchis bifolia*, *didyme*, ordinary **WOOD BIFOIL**, and **COMMON TWAY-BLADE**.

The root is slender, but much branched; it sends up one stalk with two leaves from its sides, that are large, oval, and full of nerves; the flowers grow on spikes at the top; they are roundish, and of a dull green colour. It is found in woods and other shady places, and flowers in June; and ranked among the agglutinant astringents. *Millers's Bot. Off.*

BIGASTER. A name given to muscles that have two bellies.

BILADEN. See **FERRUM**.

BILIARIA ARTERIA. The **BILIARY ARTERY**. When the hepatic artery hath advanced as far as the vesicula fellea, it gives out the *biliaria*, which accompanies the two cystic branches in the gall-bladder, and then is lost in the great lobe of the liver. See **HEPATIC ARTERIA**.

BILIMBI. A tree of about eight or ten feet high, which Bontius calls *BILLING-BING*; and by the Europeans it is named *malus Indica*, fructu pentagono.

It is cultivated in the gardens in Malabar, bears flowers and fruit all the year. The juice of the root is cooling; expressed from the fruit cures the itch, and several other skin diseases, if applied by laying on linen cloths that have been dipped in it. Inwardly taken, it abates the gripes and a diarrhoea. The ripe fruit is eaten as a delicacy, the unripe made into a pickle for the use of the table.

There is another species called *nebi-pouli*, or *bilimbi altera minor*. The male species of the *nebi-pouli* is called *alapouli*. *Raii Hist.*

BILIOSA FEBRIS. The **BILIOUS FEVER**; called also the **MARSH**, **REMITTENT**, **AUTUMNAL REMITTING**, and **CAMP FEVER**. *Febris flava*; *febris maligna Barbadenfis*, *Icterodes*.

When a fever is accompanied with *bilious* discharges by vomit or stool, whether it be continual, intermittent, or remittent, it is called *bilious*. It is the second species of typhus, in Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*, named *icterodes*, defined a typhus with yellowness of the skin. In his *First Lines*, vol. i. he observes that the typhus is a genus that comprehends several species; that these, however, are not well ascertained by observation; many of the dif-

ferent cases do not imply any specific difference, and seem to be merely varieties, arising from a different degree of power in the cause, from different circumstances of the climate or season in which they happen, or from different circumstances in the constitution of the persons affected. One effect arising from these circumstances in the constitution of the persons affected, is an unusual quantity of bile appearing in the course of the disease; which is almost a distinguishing character of intermittent fevers; but if it should appear with a continued fever, it could only be considered in such a case as a coincidence, owing to the state of the season, producing no different species, or fundamental distinction, but merely a variety of the disease.

In Britain, it generally prevails after hot weather, in hot countries it is most frequent in damp marshy places, and after great rains; that are succeeded by great heats. In both situations, they who are exposed to damps, and to the night air, are most subject to it.

Besides the causes in general of fevers, it is occasioned by a copious secretion of the *bilious* fluid, which is poured into the duodenum and stomach, where, by its acrimony, it stimulates and produces inflammation, whence the symptoms proper to this fever arise.

Besides the usual symptoms of fever, there is an extraordinary inquietude and anguish, a burning heat, cardialgia, nausea, vomiting or purging, or both, and thereby a discharge of bile. The thirst, in this disease, is excessive, and the dejection of spirits equally so; the pulse is small but quick; sometimes it remits very sensibly, at others the remissions are very obscure; and at last an inflammation of the bowels comes on.

If the evacuations are cadaverous, death usually is at hand, and an involuntary discharge of the excrements is usually fatal.

If the pulse is full and hard, bleeding may be admitted in the beginning, but rarely, if ever, requires a repetition. And if in hot countries, it is best to omit this evacuation totally. But in all cases begin with giving a grain or two of antimonium tartarizatum by way of emetic.

If saline medicines are given, the neutral mixture is the most proper, but each dose should be administered in the act of effervescence.

And as soon as an intermission is perceived, begin with the bark, for it is the chief dependence. But if the disease is very violent, or the patient in a hot climate, the bark must be given before the intermission, for on its early use depends the cure; a dram may be given every hour in wine and water, or what else the patient uses for his common drink. If the bark, in substance, is not agreeable, let a cold infusion of it be substituted, which may be acidulated with the acidum vitrioli dilutum, and the patient may take it as freely and frequently as his stomach will bear. If it runs off by stool, or is ejected by vomit, a few drops of the tinct. opii will probably prevent it.

After the vomit some recommend the following powder: \mathcal{R} antim. tartarif. gr. j. p. contray. c. gr. v. m. to be repeated every two hours, until it procures a vomiting, purging, and sweating; but the use of the columbo-root seems far more eligible.

Dr. Percival, in his *Essays Medical and Experimental*, informs us, that in these fevers, the pulv. rad. columbo, gr. xv. ad xx. with the kali vitriolat. \mathcal{Q} i. ad \mathcal{Q} ij. given every four, five, or six hours, produces both speedy and beneficial effects. The neutral salts, he observes, abate the febrile heat, allay thirst, and bring on a gentle salutary diarrhoea; whilst the columbo supports the patient's strength, obviates the sickness, and checks the septic ferment in the primæ viæ. Dr. Haygarth, of Chester, farther remarks, that, after the primæ viæ are unloaded of their *bilious* contents, the columbo-root admirably allays the nausea so constantly attendant on this disorder; and that in this fever, though the remissions are very evident, and the accession marked with chills, and other symptoms of an intermittent, yet the bark is not always so successful as to encourage its use; but he says the columbo answers our warmest wishes, by correcting the bile, restoring the proper tone of the stomach, and of the whole habit; it excellently prevents relapses, to which, in this fever, the patient is peculiarly disposed.

BILIOSA ARDENS FEBRIS. The burning bilious, called also the **YELLOW FEVER**; the West Indian fever. It is a variety of the typhus *icterodes* of Cullen. It seems not to differ from the *biliosa febris* just noticed; except in its greater degree of violence, in hotter countries.

The Europeans who live irregularly, give way to excesses

cesses, and are not careful to guard against the heats and dews that are common in the West Indies, are the chief subjects of this disease.

It attacks with a transient chilliness and shivering, which is soon succeeded by a burning heat all over the body, but more particularly about the præcordia; the pulse is high and quick, but not hard: the eyes are heavy, a violent head-ach comes on, with beating in the temporal arteries, also a thick laborious respiration; a nausea soon follows, and what is discharged upwards is *bilious*; anxiety is very great; pain is complained of in the back and loins, and an uneasy lassitude in the limbs. In about twelve hours after the first invasion of this disease, the tongue is very dry, rough, and discoloured; thirst is excessive, a foreboding is felt all over the body, and a delirium comes on. In the last stage the patient labours under a coma, manifests a great oppression about the præcordia, the respiration is very difficult, and at length the tendons tremble, cold sweats and convulsions appear, which usher in death. When the patient recovers, the crisis usually happens in the fourth day after the attack; generally discovers itself by a suffusion of the bile all over the body; the yellow tinge sometimes appears in the eyes, twelve hours after the symptoms of this fever come on; the sooner it appears the more favourable is the prognosis. If the skin continues dry and rough, the patient rarely recovers, however good his pulse may be. Incessant vomiting, and the discharges growing darker coloured, are fatal signs; and if a dry skin accompany an inflamed redness of the eyes, death may be expected in a few hours.

In order to the cure, bleeding must immediately be proposed, more or less freely, according to the strength of the patient; though after the third day it is rarely advisable: the operator would do well to observe the state of the pulse during the discharge of the blood, and if he finds it flag he should desist; if it rises he may proceed.

After bleeding, let an emetic be given with antimonium tartarizatum gr. j. vel. ij. this best evacuates the offending bile. After this, the belly must be rendered soluble by repeated doses of saline purges.

The primæ viæ duly evacuated, the bark must be freely used, in doses as large, and as frequently repeated, as the stomach can digest them. The properest time to begin with it is as soon as a remission is observed, or a diaphoresis is produced. If the bark in substance does not agree, let an infusion of it in cold water be tried, and if that cannot be complied with, give the following:

℞ Rad. serpentariæ V. 3 ij. croc. Anglic. 3 fs. infund. in aq. bullient 3 x. per horam unam; colantur 3 vi. adde aq. menth. vul. 3 ii. vin. Madeirenf. 3 iv. acidi vitriol. diluti q. f. ad gratam saporem; & cap. cochl. ij. omni horâ vel sæpius. Or,

Repeated doses of the common saline mixture may be given in the act of fermentation.

The vomiting, which usually eludes every means hitherto used, even the tinct. opii, gut. ij. vel. iij. in every draught of the patient's drink, and blisters applied to the region of the stomach, may probably give way to the rad. columbo, as mentioned in the article BILIOSA FEBRIS.

In the beginning the drink may be a decoction of toasted bread in water, or other small liquors acidulated with tamarinds; and as the fever declines, a little wine may be allowed.

When the delirium threatens or approaches, blisters keep off the coma, which usually comes on when they are omitted. If a coma is attendant, blisters must be applied to the head, arms, and legs; and sinapisms to the soles of the feet. Cordial medicines, with camphor, must be duly administered.

The diarrhœa, which succeeds this fever, must not be suddenly stopped, if the patient's health is not too much impaired by it.

See Bisset on the *Bilious Fever* of the West Indies. London Med. Obs. & Inq. vol. iv. p. 156. Blicke on the *Bilious Fever* of Jamaica. Sir John Pringle, Drs. Chalmers, Lind, Towne, Warren, Cleghorn, Rouppe, all deserve attention on this subject.

BILIS, called also FEL, CHOLE, BILE, and GALL.

It is a bitter viscid juice, secreted from the blood in the liver, and collected in the receptacle known by the name of gall-bladder. The blood collected from the adjacent abdominal viscera, is thrown into the vena portæ in the liver, which ramifying through this viscus, carries the blood, charged with biliary matter, fit to be secreted, to its ultimate branches, from which the *bile* is emptied into

the beginnings of the biliary ducts, called *pori*, or more properly *tubæ biliaræ*, and by them is conveyed into the ductus hepaticus; this duct passes on a little way, then enters into the ductus communis choledochus, whence the *bile* is partly discharged into the duodenum, and partly regurgitated into the ductus cysticus, then falling into the gall-bladder, it remains there until it is wanted; by lodging there some time it is also more perfected, for being at rest, its thinner parts are exhaled, transudes, or are reabsorbed, and the rest becomes thicker, more acrid, increases in bitterness, and the depth of its colour.

The hepatic *bile*, before it is mixed with the cystic, in every respect resembles lymph, that is sub-alkaline and rather oily; it continually passes into the duodenum, but the cystic only as required.

The *bile* is formed from the blood in the secretory vessels of the liver. It is a compound of mucilage and water, of a yellow colour, varying to green; it has a bitter taste, with something like sweetness; the mucilage is decomposed, not coagulated by acids, and some of their compounds; the acids precipitating a part which is resinous. It is soluble in alcohol, but incompletely. It has a peculiar smell of the species of animal in which it is produced, and is a pretty powerful anti-putrescent. Dr. Saunders, from some experiments which he made, draws the following conclusions, respecting the elements forming the bile, and says it consists; 1st. Of water impregnated with the odorous principle. 2dly. A mucilaginous substance, resembling the albumen ovi. 3dly. A resinous substance containing the colouring principle and bitter taste. 4thly. A mild mineral alkali. With respect to their combination, it seems that the saponaceous matter consists of the bitter resin in union with the alkali; this admits of a ready union with a mucilage, and with this again the aqueous matter very easily combines, so that the whole forms an apparently homogeneous mass.

It is the least putrescent of any juice in the body; its use is to mix the chyle, to support the peristaltic motion of the intestines, and to assist in completing the digestion. When the stomach is full, the cystic *bile* is more copiously discharged into the duodenum; when it is empty, the hepatic more freely into the gall-bladder.

This saponaceous juice resists acidity, and corrects it in the bowels; it easily mixes with water; renders oily, mucous, and viscid bodies, miscible also with that fluid; and if rubbed with resinous gums, attenuates them. In short, there is scarce an animal or vegetable substance that it will not dissolve. When driven through the warm vessels with the blood, it necessarily produces its effects there; so that the blood, in a short time, is quite dissolved, and a dropsy the natural consequence of a jaundice. The livers of infants are very large, and their *bile*, though secreted in a considerable quantity, yet is frequently almost inert; whence acidity prevails in their first passages, and other ill effects of indigestion attend. An excessive use of acids, by overcoming the qualities of the *bile*, induces indigestion. The *bile*, in common with all bitters, neutralizes acids by mixture, and is itself neutralized by them; and when the *bile* tends to putrescency, the native vegetable acids are its best restorers.

The gall-stones formed in the gall-bladder, are not of a cretaceous nature, but are merely coagulated *bile*; this is plain from their unctuous inflammable nature.

It is observed, that the gall of small animals is stronger and more subtle than that of the larger kinds, whether on land or in the water; and, of land animals, that of the hawk and serpent; of water, that of the pike and eel is the most active.

Besides its use in the animal œconomy, and in various manufactories, it is an article of some value in the materia medica; and, from its manifest properties, seems to be entitled to more notice in the practice of medicine.

The gall of oxen inspissated to an extract hath been commonly that which was used; it prevents milk from turning sour in the stomach, and resolves it when coagulated. An extract made by the evaporation of its humidity, in balneum mariæ, until it can be rolled into pills, may be given to children in doses of one grain, three times a day, and to adults three or four grains at each dose. When administered clysterwise, half a dram may be used at a time. This extract is an excellent bitter of the stimulating and resolvent kind, and in want of appetite, or other disorders; from a deficiency of *bile* in the first passages, this animal bitter is likely to be more useful than the vegetable kinds. The best success hath followed its use in obstructions of the abdominal viscera, promoting urine,

urine, and the menses; and if this is not thought sufficiently efficacious, the gall of eels and pikes may be substituted in its stead; with this, Boerhaave tells us that he hath frequently cured rickety children, whose bellies were hard and very much swelled. These more acrid kinds also destroy warts if now and then applied thereto.

A sense of weight in the stomach is owing to the want of the solvent there, which should digest the food.

A defect of *bile* disposes the body to various diseases, as hypochondriac, cachectic, &c. Fernelius, in his Pathology, says, that many have died from this cause alone. When, from its defect, a costiveness is induced, the oleum ricini is of singular service; it should be followed with nitrous and saponaceous medicines, and the Bath water may finish a cure.

When the *bile* offends by its acrimony, producing too frequent and copious discharges by stool, the oleum ricini will be more safe and effectual in correcting it than any of the other usual means; and here also a finish may be given to the cure by the use of Bath water. Here oranges and ripe fruits are useful if freely eaten.

When *bile* in the stomach offends, it causes anxiety, chilliness, or shivering; here too, the oleum ricini purges without irritating, powerfully obtunds the acrimony of the *bile*, and by moderating the fever, which almost always attends this case, it proves a most speedy remedy.

If acidity prevails, and the *bile* is sour, absorbents and rhubarb will be proper; also magnesia alba, especially if costive. If the stomach is loaded, give a vomit. To prevent acidity, strengthen with bark bitters and chalybeates.

In case of viscid mucus offending the stomach, repeated vomits and bark, with occasionally aromatics to stimulate that organ, are necessary. At intervals, R. tinct. aloes, coch. magn. hora ante prandium, vel pil. ex aloe cum myrrha, q. f. or the following, which is more efficacious. R. extract. colocynthides comp. 3 i. fs. calomelanos pp. 3 fs. olei carui gutt. xij. fyr. croci q. f. ut fiant pilulæ triginta, deglutiantur duo, tres, vel quatuor horâ decubitus pro ratione effectus.

If there is a putrid tendency from salted meats, &c. give acids, fixed air, wort, and all kinds of vegetables.

Be careful to avoid costiveness, with aloes, rhubarb, &c. Cream of tartar given in small doses at due distances, is an excellent medicine, administered so as gently to move the belly.

Fernelius says, that "it is owing to the putrescency of the *bile* that fevers are augmented;" also, that "in fevers, the *bile* becoming putrid, acquires a malignant quality; in the beginning of the access it rushes violently, and in large quantities, into the membranes of the duodenum, as is sufficiently proved by the dry cough, the oscitation, suffocation, anxiety, distension of the præcordia, pain, nausea, vomiting, and white urine."—Pathol. de Febrif. And Hoffman observes, that "corrupted *bile* renders all fevers worse; also that fresh portions generated, cause the returns of intermittents, whence it is obvious why evacuants, which operate without irritation, and such medicines as oppose putrefaction, as the bark, &c. are the best for removing them." It is certain that in fevers the *bile* is not only plentifully generated, but is also peccant in its quality, whence, if not duly evacuated, must be productive of many disagreeable symptoms; from which cause the importance of a soluble belly in febrile disorders. From a faulty *bile* in the intestines, when a fever attends, is often owing the aphthæ, inflammation in the fauces, purple spots in the skin, erysipelatous disorders, hæmorrhages, diarrhœas, &c.

Such is the importance of the *bile* in our constitution, and the ill consequences of an error in it, that every aid is desirable, by which our knowledge of its nature, &c. can be promoted. See SICK-HEAD, below, in the article CEPHALALGIA.

HALLER's Physiology, in the chap. on the Liver. PERCIVAL's Es. Med. and Exp. FORDYCE's Elements of the Practice of Physic, part i. MACBRIDE's Exp. Es. The Appendix to Sir John Pringle's Diseases of the Army. Macdurg's Experiments on the Human *Bile*, DE COE on biliary Concretions. Dr. SAUNDERS on the Structure, Economy, &c. of the Liver, and FORDYCE on Digestion.

BILIS ATRA. See ATRABILIS.

BILLING-BING. See BILIMBI.

BINARIUS. Among the Romans, it is the number two. But the Spagirie philosophers affix other ideas to

it, of which the curious may be informed in the Theat. Chym. vol. i.

BINGALLE. See CASSUMUNAIR.

BINOCULUS. A bandage for retaining the dressings on both eyes. It is either a single or a double-headed roller, it is twelve feet long, and two or three fingers in breadth. Its application will be easily understood by referring to MONOCULUS.

BINSICA. A Rabbinical term, signifying *mental sickness*, or a *disordered imagination*. By the addition of —MORS to this term, it is a BINSICAL DEATH. The death which follows the disorders of the mind, such as are produced by the bite of a mad dog, &c.

BINTAMBARU ZEYLANENSIBUS. *Convolvulus maritimus Zeylanicus*; *pes capræ Lusitanæ*. A plant growing in Malabar and Ceylon; it abounds with an acrid milky juice. A dram of the resin of the root purges. Raii Hist.

BIOLYCHNIUM, from βίος, *life*, and λυχνιον, a *candle* or *lamp*. THE LAMP OF LIFE. It is of the same signification as vital heat, vital flame, or natural heat. See CALIDUM INNATUM. It is also the name of a secret prepared of human blood, by Beguinus.

BIOS. LIFE, and its course. But sometimes it only means victuals.

BIOTE. LIFE. In an affected sense it signifies the time of a continuance of aliment in the body; thus weak food hath a short life annexed.

BIO THANATI. A term applied to those who die a violent death.

BIPEMULLA, } See PLANTAGO MINOR.

BIPINELLA. }

BIPULA. A sort of worm mentioned by Aristotle.

BIRA. See ALLA.

BIRAO. See AMOMUM.

BIRRETHUS. See CUCUPHA.

BIRSEN. An Arabian or Persian word, signifying an inflammation or imposthume in the breast.

BISCOCTUS. TWICE DRESSED. This word is chiefly applied to bread twice baked, or that is much baked, i. e. BISCUIT.

BISEMATUM. See PLUMBUM.

BISLINGUA. See LAURUS ALEXANDRINA.

BISMALVA. See ALTHEA.

BISMUTHUM. BISMUTH; also called *wismuthum*, *marcasita*, *Galæna inanis*, *plumbum cinereum Argivola*, *blende Germanis*, MARCASITE OF SILVER, and TIN GLASS.

It seems not to have been known to the Arabians; their marcasite was the lapis pyrites. Some reckon it a species of tin. It is a bright pale lead-coloured mineral; when broke it appears of a silver white; it may be powdered without difficulty; it is nearly ten times specifically heavier than water, of a flaky texture; its earthy part affords as good a blue as that from cobalt; it is mixed with sulphur and arsenic; by fusion the sulphur and arsenic evaporate, and the metallic part runs off from the earthy. In Cornwall there is much of this mineral; sometimes it is found mixed with the cobalt. *Bismuth* is easily separated from its ore by means of fusion with the common black flux. It melts long before ignition, a little sooner than lead, but later than tin. A strong fire sublimes it into white flowers: it is convertible into glass by heat alone. The nitrous acid dissolves it, from which it precipitates in the form of a bright white powder, by dilution with water. The marine acid does not readily affect it, and the vitriolic scarce at all. It impregnates the vegetable acid with a nauseous taste. The chief of it that is brought into England is from Saxony. Dr. Alston denies that the ores of *bismuth* contain any arsenic; it is true that the *bismuth*, when brought to us, is without such particles.

It mixes easily with several metals, but destroys their ductility. It promotes the fusion of other metallic bodies. Mixed with lead and tin, it forms a compound that melts with a very small heat; the following proportion is so fusible, that it hath been proposed for injections, two parts of lead, three of tin, and five of *bismuth*. If *bismuth* is mixed with lead, a larger portion of the latter can be combined with quicksilver than can be without this method; and the quicksilver cannot be freed from this mixture by the common methods.

It is not now in any medicinal use.

I. FLORES BISMUTHI. The FLOWERS of BISMUTH.

Take four ounces of *bismuth* very finely powdered, half a pound of nitre equally fine, put the mixture by little

little and little into an earthen body, that is perforated in the side, and fixed to a proper number of aludels; when the body is red hot, and the operation ended, take away the aludels, and wipe away the flowers with a feather.

2. MAGISTERIUM BISMUTHI. MAGISTERY of BISMUTH.

Dissolve *bismuth* in aqua fortis, without heat, adding the *bismuth* by little and little at a time. Pour the solution into sixteen times its quantity of water, and thus a bright white powder is precipitated. If a little rectified spirit of wine is added, the precipitation is hastened. Wash the precipitated powder in fresh particles of water, and dry it in a shady place.

This preparation hath been used as a cosmetic, but it gradually impairs the natural complexion, and thickens the skin.

The SPANISH WHITE is a magistery of *bismuth*, made by dissolving it in spirit of nitre, and precipitating it with salt and water.

BISTACIUM. See PISTACIA.

BISTORTA. BISTORT, *quasi bis torta*; twice twisted, or wreathed. Called also the GREATER BISTORT, or SNAKEWEED; *colubrina*, *beadiramon*. It is the POLYGONUM BISTORTA, or POLYGONUM *caule simplicissimo monostachyo, foliis ovatis in petiolum decurrentibus*. CL. OCTANDRIA. ORD. TRIGYNIA. LINN. G. Plant. 495.

It is a plant with oval, pointed, wrinkled leaves, of a dark green colour above, and bluish underneath, standing on long pedicles, and continued a little way down the pedicles, forming a narrow margin on each side. Among these arise, round, slender, jointed, unbranched stalks, furnished with smaller and narrower leaves, which have no pedicles, bearing on the top spikes of imperfect five-leaved red flowers, which are followed by triangular leaves. It is perennial, a native of Britain, grows wild in moist meadows, about Battersea, and by the side of Bishop's Wood, near Hampstead, and flowers in May and June.

The root is bent vermicularly, whence its name, and jointed at each bending. It is commonly about the thickness of a finger, surrounded with bushy fibres, of a blackish brown colour on the outside, and reddish within. It is distinguished from the other *bistort* roots by being less bent; that of the officinal species having only one or two bendings, and those of the other three or more.

This root is powerfully astringent, antiseptic, and diaphoretic. It is of a singular efficacy in hæmorrhage, obstinate fluxes, against looseness of the teeth, spongy gums, and foreness in the mouth. It is said to cool, but this is by its being ant-aerid, whence all astringents are cooling. The dose is from gr. x. to ʒ i. Water totally dissolves its astringent matter. Extracts made with water, or with spirit, retain all the styptic qualities. All the parts of this plant possess the same qualities as the root, but in a less degree. If the roots are boiled in vinegar, an excellent antiseptic gargle is obtained. Dr. Cullen says it seems to be one of the strongest of our vegetable astringents, and justly commended for every virtue that has been ascribed to any other: he has frequently employed it in intermittents, and has given it both by itself, and along with gentian to the quantity of three drams in one day. Cullen's Mat. Medica.

The tormentil root is so similar in its efficacy, that it may always be substituted for it.

BISUL. An abbreviation of BISULCIS.

BITHNIMALCA. A word coined by Dolæus, to signify a peculiar acting principle residing in the stomach, and presiding over the functions of chylickation, &c. called also *Gasteranax*.

BITHYNICI TONSORIS EMPLASTRUM. The Bithynian barber's plaster for splenetic people. See Aetius Tetrabib. iii. ferm. ii. cap. xxii.

BITHINOS. The name of a plaster described by Galen.

BITI. A tall evergreen tree in Malabar, and other parts of the East Indies. An oil is prepared from its root, to cure the alopecia.

BITUMEN. Called also *asphaltos*, *pisassphaltus*, *asphaltum*, *asphaltum bitumen*, *Judaicum*, *carabe funerum*, *gumi funeum*, *mumia*, CARABE of SODON, FOSSILE PITCH, and JEW'S PITCH.

It is a mineral sulphur. It is a solid light substance, of a dusky colour on the outside, and a deep shining black within, having but little taste or smell, except it is heated, in which case it emits a strong pitchy odour. It is not soluble in oils, nor in vinous spirits; it melts but imperfectly in the fire. On burning it, a large quantity of ashes

are left behind. It is found in the earth in many parts of Egypt, and floating on the surface of the Dead Sea. At first it is soft, but grows hard by keeping.

The genuine sort is generally supplied by different bituminous substances found in Germany, France, and other countries; but these substitutes have a stronger pitchy smell than the true sort. They are farther distinguished from the true, by their more perfectly dissolving with heat, and by their not leaving so many ashes behind when burnt. Neuman says, that when the genuine *bitumen* is distilled in a retort, it yields a light insipid phlegm, about 1-11th its weight of an oil, that resembles the native petrolea, but of a more disagreeable and empyreumatic smell; and any of the above substitutes may well be admitted. *Fossile pitch* is found in many parts of this island, in the seams of lime-stones. The virtues of all these substances depend on the quantity of petroleum which they contain. See PETROLEUM and SUCCINUM.

BITUMEN BARBADENSE. See PISSÆLEUM.—LIQUIDUM. See PETROLEUM.

BIVALVA. } BIVALVE. In botany is the pods
BIVALVALA. } and husks of plants which open lengthways in two parts like the shell of a muscle.

BIVENTER. Thus muscles are named that have two bellies, from *bis* and *venter*, also *Digastricus*.

— MUSCULUS. It arises from the processus mastoideus. Its tendon frequently joins the stylohyoidæus, and the membranous ring fixed to the os hyoidæus, and is then attached to the inner part of the chin. It depresseth the jaw, so opens the mouth. It is fleshy at both its extremities, and tendinous in the middle. The middle tendon passing through the aponeurotic ligament at the lateral part, and the root of the cornua of the os hyoides, is what renders it capable of performing its office. The ancients called it *graphoides*.

BIXA OVIEDI. See ACHIOTL.—ORELLANA. See ORLEANA.

BLACCLÆ. See MORBILLI.

BLACTARA. See PLUMBUM. N°. 1.

BLÆSITAS. See PSELLISMUS RINGENS.

BLÆSSUS, *βλαῖσος*, a Greek primitive, the same as *valgus*, BANDY-LEGGED, or one whose legs are bent outward; called also *cyllos*; *devalgatus*; one whose back-bone is bent either forward or backward; also a paralytic person; and one who hath an impediment in his speech. Blancard.

BLANCA. See PLUMBUM, N°. 1. Also the name of a purging medicine in the Antidotarium of Nicolaus.

BLANC TARBE. See COBALTUM.

BLANCON. See FILIX.

BLASS. A term coined by Helmont, by which he means the force of motion, and applies it to the stars, the human body, &c.

BLASO. An Indian name of a tree, the fruit of which, when powdered, is given to destroy worms. Raii Hist.

BLASTEMA, from *βλαστανω*, to *germinate*. Also called *germen*. A BUD, OFF-SET, or SHOOT of a plant: but Hippocrates expresses by it a cutaneous eruption or pimple.

BLATTA, or BLATTA FOETIDA. The SLOW-LEGGED BEETLE. It is that species of the beetle which is so common in bake-houses. If they are boiled in oil, or bruised therein, then dropped into the ear, they relieve pains in that part.

BLATTARIA LUTEA. YELLOW MOTH MULLET. Ray takes notice of ten species. It is said to possess the same virtues as the verbasicum, but is of very little note in medicine.

LENDE. A German name for BISMUTH. See BISMUTHUM; ZINCUM.

LENNA, or LENA. A thick phlegm descending from the brain, through the nostrils; which shews a beginning conecction.

LENNORRHŒA, LENNORRHAGIA. See GONORRHOEA.

LEPHARA. See PALPEBRÆ.

LEPHARIDES, from *βλεφαρον*, an *eye-lid*. The hairs on the edges of the eye-lids, also that part of the eye-lids themselves, on which the hairs grow.

LEPHAROPTOSIS, from *βλεφαρον*, *palpebra*, *eyelid*, and *πτωσις*, *casus*, *descent*, called also *ptosis*. A DISLOCATION, or DISPLACING OF EITHER, OR BOTH EYE-LIDS; by elongation, retraction, turning inwards or outwards, with different symptoms in different species;—but the true lepharoptosis, or præternatural descent of the *eye-lid*, arises from a wound of the frontal muscles of the temple, or the superior levator of the *eye-lid*—or from any

large tumor dragging down the *eye-lid*; from inflammation, or cold defluxions elongating the palpebra; from mere relaxations of the *eye-lids* brought on by superfluous serum; or from a palsy of the palpebra, which is sometimes constant, sometimes periodical. See PTOSIS.

The varieties of this species are obvious—with respect to the first, it must be remarked, that the cheek of the same side, the lower jaw, the tongue, eyes, and other parts, are affected. The second and third varieties are cured by conquering the primary disease to which they owe their origin; to the fourth, corroborating spirituous fomentations are useful; the fifth must be attacked by anti-paralytic remedies administered externally and internally; which, if in two varieties, do not properly succeed, a cure must be sought for from a surgical operation, performed on the prolapsed palpebra, or on the skin of the forehead, which also treat as in curing the first variety from a wound.—Internal remedies are considerably useful, such as will draw off the superabundant serous fluids, which are chiefly purgative, and diuretic remedies, particularly jalap, and sal diureticus. Amongst the remedies for any paralytic affection, electricity should be had recourse to, as occasioning the nervous system to exert its power, and by that means recover the action of the muscular fibres of the *eye-lid*. As for that variety which is said to proceed from relaxation, the use of alum with an infusion of oak-bark is recommended for an external application, which not succeeding, the relaxed skin must be cut away, and the edges of the wounds confined together by futures, and healed in that situation. See Dr. Wallis's *Nosologia Oculorum*. There are several other species of this disease. See ECTROPIUM, TRICHIA.

BLEPHAROTIS. Inflammation of the EYE-LIDS. See OPHTHALMIA.

BLEPHAROXYSIS. See OPHTHALMOXYSTRUM.

BLEPHAROXYSTON, or BLEPHAROXYSTUM. the RASP-LIKE PROBE. So Paulus Aegineta, in lib. iii. cap. xxii. calls the *specillum asperatum*, from βλεφαρον, an *eye-lid*, and ἀστρον, to *scrape off*.

BLESTRISMUS. A restless tossing of the body, as in a phrensy.

BLETA, WHITE. An epithet for milky urine, proceeding from diseased kidneys.

BLETI. STRUCK. So those were called who were suddenly seized with a suffocation, or difficulty of breathing, &c.

BLITUM. See MERCURIALIS.

That named FOETIDUM, see ATRI-PLEX FOETIDA.

BOA, a large aquatic serpent which follows the herds of oxen, whence its name. It sucks the milk from the cows. It is met with in Calabria. Also a symptomatic kind of miliary fever, in which the eruptions are of the size of millet-seeds, watery, without redness or pain, called *sudamina*; it is caused by inordinate sweating, called also *hydroa*.

BOANTHEMON. See BUPHTHALMUM.

BOBERRI. See BORRIBORRI.

BOCC. PLANT. RARIOR. An abbreviation of Paulus Bocconus, *Icones, & Descriptiones rariorum Plantarum Siciliae*.

Bocc. Mus. An abbreviation of Musco di Pianta rare di Paulo Boccone.

BOCHETUM. A secondary decoction of lignum vitae, and of other such like woods.

BOCIA. See CUCURBITA.

BOCIUM. See BRONCHOCELE.

BOD. à STAPEL. An abbreviation of Johannes Bodæus à Stapel, in *Theophrasti Historiam Plantarum*.

BOETHEMA. See REMEDIUM.

BOETHEMATICA SEMEIA. Auxiliary signs in diseases, such as give notice of a cure observable in them.

BOGIA GUM. See ESSULA INDICA.

BOICININGA. } The RATTLE-SNAKE, and DO-

BOICINININGA. } MINCUM SERPENTUM.

It is said, that this serpent cannot approach a piece of a root, which in Virginia is known by the name of SENEGA, RATTLE-SNAKE-ROOT; but the blood-root is the most frequent remedy against their bite. This root is bruised and applied to the wound, and a decoction of it is drank.

Troches are made with the gall of *rattle-snakes*, which are caught in spring. This gall is mixed with chalk, or meal, into a paste; these are called *trochisci Connecticutiani*, from the Connecticut colony. They are anodyne; three or four grains are taken after great fatigue, but may be given to fourteen grains or more.

When a person is bit by a *rattle-snake*, purple spots, and a difficulty of breathing, soon attend, with other symptoms that manifest a coagulation of the juices; in which case, lessening the quantity of blood in proper time will lessen the overload at the heart, and give both it and the lungs more liberty to dilate and contract their muscular membranous fibres; and with the assistance of proper alexipharmics, given at the same time, may attenuate and add fresh vigour to the curdled mass; and thus a stop is put to those ruptures, and extravasations, which appear at the extremity of the small vessels. Many medicines are used by the Americans as an antidote to the poison of this animal, see SENEGA. Those in most esteem have a quick, warm, pungent taste, though mild and volatile on the tongue; but the most noted remedy is the following, which was discovered by a Negro. Take of the roots of plantain and horehound, in summer the whole herb, a sufficient quantity; bruise them and squeeze out the juice, and give immediately a large spoonful. If the patient be swelled, pour it down his throat. If it does not relieve in one hour, give a second spoonful, which never fails. If the roots are dried, moisten them with a little water.

It is said that *rattle-snakes* have a power of charming birds, and other small animals, so as to make them their easy prey.

BOITIAPO. A serpent of Brasil, which the Portuguese call *cobus de cipo*. Its bite is venomous.

BOJOBI. A serpent in Brasil, which the Portuguese call *cobre verde*. Its bite is venomous. The cure is the root of the caa-apia, which the patient is to swallow in a little water.

BOLBIDION. A small polypus kind of fish, mentioned by Hippocrates.

BOLBITON. BOLBITOS BOLYNTHON. Cow's DUNG

BOLBONAC. See BULBONACH.

BOLBOS. See BULBOS.

BOLCHON. See BDELLIUM.

BOLESIS. See CORALIUM.

BOLESON. See BALSAMUM.

BOLETTTO. FRIT. It is imperfect, or half made glass.

BOLETUS. SPUNK. A genus of the fungusses. It is an horizontal fungus; and porous underneath. The BOLETUS IGNIARIUS, commonly called AGARIC of the OAK. For that called — CERVI, see AMANITA.

— PINI LARICIS. See AGARICUS.

BOLISMUS. See BOULIMOS.

BOLUS. A BOLE or BOLUS. *Boluses* differ not from electaries, only they are made rather of firmer consistence, in single doses, and therefore more proper where great exactness is required in the administration, and where the speedily perishing drugs are to be used, for they are only made for immediate use. The light and ponderous powders may more conveniently be mixed with mucilage, for so they are the least bulky. The quantity of each is a morsel, or a mouthful, as much as can be conveniently swallowed at once, whence their name *buccella*.

BOLUS, BOLE. *Boles* are a genus of earths, which readily fall down into a loose mass in water; having a degree of ductility, when not pervaded with too much water; and smooth, and rather unctuous to the touch. Edwards's Elements of Fossilogy.

BOLUS GALLICUS, FRENCH BOLE. It is a friable earthy substance of the argillaceous kind, intimately blended with a slight portion of ferruginous calx, or calcareous earth. It is of a pale red colour, variegated with irregular specks, and veins of a whitish yellow. It is said to imbibe sharp acrid humors, and hence has been recommended in alvine fluxes, and cardialgia, in doses of from ten to sixty grains. Pipe-clay, coloured with red chalk, is chiefly its substitute.

There are various other species; but it is unnecessary to describe them, as they are not allowed to possess any medical virtues. Therefore, very properly, the London College have exchanged two compositions under the titles of *pulvis e Bolo compositus, sine opio* & *cum opio*: for the following,

Pulvis e Cretâ Compositus. COMPOUND POWDER of CHALK.

Take of prepared chalk half a pound; cinnamon four ounces; tormentil root, and gum arabic, aa ʒ iij. let them be reduced into powder separately, and mixed together—the dose is from ten grains to forty, or more.

Pulvis

Pulvis e Cretâ Compositus cum Opio. COMPOUND POWDER of CHALK with OPIUM.

Take of compound powder of *chalk* eight ounces; purified opium hard, reduced to powder, a dram and an half, mix; forty-three grains of this contains one grain of opium; the dose from ten grains to two scruples, or more.

BOLYNTHON. See **BOLBITON.**

BOMBAST, } **COTTON.** Called also *xylon, gossipium,*
BOMBAX. } *cottonium, bambax, mouflavou.*

There are three sorts of *cotton* trees: one creeps on the earth like a vine, the second is thick like a bushy dwarf tree, the third is tall as an oak. All the three, after producing beautiful flowers, are loaded with a fruit as large as a walnut, whose outward coat is black. When this fruit is ripe, it opens and discovers the *cotton*; the seeds are separated by a mill from the *cotton*. This tree grows in many places in the Levant, East and West Indies, especially in the Antilles. The fruit is oval. The *cotton* of the first sort, which creeps on the ground, is the best; that brought from the *East Indies* is supposed to be the *byssus* of the antients. That produced near *Smyrna* is greater than any where else. They sow the seeds, which are like little beans, in June, gather the *cotton* in October, and the soil there produces three crops in a year.

The skin of the seed is mucilaginous, the kernel is sweet like an almond, and of virtues similar to the *althea*. If *cotton* is applied to wounds it excites inflammation; and, when worn next the skin, it checks perspiration; that called *MOULFLAVOU* is also denominated *arbor lanigera spinosa*; *gossipium arboreum caule spinoso*, a tall cotton-bearing tree, of the bark of whose root an emetic is prepared.

BOMBUS. A RESOUNDING NOISE, or RINGING of the EARS, from flatus confined there. A bad sign in acute diseases.

BOMBYX. The SILK-WORM. They are of no medicinal use, but it is said, that if their bags are burnt, they yield a larger quantity of volatile salt than any other animal substance. Hence it might be superior to burnt sponge.

BOMPOURNICKEL. See **COLIPHUM.**

BON ARBOR. See **COFFEA.**

BONA. The KIDNEY BEAN. See **PHASEOLUS.**

BONAN. An abbreviation of *Philippi Bonanni Recreatio Mentis & Oculi.*

BONDUCH INDORUM. Called also *bonduch cinerea, bonduch pianta Indiano, arbor spinosa Indica muricatis filiquis, lobus echinatus, acacia gloriosa, lentiscus foliis spinosis flore spicato luto filiqua magna muricata, caretii, nimboia, &c. marsus.* **MOLUCCA NUTS,** and **BEZOAR NUTS.**

The plant runs up to five or six feet in height; it is a native of both the Indies. The round beans only are in use, which are of an ash-colour on the outside, and white within. It is warm, bitter, and carminative.

Ray mentions another species, which he calls *bonduch*, *Indorum filiqua minime spinosa.*

BON. SEP. An abbreviation of *Bonetus Sepulchretum.*

BONIFACIA. See **LAURUS ALEXANDRIA** and **HIPPOGLOSSUM.**

BONONIENSIS LAPIS. The **BONONIAN STONE.** Called also *phosphorus Bononiensis, spongia solis, lucidus lapis, illuminabilis lapis, phosphorus Kircheri*; the **LIGHT-CARRIER,** and **BONONIAN PHOSPHORUS.**

It is a small, grey, soft, glossy, fibrous, sulphureous stone, about the size of a walnut. When broken, a kind of crystal, or starry tale, is found therein. This stone is met with in the neighbourhood of *Bologna*, or *Bononia*, in Italy; and, when duly prepared, makes a species of phosphorus.

When this phosphorus is held to the light, it retains it for six or eight hours after. As a medicine, this stone is caustic and emetic.

BONT. An abbreviation for *Jacobus Bontius*, who is a writer of good credit.

BONUS HENRICUS. See **MERCURIALIS.**

BOONA. See **PHASEOLUS.**

BORACE,

BORACTRION & BORAXO. } See **BORAX.**

BORAGO. See **BORRAGO.**

BORASSUS. The tender medullary substance which grows at the top of the great palm-tree.

BORAX. Called also *chrysocola, capistrum auri, aninar, boraxtrion, boraxo, anucar, atincar, boracc, tincar, amphitane, baurach, nitrum facitium, santerna, and nitrum nativum.*

BORAC, or **BORAX,** called also *Baurac*, signifies nitre. The barbarians corrupted it into *borax*, and applied it to the *chrysocola*. It is a mineral crystalline salt; the ancients called it *chrysocola*. It is not much unlike alum. There is a factitious sort called *aceftis*. If genuine, it hath a sweet taste at the first, but afterwards an unctuous one. Its pure crystals are octagonal prisms, finely cut; it dissolves difficultly in cold water; it easily dissolves in boiling water, but, on the water cooling, the *borax* concretes into a solid mass; to keep it dissolved in cold water, it requires near twenty times its weight. It swells and bubbles in the fire, and soon becomes a glass, which yet dissolves again in water; but if mixed with flint or sand, it becomes a hard and durable glass, even hard enough to cut common glass. It is an excellent flux for metals, and for their ores; it changes the colour of blue flowers to green; precipitates earthy and metallic bodies dissolved in acids: it renders vegetable and animal oils miscible with water; it does not sensibly ferment either with acid or alkaline liquors; it dissolves in acids more easily than in water; a solution of *borax* made in a menstruum of vegetable acid, when inspissated by evaporation, is a tenacious substance that will not crystallize, but will dissolve in the air. If *borax* is mixed with the crude sal ammoniac, an urinous smell is emitted like that which arises from a mixture of fixt alkaline salts with it: whence it may be concluded, that *borax* is rather alkalescent, though it is a salt of its own kind.

There is a natural sort called *brute*, or *crude borax*; it is brought into Europe in dirty lumps, and of a disagreeable smell. The artificial is but this natural sort rendered pure by art, see **TINCAL**. The manner of refining it is known but to few; but after coming from the refiners, it differs so from the general salt, that *Cramer* calls it an adulterated *borax*. An artificial sort is said to be made of nitre, urine, &c. See *SCHRODER* on this subject. The oily matter is separated from the natural *borax*, by heating it in an iron ladle until it ceases to bubble and flame; thus the oil is destroyed; then boil it in water, and the salt is extracted pure.

GEOFFROY says, that "*borax* is at first a fluid, which oozes from various mines, but chiefly from those of copper. These springs are met with in Persia, the East Indies, and other countries in Asia. This fluid is salt, muddy, and greenish; but by the summer heats it is so evaporated, that the salt is found concentered in the reservoirs made for its reception." *BEECHER* also tells us, in his *Alphabetum Minerale*, that "the universal acid, in dissolving a stone or a fusible earth, forms *borax*, as it forms alum when it meets with an earth fit to make lime."

The *borax* of the shops is often adulterated with alum; but then it is not so light, nor clear, nor does it swell so much as the pure when it is put on live coals.

Its constituents seem to be the mineral fixt alkaline salt, and a peculiar kind of acid. By all the mineral acids, its alkaline basis may be disjoined from the subacid part. The mode of effecting this analysis. See **SEDATIVUS SAL.**

Borax itself is used for foldering gold, whence its name *chrysocola*. It is a folder for other metals also; and a powerful flux for fusing minerals of all kinds. It is used to give a gloss to silks.

As a medicine, it seems to possess greater virtues than those that are yet manifested in it. It is a powerful deobstruent, diuretic, and emenagogue, in doses of half a dram, or two scruples. A mixture of it with honey, viz. *borax* one dram, honey one ounce, is efficacious in removing apthous crusts from the mouth and fauces, but a solution in water is considered to possess superior power. Externally it is a far better cosmetic than bismuth. *Dr. Allston* of Edinburgh says, that it should be dissolved when taken inwardly, for the stomach will not melt it, and if given in a dissolved state, it enters the vasa minima, mixes with the blood, and dilutes it. If given in powder it is emetic, but mixed with aromatics, this quality is checked, and in the fluor albus it is said to be a specific.

A dose of *borax* is from gr. v. to 3 i. fs.

BORBONENSIS, or **BORBONICA.** A patronymic epithet for the Bourbon waters. See **AQUÆ SULPHUREÆ.**

BORBORODES.

BORBORODES. FECULENT, MUDDY, DIRTY, EARTHY.

BORBORYGMUS. A rumbling noise, excited by wind mixed with some degree of humidity in the bowels. This sort of noise is likewise what is produced by treading in the mire, *βορβορῶς*, whence its name.

BOREAS. The NORTH-EAST WIND. The northern winds are of a cold, but wholesome temperament. They abound with acid particles, whence they resist putrid diseases, but beget those that depend on the rigid fibre.

BORI. GREAT EATERS.

BORIDIA. A sort of salt meat, prepared of a kind of fish, which is eaten raw. Oribasius takes notice of it.

BORITIS, from *βορος, vorax*. The philosopher's stone, which melts the copper of wise men, and renders it fluid like water. See ADAMUS.

BOROMETZ, or BORONETZ. See AGNUS SCYTHICUS.

BOROS. VORACIOUS. A voracious water, or such as begets a good appetite.

BOROZAIL. The ZAIL of the Ethiopians. It is a disease epidemic about the river Senegal. It principally infects the pudenda, but is different from the lues venerea, though it owes its rise to immoderate venery. In the men it is called *asab*, in the women *offa batus*.

BORRAGO, vel **BORAGO.** BORRAGE. Also called *buglossum verum, buglossum latifolium*, BORAGO HORTENSIS. *Corrago*.

It is a hairy rough plant, with wrinkled, blackish green leaves, approaching to an oval shape, with round hollow stalks, on which the leaves are set alternately. On the tops of the branches come forth blue, and sometimes reddish or whitish monopetalous flowers; each of which are followed by four wrinkled blackish seeds. It is perennial, grows wild on waste grounds, and on old walls.

The leaves are succulent; their medical qualities are not discernible until the juice is separated from them by pressure, and then they are hardly worth our notice. A decoction of them affords a small quantity of the nitrous and muriatic salts. The leaves are ranked among coolers, and the flowers among cordials. See also BUGLOSSUM.

BORRI-BORRI, BOBERRI. See CURCUMA. It is also a name in the East Indies, of an ointment used there, in which are the roots of turmeric.

BOS. The BULL, COW, OX, HEIFER, or any other of the neat kind.

As a medicinal article, we may reckon BEEF-TEA, which is thus made. Cut a pound of the lean part of a buttock of beef into thin slices, add to it two pints of water, boil them over a quick fire during five minutes, then, separating the scum, decant the clear liquor for use. It is often made by just boiling the beef, then immediately removing it from the fire, and letting it stand to cool in a vessel well closed; or indeed only infused in boiling water, for from hence it is supposed to retain the finest and more subtle parts of the nutritious lymph, which boiling dissipates, and seems more agreeable to stomachs greatly debilitated; though if it boils ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes, which last is the longest that it should be allowed, it contains more of the stronger part of the beef.

BOSA. An Egyptian word for a mass which is made of the meal of daniel, hemp-seed, and water. It is inebriating.

BOSCAS. A sort of dry pitch, which is tenacious like bird-lime.

BOS INDIANA. See BUBALUS.

BOTANUM. See PLUMBUM.

BOTANY, from the Greek word *βόταν, herba, an herb*. THE SCIENCE OF PLANTS; that part of natural history which belongs to vegetables; hence he who is versed in this study is called a BOTANIST.

The moderns have regulated plants under classes, to distinguish them, and they describe them well; as to their virtues, they have done very little more than copy from the ancients, of whom Dioscorides is the chief.

This branch of knowledge is very ancient. SOLOMON is recorded as having known all the plants from the cedar of Lebanon to the hyssop upon the wall. HIPPOCRATES is the next, of whom we have any valuable account: he speaks of the virtue of about two hundred and thirty plants, but does not describe them. CRATEVAS,

or CRATEIAS, a contemporary of Hippocrates, describes those plants of whose virtues Hippocrates gives an account. THEOPHRASTUS, and some others, pursued this kind of knowledge, until at length Dioscorides rose up, and surpassed them all. He describes four hundred and ten plants, and mentions, by name, one hundred and ninety more, he also treats on their virtues;

WILLIAM TURNER gives Fuchsius's prints, with their names in English, German, French, Latin, and Greek. Fuchsius's prints are large. TAC. THEOD. TABERNÆMONTANUS gave figures, which are copied by several of his successors. REMBERTUS DODONÆUS of Leyden, hath given very elegant figures. CAROLUS CLUSIUS also hath left us many excellent figures. JOHN and CASPER BAUHINE neglected to establish the genera of plants, yet their Pinax is a very useful botanic work. CRISPINUS PASSEUS published his Hortus Floridus, with very accurate figures. TOURNEFORT improved botany more than all before him; he formed it into a science, and giving it the air of accuracy, added figures also. Our countryman RAY is valuable in this pursuit. BOERHAAVE's peculiarity in his botanic system, is to distinguish plants by the parts of fructification; for these never vary by soil, clime, culture, &c. but the appearances of plants alter very much in other respects. Besides these, there are the improvements of LINNÆUS, MILLER, and others, whom, but to name, is to praise. One of the latest works of this kind, is the Institutes of Botany, by COLIN MILNE, LL. D. Dr. WILLIAM WOODVILLE has published a work, called Medical Botany, giving an account of the various plants comprehended in the Pharmacopœias of London and Edinburgh, with accurate drawings, carefully characterised them, and subjoined their medical properties; which to practitioners is a very useful performance; nor should the labour of BERGIUS be forgot, whose work, as far as it goes, stands in no small degree of estimation.

Dr. GREW's works on the Structure of Plants, and on Vegetation, or the Growth of Plants, are among the most valuable on the subject of botany.

BOTANICON. The name of a plaster described by P. Ægineta.

BOTHOR. It hath three significations among the Arabians. 1. Tumors in general: 2. A tumor with a solution of continuity: and 3. Small tumors, which last is the most proper. Some take it for an abscess of the nostrils. Blancard says it signifies pimples in the face, which do not spread, but are easily suppurated and vanish. It is besides a general appellation for pimples in the face, lungs, or other parts. And the Arabians call the small-pox and measles by this name.

BOTHRION, vel **BOTRION.** A small ditch, from *βοθρῶν, a ditch*. This word is also used to express a small ulcer of the cornea, hollow, straight, clean, without purulent, thick, or scaly fordes, equal to the head of a pin, called also *caloma*; if it should be an internal lamina of the cornea, it creates that called *gerontoxon*. A staphyloma succeeds. Sauvages Nosologia Methodica. Also the *alveoli*, or sockets of the teeth.

BOTIN. See TEREBINTHINA.

BOTIUM. See BRONCHOCELE.

BOTOTHINUM. A term used by Paracelsus, by which he would express the flower of a disease.

BOTOU, }
BOTOUA. } See PAREIRA BRAVA.

BOTRITIS, } BOTRITES, from *βοτρυς a cluster*,
BOTRYITES. } properly of grapes. See CADMIA.

BOTRYS. It is difficult to say what particular plant this is; the following are by some placed under this name.

— The OAK of CAPPADOCIA, or of JERUSALEM; also called *artemisia, ambrosia, chenopodium*, and *atriplex odora, seu suaveolens*. It is the *chenopodium botrys*, Linn.

— MEXICANA. The MEXICAN TEA. Called also *botrys ambrosioides Mexicana, cparothé Mexicana, chenopodium, botrys Americana*, and *Artemisia botrys*.

The above plants are natives of the southern parts of Europe; they are sown annually in our gardens. The leaves and flowery heads have a strong, but not unpleasant scent, are moderately aromatic and bitterish to the taste. If they are much handled, an unctuous resinous juice adheres in considerable quantities to the fingers.

The proper menstruum for their active matter, is rectified spirit of wine; but boiling water also takes up the greatest

greatest part of their virtue. An infusion of them drank as tea is useful in coughs, and humoral asthma. They are ranked among the anti-spasmodics.

BOTUS, BOTIA, or BOTUS BARBATUS. It is a chemical vessel, called a *cucurbit*, see *CUCURBITA*; also a vessel placed upon a vessel; a vessel for fusion, or a *descensorium*, a chemical furnace in which distillation is performed by descent; a crucible made to pour out of.

BOUBALIOS. See *CUCUMIS AGRESTIS* and *PURDENDUM MULIEBRE*.

BOUBON. The Greek word from whence *BUBO* is taken; see *BUBO*. It signifies the groin, sometimes the glands in the groin, and a tumor of the same; also a tumor in the neck, or arm-pits, or behind the ears, or of any of the external glandular parts.

BOUCERAS. See *FENUM GRÆCUM*.

BOUGIE. In the French language means a *wax candle*. The term is applied to a machine, which (as the wax candle formerly was) is introduced into the urethra for removing obstructions there. It is likewise known by the term *catheter*; *candela cerea*; vel *medicata*.

In Dr. Swediaur's *Pharmacopœia Syphilitica*, there are the following prescriptions for *bougies*, called catheteres, first made of silver, but they are better formed of elastic resin, of various sizes. The second he calls *CEREI*, of elastic resin, or of musical chords, made from the intestines of sheep. The third *CEREI MEDICATI*.

R *Ceræ flavæ liquæfactæ* ℥j. *Spermatis ceti*, 3 iij. *aquæ lythargyris acetati*, Ph. Lond. nov. 5 ij. — 3 j. these being mixed together, and removed from the fire, slips of linen cloth are to be dipped in the composition, of which the *bougies* are to be formed. The fourth are the *CERERI MEDICATI*, said to be the invention of Le Dran.

R *Herbæ conii maculati, foliorum Nicotianæ tabaci, summitatum florentium hyperici perforati, radices iridis florentinæ, ana manipulum unum, infunde in decocti nucum julandis regiæ* ℥j. adde *herbæ anchusæ officinalis* ℥j. *axungie porcine, ovillæ curatæ, ana.* ℥iij. *misce super ignem, dein adde ceræ flavæ* ℥ij. — **PLENCK**, in great constriction of the urethra, prefers those made of the musical chord, because they swell and then distend the passage, and, besides, from their flexibility, remain longer in the urethra without occasioning any irritation; but perhaps those made of the elastic resin, which are formed hollow, are most eligible, as they always afford a free passage for the urine without removing.

Monf. Daran, a French surgeon, lately boasted of his introducing *bougies* as an improvement in his art, and acquired considerable profit by making and selling them. **SCULTETUS**, about the middle of the seventeenth century, used them in diseases of the urethra; and probably Monf. Daran took the hint from him.

Different compositions have been used, and generally mercury was a part in them. Riverius made a plaster as follows: R *Ol. oliv.* ℥iv. *ceræ citrinæ.* ℥ij. *mini & cerul.* aa ℥i. ss. *tereb. Venet. & rez. alb.* aa 3 iij. m.

Whether the *bougies* are made up of these or any other compositions, they must be of different sizes, from the bigness of a knitting needle, to that of a goose quill. They are made of linen rags, spread with a proper matter, and then rolled up as follows. Having spread any quantity of linen rag with the composition that is chosen for the purpose, cut it into slips, from six to ten inches long, and from half an inch to an inch broad; then dexterously roll them on a glazed tile into the form of a wax candle. And as the end of the *bougie* that is to be entered first into the urethra, should be somewhat smaller than the rest, it would be as well to cut the slips a little tapering. It should also be observed, that when the *bougies* are rolled up, that side must be outward on which the plaster is spread.

Monf. Daran, and some others, attributed the action of their *bougies* to the composition made use of in forming them. Mr. Sharp apprehended, that as much of their efficacy was owing to the compression they made on the affected part, as to any other principle. And Mr. Aikin justly says, as it is evident that *bougies* of very different compositions, succeed equally well in curing the same disorders in the urethra, it is plain that they do not act by means of any peculiar qualities in their composition, but by means of some property common to them all. This must be their mechanical form and texture, therefore their mode of action must be simple compression.

The efficacy of mere compression in many cases of constriction is well known, from the use of sponge tents

for widening parts that are straightened by cicatrices; and admitting obstructions in the urethra to be from a constriction formed by cicatrized ulcers, or a projection of the spongy substance of the urethra into the canal, we may easily conceive that a gentle continued elastic compression will, in time, overcome the disease. We may also readily account for the inferior efficacy of metallic and whalebone *bougies*, from their not having the property of swelling with moisture, and therefore not making the compression so equal.

As to *bougies* procuring a discharge of matter, there is no doubt but the mechanical stimulus of a foreign body, in such a tender part, though free from disease, must produce it in some degree; and that this will be varied according to the chemically stimulating quality of the composition, and the irritable state of the urethra; but it seems an absurdity to apply a topic made uniform throughout, to the whole length of a canal, with a view of producing extraordinary effects upon a particular part of it, by means of some powerful quality in the ingredients. As to that part of the *bougie* which was in contact with the diseased part, being particularly covered with matter, this circumstance is owing to the greater irritation of the urethra where the disorder is, than in the other parts of it. To forming *bougies* of very active materials, there certainly exists a very proper objection; because the healthy, as well as the diseased parts are exposed to their action; and may, themselves, become diseased by the application. Surgeons, therefore, have given up the use of them, and confine themselves to the simple kinds, and such as act by compression chiefly.

See Sharp's *Critical Enquiry*, ch. iv. and Aikins's *Observations on the external Use of Preparations of Lead*. Bell's *Surgery*, vol. ii. 201, &c. and White's *Surgery*, 371.

BOUL. See *THÆA*.

BOULIMUS. A voracious appetite, from *βούλιμος*, a particle which in composition augments the sense, and *ἡμωρ*, hunger. *Boulimus*, or *bulimus*, for which word *AVICENNA* uses *bolismus*, signifies an ox's appetite, though this disease is more frequently called *fames canina*, *appetitus caninus*; vel *appetentia canina*; a CANINE or DOG'S APPETITE; it is also called *phagedœna*, *adiphegia*, or *adephagia*, *bulimiasis*, *bulimia*, *bupeina*.

Dr. CULLEN names this genus of disease *BULIMIA*. He places it in the class *locales*, and order *dysorexia*; and distinguisheth three species. 1. *Bulimia heluonum*, in which there is no other disorder of the stomach than an excessive craving of food. 2. *Bulimia syncopalis*, in which there is a frequent desire of food, and the sense of hunger is preceded by swooning. 3. *Bulimia emetica*, also *cynorexia*, in which is an appetite for much food, which is presently ejected by vomiting.

This disorder consists in an insatiable desire of food, and a quick return of the appetite after eating.

In some it may be a natural misfortune, for on dissection it hath been found, in a few instances, that the right orifice of the stomach was too large, consequently the aliment was too soon expelled through it. Galen says it is caused by an intense acid in the stomach, or other acrimony in the gastric juice. Others attribute it to a weakness in the lower orifice of the stomach, worms, &c.

Cominius observes, that in this case there is great hunger, much is eaten, which oppressing the stomach is again thrown up; the patient is thus relieved, but the appetite returns; the stomach eased by eating, is again oppressed, and is again relieved, as that of a dog by vomiting.

There is no danger if food is supplied, though the patient is pregnant, except large colliquations attend, or fainting is frequent. Fainting with a full stomach is a dangerous symptom, coldness in the extremities generally fatal, and the breath failing when a fainting comes on, death may be expected at hand.

From faintings, the patient is recovered by offering to his smell a toast dipped in wine, or roasted meat. After recovery from the fit, give him some food; and let it be of such a kind as cools and nourishes, but is not soon digested, such as carrots, beets, parsnips, with soft fat, and farinaceous substances.

If an acid is the cause, after vomiting, give the testaceous powders, the lixivium of tartar, and iron filings.

If worms are suspected, anthelmintics must be prescribed.

When the cause is not very manifest, moderate doses of opium may be given at proper intervals; but some circumspection

inspection is required in administering it. Besides vomiting, purges with aloes will be adviseable, worm-wood, and such other medicaments as warm and strengthen the stomach. Galen commends frequent small doses of brandy; and Riverius says, that amber-grife is peculiarly useful, if five or six grains be repeated at due intervals.

This disorder terminates variously, as in a lientery, dropfy, atrophy, cachexy. Some make a distinction between BOULIMUS and FAMES CANINA; and also between the former, and BULIMIA; but, according to the opinion of many, without sufficient reason. For they say that the BOULIMUS is not attended with a vomiting, but with a fainting; and that, in the FAMES CANINA, the patient vomits up his greedy meals as dogs do; though, with some, they own, it runs off by stool. In the BULIMIA, it is said the same inclination to eat exists as in the BOULIMUS, but without the power; and after the patient does eat, he faints. See Galen, Alexander Trallian, Paulus Aegineta, and Lommius.

BOUNIAS, see BUNIAS.

BOURSE, LA. See SUSPENSOR.

BOUTUA. See PAREIRA BRAVA.

BOVILLÆ. See MORBILLI.

BOVINA AFFECTIO. The DISTEMPER of BLACK CATTLE. A disease among black cattle, caused by a worm lodged between the skin and the flesh, and perforating the same. The Arabians call it *agritudo bovina*; it is but little known in Europe. It is not mentioned by the ancient Greeks.

Some confound this disorder with the *dracunculi*, but they are very different. Something analogous to this disorder is a cutaneous one, with which some scorbutic constitutions are frequently affected, and which seems to be owing to an obstruction of the perspirable matter which concretes in the pores of the skin, and forms a febraceous substance resembling a worm, with a black head, which may be squeezed out, and which sometimes causes a small suppuration, and is discharged with the pus.

AVENZOAR gives the following account of the *bovina affectio*. "Sometimes a worm breeds between the skin and the flesh; and if this worm is not soon killed, the consequences may be pernicious. As soon as it is perceived, burn the adjacent part with a hot iron, so that the heat may penetrate to the worm, in a degree sufficient to kill it. This done, dress as is usual after burns, and purge with aloes."

Here Avenzoar speaks of this disorder as in human subjects. But ALBUCASIS, who hath two chapters, one on the *dracunculi*, another on the *bovina affectio*, says, "This worm, which is generated between the skin and flesh of black cattle, takes its course over the whole body, and is plainly perceivable in its motion, from one part to another, until it breaks the skin, and wherever it makes a breach, there it finds egress." ALZARAVIUS says, "that in human subjects this worm passes betwixt the skin and the flesh, as Albucasis hath represented it in brutes; and that it is generated of the same matter, as that from which lice are produced."

Another *bovina affectio* is described in a Dissertation de Boum Cestro, by WALLSINERIUS. This CESTRUM, or VEXATIOUS FLY, pitches on the back of black cattle, and with a kind of sting, growing to its hinder part, perforates them, and into each perforation introduces an egg, which some time after gives birth to a worm, and this to a fly, which in due season is like its parent. When this fly pierces the skin, it causes severe pain in the oxen. The worm, however, which is deposited, grows without any remarkable injury to the health of the animal; it never moves from its place, but in the following spring it occasions a tumor, out of which it finds his way when summer approaches, and becomes a fly. See Le Clerc Hist. Lumbric.

Under this article may be placed the CHICOS, or CHICRES. They are small worms, which in the warmer parts of America, frequently breed in the muscular parts, and particularly in the feet. The Indians pick them out, and then apply to the fore, by rubbing, the ashes of wood.

HOFFMAN speaks of a kind of worms to which the children in Misnia are subject. He says that these children are frequently seized with a tabes, which reduces them to mere skeletons. The cause is a sort of worms like black hairs lodged under the skin. These animals are usually called COMEDONES, or gluttons, be-

cause they devour the nutritive juices in their distribution. When the skin is rubbed with honey in any warm place, they come out; but cold makes them keep concealed within. See CRINONES.

SENNERTUS speaks of a sort of worms called *seuren*, *firenes*, or *erinones*. He tells us, that a species of pustules among the Germans, which rise on the palms of their hands, and the soles of their feet, are called *seuren*, and contain little worms called *firenes* and *chirones*: that these worms are known to be there by the greater itching of these parts than is perceived at other times.

BOVISTA See LYCOPERDON.

BOXUS. See VISCUS.

BRABYLA. The plums which are called HUNGARIAN. They are large, sweet, and of a blue black colour.

BRACHERIUM: AMMA. A surgeon's bandage and truss for a hernia. A word used by the barbarous Latin writers, probably from *brachiale*, a *bracelct*.

BRACHIA. The division of the large branches of trees from the trunk.

BRACHIÆUS MUSCULUS. The name of two muscles of the arm, from *brachius*, an arm. That called — INTERNUS, begins where the deltoid muscle ends, covers the interior and anterior surface of the os humeri, and is inserted into the coronoid process of the ulna, serving to bend it. And the — EXTERNUS, seems to be the third beginning of the gemellus; its origination is continued from above the middle of the insertion of the same, and from the back part of the os humeri, to its cavity, which receives the olecranon in the extension of the cubit, where joining with the tendinous outside of the gemellus, it is inserted into the superior and external part of the ulna, called olecranon. See ANCONÆUS. Cowper.

DOUGLAS says, that the *brachius externus*, and the *gemellus*, make but one single muscle with three heads, to which he gives the name of triceps cubiti, or extensor cubiti, or extensor cubiti magnus triplici principio natus.

BRACHIALE. See CARPUS.

BRACHIALIS ARTERIA. The BRACHIAL ARTERY. It is the continuation of the axillary artery, which as soon as it hath passed behind the tendon of the pectoralis major, receives the name of *brachial*. It runs down on the inside of the arm, over the musculus *coracobrachialis* and *anconæus internus*, and along the inner edge of the biceps, behind the vena basilica, giving out small branches as it goes along.

Between the axilla and the middle of the arm, it is covered only by the skin and fat; but afterwards it is hid under the biceps, and runs obliquely forward as it descends, being at some distance from the internal condyle; but it does not reach the middle of the flexure of the arm. Below the fold of the arm it divides into the cubitalis and radialis.

From its upper and inner part it sends off a particular branch, which runs obliquely downward and backward, over the anconæi, and then turns forward again near the external condyle, where it communicates with a branch of the radial artery. A little below the insertion of the teres major it sends off another branch, which descends, and is united with the radial artery, and also with the cubital.

The common trunk of the *brachial artery* having reached the flexure of the arm, it runs, together with a vein and a nerve, immediately under the aponeurosis of the biceps, and passes under the vena mediana, detaching branches on each side to the neighbouring muscles.

Sometimes, though very rarely, the *brachial artery* is divided from its origin into two large branches, which run down on the arm, and afterwards on the fore-arm, where they are called cubitalis and radialis. Winflow.

BRACHIALIS EXTERNUS and INTERNUS; these are the BRACHIÆUS EXTERNUS and INTERNUS.

BRACHIO-CUBITALE LIGAMENTUM. The expansion of the lateral ligament, see LATERALIA LIGAMENTA, which is fixed in the inner condyle of the os humeri, runs over the capsula, to which it closely adheres, and is inserted like radii on the side of the great sigmoid cavity of the ulna; it is covered on the inside by several tendons, which adhere closely to it, and seem to strengthen it. Winflow. That called RADIALE LIGAMENTUM, is the expansion of the lateral ligament, see LATERALIA LIGAMENTA, which runs over the external condyle of the os humeri, and is inserted round the coronary ligament, and from thence all the way down to the neck of the radius, and also in the neighbouring parts of

of the ulna. Through all this passage it covers the cap-
sular ligament, and is covered by several tendons adher-
ing closely to both. Winflow.

BRACHIUM. The ARM. In Hippocrates it signifies what is now called the humerus. From the shoulder to the elbow, is called *lacertus*; to the wrist, *cubitus*, or the *fore-arm*. By the *arm* is generally meant the whole, from the shoulder to the wrist.

BRACHUNA. See SATYRIASIS, & FUROR UTERINUS.

BRACHYCHRONIUS, from *βραχυς*, short, and *χρονος*, time. An epithet of a disease, which continues but a short time.

BRACHYPNŒA, from *βραχυς*, short, and *πνέω*, to breathe. BREATH fetched at short intervals.

BRACHYPOTÆ, from *βραχυς*, small or short, and *πότης*, drink. LITTLE DRINKERS. To drink but little in ardent fevers is a bad sign.

BRACHYS. See BREVIS.

BRACIUM. See ÆS.

BRACTE, or **BRACTEA**, one of the seven fulcres or props of plants; a leaf different from the other leaves in shape and colour, generally situated on the peduncle, and often so near the corolla, as easily to be mistaken for the calyx; but the calyx wither, when the fruit is ripe, if not before; whereas the *bractæ* is generally more permanent. *Bractes* are either green or coloured.

BRADYPEPSIA. WEAK DIGESTION, or concoction of food. Blancard says it is a slow digestion, proceeding from a depraved disposition of the acid ferment in the stomach.

BRADYS. SLOW.

BRAGGAT. See HYDROMELI.

BRANCA. An Italian word signifying *foot*; hence the acanthus is called **BRANCA URSINA**, *bear's foot*, from the resemblance of the leaves to the foot of a bear. — **LEONIS**, or **PES LEONIS.** See ALCHIMILLA. — **URSINA.** See ACANTHUS. — **URSINA GERMANICA.** See PASTINACA.

BRANCHÆ, } Names of the glandulous tumors of
BRANCHI. } the fauces, which resemble two almonds, and are accompanied with a difficulty of spitting and troublesome breathing.

BRANCHUS. A DEFUXION of HUMOURS upon the FAUCES. It is a species of catarrh, which Cœlius Aurelianus calls **RAUCITAS**.

BRASILIA. See BRASILIUM LIGNUM.

BRASILIANA ARBOR AQUATICA. See ANINGA.

BRASILIENSIS ARBOR SILIQUOSA, &c. See COUREBARIL. — **RADIX.** See IPECACUANHA RADIX.

BRASILIS LIGN. } LOGWOOD, also RED-WOOD.

BRASILETTO. } See CAMPECHEN. LIGNUM.

BRASILIUM LIGNUM. BRASIL WOOD, called also *pseudosantalum rubrum*, *Brasilia*, *hirapitanga Brasiliensis*, *ibirapitanga*; *Abelicea*, *crista pavonis coronillæ folio*; *Erythoxylum Brasilianum*, *Santalus Adulterinus*.

This wood is rarely met with in prescriptions; it is sometimes substituted for red sanders, with which it agrees in most of its properties, with this difference, that the red sanders does not give out its colour to water; but the Brasil wood gives out to this simple fluid all its colouring matter. This wood is of a deep red or purple colour. It cools and strengthens; but is chiefly used by the dyers.

From the Brasil wood of Pernambuco is extracted, by means of acids, a **CARMINE**.

BRASIUM. BARLEY, or COMMON MALT. Called also *byne*; by TACITUS, *frumentum corruptum*. From this, all those liquors, such as BEER, ALE, PORTER, &c. are made, which go under the general term, **MALT LIQUORS**, see ALLA; but an infusion of malt, called **WORT**, is considered as powerfully antiseptic, and has been successfully given in the sea-scurvy. It is prepared in the following manner: "Take of dry sound malt, fresh ground, one measure; infuse it for four, five, or six hours, in three measures of boiling water, then pour off the clear liquor," and let the patient drink two, three, or four pints every day. This has been administered as a preventive to the scurvy, with some apparent efficacy; and it has been considered as an alterative, and given in cases of inveterate ulcers, with advantage; and also, in such constitutions as are disordered by cutaneous eruptions, which resist the action of mercury. It bids fair to be of service where a permanent change in the state of the animal

fluids is required; and from its being grateful, and in general agreeing so well with the stomach, it is preferable to the scorbutic juices given for this purpose. See MACBRIDE'S *Experimental Essays, Appendix to his Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Physic*.

BRASMA. See PIPER LONGUM.

BRASMOS. See FERMENTATIO.

BRASSADELLA, or **BRASSATELLA.** See OPHIOGLOSSUM.

BRASSICA. CABBAGE: Called also *crambe*; of which there are thirty species; Linnæus ranks them all under the name *brassica radice caulescente tereti carnosa*. They are all biennial. All the species are supposed to be only varieties of the smaller kind, which grow spontaneously on our sea-coasts. The white and green cabbages are called *caulodes*.

Cabbages have a stronger tendency to putrefaction than most other vegetable substances; and during their putrifying state, send forth an offensive smell, which much resembles that of putrifying animal bodies; it therefore seems reasonable to believe that they are easily digested in our stomachs, and also very nutritious. — All of them, says Dr. Cullen, may be considered as a supplemental provision only, and are seldom chosen by the quantity of nourishment they afford; but by the tenderness of their texture, and the fulness and sweetness of their juice.

Cabbages are far from being unfalutary; they neither induce nor promote a putrid disposition in the human body, but, on the contrary, are a salubrious aliment in the true putrid scurvy. They loosen the belly when eaten freely, and produce much flatulency; but by well boiling, they lose their laxative quality. The *Brassicæ* have great powers as antiscorbutic, and taken in largely as aliments, have proved a cure for the scurvy: this perhaps is owing to the fixed air which they afford.

The Germans make the following preparation of *cabbage*, to which they give the name

Sauer Kraut. The English imitating the sound, **SOUR KROUT.**

Take of the *cabbages* in common use, cut them into thin slices, put them into a cask that is previously cleaned, dried, and lined in its whole inside with the four paste called *leaven*; on each layer of the sliced *cabbage*, sprinkle a small handful of salt, and press it down; when as much is put into the cask as it will contain, when thus forcibly pressed, and all the liquor is poured off, which is squeezed out of the *cabbages*; cover it with a clean cloth, then lay the loose cask head thereon, and over it any heavy weight that the pressure may be continued; thus, let it stand in a warm room until it ceases to ferment, and then it is fit for use. When used, boil a proper quantity for the present meal in water, during two hours or more, then pouring off the liquor, add to it a little butter, and eat it as other vegetable substances.

If the cask is closed up when the fermentation of the *cabbage* is finished, this preparation will be preserved in its perfection many years, and would be a convenient part of seamen's diet, as a preservative from the scurvy.

The white sort is the most putrescible and fetid; the red is the sweetest, most emollient and laxative: if the stalks of the red kinds are cut longitudinally in autumn, and placed in a cool shade, a laxative juice resembling honey or manna exudes from the incisions. That called

— **SATIVA**, is the **COLEWORT** or **CABBAGE**, named also *caulis*, *brassica capitata alba vel rubra*, *brassica sabauda alba*, &c. — **FLORIDA.** **CAULI-FLOWER**, called also *brassica multi flora*, *caulis florida*. — **CONGYLODES.** **TURNIP CABBAGE**, called also *brassica caularapa*, *rapo-caulis*, *brassica caule rapum gerens*.

The seeds yield by expression, an oil which is useful for lamps, and in the woollen manufactory. After the oil is obtained, the remains are excellent food for cattle.

— **CAPITATA VIRESCENS ITALICA CRISPA.** **GREEN BROCOLI.** — **RUGOSA, LONGIORIBUS FOLIIS.** **BROWN BROCOLI.** — *Napus*, — *Radice caulescente fusiformi.* See BUNIAS. — *Eruca.* See ERUCA. —

ITALICA TENERRIMA GLOMEROSA FLORE ALBO. **TABAUDE.** The **SAVOY CABBAGE.** — **MARITIMA,** called also *soldanella maritima minor*, *convolvulus maritima minor*, *maritimus nostras*. See **BINDWEED**, **SEA-COLEWORTS**, and **SCOTCH SCURVY-GRASS.** The *convolvulus soldanella.* Linn.

This is a species of *convolvulus*; its leaves are roundish and set on long pedicles; the flowers are of a reddish purple colour, large, and standing solitary in the bosoms

of the leaves. It grows wild on the sea-coast in the North of England, and flowers in June.

The leaves are a rugged cathartic; this quality resides in the milky juice which exudes upon wounding them. A decoction of the dried leaves, from 3 ss. to 3 iij. is a dose.

Miller takes notice of three species.

BRASSIDELICA ARS. A way of curing wounds, mentioned by Paracelsus, by applying the herb *brassadella* to them. See **OPHIOGLOSSUM**.

BRATHU. The herb *Savine*. See **SABINA**.

BREGMA, from *βρεγω, to moisten*. In infants these bones are not only tender, but very moist. They are also called *sinciput*, *parietaria*, and *medium testa*. They are two bones on the upper part of the head, of an irregular square figure; nearly of the same thickness all over, and divided into an upper and lower part by a circular line; on the upper part they are covered only by the integuments, on the lower by the crotaphite muscle; towards the posterior and upper part there is a hole through which the vessels of the dura mater communicate with those of the scalp. These bones have a large extent, but are the weakest in the human body. The trepan may be applied to any part of this bone, except on the lateral parts of the posterior lower edge of it, the lateral sinuses lying under those parts. It often happens that tumors are formed on these bones in infants, which contain a fluid, and give to the touch an appearance of deficiency of bone, which is not the case. The best method of treating these tumors is to leave them to themselves; their contents will be taken up by the absorbent system.

BRELISIS. See **CARANNA**.

BRETANICA. GREAT WATER-DOCK. See **BARDANA MAJOR**.

BREVI VASA. The vena splenica towards its termination is divided into several branches that go to the spleen, one of which produces the veins which receive this name.

BREVIS vel BRACHYS. A name of the **TERES MINOR**.

BREYN. CENT. An abbreviation of Jacobi Breynii, *Exoticarum aliarumque minus cognitarum Plantarum Centuria prima*. Gedani, 1678.

— **HIST. COCC.** An abbreviation of J. P. Breynii *Historia Naturalis Cocci Radicum Tictorii*. Gedani, 1731.

— **PROD.** An abbreviation of Jacobi Breynii *Prodromus Fasciculi Rarior. Plant.*

— **SCHED.** An abbreviation of schediasma de echinis.

BRICUMUM. See **ARTEMISIA**.

BRINDONES. A red fruit in the East Indies. It is kept for making vinegar from, and is also a material used for colouring. Raii Hist.

BRISTOLIENSIS AQUA. BRISTOL WATER. Of the four principal warm waters naturally produced in England, this is the least so. See **BATHONIENSIS AQUA**.

As the Bath waters are proper where the secretions are defective, so the *Bristol water* is of service where they exceed the requirements of health. The Bath water warms; the *Bristol* cools. Bath water helps the stomach, intestines, and nerves; the *Bristol* favours the lungs, kidneys, and bladder.

Except a jaundice attends, the *Bristol water* may be of use in dropsies, by its drying and diuretic qualities.

Dr. Wynter asserts that there is no iron in the *Bristol water*, and that its mineral contents are *chalk*, *lapis calcarius*, and *calaminaris*. Five gallons of this water after evaporation, afforded only 3 iij. and gr. ij of a mineral-like substance.

By the experiments of Dr. Bryan Higgins, a Winchester gallon of this water contains,

	dwts.	gr.
Of calcareous earth, combined with vitriolic acid in the form of selenite	0	8½
Of calcareous earth, combined with acidulous gas	0	12½
Of marine salt of magnesia	0	5¼
Of sea salt	0	6½
Acidulous gas, besides what is contained in the calcareous earth above mentioned, eight ounce measures. And, Atmospheric air, two ounces.		

The diseases in which this water is useful are internal hæmorrhages. immoderate menies, old diarrhœas, fluor albus, internal inflammations, spitting of blood, dysentery, purulent ulcers of the viscera, consumption, dropsy,

scurvy with heat, stone, gravel, strangury, habitual gout, atrophy, a slow fever, serophula, gleet, and a diabetes; in which last it is esteemed by some a specific, and may be drank as freely as the thirst requires it.

The hotter months are the best for using it. In general it is drank in repeated draughts of four ounces or half a pint, from a pint to two quarts a day.

The *Bristol* and *Matlock waters* are of exactly the same qualities.

See Dr. Maplet, Dr. Guidot, and Dr. Wynter on the *Bristol Waters*. It was doctors Mead and Lane who established the reputation of *Bristol water* in diseases of the kidneys and bladder.

BRITANNICA. See **BARDANA** and **LAPATHUM AQUATICUM**.

BRIZA. SPELT WHEAT.

BROCHOS. CASTELLUS says, it ought to be referred to some chirurgical instruments, inasmuch as it is necessary to some operations, on the authority of **GALEN** and **ORIBASIIUS**. It is considered also as expressive of some morbid causes, particularly, according to **GALEN**, of a deprivation of voice. Indeed, in Surgery, it is a noose, and belongs to either instruments or bandages. It is the Greek word for *laqueus*.

BROCHTHUS. The THROAT. See **GUTTUR**. Also a small kind of drinking vessel.

BROCHUS. One with a prominent upper lip, or one with a full mouth and prominent teeth.

BRODIUM. BROTH, see **JUS**. Or it is the liquor in which some solid medicine is preserved, or with which something else is diluted.

BROMA. FOOD. That is, such as is to be eaten and not drank. See **ALIMENTA**.

BROMA THEON. The victuals of the gods, h. f. **MUSHROOMS.** See **AMANITA**.

BROM. CHLOR. GOTH. An abbreviation of Olai Bromelii *Chloris Gothica*, feu, *Catalogus Stirpium circa Gothoburgum nascentium*.

BROMELIA. See **ANANAS**.

BROMION. A plaster mentioned by P. Ægineta.

BROMUS STERILIS. DRANK or WILD OATS. See **ÆGYLOPS**.

BRONCHIA, (artia). See **ASPERA ARTERIA** and **BRONCHUS**.

BRONCHIALES ARTERIÆ. They sometimes go from the fore side of the superior descending aorta, sometimes from the first intercostal, and sometimes from the arteriæ œsophagææ. Sometimes they arise separately from each side to go to each lobe of the lungs, and sometimes by a small common trunk, which afterward separates towards the right and left hand, at the bifurcation of the aspera arteria, and accompany the ramifications of the *bronchia*.

The *bronchial* artery on the left side often comes from the aorta, while the other arises from the superior intercostal on the same side; which variety is owing to the situation of the aorta. Sometimes there is another *bronchial* artery, which goes out from the aorta posteriorly, near the superior intercostal, above the *bronchialis* anterior.

Communications have been observed between the *bronchial* artery and the vena azygos, and with the coronary artery of the heart.

RUYSCH first discovered these vessels, and he describes both the *bronchial* arteries and veins in his fourth epistle.

— **GLANDULÆ.** At the angle of the first ramification of the trachea arteria we find on both the fore and back sides certain soft roundish glandular bodies, of a bluish or blackish colour, and of a texture partly like that of the thymus, and partly like that of the thyroid gland. There are many such like glands at the origin of each ramification of the *bronchia*. Dr. Hunter supposes their office is to separate a mucus to lubricate the lungs: they are different both in colour and structure from the conglobate and lymphatic glands.

— **GLANDULA.** See **THYROIDÆA GLANDULA**.

BRONCHOCELE, from *βρογχος, the wind-pipe*, and *κηλη, tumor*. Also called **BOCIUM**; **BOTIUM**. It hath various names in different writings; the Swiss call it *gouttier*; some have called it *hernia gutturis*, *guttur*, *tumidum*, & *trachelophyma*, *goffum*, *exechibronchos*; *gongrona*, *hernia bronchialis*; Heister thought it should be named *trachocoele*; Mr. Prosser, in his late publication on this disorder, from its frequency on the hilly parts of Derbyshire, calls it, with others, the **DERBYSHIRE-NECK**; and not satisfied respecting the similitude of this tumor with that observed on

on the neck of women on the Alps, he calls it, particularly that which he so well describes, the English *bronchocele*; as various causes give rise to this complaint, the more strictly to distinguish that, in which he expects success in his attempt to cure, he calls that species which is not produced by external accidents, such as loud-speaking, crying, blows, &c. the natural, the spontaneous, or the curable *bronchocele*.

The seat of this disease is the thyroid gland, which Dr. Hunter hath observed lies just below the larynx, round the trachea. The tumor appears in the fore-part of the neck, between the skin and the wind-pipe. Women are the most frequent subjects of this disease, in whom it usually appears early. Dr. Hunter met with one case of this kind in a young surgeon; but it rarely happens in males, or being less in sight is not often noticed.

Various causes of this disease are assigned by different writers. On the mountainous parts of Genoa and Piedmont, they attribute these tumors to their drinking water cooled with ice. Dr. Leake observes, in his *Medical Instructions*, ed. 6. it is very probable that such glandular swellings as happen about the neck and face, should be owing to the severity of the cold, moist air, especially since they generally appear in winter, and rarely in the warm dry climates of Italy and Portugal. And this, adds he, is probable, because the intense degree of cold may constrict the glandular ducts, and lock up that fluid which ought to pass freely through them. Some writers attribute it to a scrophulous cause. Mr. Prosser inclines to think that it is a dropsy in the gland, and similar to the dropsy in the ovaries. He relates, that Dr. Hunter dissected one of these glands that had been considerably enlarged, and it was found to be enlarged by a number of cysts filled with water. Yet most writers agree that its true cause and nature are alike unknown.

Mr. Prosser very accurately describes this disease as follows: the *bronchocele* is a tumor arising on the fore-part of the neck; it generally first appears some time betwixt the age of eight and twelve years, and continues gradually to increase for three, four, or five years; and sometimes the last half year, we are told, it grows more than for a year or two before. It generally occupies the whole front of the neck, for the whole thyroid gland is here enlarged, but does not rise near so high as the ears, as in the cases mentioned by Wiseman, and it is rather in a pendulous form, not unlike, as ALBUCASIS says, the flap or dewlap of a turkey-cock's neck when he is angry, the bottom being the bigger part of the tumor, it growing gradually less upwards: but as to its figure, it varies considerably in different cases. It is soft, or rather rabby to the touch, and somewhat moveable; but when it has continued some years after it has ceased to increase, it becomes more firm or confined. By the situation and nature of the complaint, it generally occasions a difficulty of breathing, and very much so upon the patient's taking cold, or attempting to run or walk fast. In some the tumor is so large, and so much affects their breathing, as to occasion a loud wheezing; but we meet with many exceptions to this general rule. Some shall have the disease in an aggravated degree, and suffer but little by it; in others, though the enlargement of the glands is not near so considerable, yet they suffer much more from it. In common, the opulent of those who have the complaint in a considerable degree, will be rendered incapable of enjoying life; the poor, of getting their living. Dr. Hunter observed, that sometimes this tumor contains water, but now and then suppurates.

The *bronchocele* should be distinguished from a scirrhus, also from an aneurism, and particularly those swellings in the neck that rise from strains, ruptured vessels, &c. It is the natural, not the accidental species, that is above described, and which arises spontaneously, as it were, that is curable, and not those from external and other manifest causes.

This tumor is not apt to become cancerous. Mr. GOOCH says, he never knew this disease to endanger life, however large it was: but he observes a considerable inconvenience from it in cases of quinsy attending with it. Mr. SHARPE mentions, that the only cases of quinsy requiring bronchotomy, were owing to the presence of *bronchoceles*. Dr. HUNTER has noticed, that this disorder appears two or three years before or after menstruation: and that it sometimes spontaneously disappears if the menstruation approaches kindly; and Mr. PROSSER adds, that often this change in the constitution does not seem

at all to affect the tumor, but it continues to grow as before.

Some have observed, that the drain of an issue, or of a perpetual blister, applied on some other occasion, has prevented the growth of the *bronchocele*; but being dried up, the tumor would increase faster; and upon the issue's being opened again, or the discharge of the blister, it would be somewhat sunk, or however its growing bigger prevented. But on this method no dependence can be had. By reason of its situation, it cannot be extirpated; it is so entangled with the recurrent nerves, the first branch of the external carotid artery, &c. that those who have attempted to dissect it, were glad to desist: and if by chance a suppuration is formed, an ill conditioned ulcer is the consequence, which is very difficult of cure. If it can be discussed, *that mode of relief alone can be prudently attempted*; and thus Mr. PROSSER hath succeeded in many instances. On this plan the late famous Coventry practice was formed. Mr. WILMER has inserted it in an Appendix to his Cases, &c. in Surgery. It begins with an emetic the day after the moon at full, and the day after that a purge; the night following, and seven nights successively, the following bolus must be laid under the tongue at bed-time; and in the days a bitter stomachic powder should be given at noon. THE BOLUS TO BE LAID UNDER THE TONGUE, is formed of *calcined sponge, cork, and pumice-stone*, of each ten grains, *syrup* a sufficient quantity. But to proceed to that method by which Mr. PROSSER assures us the spontaneous or curable cases are relieved, he says, that several have succeeded by the use of his medicines, though they were nearly advanced to their twenty-fifth year, which was more than twelve years after the appearance of the tumor on their necks: after the twenty-fifth year of the patients's age, no instance of success hath occurred. He orders one of the following powders to be taken early in the morning, an hour or two before breakfast, and at five or six o'clock in the evening, every day for a fortnight or three weeks. The powder may be taken in a little syrup, or fugar and water, or any thing else, so that none may be lost. If it does not sit well on an empty stomach, it may be taken betwixt breakfast and dinner:

R Cinnab. ant. op. levigat. milleped. ppt. & pulv. aa gr. xv. Spong. calcinat. ʒj. m.

After these powders have been taken for two or three weeks, the patient should omit them for about a week, or nine days; then begin with them again, and take as many more, after the same manner; and also at bed-time, every night, during the second course of the powders, three of the following pills are to be taken:

R Hydrargyr. ʒ v. terebinthinæ Strasburgensis ʒ ij. extracti colocynthidis comp. ʒ iv. pulv. rhabbari ʒ j.

First grind the quicksilver with the turpentine till it appears no longer, then beat them up with the rest into a mass. If the turpentine chance to be too thick, it is to be thinned with a little olive oil.

These medicines do not require any confinement, except they are taken in severe weather, and then it may be only to the house; nor need the diet be much regarded. It may be sufficient that the medicines are taken in a temperate season, or rather warm weather, and the patient lives exactly in the usual way, guarding against cold, during the second course of the medicines. The patient, if a servant, should avoid standing, especially at the washing-tub, or such other work as is done with cold water. As to diet, when no alteration hath been made in it, the success has been the same as when stated regulations were regarded. In this, discretion may occasionally direct. If the pills continue to purge, after taking them a few days, it would be better to leave out the extr. coloc. comp. in the preparation of the pills, and substitute its weight of liquorice-powder, that the quicksilver may remain in the same proportion. In general it will be proper for the patient to be purged twice or thrice with manna and salts, or any gentle cathartic, before the powders are begun. The medicines are here proportioned for an adult of a good constitution; therefore, if the patient is younger, or of a weakly habit, the doses must be managed accordingly. As to external applications, they may be hurtful, but do not appear likely to be useful.

To conclude, it may be proper to observe, that the patient must not expect to find benefit in a little time; perhaps it will be as long after the medicines are all taken,

as the time they are in taking, before much difference will be perceived in the tumor of the neck. It is necessary that the medicines be begun with at a proper time, especially the second course; a few days should always be dispensed with on that account.

Amongst the earlier writers, **ALBUCASIS** is the first who gives any useful account of this disorder. See it translated into Friend's Hist. of Physic, and into James's Med. Dict. art. *Bronchocele*. See also Turner's Surgery, vol. i. p. 164. Wilmer's Cases and Remarks in Surgery, in the Appendix. But the best of the moderns on this subject is an Account of the Method of Cure of the *Bronchocele*, by THOMAS PROSSER, edit. 3. Gooch, in his Med. Obs. gives an instance of an aqueous *brochocele*. Bell's Surgery, vol. v. 514. White's Surgery, 289, Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, 217.

BRONCHOTOMIA. **BRONCHOTOMY.** From *βρογχος*, the wind-pipe, and *τεμνω*, to cut. See **TRACHEOTOMIA**.

BRONCHOS. A suppression of the voice from a catarrh. Also a catarrh, when it principally affects the fauces. See **CATARRHUS**.

BRONCHUS. According to Galen it is the *aspera arteria*, from the larynx to the lungs; but bronchia or bronchi, as now understood, are the ramifications.

BRONTE. THUNDER.

BRUMA. WINTER. But particularly when the days are shortest.

BRUMASAR. A spagirical term for silver, see **ARGENTUM**.

BRUNELLA. COMMON SELF-HEAL; called also *prunella*, *consolida minor*, and *symphytum petraeum*. It is the **PRUNELLA VULGARIS** Linn. It is a small plant with square stalks, cut leaves that are set in pairs; the flowers are purple-coloured, forming short thick spikes. It is perennial, grows wild in pasture grounds, and flowers in June and July. Its taste is slightly austere and bitter, and hath been much used in fluxes, hæmorrhages, and in gargarisms, to remove aphthous exudations in the mouth, &c. Miller's Bott. Off.

BRUNNIERI GLANDULÆ. **BRUNNIER'S GLANDS.** They are lodged under the villous coat of the intestines, closely adjoining to the nervous. They are more numerous in the small intestines, and smaller than in the large ones. They are also called *Peyeri glandulæ*, **PEYER'S GLANDS**.

BRUNUS. See **ERYSIPELAS**.

BRUSCUS. See **RUSCUS**.

BRUTA. That virtue of the celestial influence which is manifested by the brutes, as in the stork, teaching the use of salt in clysters.

BRUTIA. An epithet for the most resinous kind of pitch, therefore used to make the *oleum pissinum*, said by Ray to be the same as the pissellæon of the ancients; for that was called by them *oleum picinum*; and was, according to Galen, a medicine made of oil and pitch mixed. The pix *Brutia* was so called from *Brutia*, a country in the extreme parts of Italy, where it was produced. The Brutii were a people of Calabria, over against Sicily. The pix *Brutia* was made from the *tæda*, MOUNTAIN-PINE.

BRUTINO. See **TEREBINTHINA**.

BRUTOBON. The name of an ointment used by the Greeks.

BRUTUA. See **PAIREIRA BRAVA**.

BRUXANELI. A tall tree in Malabar: its bark is diuretic. Raii Hist.

BRYGMUS. A peculiar kind of noise, such as is made by the grating of the teeth, or their gnashing.

BRYON, called *splachnon* by some, a kind of moss found on cedars, oak, &c. It is astringent.

BRYON THALASSIUM. See **ALGA**.

BRYONIA. It is a name for the **WHITE JALAP**; also **BRIONY**. Botanists enumerate seven or eight species; but the most common are the two following: the

— **ALBA.** **WHITE BRIONY**; called also *vitis alba*, vel *sylvestris*; *agrostis*, *ampelos*, *archeostis*; *echetrostis*, by HIPPOCRATES; *bryonia aspera*; *cedrostis*; *chelidonium*; *labrusca*; *melothrum*, *ophrostaphylon*; *psilothrum*; **WILD VINE**. This species is most in use. It is the **BYRONIA ALBA foliis palmatis utrinque calloso-scabris, baccis rubris**, of Linn. **CLASS DIOECIA.** **ORD. SYNGENESIA.** Gen. Pl. 1093.

It is a perennial rough plant, grows wild in hedges, and climbs up bushes, with curled tendrils; the leaves are in shape somewhat like those of the vine. The

flowers are bell-shaped, of a greenish white colour, and monopetalous; the flowers are succeeded by red berries, containing an extremely viscid pulp with small seeds; the root is large, as thick as a man's arm or leg, of a brownish or yellowish colour on the outside, and white within.

These roots are taken up in spring; they afford much thin milky juice, which hath a disagreeable smell, and a nauseous, biting, bitter taste; if it is applied to the skin, it blisters. If the root is dried, or its milky juice is inspissated, they lose most of their acrimony and ill scent.

Externally this root is strongly discutient. Dr. Alston says, that in swellings, strains, and stiffness of the joints, he has experienced surprising effects from it; in contusions, a decoction of it, with the addition of wormwood, does great service; according to BERGIUS, it is a *purgative*; *hydragogue*; *emmenagogue*, and *diuretic*: the fresh root, emetic; it has chiefly been employed in *dropsies*. It has also had good effects in *asthma*, *mania*, and *epilepsy*. In small doses it is said to be diuretic, resolvent, and deobstruent. In powder, from ʒj. to a dram, strongly purgative. The juice, which issues spontaneously, in doses of ʒss. or more, has similar, though more gentle effects; but the watery extract, acts more mildly than the powder, and with greater safety. The dose ʒss. to ʒj. Of the expressed juice, a spoonful acts violently both upwards and downwards; though cream of tartar takes off its virulence. As a discutient, the **CATAPLASMA BRYONIE COMPOSITUM** is much recommended, and thus made. Take of bryony root three ounces; elder flowers one ounce; gum ammoniac half an ounce; muriated ammonia two drams; camphorated spirit one ounce. Let the bryony and elder be boiled till they become tender, then bruise, and add the gum ammoniac, previously dissolved in vinegar; the muriated ammonia and camphorated spirit must be afterwards added, and the whole mixed together in form of a cataplasm.

— **NIGRA.** **BLACK BRIONY**; called also *tamnus*, *sigillum beate Mariæ*, *chironia*, *apronia*, *gynecanthe*; **BLACK VINE**, and the **CHIRONIAN VINE**. This plant climbs without tendrils, the leaves are smooth, and like those of the great bindweed; it beareth black berries; the roots and leaves are commended as expectorant. Raii Hist. According to GERRARD, it is called *agriampelos*.

— **MECOACHANA NIGRA.** } See **JALAPA** and

— **PERUVIANA.** } **MECHOACANA**

ALBA.

BRYTHION. A malagma so called. It is described by P. Ægineta.

BRYTIA. The solid parts of grapes, which remain after the must is expressed.

BRYTON. *Ερυσον*. A kind of drink made of barley, which Aristotle calls *pinon*. It is said that those who are drunk with it never fall but on their backs; some say it is made of rice.

BUBALUS. The **BUFFALO**; called *buffelus*, *bos Indiana*, and *buffal*. It is a kind of ox. This name it hath from the country in Asia, from whence it was brought into Europe.

BUBASTECORDIUM. See **ARTEMISIA**.

BUBO. A **BUBO**, from *βουβων*, the groin. **VOGEL** names it *bubon* when in the groin; it is also named *cam-buca*; *cambuca membrata*; *codoniscella*; by some it is called *fugile*; and *aden*. It is a tumid gland which is inflamed, or tends to suppuration: but it is generally understood only of those glands which are in the arm-pits, or the groins. **GALEN** says, in his first book *De Diff. Febr.* "a *bubo* is a kind of inflammation."

Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of disease in the class local, and order tumores. He defines it to be the suppurating tumor of a conglobate gland. See his *Nosology*, edit. 3.

Buboes are distinguished into **MILD** and **MALIGNANT**; the *mild* is when no manifest previous disease is in the body; the *malignant*, when some pestilential disease, or some infectious one, excites them, as in the plague, lues venerea, &c.

The chief danger when *buboes* arise, is from the bad habit of body, or some attendant disease; if neither of these accompany them, at the worst they are but a little troublesome.

The cure of the mild kind will easily be effected by gentle mercurials externally applied, and a purge now and then; though if a suppuration threatens, it is best to encourage it, and proceed as in a common abscess.

A PESTI-

A PESTILENTIAL BUBO is known by its appearing at the time of a pestilence, and being attended with more or less of the symptoms thereof; though, indeed the *bubo* is the first symptom in some patients, at a time of pestilence. The appearance of a *bubo*, when the plague either prevails or attacks a person, is generally a happy presage, and in the management of it repellents must not be used, but by all means suppuration encouraged; and as soon as a tumor appears, which, in this case, though the armpit is the general seat, yet it may be in any other part, as in the groin, the parotid glands, &c. apply the speediest suppuratives, and second them by the use of cordial antiseptics inwardly. See PESTIS.

A VENEREAL BUBO. These very rarely happen any where but in the groin, and are called *angi*; *panochia*; though instances have occurred in which the armpits are the seat; they tend very slowly to a suppuration, but when nature directs it, let suppuration be encouraged; at the same time let anti-venereal alteratives be used internally.

In the beginning these tumors are sore, if touched; hard, and gradually increasing they become painful; and if they tend to suppurate, an inflammation appears.

The venereal virus thickens the lymph in those glands which are the seat of this disease, whence secretion is rendered difficult in them; at length they swell, &c. Sometimes this sort of *bubo* arises solely from the venereal contagion directly passing to the affected gland, and there fixing itself; the *bubo* is then the essential disease. Or a gonorrhœa being suddenly stopped, or being too small in its discharge, a *bubo* arises, and is a symptomatical disease: if it arises without any late contagion, it then is the pathognomonic sign of a latent pox.

This tumour should be distinguished from those that are simply inflammatory, pestilential, stumous, or the critical discharge of some other disorder; and when in the groin, it must be distinguished from the epiplocele, and the enterocele. Also from the detention of a testicle in the groin.

In order to the cure, when venereal, the chief consideration is to destroy or eliminate the venereal poison with which the body is contaminated; this done, the *bubo* is no other than a simple tumor or abscess in the part; this being duly adverted to, if the *bubo* is but in its beginning, and the cause recent, it may generally be dispersed by bleeding, if the habit is inflammatory, or a sanguine plethora is manifest; and by rubbing as much of the ung. hydrargyri on the patient's groin, near the *bubo*, as he can bear without salivating; gentle purging, at proper intervals, and a cooling diet, assist this intention. But if the *bubo* should be the effect of venereal virus long lurking in the habit, we must endeavour to increase the inflammation, and produce suppuration; the sooner this state is completed the more perfect and satisfactory will be the cure. The common bread poultice applied warm, or, if this cannot be complied with, a soft plaster, on which is galbanum, may be applied; all evacuations must now be forborne, and the diet may be more generous. The prominent part of the suppurated tumour may be destroyed with a caustic, and the ulcer may be treated as is common in venereal cases. See LUES VENEREA.

The *buboes* that are scirrhus or cancerous, are best left quiet, especially while they are easy: when they are painful, treat them as occult cancers.

See Heister's Surgery, Astruc on the Venereal Disease, or Chapman's Abridgment of Astruc. Bell's Surgery, vol. 405. Wallis's Sydenham, vol. i. 143. Whites's Surgery, 20. Plenck on the Lues Venerea; Swediaur, and Bell on the venereal disease; also Foot, and Hunter.

BUBON. See BUBO.

BUBONOCELE, from *βουβων*, the groin, and *κηλη*, a tumor. It is also called *hernia inguinalis*, or RUPTURE of the GROIN; when the intestines force the integuments through the ring of the external oblique muscle of the belly, or, as Dr. FRIEND remarks, through the cavity in the thigh, between the *musculus pectineus* and *sartorius*, though this latter is called *hernia femoralis*, or *cruralis*.

The cause may be great distension of the bowels from wind, violent exercise, as leaping, lifting burdens, &c.

The signs are, a tumour in the groin, or upper part of the scrotum, beginning at the ring of the abdominal muscle, and extending more or less downward, towards or into the scrotum, in men, and the labia pudendi, in women. This tumour appears different to the touch, according to its contents. If a portion of the ileum forms

the tumor, its surface is smooth and renitent, but much more so if the patient coughs and sneezes.—If only a piece of the omentum hath slipped down, the tumor is more flabby when felt, its surface is more unequal, and it makes less resistance to the finger.—If both the intestine and omentum are descended, the diagnostics will be less distinct, and requires generally some experience to assist in judging of what can hardly be learnt by description.

This disorder must not be confounded with the hydrocele, nor the tumor of the testicle called *hernia humoralis*, nor a *bubo*, or other glandular swelling in the groin; nor with a testicle detained in its passage through the groin, or with the hydrocele of the spermatic cord. But it may be observed that the greatest pain in the *bubonocoele*, is at the pit of the stomach, which arises from the omentum, that is connected with it.

To reduce the hernia, merely by the hand without cutting or eroding the part, is called TAXIS; and when it is thus reduced by the hand, if the rupture consisted of a portion of the intestine only, it generally slips up at once; the patient being laid on his back, with his heels brought near to his buttocks, assists the return of the protruded parts:—if a piece of the omentum is the contents, its return is not so speedy;—if there is both omentum and intestine, the latter ascends first, and the former feels flabby, but soon after follows also. Sometimes after the intestine is returned, a soft knotty substance remains unreduced, and resists all the efforts to reduction, until the patient's vessels are emptied by bleeding, repeated purges, and a low diet; the varicous feel which this substance hath, seems as if it was the mesentery with its vessels distended.

In infants the reduction is generally easy, and as they get strength they are less subject to a relapse. In the vigour of life the return is generally more difficult, and the neglect or bad management more dangerous.

The greatest mischief to be feared is a stricture, which is made by the borders of the aperture in the tendon, through which the intestine passed; and of this accident there is greater danger in the robust than in infants and valetudinarians. If no appearance of this symptom attends a patient, the use of gentle means alone are to be admitted; but a stricture demands immediate assistance at all times, and in every circumstance.

The cure is palliative or radical: the means are the same in both kinds; the event depends on what is not within the reach of art. The surgeon's part is to reduce the prolapsed bodies, and with a proper bandage to prevent their descent; if nature lends her aid, the aperture may be so contracted as to remove our fear of the parts returning. It is true, circumstances may attend, in different cases, which may require some difference in the management. See HERNIA.

When the case is such as to require an operation, the cause of it is, an increased degree of the stricture, which renders reduction difficult, sometimes impracticable. In this case the pain in the groin is great, as also in the belly; the fever, nausea, and suppression of the intestinal discharges, all increase, as does the tension of the belly, &c. But as great nicety attends the determining when to use the knife, every operator, on such an occasion, will take the advice and assistance of those whose experience hath enabled them to act with most advantage.

To proceed in the operation, shave the pubis and groin, and in order to have as much empty space as possible for the return of the protruded parts, the patient should be advised to empty his bladder entirely, then having laid the patient on his back, on a table of a convenient height, with his legs hanging easy over the end of it, with a straight dissecting knife an incision must be made through the skin and membrana adiposa, beginning just above the ring of the abdominal muscle, and continuing quite down to the inferior part of the scrotum; upon the division of the membrana adiposa, some small tendinous bands appear distinct from each other, lying close upon the hernial sac, which is next to be divided: here caution is necessary, as the sac is thinner in some parts than in others: even this external incision of the teguments ought to be made with great caution; for although, in by much the greatest proportion of hernial swellings, the spermatic vessels lie behind the protruded parts, yet on some occasions they have been found on the anterior part of the tumor; so that in order to avoid the risk of wounding them, so soon as the skin is divided, the remainder of the operation ought to be done in the most cautious manner, care being taken to avoid every large blood-vessel that makes its appearance.

The

The incision in the sac, is best made about an inch and a half, or two inches below the stricture, and need be no more than such an aperture as will just admit the extremity of the probe, into which opening introduce one, and if it will go up and down, then enlarge it with a probe-pointed bistory, sufficient to introduce your finger to divide the whole, remembering to divide it downwards first, which gives more room, and lessens the hazard of the intestines getting round your knife, and being wounded by it, which might easily happen in dividing it upwards first. The fore-finger introduced into it is the best of all directors, and upon that finger a narrow-bladed curved knife, with a bold probe point, will be the only instrument necessary to finish the operation. With this knife on the finger, the sac should be divided, first downward to the bottom of the scrotum, then upward to the ring. Upon the first division of the hernial sac, a fluid is discharged, differing in quantity, colour, &c. in different patients. In opening the sac great care is required to evade wounding its contents. The sac being fairly divided up to the ring, the intestine pushes out, and seems to be more in quantity than it did while in its confinement. At this juncture, if the quantity of the protruded intestine is not very great, try to reduce it by first pulling down a little more, for thus its bulk being lessened, it perhaps may pass without dividing the ring; if this does not succeed, the probe-pointed knife, conducted on the fore-finger, will immediately divide the upper part of it, and set all free. The sac and ring divided, the contained parts come into view, and according to their different states, will be variously managed. If **SOUND**, immediately reduce them, remembering that the parts last protruded should be first returned. Slight adhesions may be separated with the finger, or snipped with the scissors. If the parts are so adherent as not to be capable of being returned, remove the stricture by dividing the sac and ring, and leave the prolapsed parts in the scrotum as you find them; but this case cannot easily be supposed to happen. If the contained parts are quite mortified, death will be the issue; but if the mortification is not very extensive, return them; if the intestine is mortified, make a ligature and fix it to the wound, thus the faeces will pass out there, and the patient may live many years after.

In women this kind of rupture may be cured by a caustic, which cannot be so well admitted of in men, on account of the spermatic chord.

The portion of gut found in hernial swellings is very various, no part of the intestinal canal being entirely exempted from falling down. Hitherto the ileum has been commonly supposed to form the substance of the greatest proportion of such tumors; later and more accurate observation, however, renders it probable that the cæcum, appendix vermiformis, and part of the colon, are more frequently contained in the hernial sacs than any other portion of the gut.

See Pott on Ruptures, Le Dran's Operations in Surgery, Sharp's Operations of Surgery. Lond. Med. Obs. & Inq. vol. iv. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. White's Surgery, 318.

BUBON GALBANUM. See **GALBANUM**.

— **MACEDONICUM.** See **APIUM MACEDONICUM**.

BUCCÆ. The **CHEEKS**. **HIPPOCRATES** terms them *Cyclos*; the cheek is also called *Gamphale*; *Gena*; *Maxilla*; *Melon*. They are the sides of the face; they reach from the eyes and temples between the nose and ears. The upper prominent parts of the cheeks are called **MALA**, which see.

BUCCACRATON. A **BUCCEA** or **BUCCELLA**, that is, morsels of bread soaked in wine, which served in old times for a breakfast.

Paracelsus calls by the name of **buccella**, the carneous excrescence of a polypus in the nose, because he supposes it to be a portion of flesh parting from the **bucca**, and insinuating itself into the nose.

BUCCALES GLANDULÆ. All the insides of the cheeks, near the mouth, are full of small glandulous bodies called by this name. They open by small holes or orifices, through the inner membrane of the mouth. Winflow.

BUCCEA. See **BUCCACRATON**.

BUCCELLATON, BUCCELLA PURGATORIA, and **BUCCELLATUS.** A purging medicine made up in the form of a loaf, consisting of scammony, &c. put into fermented flour, and then baked in an oven.

BUCCELLA. See **BOLUS**; **BUCCACRATON**, and **BUCCELLATON**.

BUCCENATOR MUSCULUS, confriktor musculus.

The **TRUMPETERS MUSCLE**, from *βουων, a trumpet*. It is thus named because of its use in forcing the breath to sound the trumpet, by two distinct beginnings on each side, one tendinous and fleshy from the lower jaw, between the last dens molaris, and the root of the forepart of the process coronæ; the other is fleshy from the upper jaw, between the last dens molaris and the process pterigoides, from whose extremity also it arises tendinous, being continued between these two originations to the pterigo-pharyngæus on one side, and the mylo-pharyngæus on the other; from thence proceeding with straight fibres, and adhering to the membrane that covers the inside of the mouth, but without touching the gums of either jaw. It is inserted and lost in the angle of the lips. By its substance on each side it constitutes the cheeks, and through its middle the *ductus salivaris superior* passes. Its use is not only to move the cheeks with the lips, but also to contract the cavity of the mouth, by bringing them inwards, and so thrust the meat between the teeth, for its better comminution.

BUCCINUM. The **WHELK**: Whelks calcined have the same effect as the purplish-fish, but are somewhat more caustic. Filled with salt, then burned in a crude earthen pot, they make a good dentifrice. It is a sea shell-fish, of which there are many sorts, but they all are alkalies and absorbents.

BUCCULA. A diminutive of **bucca**, the cheek. The fleshy part under the chin.

BUCELLATIO. A way of stopping the blood by applying lint upon the vein or artery.

BUCERAS, or BUCEROS. See **FÆNUM GRÆCUM**.

BUCRANION, from *βους, an ox*, and *κεφαλον, a head*; so called because it resembles an ox's head. See **ANTIRRHINUM**.

BUCTON. See **HYMEN**.

BUFFAL. See **BUBALUS**.

BUFFELI. A ring made of the horn of a buffalo, which is worn on the ring-finger to cure the cramp.

BUFFELUS. See **BUBALUS**.

BUFO. The **TOAD**; also called *rubeta, rana rubeta*. The *toad* is of the frog kind, and of the number of those animals which have only one ventricle in the heart. It is much like the frog, but its belly is more inflated, and skin more full of tubercles; it is of an ash-colour, with brown, blackish, and yellow spots. It does not croak like the frog, but makes an indistinct noise that is obscure, and like the word *gen*, or rather *bu*, from which some suppose it is called *bufo*. It is said to have its name *rubeta* from *rubus*, because it is often found under bramble bushes.

There is a very poisonous species in America called *cururu* by the Brazilians, and *capo* by the Portuguese.

The common *toad* was first introduced into medicine upon a cure being performed on an hydropic person, to whom powdered *toads* were given, in order to dispatch him, but he voided a large quantity of urine after taking it, and soon recovered of his disorder. Since this, *toads*, gently dried and powdered, have been used as a diuretic, but the present practice rejects them. They have also been applied alive to cancers, under the idea of extracting the virus.

BUGANTIA. **CHILBLAIN.** See **PERNIO**.

BUGLOSSUM. **BUGLOS**; called also *buglossum angustifolium majus, buglossum vulgare majus, buglossum sativum*, **GARDEN-BUGLOSS**.

The *garden-bugloss* is a rough plant, resembling borage, and differing from it chiefly in the leaves being narrow, less prickly, not wrinkled, and of a bluish green colour, and in the segments of the flowers being obtuse. It grows wild on waste grounds in the southern parts of Europe, is cultivated with us in gardens, flowers from June to the end of summer, and in winter it dies to the ground, but the roots continue. It is a name of the *borrago*, and as a medicine is nearly similar, but its roots are less mucilaginous. For that called—**RADICE RUBRA**, see **ANCHUSA**.

BUGONES, from *βους, an ox*, *γυναίκα, to be bred*, or *generated of*. An epithet for bees, because the ancients thought them to be bred from the putrefaction of an ox. See **APES**.

BUGULA. **BUGLE.** Called also *consolida Media, prunella Germanis, symphitum medium*, and **MIDDLE CONSOUND**. The sort used in medicine is the *ajuga reptans*, Linn.

It is a low plant, with two kinds of stalks, round creeping ones, and upright square ones. They bear loose spikes of blue flowers; the leaves are somewhat oval, soft, and

set in pairs about the joints of the stalks. It is perennial, found wild in woods and moist meadows, and flowers in May.

It is mildly astringent; the root is the most so.

BULAT-WELA. See **BETLE.**

BULBINA. A diminutive of **bulbus.**

BULBOCASIANUM; called also *agriocastanum*; *nucula terrestris*, *balanocastaneum*, *pancascolus*; *bulbocastanum majus* & *minus*, **EARTH-NUT**, **HAWK-NUT**, **KIPPER-NUT**, and **PIG-NUT.**

This root is as large as a nutmeg, hard, tuberous, and whitish, sending out fibres from the bottom and sides; the lower leaves are winged, cut into several divisions of leaves, finer and smaller than those of fennel; the stalk is above a foot high, having one leaf about the middle, which is fine and slender as fennel, having the like leaves at every division of the branches, on the tops of which grow thin umbels of small white flowers. It grows in sandy and gravelly places, and flowers in May.

The root only is used; it is eaten either raw or roasted. It is sweetish to the taste, nourishing, and of use against the strangury and bloody urine.

BULBOCODIUM. See **NARCISSUS LUTÆUS SYLVESTRIS.**

BULBONACH, called also *viola lunaris*, *lunaria major*, *leucium lunatum*, *bolbonac*, **SATTIN** and **HONESTY.**

The stalk is two or three feet high, as thick as a man's little-finger, hairy, and of a dark red, or an azure colour; the leaves resemble those of a nettle, but are much larger, and hairy; the branches and summit of the stalk are laden with flowers of a purplish, or carnation colour; the root is knotted, whence the name *bulbonach*; the seeds are large, red, and acrid to the taste. It grows spontaneously in Germany and Hungary, and is sown in gardens in England.

This plant is a warming, diuretic medicine. Raii Hist.

BULBUS, vel **BOLBOS.** *Bulbous* roots are such as consist of either several coats involving one another, or of the several scales lying one over the other: The first is called a tunicated root, see Pl. 23. N^o. 7. The second is called squamous or scaly, see Pl. 23. N^o. 8. The third, solid bulbous root, see Pl. 23. N^o. 6. The fourth, double bulbous, or testiculated, see Pl. 23. N^o. 9. For that named—**ESCULENTUS**, are such *bulbous* roots as are commonly eaten.—**VOMITORIUS**, called also *muscaria*, **ASH-COLOURED GRAPE-FLOWER**, *muscaria obsoletior flore*, *hyacinthus racemosus moschatus*, *sibcadi*, *dipcadi*, and **MUSK GRAPE-FLOWER.**

It hath a leaf as flexible as leather, the root is covered with a black rind, but in other respects like the *bulbus esculentus*. The root is emetic and diuretic. It grows in gardens about Constantinople, and in Asia. Raii Hist.

—**SYLVESTRIS.** See **NARCISSUS LUTÆUS SYLVESTRIS.**

BULIMIA, **BULIMIASIS**, & **BULIMUS.** See **BOULIMUS.**

BULITHOS, from *βυς*, an ox, and *λιθος*, a stone. A stone found in the gall-bladder, kidneys, or urinary bladder of an ox.

BULITHUM. See **CAPRA ALPINA.**

BULLÆ. Pustules arising in the eye, or from burning any part.

BULLION. Gold or silver in the ore, or imperfectly refined.

BULLOSSA FEBRIS. See **PEMPHIGUS.**

BUMELIA. See **FRAXINUS.**

BUNA. See **COFFEIA.**

BUNIAS, vel **BOUNIAS**, from *βυς*, rugged, because it delights in rugged places, called also *Aëtiæ*; *Napus*. **NAVEW.** It is a plant of the turnip-kind, with oblong roots, growing slender from the top to the extremity. Linnæus supposes two sorts, viz. the wild and the sweet *navew*, to be but varieties, and calls them by the name of **BRASSICA RADICE CAULESCENTE FUSIFORMI.** They are biennial. It is also the *napus sativa*, *napus dulcis*, **NAVEW GENTLE**,—**RAPE**, **FRENCH NAVEW**, **SWEET NAVEW**, and **FRENCH TURNIP.** It is the **BRASSICA NAPUS** of Linn.

It is cultivated in gardens for the kitchen. These are warmer, and more grateful, than the common turnip, and afford a good pectoral juice.

The seeds of both sorts are warm and pungent, approaching to the virtues of mustard, but much inferior in their efficacy. Water takes up all their virtues. They

yield by expression a large quantity of oil, which is sold under the name of rape oil: the wild sort is cultivated for this purpose. The cake remaining after the oil is expressed, retains the acrimony of the seed.

There is a species which Galen prefers to the above; it is called *pseudo-bunium*, or *napus sylvestris Critica*, or **CANDY WILD NAVEW.** Dale.

BUNITES VINUM. **WINE** of **BUNIAM.** It was formerly made of *bunium*, two drams; and must, four pints.

BUNIAM. **WILD PARSLEY**, also called *daucus petroselinii*, vel *coriandri folio*;—*Saxifraga montana minor.* It grows in stony places; and is somewhat warming and diuretic.

BUPEINA. See **BOULIMOS.**

BUPHAGOS. The name of an antidote in Marcellus Empiricus.

BUPHTHALMUM. **OX-EYE**, or **OX-EYED**, named *boanthemon*.—In **MYREPSUS**, it is called *crepsulum*. That called—**COTULÆ FOLIO**, also *cotula flore luteo radiato*, is the camomile-like *ox-eye*.—**GERMANICUM**, called also *buphtalmum tanacetii minoris folio*, *chamaemelum chrysanthemum*, *buph. vulg.* **COMMON OX-EYE.**—**VERUM**, called also *buph. perigrinum*, *buph. tenuifolium folio mille folii fere*, *chrysanthemum cotulæ folio*, *cotula flore luteo radicato*, *cachlan*, **OX-EYE.**

These plants have tender stalks, with leaves like those of fennel, and yellow flowers resembling an eye. They grow in fields about towns. All the species are commended in the jaundice.

Miller says, that which is sold for *ox-eye* in the shops is the *bellis major*; of which there are five species. See Miller's Bot. Off.—**CRETICUM.** See **PYRETHRUM.**

—**MAJUS.** See **BELLIS MAJOR.**

BUPHTHALMUS. A **DISTEMPERED EYE.** From *βυς*, an ox, *οφθαλμος*, *oculus*. From its vast largeness like an ox's eye. See **EXOPHTHALMIA.**

BUPLEURUM, **HARE'S EAR.** Also called *auricula leporis*, *perfoliata*, & *hyssophyllum*. **BUPLEURON.** It grows on hilly places in France, &c. flowers in July and August, is deterfive and diuretic. Dale. For that called—**ARBORESCENS SALICIS FOLIO**, see **LASERPITIUM VULGATIUS.**

BUPLEUROIDES. A plant which much resembles the *bupleurum*. Miller's Dict.

BUPRESTIS. The **BURN COW.** They are a kind of cantharides, and are possessed of a good degree of the same virtues. It is also a name of an herb, which was in much esteem among the Greeks as an esculent one.

BURAC. See **SAL.**

BURHALAGA. See **EMPETRUM THYMELÆÆ FOLII.**

BURINA. **PITCH.** See **PIX.**

BURIS. So Avicenna calls a schirrhous hernia:

BURNEA. **PITCH.** See **PIX.**

BURRHI SPIRITUS MATRICALIS. **Burrhus's** spirit for disorders of the womb.

It is made with myrrh, olibanum, and amber, in spirit of wine.

BURSÆ MUCOSÆ, called also *bursæ tendinibus subjectæ*; & *sacculi mucosi*.

It is said that Bellini first observed these bags, but Douglas first described them. Their office is to emit a lubricating mucus, to facilitate the motion of the tendons, where they play upon one another, or upon a bone.

Bell's Surgery, vol. v. 479. Monro's Description of the *Bursæ Mucosæ*, and their diseases.

Mr. Gooch, in his observations, takes notice of a wound into one of these bags on the side of the knee, which from the discharge he concluded to have been in the burfal ligament, but it healed kindly, and gave him to suspect that these bags may be the seat of disorders not yet adverted to. He hath also given the following list of them.

1. **DELTOIDES.** A large one situated under this muscle, upon the acromion scapulæ.

2. **BICEPS BRACHII.** A small one investing the tubercle of the radius, both on the side where the tendon is fixed, and also on the other side, where there is no tendon. It adheres strongly to the whole tubercle, and loosely to part of the supinator brevis, under which it lies, as well as under the tendon of the biceps.

3. **ILIACUS INTERNUS & PSOAS.** A large thin and pliable one is found upon the ischium, beneath the tendons of the iliacus internus and psoas, as they pass down to their insertions in the os femoris. It is attached to

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these tendons, and to the anterior surface of the capsular ligament; and this sacculus sometimes communicates with the joint.

4. *LATISSIMUS DORSI & TERES MAJOR*. One is situated between the extremities of the tendons of these muscles, adhering strongly to them.

5. *GLUTEUS MAXIMUS*. A large thin one, firmly connected by a small part of it to the back of the trochanter, immediately under the termination of the gluteus medius, and is loosely attached to the rest of the trochanter, and the tendon of the gluteus maximus.

6. *GLUTEUS MEDIUS*. A small one situated between the termination of its tendon and that of the pyriformis, adhering to both.

7. *GLUTEUS MINIMUS*. A small thin one, attached to its tendon and the trochanter major.

8. *GEMINI*. A small one between them and the termination of the obturator internus, connected to both, and to that part of the capsula of the joint which lies under the gemini.

9. *BICEPS CRURIS*. One is situated between the end of its tendon exteriorly, and the capsular ligament of the knee, adhering to both.

10. *SEMIMEMBRANOSUS*. A small one, lies between its tendon, which runs between the inner condyle of the tibia, and the capsular ligament of the joint.

11. *CRURALIS & VASTI*. Behind the tendons of the cruralis and vasti there is a thin, but large one, connected to those tendons before they join, and after their junction it is fixed to the patella. It also adheres to the capsula of the joint that expands itself over the bone.

12. *GRACILIS, SARTORIUS, & SEMITENDINOSUS*. Under the extremities of the tendons of these muscles, is a large one, adhering to them on one side, and on the other to the capsular ligament of the knee, and on the side where these tendons play.

13. *GEMELLUS*. A large one lies under its inner head, firmly attached to its tendinous origin, also to the extremity of the semitendinosus, and the capsula of the knee near the anterior condyle.

14. *SOLEUS*. The tendon of the soleus passes over the upper part of the os calcis, between which and the bone lies a large sacculus, and, near that, is found a glandular body which furnishes a mucous fluid for the more effectual lubrication of these parts, that are in such constant motion in walking.

15. *TIBIALIS ANTERIOR*. A small one is fixed to the tendon a little before its termination, where it plays on the top of the foot.

16. *PERONEUS LONGUS*. One lies under the tendon of this muscle, where it plays over the os cuneiforme, on the outside of the foot.

BURSA TESTIUM. See *SCROTUM*.

BURSALIS MUSCULUS. So called from its resemblance to *burfa*, a purse. See *OBTURATOR EXTERNUS & INTERNUS*.

BUSELINUM. See *DAUCUS SATIVUS*.

BUSSII SPIRITUS BEZOARDICUS. The *BEZOARDIC SPIRIT* of *BUSSIIUS*, who was an eminent physician at Dresden.

Take the spirit of ivory, saturated with subtil oil and salt, two ounces; crude sal ammoniac, four ounces; potash, dissolved in water, eleven ounces; amber, half a pound; oil of juniper, half an ounce; distil them in a retort. A salt rises first, and then the spirit, which dissolves this salt.

BUTIGA. See *GUTTA ROSACEA*.

BUTINO. See *TEREBINTHINA*.

BUTHALMUM MAJUS. See *BELLIS MAJOR*.

BUTOMON. } See *IRIS PALUSTRIS*.

BUTOMUS. }

BUTUA. See *PAIREIRA BRAVA*.

BUTYRUM. BUTTER. See *ADEPS*.

———— *CERÆ*. See *OLEUM CERÆ*.

———— *COCTUM*. See *AZOM*.

BUTYRUM ANTIMONII. See *ANTIMONIUM*, N^o. 7.

BUXB. An abbreviation of *J. C. Buxbaumi Enumeratio Plantarum*, 1721, 8vo.

BUXTONIENSIS AQUA. *BUXTON WATER*. See *AQUÆ SULPHURÆ*. *Buxton* is in the Peak of Derbyshire. The waters there are the second in degree of heat among those of this isle. The water of St. Ann's well contains calcareous earth, fossil alkali, and sea salt; but of these their quantity is so small, that when a gallon of the water was

evaporated, the sediment was only betwixt twenty-three and twenty-four grains. This water strikes a light green with the syrup of violets; it suffers no change from galls, from fixed vegetable alcalies, or from mineral acids; it becomes milky with the volatile alkali. The specific gravity of this water is precisely equal to that of rain-water, when their temperatures are the same; but when first taken from the spring it is four grains in each pint lighter.

The temperature of the bath is about eighty-two degrees by *Fahren. therm.* that of St. Anne's not quite so much.

Besides the contents already mentioned, which the water of St. Anne's well possesses, it contains a considerable quantity of mephitic air, in which its stimulus and indeed its efficacy reside, and which is quickly dissipated by exposure to the atmospheric air.

This water is alterative, and not evacuant. Begin the use of it by taking about a pint in the forenoon, and gradually increase the quantity. The cooler the weather, the hotter and more medicinal is the water. It increases the vital heat, is useful in the gout, rheumatism, dry asthma, convulsive disorders, indigestion, loss of appetite from intemperance, contractions of the tendons, defective catamenia, &c. It is of service in other disorders where tepid baths are useful. It is used for baths, and drank to the quantity of five or six pints in a day.

See *Short's History of Mineral waters*. *Percival's Essays*, Med. and Exp. vol. ii. *Dr. Hunter's Essay*.

Besides the tepid mineral waters which are in so much repute, there is a spring here of a fine clear chalybeate water, which has a rough iron taste. Dr. Short evaporated a gallon of it, and had remaining a scruple of solid matter, above half of which he says was ochre, and the rest a saline matter composed of sea-salt and nitrum calcarium (vitriolated magnesia). This water is drank for the same purposes as other chalybeates.

BUXUS. *BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS*. The *BOX-TREE*. The *Hollanders* call it palm-tree. It is an ever-green, and full of branches. Its leaves are glossy, and almost of an oval shape. The wood is yellowish, and more compact and ponderous than any other of the European woods. The flowers are imperfect; the fruit is a green berry, divided into three cells, containing six seeds. It is found wild in some parts of England.

An infusion of the leaves in water hath a strong, nauseous taste, is purgative, and destroys worms. The active matter of the wood is of the saline, and not of the resinous kind, consequently differs from the *lignum guaiacum*, with which some say it agrees.

The leaves of the common dwarf-box dried and powdered are said to destroy worms in children. As much as will lay on a shilling may be given at bed-time, every night.

BUYO-BUYO. A sort of pepper in the *Philippine islands*. Ray calls it *piper longum monardi*.

BYARIS. See *CETE ADMIRABILE*.

BYNE. See *BRASIMUM*.

BYNG. A Chinese name of *GREEN TEA*. See *THÆA*.

BYRETHRUM, } See *CUCUPHA*.

BYRETHRUS. }

BYRSA. See *ALUTA*.

BYRSODEPSICON, from *βυρσα*, a skin, and *δεδειω*, to curry leather. See *RHUS*.

BYSAUCHEN, from *βυσ*, to hide, and *αυχνη*, the neck. People are thus called who by elevating their shoulders hide their neck. Also one who hath a morbid stiffness of the neck.

BYSMA, from *βυσ*, to stop up, obstruct, fill up, constipate, or stuff. The covers, or stopples of any vessels. Some take the *bysma* to be the same with the *amurca*. See *BYZEN*.

BYSSUS. Is a name for the *pudendum muliebre*; and a sort of fine cloth worn by the ancients. See also *BOMBAX*.

BYSTINI ANTIDOTUS. An antidote often mentioned by *Aetius*, which seems to be much like *Mithridate*.

BYZEN. In a heap, croud, or a throng; called also *bysma*. It is derived from the word *βυζο*, or *βυσ*, to fill up by stuffing, to condense; thus it expresses any thing that is sufficiently dense. Hippocrates uses this word to express the hurry in which the menses flow away in an excessive discharge of them.

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C. See NITRUM.

CAA-APIA. It is a small low plant, with a root about two fingers breadth long, as thick as a swan's quill, and sometimes as large as a man's little finger. This root is knotty, and covered with filaments that are three or four fingers breadth long. Outwardly it is of a yellowish grey colour, but inwardly it is white. After being chewed a little it is acrid, and hath nearly the same virtues with *ipeacuanha*, whence it hath also received that name.

The Brasilians cure the wounds from poisoned darts with the juice of this root, which they pour into the wound. Piso says it hath the same efficacy against the bite of serpents. See BOJOBI.

CAA-ATAYA BRASILIENSIS, hence its name *Euphrasia affinis Brasiliensis filiquosa*. It is a plant which grows in Brasil, of no smell, but bitter to the taste. A decoction of it operates powerfully both upward and downward. It resembles the *euphrasia*. Raii Hist.

CAACHIRA. See INDICUM.

CAACICA BRASILIANIS. Called also *Colubrina Lusitanica*. An herb growing in Brasil, whose leaves resemble those of the male speedwell, somewhat hairy, green above, and white underneath. It is full of a milky juice. When fresh it is bruised, and applied against venomous bites. Raii Hist.

CAACO. The SENSITIVE PLANT, also called *eschynomene spinosa Brasiliensis secunda, herba viva, noli me tangere*.

It is a native of Brasil. If the leaves of this plant are touched by any thing, they immediately contract, but soon after return to their former state. Dr. Shebbeare supposes, that this plant is distended by a portion of the general principle which animates all nature, and that the touch of any foreign body discharging a part of it, is the cause of its contraction, from which it recovers as the same is restored by its own power of attracting it. The tops of this plant are noxious, and the roots are their antidote. A decoction is made of a handful of that part of the root which is under ground, boiled in six pints of water for a few minutes, half a pint of which is to be drank every hour or two, until the patient is well. This root is an antidote to several poisons which the Americans have amongst them.

There is another species called *herba viva tertia species; eschynomene spinosa tertia*.

CAAETIMAY BRASILIENSIBUS, called also *sencio Brasiliensis*.

It is a tall plant which grows in Brasil; the leaves of which have a hot and acrid taste. A decoction of them cures the itch, by washing the parts affected with it. Raii Hist.

CAAGHIYUYO BRASILIENSIBUS, *Frutex bacifer Brasiliensis*. A shrub growing in Brasil; its leaves are powdered, and then applied to ulcers as a desiccative.

CAA-OPIA, called also *arbuscula gummifera Brasiliensis*. It is a tree growing in Brasil, from the bark of which, if incisions are made, a juice is emitted, which, when dry, resembles the gutta gamba in all respects, only in being somewhat redder. Raii Hist.

CAAPEBA. See PAREIRA BRAVA.

CAAPONGA. The Brasilian name for *crithmum*, also called *trifolia spica, crithmum marinum non spinosum*.

The leaves and young stalks are pickled for the use of the table, though they are gently diuretic.

There is another species; it is called *perexyl Lusitanis*; it resembles purslane, and is of the same nature as the above.

CAAROB. A tree which grows in Brasil; the leaves are bitter, a decoction of them promotes perspiration, and is useful in the venereal disease. Raii Hist.

CABALA, CABBALA, CABALIA, CABULA, CABALLA, KABALA, KABBALA, CABALISTICA ARS. The CABALISTIC ART. It is derived from the Hebrew word, signifying *to receive by tradition*. It is a science which consists in a mysterious explication of the Scriptures, however they were received: This is the Jewish *cabala*; but, from this original, the word is applied to any sort of mysterious or magical explication of things. Paracelsus, though, uses it in a medical sense, saying *cabalistic signs cannot deceive, si Dis placet*; besides, some enthusiastic philosophers and chemists have transplanted it into medicine, importing by it something magical.

CABALATOR. See NITRUM.

CABASSONUS MASSILIENSIMUM. A fish found in the Mediterranean sea; also called *lavoronus*.

CABALICA ARS, from *καταβαλλω*, *to throw down*. A term in gymnastics, importing among wrestlers the art of foiling, or throwing an antagonist down.

CABEB, or CABEBI. SCALES of IRON.

CABELIANUS. A fish of the cod, or of the pike kind.

CABELIAU. COD-FISH. See ASELLUS MAJOR.

CABULA. See CABALA.

CABULATOR. See NITRUM.

CABUREIBA. } See PERUVIANUM BALSAMUM.

CABURIBA. }

CACAGOGA. OINTMENTS, that by being rubbed on the fundament procures stools. See P. Ægineta, lib. vii. ix.

CACAI, See CACAO.

CACALIA, also called *leontice veterum*, and STRANGE COLT'S-FOOT.

It hath a flosculous flower, and downy seeds; the leaves are large and white; it grows in shady places. PAULUS of ÆGINA, and DIOSCORIDES, suppose this to be the *Cacanum*; for their virtues are similar to the common sort, for which see TUSSILAGO. Miller enumerates seven species.

CACALIANthemum, so called by Dr. Dillenius; it is also called the CABBAGE-TREE, and the CARNATION-TREE. Originally it was brought from the Canary islands. There is a species which was first brought into Europe from the Cape of Good Hope. See Miller's Dict.

CACAMOTICFLANOQUILONI. See BATTATAS PERIGRINA.

CACANUM. See CACALIA.

CACAO, called also *cocoa, amygdalus similis Guatimalensis, cacava, cacari, quahoitl, caravata, cocolata, chocolata, cacai, avellana Mexicana, cacavera, cacavata cacao Americae*, the PEAR-BEARING WHOLESOME ALMOND-TREE, CACOA, and CHOCOLATE. It is the THEOBROMA CACAO of Linn. The nut is the only part of this tree which is used; its shape is nearly like that of an almond, but of a much larger size. The shell is dark-coloured,

coloured, brittle, and thin; the kernel throughout is of a brown colour. It is produced by a small American tree, which bears a large red fruit like a cucumber; in this fruit is contained from thirty to a hundred of these nuts. A good tree produces a crop in June and another in December. The principal distinctions among these nuts are the size and place from whence they are brought: the larger kind from the province of Nicaragua, in Mexico, are most esteemed. The chief of what we have in England are brought from Virginia and Jamaica.

These nuts have a light agreeable smell, and an unctuous bitterish taste, but not ungrateful. Those from Nicaragua and Caracco are the most agreeable; those from the French Antilles, and our American islands, are the most unctuous.

The principal use of this kind of nut is for making the liquor which is known by the name of *chocolate*; which is a mild, unctuous, nutritious fluid, and greatly demulcent. In hectic, scorbutic, and catarrhus disorders, an atrophy, malignant itch, and whooping cough, *chocolate* made in the usual way is said to relieve after all other usual methods have failed. In all disorders from an acrid salt, whether acid or bilious, this liquor is highly useful. When *chocolate* is mixed with demulcent and aromatic ingredients, it is useful for the hypochondriac and melancholic. It is said to make the teeth black.

All these sorts of *chocolate* nuts afford by pressure on oil of the same kind as those that are obtained the same way from other kernels and seeds.

OLEUM SEU BUTYRUM E NUCL. CACAO. *The OIL or BUTTER of the CHOCOLATE NUT.*

Roast the nuts slightly in an iron pan, then being cleared from the rind and germ, and levigated on a hot stone, dilute them with a proper quantity of hot water, and keep them in a water bath till the oil rises to the top; which, when concentered, is of a brown colour, and by repeated liquefactions in hot weather becomes white.

This process is from the Paris dispensatory. These nuts, thus managed, afford sometimes more than half their quantity of this vegetable serum or sebaceous matter. It is not liable to turn rancid by long keeping; hence it is a proper basis for odoriferous unguents: but its indigestible property renders it unfit for internal use.

To separate the husks from the *chocolate* nuts, put two or three pounds of them into a pan over a gentle clear fire, stir them about until they are a little heated, and as soon as you find that the husks will peel off, carefully free the kernels from them, for they are totally indigestible. The mucilaginous pulp contained in these husks, if pressed, yield a cream that is cordial and grateful to the taste; as an emollient for external application, it is of admirable efficacy.

To prepare the kernels of the *chocolate* nuts for use, bruise them, after having separated their husks; then place them before a clear fire or in an oven that is warm, but not very hot; and thus they are so dissolved as to be fit for making into cakes or rolls for use.

This substance is not always easily digested, and has sometimes given many inconveniences, which are apt to occur from this cause, but these may be obviated in a great measure by a very diligent triture, uniting very intimately the farinaceous and oily part of which it consists.

The Mexicans mix with these nuts a portion of Indian corn, a few seeds of rocou, and a little vermilion. The Spaniards mix cloves and cinnamon with them. The French mix with theirs a little cinnamon, vanilla seeds, and fine sugar: in Paris they make up their *chocolate* for sale as follows. Take of *chocolate* nuts, freed from their husks, and fine sugar, of each a pound; of cinnamon, finely powdered, two drams; and of vanilloes half a dram; beat them well together, and form them into cakes or rolls.

After drinking of *chocolate*, if it is uneasy in the stomach, relief will be found from drinking a tea-cupful of cold water.

An **ARTIFICIAL CHOCOLATE** is made of almonds, thus: take of sweet and bitter almonds of each an ounce, roast them in an iron pan until they are brown, then wipe them clean, and bruise them in a mortar, gradually mixing with them four measures of warm milk, two eggs that have been well mixed with a little cold milk, and as much cloves, cinnamon and sugar, as may be agreeable to the palate.

CACAPHONIA. See **PARAPHONIA.**

CACATORIA FEBRIS. A name given by Sylva to a kind of intermittent fever attended with copious stools:

CACARI, CACAVIFERA, } See CACAO.
CACAVA, QUABOITL, }
CACAVATA.

CACAVI. See **CASSADA.**

CACCIONDE. A pill commended by Baglivi against the dysentery: its basis is the terra Japonica.

CACEDONIUM TARTARUM. The peccant matter in the human body, generated from separations by the secretive faculty, which are not immediately succeeded by the operation of the expulsive.

CACHALOT. See **CETE ADMIRABILE.**

CACHEXIA, from *κακος*, ill or bad, and *εξης*, a habit: A BAD HABIT OF BODY, called also *deformes*.

A *cachexy* is an universal bad habit of body, in which there is a defect of vital heat. Or, it is that disposition in the body which depraves the nourishment thereof, and makes the skin of a disagreeable colour. If difficult menstruation is the cause, it is called a *chlorosis*. In Dr. Cullen's Nosology, it is the third class of diseases. He defines it to be "a depravity of the constitution of the whole, or of a great part of the body, without any febrile or nervous disease as the primary one."

They are the most disposed hereto who are naturally of a lax and spongy habit, which consists in the softness of the moving fibres, the smallness and number of the vessels, and the slenderness of the tendons. Women are more subject to it than men; men of a sanguine, and phlegmatic habit, than those of different ones; for such persons are apt to be phlethoric, which occasions the liver sometimes to be obstructed, whence the train of consequences which form this disorder.

The CAUSES are various: as, whatever can lessen the natural heat of the constitution;—whatever produces repletion or depletion;—a bad quality introduced into the circulating fluids;—the nerves in the uterus and intestines having the same origin, the disorders in the first disturb the latter, when the chyle being crude and unfit for nature's wants, a *cachexy* is the consequence;—free eating and an inactive life, particularly when the stomach and digesting powers are impaired, beget a crude chyle, irregular, and otherwise defective secretions, whence a general indisposition of the juices and defect in the solids, and this Dr. James observes may produce any of the symptoms that the different writers say are proper to this state of the body. In pubertine girls it is caused by difficult menstruation: many aged people have this disorder from a cessation or obstruction of periodical discharges.

Its PRESENCE is manifested by a pale white countenance, but oftener by a yellowish or greenish colour in the skin, a tumidness, coldness, and a soft flabbiness of the body, with a general feebleness; a weariness is also complained of, a difficulty of breathing on the least exercise, the feet are puffed, the mind is inactive, during sleep an oppression is perceived, the urine is white and turbid, the pulse slow and soft, the eye-lids have an oedematous kind of swelling. When a difficult menstruation in girls is the cause, besides these symptoms, there is a pain in the head, a frequent palpitation of the heart, and a preternatural longing for things noxious and unfit for food; pain in the back and loins, a plethora either of the sanguineous or phlegmatic kind, and a sense of weight across the eyes. See **CHLOROSIS**.

There are several chronical disorders which may properly be called *cachexies*, but are distinguished by differing in their cause, seat, or other circumstance; the cacoclymia, chlorosis, fluor albus, &c. are instances of this kind. But what is generally understood by *cachexy*, (which is a general bad habit of body, without any one remarkable symptom by which any particular disorder is characterized), should be distinguished from a jaundice, leucophlegmacy, an atrophy, a scurvy, &c.

Old persons are the most severely afflicted with a *cachexy*, for old age itself is a species of this disorder. That species which is suddenly produced by intemperance and a depraved digestion after chronical diseases, is more easily removed than that which is from a fault in the viscera. An ill colour in the skin, as it indicates very often a disorder in the liver, is considered as a symptom of a complaint very difficult to overcome.—If fainting fits are frequent, the danger is great.—If its cause is from an hæmorrhoidal discharge, the cure is generally effected with difficulty.—If women are cachectic from defective menstruation, they either become barren or bring forth weakly children: and of all disorders, none more easily degenerate

degenerate into an anasarca, ascites, atrophy, or a hectic fever, than does a *cachexy*.

The indications of cure are, to correct the bad quality of the juices, to strengthen the stomach, and to invigorate the system.

Hence the diet should be nutritious, cordial, and such as nourishes in the least quantities, and repeated often, to afford a plenteous nourishment, and of such a nature as to oppose the cause and circumstances of the disorder. Exercise should be constant and regular, but within the compass of the strength. The primæ viæ being evacuated, administer such medicines as increase the vital heat, such as warm bitters, aromatics, and chalybeates, antimonials have been also advised, but they are apt to relax the stomach, and therefore should be given sparingly. Stomach medicines should be given just before and after meals. If the cause is a suppression of any usual evacuation, endeavour to promote the return of it. If laxity of the fibres, or defect of vital heat, aromatics and iron should begin, and exercise complete the cure. That called — *ICTERICA*. See *ICTERUS*.

See Dr. James's Dictionary, the Article *CACHEXIA*. Boerhaave on the *Cachexy*. Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Physic. Lewis's Translation of Hoffman's Practice of Medicine, vol. ii.

— *UTERINA*. See *FLUOR ALBUS*.

CACHLAN. See *BUPHTHALMUM VERUM*.

CACHLEX. A little stone or pebble. Suidas makes it the name of an animal. Galen says that the *cachlees* heated in the fire and quenched in whey, endues them with an astringent virtue against a dysentery.

CACHOS, or *Solanum pomiferum folio rotundo tenui*. It grows only on the mountains of Peru. It is a shrub of an extraordinary greenness: the leaves are thin and round: the fruit resembles the mad-apple, of an ash-colour and a grateful taste. The Indians use it as a diuretic, and to expel concretions from the kidneys. Raii Hist.

CACHOU. See *TERRA JAPONICA*.

CACHRYFERA, } *LIBANOTIS*. Galen says it some-
CACHRYS, } times means parched barley; call-

ed also *canchry*, or *canchrys*.

CACHUNDE. A compound medicine much esteemed by the Chinese and Indians. Zacutus Lusitanus says it is made with amber, musk, aloes wood, pearls, emeralds, granates, jacinths, galangals, cinnamon, aloes, &c.

CACHYMIA. A term in Paracelsus, by which he intends an imperfect metallic body, or an immature metalline ore, which is neither a saline substance nor a metal, but yet almost metal. *Cachymia* may be divided, 1st, into the sulphureous, as marcasites, bismuths, and cobalts; or, 2dly, into mercurials, arsenical or orpimental, and such like; or, 3dly, into saline, such are all talcs.

CACOA. See *CACAO*.

CACOALEXITERIA, from *κακος*, evil, and *ἀλεξι-τροπον*, a remedy or medicine. See *ALEXIPHARMACA*.

CACOCOLIA. An indisposition of the bile.

CACOCROI, from *κακος*, ill, *χρως*, colour. Such as have an ill colour in the face.

CACOCYLIA. Indigestion or depraved chylicification.

CACOCYLMIA, from *κακος*, ill, and *χυμος*, humour, for this the barbarous term, *Kachimia*, is sometimes used. A depraved state of the humours.

CACOETHES, from *κακος*, ill, and *ἦθος*, mos, a custom, which, when applied to diseases, signifies a bad quality or disposition. Hippocrates applies this word to malignant and difficult distempers. Le Dran explains it to be an evil ulcer, boil, or sore. Galen and some others express by it, an incurable ulcer, that is rendered so through the acrimony of the humours flowing to it. Linneus and Vogel use this term much in the same sense with Galen, and describe the ulcer as superficial, spreading, weeping, and with callous edges.

CACONIAL. See *CANONIAL*.

CACOPATHIA. An ill affection.

CACOPHONIA. See *PARAPHONIA*.

CACOPRAGIA, from *κακος*, ill, and *πρατο*, to do or act. A depravation in those viscera by which nutrition is performed.

CACHORE. See *TERRA JAPONICA*.

CACORRYTHMUS, from *κακος*, ill, and *ρυθμος*, order. An epithet of a disorderly pulse.

CACOS. EVIL, BAD. Also the name of an Indian herb, of a red colour: it is diuretic, and useful against calculous disorders.

CACOSITIA, *κακος*, ill, and *σιτος*, food. See *NAUSEA*.

CACOSPHYXIA, from *κακος*, ill, and *σφυξις*, from *σφύω*, to leap or beat like an artery: A disorder of the pulse in general.

CACOSTOMACHUS. Literally, an ill or bad stomach; but is spoken of food that is bad for the stomach.

CACOTHYMIA, from *κακος*, ill, and *θυμος*, the mind. Any vicious disposition of the mind.

CACOTROPHIA, from *κακος*, ill, and *τροφη*, nutriment. Any sort of vicious nutrition in general.

CACRY. See *LIBANOTIS*.

CACTOS. See *CINARA*.

CADAGUS PALI. See *CONESSI*.

CADAPALAVA. See *MACANDON*.

CADDIS. See *CARBASUS*.

CADJUCT. See *PHASEOLUS ZARRATENSIS*.

CADMLA, also *Chlimia*, *Climias*, *Catimia*. This name has been applied to several different things. Dioscorides meant by it the recrement, which arises from brass whilst melting. Galen applied it to the recrement of brass; and a stone found in some mines, called *Cadmia LAPIDOSA*, supposed to be the *æruginosus lapis*. The calamine stone is now called *cadmia*, and the GERMANS have given this name to Cobalt; whence AGRICOLA says, that there are three sorts; one *metallic*; one *fossil*; one of the *furnaces*. Instances in the succeeding.

CADMLA METALLICA. See *COBALTUM*.

— { *FOSSILIS*, } See *CALAMINARIS LAPIS*;
— { *LAPIDOSA*, }

— { *FACTITIA*, } See *TUTIA*.
— { *FORNACUM*, }

The burnt *cadmia*, receives different names, according to the part of the furnace from whence it is collected; if in the upper part of the furnace, resembling a cluster of grapes, *botrytes*, or *botritis*; if in the lower part, *placitis*. But SCHRODER says, that the *botritis* is collected in the middle, the *placitis* in the upper, and the *ostracitis*, which is thin, and generally earthy and black, in the lower part of the furnace. See also *CALAMITIS*; and *POMPHOLIX*, which are truly *CADMLA*.

CADUCA. See *VERTIGO*, the third species; and *DECIDUA*.

CADUCUS MORBUS. See *EPILEPSIA*.

CÆCALIS VENA. See *CÆCUM INTESTINUM*.

CÆCILIA. The BLIND-WORM or SLOW WORM, also called *cæciliaty phlops*, and *cæciliaty phlinus*, Græcis. It is a species of serpent, whose bite is of much the same effect as that of the viper.

CÆCITAS MINOR. See *AMAUROSIS*.

CÆCUM INTESTINUM. The BLIND GUT; so called from its being perforated at one end only; called also *monomachon*. What we now call the *appendicula cæci*, Rufus Ephesus called the *cæcum*. But modern anatomists divide the large intestines, which form one continued canal, into three portions. This canal begins by a kind of *SACculus*, or bag, which is the first of the three portions, and is called *cæcum*. Dr. Hunter says that it lies on the inside of the os ilium upon the iliacus internus, and is only a round short broad bag, whose bottom is turned downwards, and its mouth upwards. This intestine, which is about three fingers breadth long, is hid by the last convolution of the ilium. It hath the same bands as the colon, which bands take their origin from the *appendicula vermiformis*. Winslow observes that this bag lies under the right kidney, and that its diameter is more than double that of the small intestines. Its arteries are from the *mesenterica superior*. The veins are from the greater *mesenteric*, and one of the branches *Riolan* calls the *vena cæcalis*. The nerves from the posterior and inferior, *mesenteric*.

CÆMENTUM. See *COEMENTUM*.

— *CUPRÆUM*. CEMENT COPPER, called also *ziment copper*. It is copper precipitated from vitriolic waters, by means of iron. The name is derived, as is said, from a vitriolic water in Hungary called *ziment*.

CÆS. & CÆS. ALP. An abbreviation of *Andræus Cæsalpinus de Plantis*.

CÆSAREA SECTIO. The CÆSAREAN SECTION or operation, also called *hysterotomia*, and *hysterotomatoxia*. It is the operation whereby the fœtus is extracted from the uterus through the teguments of the belly. It is called the *Cæsarian* operation from Julius Cæsar, who was brought into the world this way. Some say it was one Cæso, who was the first thus taken from his mother's womb, and from whom the operation is named.

There are three causes wherein this operation may be necessary. 1. When the mother dies, and the fœtus is per-

ceived to be alive, and this happening in labour, or in the last two months. 2. When the foetus is dead, but so preternaturally situated as to be impossible to deliver it in the usual way. 3. When both the mother and the child are living, but the same difficulty attends as in the second case.

Many instances have occurred in which both the mother and the child have lived after this operation. Heister gives a very distinct account of this operation, in his Surgery; and of its success in his Institutes of Surgery, p. ii. § 5. cap. 113. See also Mem. de l'Acad. Roy. de Chirurg. vol. i. p. 623. ii. p. 308. Edinb. Med. Essays, vol. v. art. 37 and 38.

It should not be recommended if the woman is living before she falls into labour, and yet it must be attempted before she hath suffered much by her ineffectual throes; for when she is thereby reduced, the operation is almost sure to be fatal.

To perform this operation, lay the woman on her back, place a pillow under her right side, to turn the uterus as much as possible on the left; then the operator must make a longitudinal incision, beginning as high up as the navel, on the outside of the linea alba, and carrying it down in an oblique direction towards the ilium, he must cut carefully through the muscles of the belly, and also the peritoneum, and introduce a finger into the abdomen, which must be carried along before the point of the knife, in order to prevent the vagina from being wounded. The incision is usually directed to be on the left side, for fear of wounding the liver, because the large lobe lies on the right side; though there seems to be more danger of the omentum, or a flexure of the intestines; because as the uterus rises up, it carries the viscera above it, and to each side; but the omentum is frequently found lying between it and the parietes of the belly. The incision into the uterus must be longitudinal, and as long as the external wound will permit, taking care not to wound the Fallopian tubes; the child must be taken out at the incision, and after it the placenta and membranes; the water and blood must be absorbed with sponges: the wound in the uterus must be left to nature, for by its contraction it will be brought into about an inch and a half in length. The external wound is to be sutured with the interrupted stitch, and then to be dressed up, as in general. If any considerable vessels are cut through, they should be taken up.

In the Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. iv. p. 261, &c. is an instance of this operation being performed, which, though unsuccessful, yet merits attention. In this case the incision was made on the right side; and it was observed that the woman complained but little during the operation, except when the needles passed through the peritoneum in making sutures; and that the uterus seemed very little sensible of any injury done to it. It is noticed in the remarks made on writers who have described this operation, that there is very little satisfaction to be obtained from them, that all they relate is very vague; and that it is indifferent on which side the incision is made, farther than as some present circumstance may determine; that the hæmorrhage spoken of by Heister is not so much to be dreaded as he intimates; that the course of the linea femilunaris, as nigh to the outer edge of the rectus muscle as possible, seems to be the most eligible place for the operation.

Paré, Guillemeau, Rolincius, Hoorne, Mauriceau, Solingen, and some others, are said to be violent opposers of this operation; but they only object to it in certain cases, where they thought the practitioners too rash in the attempt. As a substitute for this operation, the section of the symphysis of the pubes is proposed. See PUBIS OSSA. See also an Account of the *Cæsarean Section* by Dr. Vaughan of Leicester. Bell's Surgery, vi. 446. White's Surgery, 451.

CÆSARES, } Children who are brought into the
CÆSONES, } world by the Cæsarian operation.

CÆTCHU. See TERRA JAPONICA.

CAF, CAFA, CAFAR. See CAMPHORA.

CÆFE. See COFFEA.

CAGASTRUM. Paracelsus uses this word to express the morbid matter which generates diseases, and that is not innate, but adventitious. Diseases arising from the *cagastrium* are pleurisy, pestilence, fever, &c.

CAHVEH, } See COFFEA.

CAHOVA, }

CAIRA, }

CAITCHU, } See TERRA JAPONICA.

CAJAHABA. An Indian plant which adheres to trees like ivy; the natives bruise it, and bind it upon fractures. Raii Hist.

CAJAN, or CAYAN. *Phaseolus, arbor incana filiquis torosis; cavan, dista, thora parou; pisum arboreseens.* A shrubby plant with pods containing four reddish peas. A decoction of the leaves restrains the hæmorrhoids when excessive. Raii Hist.

CAJEPUTI OLEUM. See PARADISI GRANA.

CAJOU, } See ACAJAIBA.

CAJOUS, }

CAJUM, }

CALABA. INDIAN MASTICH TREE. It hath roseaceous flowers, which are followed by a fleshy fruit that includes a nut. This tree is a native of the warm parts in America. From the trunk and branches a gum, like the gum mastich, issues.

CALAMARY. See SEPIUM OS.

CALAMBAC, } See AGALLOCHUM.

CALAMBOUR, }

CALAMBEDON, from *καλαμος, a reed.* A species of fracture which runs along the bone in a right line, but is lunated in the extremity.

CALAMINA, } CALAMINE STONE,
CALAMINARIS LAPIS, } CADMIA, or CATHMIA,
also called *cadmia lapidosa ærofa; cadmia fossilis, CALAMITE, CALAMY, and CALAMINAR STONE.*

It is a metallic mineral, of a grey, brown, yellow, or pale red colour, and sometimes of all these colours variously mixed; it is heavy and hard, but not so as to strike fire with steel. It is of a middle nature betwixt stone and earth, found in copper mines, and those of lead and iron; it is found in England, Germany, and other countries, either in distinct mines, or intermixed with the ores of lead or other metals. It is the ore of a metal known by the name of ZINC, and contains a small portion of iron. It is generally calcined before it is brought into the shops, in order to separate some sulphureous and arsenical particles, of which it is supposed to be possessed, and also to render it more easily reducible into powder.

Calamine is ranked by Mr. Edwards, in his Elements of Fossilogy, as a cryptometalline stone, and its varieties as so many species of the zinc-stone genus: some are varieties of the zinc flosses; they are transparent or glossy.

The quantity of zinc is variable in different parcels of this ore. In the Berlin Memoirs Marggraf says, that from 2-16ths to 7-16ths of the weight of the ore is pure metal. The common sort in our shops in England frequently affords 9-16ths.

If this ore is not already calcined, it must be heated to a strong red heat, then quenched in water; and this process must be repeated three times. Before calcination it is of a grey or red colour; but when calcined it is yellow.

It is an error of some writers who say that the *calamy* is a recement of melted copper, and that tutty is a recement of melted brass; though it is true that the best *calamy* is what sticks to the iron rods used in stirring the matter in the furnaces while brass is making.

Though the *calamine* stone is an ore of zinc, it is not the only one; for zinc is found in the ore of lead, and of other metals. The principal use of this mineral is for changing copper into brass, which it does by its metallic part mixing with the copper while it is in a state of fusion. See *ÆS*.

For medicinal uses the *calamine*, after being calcined, should be levigated to an impalpable powder; it is then called lap. *calam.* ppt. for the mode. See COMMUNITIO. When thus prepared it is useful in collyria as an astringent and corroborant, and against defluxions of thin acrid humours upon the eyes, and in ointments for cutaneous exulcerations, &c. If it is exquisitely fine, it acts as an absorbent or desiccative, but if not, it is escharotic.

The London College directs the following cerate, in which this mineral is the principal ingredient:

CERATUM EPULOTICUM. CICATRIZING CERATE; now called CERATUM LAPIDIS CALAMINARIS. CALAMINE CERATE.

Take of olive oil, a pint; yellow wax, calamine prepared, of each half a pound; melt the wax with the oil, and as soon as the mixture begins to thicken, sprinkle in the *calamine*, and stir all well till the cerate is quite cold. Ph. Lond. 1788. This is calculated to promote the cicatrization of ulcers.

This hath been called *Ceratum Turneri*. Dr. James says that he remembers to have met with a like cerate in a publication by an old English surgeon who preceded Dr.

Dr. Turner. The Edinburgh College calls it *ung. lap. calamin.*

MAGISTERIUM LAPIDIS CALAMINARIS. The MAGISTERY of CALAMINE.

Take of *calamine* subtilly powdered, four ounces; put it into a matras, and pour upon it a pound of the muriatic acid; let them digest upon warm sand forty-eight hours; filtre the solution and precipitate the magistery with the spirit of urine; free it from the salts by several ablutions, and dry it for use. In doses from three to seven grains it is emetic and cathartic. See Neumann's Chemical works. Lewis's *Materia Medica*, and the Dictionary of Chemistry, 4to.

CALAMINTHA, from *καλα μινθη*, good mint. CALAMINT.

It is a plant with square stalks, the leaves set in pairs; the flowers on branched pedicles, whereof two issue from one joint in the bosoms of the leaves; the upper lip of the flower is divided into two segments, the lower into three. It is perennial, and flowers in July and August.

—ANGLICA. FIELD CALAMINT, called also *calam. pulegii* *odore nepeta agrestis*, *calam. fol. ovatis*, &c. and SPOTTED CALAMINT. *Melissa nepeta* Linn. Its stalks

are reclining; the leaves are small, irregularly oval, slightly indented, without pedicles, the flower-stalks larger than the leaves; it grows wild in dry grounds and by the sides of fields, in hedges, highways, and sandy soils. The leaves have much of the smell of penny-royal and spearmint, but hotter, and their virtues are similar to a mixture of them; water by infusion extracts all their virtue, and by evaporation it carries off all their flavour. By distillation with water, they give out a large portion of essential oil, that is pungent to the taste and strong of the herb: the decoction in the still, after the oil is carried off, is rough, bitter, and aromatic. Rectified spirit of wine extracts the virtues of this herb the most completely.

—HUMILIOR. GROUND-IVY. See *HEDERA TERRESTRIS*. —MAGNO FLORE. MOUNTAIN CALAMINT with a large flower; also called *calamintha montana magno flore*, MOUNTAIN-MINT, the GREATEST CALAMINT, and the MORE EXCELLENT CALAMINT. It hath large leaves and flowers, the leaves are deeply serrated, pointed, and set on pedicles. It is a native of the southern parts of Europe, and raised in our gardens.

It hath a moderately pungent taste, and a more agreeable one than any of the other *calamints*, and is a bitter stomachic. That called —MONTANA is the common *calamint*, named also *cal. vulg.* vel *officinarum Germaniæ*, and *calam. flore magno vulg.* It is the *melissa calamintha*, Linn.

The stalks are large and upright, the leaves are pointed and serrated. It is found on the sides of the highways, but it is not so common as the field species, nor are its leaves so powerful in their medicinal qualities, not having the penny-royal smell.

CALAMINTHA PALUSTRIS. See *MENTHA CATARIA*.

CALAMITA. See *STYRAX & MAGNES*.

CALAMITIS. A name of that fictitious cadmia which, by fixing to iron rods, acquires the figure of a reed; hence the name *calamitis*. See also *POMPHOLIX*.

CALAMUS. The stalk of any plant. See *CADEX*.

CALAMUS AROMATICUS. SWEET-SCENTED FLAG; also called *clava rugosa*, *diringa*, *jacerantatinga*, *acorus verus*, *typha aromatica*. It is the *ACORUS CALAMUS VERUS*. *ACORUS scapi mucrone longissimo foliaceo*, Kew HORT. CLASS. HEXANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. Linn. Gent. Plant 414.

The name of *calamus aromaticus* is given to the *acorus*, but they are very different things; the first is a stalk of an Eastern reed, which is slender, hollow, white, and of a fragrant smell; it is also called *calamus odoratus*, and *arundo Syriaca*.

The sweet flag is a plant with long narrow-pointed leaves, like those of the common iris, and of a bright green colour; they are divided by the longitudinal rib into two unequal proportions, one of which is smooth, the other transversely wrinkled; the flowers are imperfect and stand thick together, forming an elegant spike; the root, which spreads obliquely under the surface of the earth, is long, crooked, full of joints, about an inch thick, somewhat flattened, externally of a greenish white colour, which changes in drying into a brownish yellow, internally white, and of a loose fungous texture. It is found in rivulets and marshy places in many parts of

England, and in Holland. The stalk dies in winter, but the root is perennial.

The dried roots are brought from the Levant, but those of our own growth are preferable. Dr. Alston says, that this root is aromatic, stomachic, and carminative. As an aromatic, though not heating like the spices, it promotes the fluid secretions, is of use in gangrenes both internally and externally, agreeably stimulates, and produces a pleasant sensation in the mind. It has been deemed useful as a warm stomachic, and renders other bitters more grateful and carminative. It is recommended in vertigo proceeding from a vitiated stomach, and has been said to have cured intermittent fevers, after bark had failed: in conjunction with the bark, it seems to add to its efficacy, particularly where that organ is in a torpid state. The aroma is fixed, and will keep many years. When fresh gathered the scent is not agreeable, but somewhat like that of leeks; by drying, this kind of flavour goes off.

Choose that which is sound, tough, and whitish within when broke.

Water best takes off the bitter part of this root, and spirit the aromatic part. In distillation with water, it sends up a very small portion of essential oil, leaving a nauseous bitter in the decoction.

More agreeable bitters supercede its use, but it is a tolerable substitute for gentian, and other gently warm bitters. That named —AROMATICUS ASIATICUS, is the ASIATIC SWEET-FLAG; called also *acorus Asiaticus*, *aurus Brasiliensis*, and *capicatinga*. It grows in both the Indies. Its root agrees in virtues with that of our own growth. —ROTANG. See *SANGUIS DRACONIS*. —ODORATUS. See *CALAMUS AROMATICUS*. —SCRIPTORIUS. A dilatation of the brain, near, or in the fourth ventricle, is thus named, because it resembles a quill. HERODOTUS calls it *ANAGLYPHE*.

CALBIANUM. The name of a plaster in Myrepsus.

CALCADINUM. See *VITRIOLUM*.

CALCADIS. See *VITRIOLUM ALBUM*, & *ALCALI*.

CALCANEUM, CALCAR, CALCIS OS, PTERNA. The HEEL-BONE. It is the largest bone in the foot, of which it is the posterior part, and in some measure the basis. The large tendon, called tendo Achillis, is inserted into this bone.

If it is injured in its fore-part, it may safely be amputated.

CALCANTHOS, CALCANTHUM. See *VITRIOLUM*.

CALCAR. See *CALCANEUM*.

CALCARIUS LAPIS. See *CALX*.

CALCATAR. See *VITRIOLUM*.

CALCATON. See *ARENICUM ALBUM*.

CALCATREPOLA. See *CALCITRAPA*.

CALCEDONIUS. See *CHALCEDONIUS*.

CALCENA, CALCENON, CALCENONIA, CALCINONIA, CALCENONIUS, CALCENOS, CALCETUS. Paracelsus uses these words to express the tartarous matter in the blood; or that the blood is impregnated with tartarous principles.

CALC. MUS. An abbreviation of *Museum Calceolarium Veronense*.

CALCETUS. See *CALCENA*.

CALCEUM EQUINUM. See *TUSSILAGO*.

CALCHITHIOS. See *ÆRUGO ÆRIS*.

CALCHOIDEA OSSICULA. See *CUNEIFORME OS EXTERNUM*.

CALCIDICUM. The name of a medicine in which is arsenic.

CALCIFRAGA. BREAK-STONE. An epithet given to the herb *scolopendrium* or *spleen-wort*, in Scribonius Largus. See *LINGUA CERVINA*.

CACIGRADUS. Hippocrates means by it, one who in walking lays much stress upon the heels,

CALCINATIO. Also, CONCREMATIO, DEFLAGRATIO. COMBUSTIO, COMBUSTURA, AMBUSTIO. The calcination of a body is, properly speaking, to expose it to the action of the fire to produce some change in it; or it is the separating, by means of fire, the more volatile from the more fixed parts of any compound body; or the destruction of the inflammable principle thereby, or both.

Bodies are deprived of their volatile parts by calcination, in the instances of burning stones, &c. to convert them into quick-lime, which is effected by the evaporation of the air and watery principle; in the exposing gypsum, alum, borax, and several other salts to the fire, which deprives them of the water that is necessary for their crystallization; and in the roasting of minerals, which carries

ries off their sulphur, arsenic, and other volatile contents.

The inflammable principle is separated from imperfect metals by exposing them to the fire; in an intense heat they are deprived of their form and metallic properties, and are changed into earthy matters, called metallic calces. Here it may be observed, that what are called calces of gold and of silver, are improperly so termed, being only these metals reduced into fine powders; no method is known by which these metals can be deprived of their phlogiston, or inflammable principle. The changes made by this second kind of calcination, are different from the former; in this case the alteration is effected not by evaporation, but by decomposition and destruction of the phlogiston; it is therefore a combustion, and not a volatilization of their inflammable principle.

There is an evaporation of volatile parts, and a deprivation of the inflammable principle, without any sensible combustion, in exposing imperfect metals, combined with vitriolic and nitrous acids, to a due degree of heat; in this process the acid rises, and at the same time carries with it the inflammable principle; for instance, in calcining the vitriol of iron.

Acids, particularly the nitrous, extract the inflammable principle from imperfect metals, and reduces them by solution, without fire, to a state similar to that by calcination; whence such acids are considered as capable of calcining them; and metallic substances, dephlogisticated by their means, are called calces.

Calcination is said to be actual, when effected immediately, and only by the action of fire; and potential, when aqua fortis, or some different solvent, is used to corrode iron, or any other metal.

The *calcination*, which by means of fire reduces solid bodies into a powdered state, also alters the qualities thereof; hence it differs from comminution.

To this head belongs the burnings of vegetable and animal matters; otherwise called *USTIO*, *INCINERATIO*, or *CONCREMATIO*.

There are several species of *calcination*, by which different degrees of the same effect are produced, and thus *calcination* is perfect or imperfect: the first is where the utmost change, except vitrification, is brought about; the second is where the circumstances of the process are limited in proportion to the change intended.

The *calcination* of metallic bodies, gold and silver excepted, are promoted by nitre. This salt exposed to the fire in conjunction with any inflammable substance, extricates their inflammable matter, but bursts with it into flame, accompanied with a hissing noise; this process is called *DEFLAGRATIO*, or *DETONATIO*. To understand the principle of this operation, it must be observed, that the afflux of air, or a substitute for it, is necessary to the support of fire; and that nitre, or any thing containing the acid thereof, is such a substitute; that if nitre be added to any matter containing an inflammable principle, and a heat be imparted to the mixture, sufficient to bring the nitre to fusion, fire will be produced, and a *calcination* effected, even though all the air be excluded.

The manner of operation varies, according to the nature of the matter to be *calcined*, and may, according to the principle on which it is performed, be distinguished into three kinds, *COMBUSTION*, *CALEFACTION*, and *DETONATION*.

CALCINATION by *COMBUSTION* is where the body kindled supports, with the assistance of the air, the fire which *calcines* it, as in the instance of coals in the culinary fire. Vegetables are thus *calcined*, and when they are thus treated, some call the operation *INCINERATION*.

CALCINATION by *calefaction* is, where the *calcining* heat is not generated in the body itself, but imparted to it from some external fire. The methods here are various, almost as the different kinds of matter thus treated; and in the management regard must be had to the substance of the containing vessel, for some should be made of iron, others of glass or clay, &c. the heat must be differently regulated, or else vitrification, instead of *calcination*, may ensue. *Calcinations* of this kind are expedited by the increase of surface, which is given to the calcined matter, and the copious admission of air through that part of the furnace where the matter is placed, by stirring it with a spatula, by previous pulverization, and by raking off the calx from the surface of the metal, as fast as it appears thereon. It should be farther observed, that if any coal, or other inflammable matter, that does not contain a mi-

neral acid, be suffered to fall on the calcining matter, *calcination* will thereby be prevented, and part of what is *calcined* will be revived or reduced, that is, it will return into its metallic form again.

CALCINATION by *detonation* differs from combustion only in this; in the latter the assistance of air is necessary, in the former this want is supplied by the nitre that is added to the matter, which producing a quicker and more intense fire, both shortens the operation, and, in some instances, perfects it more fully. *Detonation* is thus performed: a proper quantity of nitre is mixed with the matter to be calcined, a crucible is heated red-hot, then the matter thus mixed is gradually thrown in, an explosive effervescence soon follows the injection of each quantity, the cessation of which effervescence each time, is the proper limit of the intervals of throwing in, till all is in, at which time it is finished. The crocus antimoni, and some other medicines, are thus prepared. A portion of the alkaline basis of this salt, sometimes joins with the calcined matter; but the rest is to be separated by water, which is to be added warm, and after being well mixed, it is to be poured off, and the same to be repeated till the salt is extracted; this is called *EDULCORATION*.

The metals which melt before ignition, are calcined by keeping them in fusion for some time. Those metals which require a strong fire to melt in, calcine with a much less heat than is sufficient to make them flow; hence the scorification, or burning of such iron or copper vessels, as are long exposed to a considerable fire without defence from the air.

In *calcination* the metals visibly emit fumes; yet the weight of the calx proves greater than that of the metal employed. And all the metallic calces and scoriæ are revived into their metallic state, by fusion with any animal or vegetable inflammable matter.

Except the calces of lead and bismuth, all the metallic calces require an addition to make them melt in the strongest fire that can be made in common furnaces; and the additions, called fluxes, chiefly consist of a mixture of fixed alkaline salt, with some inflammable matter. As these fluxes not only fuse the calx, but also revive it into metal, they are sometimes called reducing fluxes; of which the following is one of the chief, and is called the *BLACK FLUX*.

Take of nitre one part, and salt of tartar two parts, grind them well together, then set the mixture on fire, by throwing in a bit of red-hot coal; cover the vessel and suffer them to burn until the whole is changed into a black alkaline coaly mass.

Metallic calces of scoriæ mingled with twice their weight of this black flux, and exposed to a proper fire in a close-covered crucible, melt and resume their metallic form. But though the calx was heavier than the metal of which it was formed, on reviving to its original metallic state, its weight is less than at the first.

See Newman's Chem. Works, Lewis's Materia Medica, the Dictionary of Chemistry.

CALCINATUM, also *cenificatum*. Terms applicable to calcined substances.

CALCIS VITRIOLATÆ CATAPLASMA. *CATAPLASM OF PLASTER OF PARIS*. Mix plaster of Paris with water to a proper consistence, and whilst soft, apply it to the ulcer, where it will harden, and must be suffered to remain for two or three days before it is removed; where want of vigor is apparent in an ulcerated part, it is there considered as applicable. The principle upon which it is applied, has never been well explained, nor has experience yet confirmed its utility.

CALCINATUM MAJUS. It is whatsoever is dulcified by the chemical art, which was not so by nature; such as dulcified mercury, lead, and the like substances, which are very speedily consolidated.—*MAJUS POTERII*. It is mercury dissolved in nitrous acid, and precipitated with salt water. Poterius used it in the cure of ulcers.—*MINUS*. Any thing which is sweet by nature, and speedily cures, as sugar, manna, tamarinds, &c.

CALCINONIA. See *CALCENA*.

CALCIS AQUA. See *CALX*.

CALCIS VIV. FLORES. See *Aqua calcis*, under *CALX*.

CALCIS OS. See *CALCANEUM*.

CALCITARI. See *ALCALI*.

CALCITEA. See *VITRIOLUM*.

CALCITEOSA. See *LITHARGYRUM*.

CALCITHOS. See *ÆRUGO ÆRIS*.

CALCITRAPA. COMMON STAR-THISTLE; also called *carduus stellatus*, *jacea ramocissima*, *jacea stellata*, *jacea rupina*, *crupina*, and *calcatrepola*.

The stalk of this plant is divided into numerous branches, spreading about, and rising near two feet high, with a few leaves on them placed at the divisions of the stalks; the flowers are of a reddish colour, grow thick upon the branches, and come out of heads, which are composed of several scales, each ending in a long, straight, hard, and sharp horn; these flowers pass away in down, containing white flattish oblong seeds; the root is single, about a finger's breadth long, runs deep into the ground, of a whitish colour, and has a thick bark on it. It grows near highways, on commons, and flowers in June.

The leaves are bitter; a dram of the seed, in a glass of wine, powerfully expels viscid matter which obstructs the urinary passages; the root is used against the gravel, and the stone in the bladder; and the bark of the root is extolled in the nephritic colic. It should be gathered about the end of September, and when dried a dram is a dose. Dale.

CALCITRAPA OFFIC. ST. BARNABY'S THISTLE; called also *carduus stellatus lutea*, *carduus solstitialis*, *spina solstitialis*, *jacea stellata*, *jacea lutea capite spinosa minori*, and *leucanthe veterum*.

It is commended as an anticteric, anti-cachectic, and lithontriptic. Dale.

CALCOIDEA OSSICULA. See CUNEIFORME OS.

CALCOTAR. See VITRIOLUM.

CALCULIFRAGUS. See LITHONTRIPTICUS.

CALCULOSUS. Afflicted with the stone.

CALCULUS. The GRAVEL and STONE: The Greeks call this disorder *lithiasis* and *adamitum*; the Latins name it *calculus*, and the English we understand by *gravel*, small *stones* that pass from the kidneys through the ureter, &c. in a few days; and by the *stone*, a calculous concretion in the kidneys, or in the urinary bladder, when here called by some *adamita*, *cyfcolithos*, which is too large to pass, or at least without great difficulty. Some call it *nephritis*; though now, in modern practice, this is confined to an inflammation of the kidneys. See NEPHRITIS.

This *stone* in the bladder is called *Bezoar microscopium*.

What is called a fit of the *gravel* or *stone* is, when from the stony concretions in the kidneys, &c. there is pain, with other symptoms which usually attend, when nature endeavours to discharge them.

The concretions that form this disease, are very various in their properties; and when out of the body require very different solvents to destroy their cohesion. See Lond. Med. Transf. vol. ii. p. 105, &c.

The human *calculi*, the hardest species of which is called *marmorcus tartarus*, contain about half their weight of fixed air, much volatile alkaline salt, some oil, a little earth and phlegm; and the different hardness observed in different ones, is owing to the variety in the proportion of the constituent parts. From the supposition that the *stones* in the kidneys, and the bladder, consist of calcareous earth, they have been called *calculi*; but sir Torbern Bergman asserts that the most exact analysis cannot discover in them, upon an average, above one part in a hundred of this earth.

Stones are generated in any part of the body; but when the *stone* is spoken of as a disease, it is understood to be seated in the kidneys, ureters, or the bladder. As to what is called a *stone* in the gall-bladder, it is only a coagulation, or at most a concretion of the bile, and not properly of the calculous kind, though it is possible such a circumstance may occur there.

Persons of vigorous constitutions are more subject to this disease than those of a more lax and cold habit.

If any small indissoluble substance is fixed in any part of the body, a stony crust soon forms itself upon it, either more or less. Thus it may be formed in a kidney, and increasing, may obstruct it, and even prove its destruction by its occasioning corruption; in this case a bloody, fetid, and purulent urine is discharged: or if this concretion is removed from the kidney, obstructing the ureter, it occasions at first a spasmodic, but sometimes it produces an acute inflammatory pain there; or, descending into the bladder, it is either expelled with the urine, and discharged through the urethra, or detained there, where it increases in bulk by the attraction and adhesion of the earthy parts of the urine, forming strata of different colours; the nucleus which fell from the kidney always re-

maining red. As to the production of *stones* in the human body, a small attention to the causes of the gouty matter and to the affinity betwixt the gout and the *stone*—also on recollecting that a fit of one is often transmuted into a fit of the other, we shall be readily led to conclude, that the causes of both are, a defective solution of the earthy particles of our aliment by the powers of digestion; other peculiarities in the constitution conducing to the formation of one or the other disorder, from the said leading cause. Wine is ranked among the occasional causes, so is hard and *stony* water. Though Dr. LEAK seems greatly to doubt this fact, and says, experience shews, that hard spring water, in which calcareous earth most abounds, is not more apt to generate gravel in the kidneys than that which is more soft and pure, but on the contrary has been found beneficial, and adduces many circumstances in proof of this opinion. See *Diseases of the Viscera*, p. 324, &c. But the tartar of wine agrees not with the human *calculus* in its constituents, except in possessing some fixed air and earth, and these in proportions very different too: and as to *stony* waters, they, at most, can only prove a negative cause; water is the only diluter, and in the performance of its office of dissolving, not only our food, but also the recrementitious parts of our juices, it promotes health, and counteracts diseases and their causes: when pure water only is drank, the vessels are permeable, the excretions duly performed, and every thing that is faulty carried out of the body; but water impregnated with indigestible particles, is already saturated with its own contents, therefore less capable of dissolving and carrying off with it such other particles as require its assistance in order to their discharge.

HOFFMAN observes, that the pain which is excited by *calculus* in the bladder, attended with a constant strangury, is to be referred to spasm as its cause. For on account of the spasmodical stricture, which not only affects the muscular coat of the bladder, but also its sphincter and the urethra, all the distressing symptoms in the discharge of urine are induced. But while such spasmodic affections are sometimes brought on by *calculus*, it is also certain that they may arise from obstruction and stagnation of blood in the vessels of the bladder, as in cases of suppression either of the hæmorrhoidal or of the menstrual flux; or from some acrid application to the bladder; and from various other causes.

In some instances, the difficulty of discovering whether or no there is a *stone* in the bladder is such, as to elude the best skill in the symptoms thereof; the greatest dexterity in using the catheter, and the best helps that experience hath given, in the use of any other means. However, in general, if the patient handles his penis frequently, if he hath a motion to stool when he begins to discharge his urine, if he walks in the streets with his legs straggling, it is not doubted but that there is a *stone* in the bladder. LE DRAN says, that when a small *stone* is lodged in the neck of the bladder, the patient is only pained whilst the first drops of urine pass, each time that he attempts to discharge it; if the *stone* is large, the greatest pain is whilst the last drops are discharging; but if there is a difficulty in passing the urine all the time of its going off, the case is not a *stone*.

THE SIGNS OF A STONE IN THE KIDNEYS ARE, an obtuse pain in their region; a nausea, sickness, and frequently a vomiting; a titillation at the point of the penis; costiveness, and flatulency; the pain sometimes extending to the groin, hip, or to the neighbouring testicle; there is a chilliness, shivering, and difficulty of breathing; the leg, on the same side with the affected kidney, is sometimes contracted, and at others benumbed; the urine is discharged frequently, but with difficulty and in small quantities; or it is totally suppressed: but as a distinguishing sign, the sediment of the urine may be attended to, for it subsides directly; if then this, with the other named symptoms attend, the patient's case is manifestly this disorder.

As to a *stone* in the urethra, it may be detained in various parts, but its situation may be easily known by the pain or by a catheter.

Pain in the loins from the *gravel* or *stone* in the kidneys, should be distinguished from that which is caused by spasms, such as frequently happen in nervous diseases, and to hysteric and hypocondriacal people; from the colic, which it much resembles in the beginning of the fit; from the lumbago, and from pain in the psoas muscle; also from the gout in the parts, or a latent intermittent there. The *stone* in the bladder should be distinguished from both these last also; from spasmodic symptoms; from

the pain excited by sharp urine, or other acrid matter descending from the kidneys, or otherwise introduced into it; an abscess in a part adjacent pressing forcibly against it; an ulcer, or other disorder in the uterus; and any complaint in the intestinum rectum.

A *stone* in the kidneys often brings on a *tabes renalis*. When the violent pain hath continued for several days and nights without intermission, and hath exceedingly reduced the patient, if the extremities become cold, or if the urine continues to be totally suppressed, death is to be expected. If a *stone* continues long in the ureter, or in the urethra, the appetite begins to fail, a nausea comes on, and a hectic heat approaches, the danger is great. An inflammation of any of the viscera approaching is also fatal.

In administering remedies for the relief of these disorders, it should be remembered, that during the fit, the treatment must be very different from what it is in the absence thereof. During the paroxysm the inflammation is removed by bleeding, emollients, and terebinthinate clysters, in which is the *oleum ricini*; this oil should also be given by the mouth as a purge, warm baths be made use of, and when the inflammation is abated, opiates, with oily emollient decoctions, may be administered. In general, plethoric habits are relieved by proper bleeding. While the violence of the pain continues, with difficulty in the discharge of urine, nothing affords greater relief than emollient oily clysters, warm bathing, and the pediluvium. Fomentations made with the *flor. chamæmel. &c.* and applied to the part most pained, considerably allay the pains and spasms.

After the fit is over, begin with a cautious use of diuretics and lithontriptics; and when there is no inflammation nor pain, the *aqua kali* may be given in small quantities.

The following is the best mode of preparing and administering it:

Take of *kali* prepared, eight ounces; of fresh quicklime, four ounces; of distilled water, a quart; mix them well together in a large bottle, and let them stand for twenty-four hours; then pour off the ley, filter it through paper, and keep it in well stopped vials for use. Of this the dose is from thirty drops to three or four drams, which is to be repeated two or three times in a day. Mix the quantity to be used in the day with three pints of plain broth, which has been made with the lean part of veal, all the fat or oily parts being separated from it, by putting it, when made, into a large bowl, and skimming them off with a spoon when cold, and let the patient drink within an hour a pint of this broth three times a day, early in the morning, at noon, and in the evening: continue the use for three, four, or more months, living during this course on such things as least counteract the course of this medicine.

Instead of this the following solution of the vegetable alkali fully saturated with fixed air, aerial acid, has been lately recommended, as a powerful dissolvent of the *stone*.

Take *kali* prepared half an ounce; distilled water \mathfrak{ss} . i. \mathfrak{ss} . let the *kali* be dissolved, and then saturate the solution with fixed air fully: three ounces may be taken twice a day, and the dose be encreased if the stomach will bear it.

The diet should be light, and of a laxative kind, exercise moderate, but as constantly as the strength, &c. will admit. The water that is drank, and all the liquors that are of a watery kind, must be, from such supplies as are absolutely free from all mineral impregnations.

LITHONTRIPTICS are to be used during the intervals of the fits; but as some *stones* are only soluble in alkaline, others in acid, and others again in no known menstruum, before any of these kinds of medicines are used, the nature of the offending *calculi* should be known: this discovery is easily made by an attention to experiments on the fragments, &c. that are cast off, or to the contents of the urine.

BLEEDING. During a fit, if the habit is plethoric and sanguine, this evacuation both guards against and removes inflammation, and also tends to relax the rigid fibres. As to those persons who are subject to regular returns of the *gravel*, they should lose blood a little before the return is expected.

DIURETICS. These should never be of the forcing kind; the emollient and oily are the most proper, and after them diluting ones, both by the mouth and by clysters frequently repeated. In general, the more painful the fit, the gentler should the diuretics be, and the less copiously given. The aged and weak should be allowed the use of cordials with their diuretic medicines. A very free use of

diuretics injure the kidneys; however, when the pain and spasm are very violent, and yet there is hope that the *stone* will pass the urinary ducts, gentle diuretics, mixed with mild anodynes, do most service; for the latter relax the parts and ease the pain; and the former then more easily and safely propel the *stone*. When gravelly matter hath been seen to be discharged with the urine, and to subside presently after it is made, light stool waters, either of the purging or of the diuretic kind, very safely and effectually expel it, and strengthen the kidneys; the water should be continued some weeks and repeated at proper intervals. But if a *stone* in the kidneys is so large that there is no hopes of its passing through the ureters, the stool-waters should not be used.

PURGES. Of all the purging medicines, the *oleum ricini* is to be preferred in *calculous* disorders; whether a *stone*, or other cause of inflammation, produce gravelly symptoms, after bleeding, emollient and lubricating medicines will be necessary. To these ends, and to relax the passage for the calculus to pass from the kidneys to the bladder, this oil conduces in a particular manner, even beyond any other known medicine: it should be given both by the mouth and clyster-wise. In want of this, oil, manna with nitre, or *sal. cath. amar.* mixed with the oil of almonds, must be used; for they both empty the intestines, and take off all pressure upon the ureters; they also moderate the heat of the body, and lessen the inflammation; thus they relax the spasm too, which the pain occasions. If the *ol. ricini* is taken in the fit, so as to keep the belly lax, and the *aqua kali puri* is taken at proper intervals, mixed in any suitable vehicle, *their efficacy in calculous disorders will equal that of the most boasted nostrums used in these cases.* In slighter cases, where gravel is to be carried off, give a mixture of soap, four parts, and rhubarb one part, twice a day, in doses sufficient for keeping the bowels easy.

CLYSTERS. Their use is singularly beneficial. The colon forms a kind of arch over both the kidneys, is sometimes joined to the left, and consequently, if a warm emollient decoction be thrown up into it, it may, by its heat and moist vapour, relax and soften the kidney like a fomentation. Hence we see why wind in the first passages, and much hard dry excrement, usually occasion such grievous disorders, as to bring on a fresh fit; also why the left kidney is more subject to complaints than the right. The *ol. ricini* is peculiarly useful in emollient clysters; and turpentine dissolved with the yolk of an egg should be a part of their composition: or, \mathfrak{R} Decoct. com. pro clyst. \mathfrak{ss} \mathfrak{ss} . bals. cap. vitel. ovi admixti, \mathfrak{z} ii. *ol. ricini* \mathfrak{z} ii. m. f. *enema*. To this clyster thirty drops of the *tinctura opii* may be added, when the pain is great.

OPIATES. When the vomiting abates, the stomach and bowels are freed from their foul contents, and the belly is rendered soluble; then, and not before, it is proper to give opiates, which, by easing the pain, and relaxing the spasmodic tension of the fibres, most effectually open a passage. As to their repetition, it can only be determined by the attending physician. When the pain is of very long continuance, and accompanied with great prostration of strength, especially if these occur in advanced age, and with a weak state of the pulse, HOFFMAN forbids the use of opiates, as of a poison; and says that in such cases, gentle cordial waters, as those of mint, balm, and cinnamon, with the addition of a few grains of saffron, and the moderate use of wine, are the best means for supporting nature. Yet, if the loss of strength is caused by the violence of the pain alone, opiates will be necessary.

LIME-WATER. It seems to be useful by depriving the calculus of its oily particles, and volatilizing the salts, and so destroying the cements of its parts.

THE SEMICUPIUM is a necessary assistant when the pain is violent, for it powerfully relieves the stricture of the part. After sitting a sufficient time in it, let the patient take from gr. ten or twenty of the soap pill, and go to bed.

VOMITING is sometimes a troublesome symptom, but if not very severe, it is rather useful, so not to be suddenly checked. Whilst moderate, it rather prevents the cohesion of the gravel, and promotes its expulsion. When it is necessary to remedy this complaint, let the patient drink freely of some warm aqueous liquor to free the stomach from its contents: and if need be, give the saline draught in the act of fermentation, and in a few minutes after it give the following: \mathfrak{R} Tinct. benzoe's composit. gutt. xxx. tinct. opii, gutt. xx. aq. menth. \mathfrak{z} i. m.

If a *stone* sticks in the kidney, or the ureter, medicines are

are unsafe that act by stimulating, and a plentiful use of diluents are thrown up without producing any advantage to the patient; but when the anodynes, oily medicines, &c. have considerably abated the spasms, when the pulse is grown calm and soft, and the whole body is of a moist and equal heat, then the expulsion of the stone or gravel may be attempted, by giving very gentle expellents now and then.

BLOODY URINE is sometimes a symptom attending the gravel, in which case a dose of manna may be taken as a purge, in a quart of milk-whey at several draughts. See WALLIS's Sydenham. To quicken its operation, and render it easier in the stomach, a slice of lemon may now and then be sucked. This may be repeated twice in a week, for it both eases the pain, and moderates the discharge of blood. After its operation let a dose of opium be taken at bed-time. If the bloody urine is from the bladder, and attended with spasms there, or an ulcer, warm external applications are useful, such as bladders of warm water laid just above the pubes.

SPASMS IN THE BLADDER are often very troublesome. Whilst they are actually present, and are attended with pain and difficulty of urine, emollient oily glysters, baths, and half-baths should be used, and internally give almond emulsions, with nitre, castor, saffron, and sp. ætheris vitriolici compositus. If a translocation of rheumatic matter caused the spasms, issues may be used, and perspirative anti-rheumatics.

When **CALCULOUS COMPLAINTS ATTEND DURING PREGNANCY**, if the pain is violent, bleed moderately, give only medicines by the mouth; and clysters, such as are directed above, may be repeated as oft as the state of the case may seem to require; and if these fail, give opiates so as to procure rest. If a stone is perceived in the bladder, it should be extracted before pregnancy; but if the woman is already pregnant, wait until her delivery, for fear of inflammation. During the time of labour, the stone should be pushed and kept up above the child's head, if possible; if this cannot be done, the assistant must pass up his hand as soon as the os internum is sufficiently dilated, and, breaking the membranes, turn the child, and bring it away footling, then there will be room for the stone to be raised by the catheter, to prevent the child's head from pressing it against the urethra, which would give the woman great pain, and perhaps lacerate the parts.

As a preventive of the gravel, &c. Dr. Hales proposes for the patients, at all times, to lie with the head and upper parts of the body considerably higher than the lower: for thus the urine is not detained so long in the kidneys as to allow its tartarous parts to unite with each other.

The **UVA URSI** in powder, given from ʒ i. to 3 ss. or ʒ i. twice a day with the common emulsion, in which should be double the quantity of gum arabic, is often productive of every desirable advantage. An infusion of the seeds of **WILD CARROT** is deemed also a specific. Acids are as powerful solvents of some calculous concretions, as the caustic lixivium is of others, and of this kind the acidum muriaticum may be preferred.

See **BOERHAAVE**, who speaks well, and Aretæus admirably on this subject; Alexander Trallian and Lomius deserve to be consulted; Hoffman hath many excellent remarks on this disease in his Med. Rat. Syst. WALLIS's Sydenham. Lobb on the stone and gout. Medical Museum, vol. i. and iii. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. 9, &c. White's Surgery, 348. Memoirs of the Medical Society. vol. i. 225.

A **Stone** is sometimes forced from the bladder into the urethra, and sometimes it is generated in this passage. Dr. Boerhaave observes, that if recent urine be placed in a heat no greater than that of a healthy man, it soon throws off a stony matter to the sides of the vessels; whence we learn, that calculous matter, by too long a detention of this fluid in the bladder, may both soon and easily be formed; and a little of it may on its passage with the urine be so entangled in the urethra as not easily to be extricated, and so become the basis of a larger stone, which time produces. Mr. Warner observes, that the urethra, in cases of this kind, becomes a cyst, which cyst acquires a great degree of hardness, remaining compact and whole till an inflammation is produced by its incapacity of admitting any further distension: this inflammation is soon after communicated to the teguments, by which means they become painfully tender, and are easily lacerated.

If a stone is obstructed in its passage through the urethra, and the urine requires to be drawn off, though this

is difficultly effected, yet if possible it must be done; after which, a little warm oil should be injected up the urethra, and repeated every hour; then bleed the patient, give him an emollient clyster; after its operation an anodyne draught will be proper, plenty of the common emulsion should be drank, and the patient being placed in a warm bath presently after the clyster is administered, and the oil, injected, often facilitates the exit of the stone.

If the stone sticks in the neck of the bladder, and requires an operation for its extraction, introduce two fingers into the anus, to detain the stone until the incision is made through the perinæum upon it. After the operation, as well as for some days before, Heister advises the patient to drink as sparingly as possible, that the wound may not be hurt by the urine; to guard against which, a canula may be introduced beyond the wound, and kept in the urethra until it is healed. In whatever part the stone is lodged, make the incision in the course of the urethra, and cut so upon the stone as that the wound in the skin may be parallel to that in the urethra. When the stone is extracted, close the wound, and keep its lips together, by first laying on it a pledget of lint spread with some digestive ointment, then secured with slips of plaster, as directed for the dry future. See Heister's Surgery, Warner's Cases in Surgery, Gooch's Treatise on Wounds, and the Med. Mus. vol. i. & ii. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. 9, &c.

CALCULUS BILIARIS. GALL-STONE.

The *stone* in the gall-bladder is not of the nature of calculi above noticed, being only the bile concreted into hardish lumps. These stones are found for the most part in the gall-bladder, though they are often met with also in the duct. com. choledochus.

The *gall-stones* often lie quiet in the gall-bladder, and until dissection after death, were never known to exist; but when they are prevented from passing through the gall-ducts, they generally obstruct the passage of the gall into the intestines, and produce also many other afflictive symptoms.

The diagnostics of this disorder are sometimes very obscure, and in short very uncertain; for other causes produce the same kind of symptoms, as those which attend in this disease. Of this see an instance in Mr. White's Treatise on the Disorders of the Bile: however, the usual symptoms are a *loss of appetite, a sense of fulness in the stomach, sickness, vomiting, languor, inactivity, sleeplessness*, and, if the obstruction continues a few days, a *wasting of the flesh; a yellowness of the eyes, skin, and urine; whitish stools; a pain in the pit of the stomach, and the pulse in its natural state*. The pain excited by obstructions of the gall-ducts, from the *gall-stones* passing through them not affecting the pulse, is considered the pathognomonic symptom of this affection. This pain, which in some is extremely acute, in others, a slight uneasiness is felt about the region of the liver, and its particular seat is in the gall-duct, just where it enters the duodenum. In some patients the yellowness does not appear, in others it is attendant for several months. There is no disease more painful than this in some instances; it is as frequent as any disorder of the liver; it receives much relief from art, and is not immediately dangerous.

In the cure, pain is the first object of attention, and when it is considerable, opium is the only resource; a dose may be taken as soon as the patient perceives its approach, and repeated every hour or two until a remission is procured. The vomiting, which generally attends, is nature's effort to dislodge the *gall-stones*; and, whether it is present or absent, as soon as the pain begins to abate, let an emetic be administered, and repeated if required; and after its operation let an opiate be given. Purging medicines may also contribute to the same ends as vomits; and of these, such as act with the most ease, and may be continued with the greatest safety, as sea-water, the waters of purging springs, neutral salts, &c. These may be repeated every other day for several months without palliating the appetite, or lessening the strength. A little rhubarb may also be taken now and then. See London Medical Transactions, ii. 123. Memoirs of the Med. Society of London, i. 373.

The juice of grass in the spring is a powerful solvent. Mr. White says, that he hath given alcohol saturated with the ol. tereb. æther. and advantageous effects have been soon manifested.

See Dr. Coe on Bilious Diseases. Gooch's Cases and Remarks, p. 163—169. Lond. Med. Trans. vol. ii. p.

105, &c. Mr. White's Treatise on the Diseases of the Bile. Lewis's Translation of Hoffman's Practice of Medicine.

CALCULUS HUMANUS. See **BEZOAR MICRO-COSMICUM**.

CALDAR. See **STANNUM**.

CALDARIUM. A vessel in the baths of the ancients to hold hot water. It also means the same as *laconicum*, or *æstuarium*; a *stove*; a *bagnio*; or a *sweating room*; *hypocaustum*, and *calidarium*, though they are applied to an apartment for bathing and sweating in, which is heated by a fire under the floor; still they are used synonymously with *laconicum*.

CALDARIÆ ITALICÆ. Hot baths near Ferrara, in Italy, useful in difficulty of urine.

CALDUS, for **CALIDUS**, is frequently used by Scribonius Largus.

CALEFACIENTIA. Such Medicine as warm the habit. They belong to the class of stimulants, and from the effects they produce are called calefacients. See **STIMULANTIA**.

CALEFACTIO. See **CALCINATIO** by *calefaction*.

CALENDULA. **GARDEN-MARIGOLD**, called also *caltha calendula sativa*, *chrysanthemum*, *sponsa solis*, *solschiquia*, **SINGLE MARIGOLD**.

Of the many sorts of *marigold*, this is the only one that is generally received in medicine. It is so common in our gardens, that a particular description is needless. It is annual, propagates itself by seeds, and flowers from May to the end of Autumn.

The leaves have more virtue than the flowers, their expressed juice contains most of their pungent matter; it is aperient, and promotes the secretions in general. The flowers are a slight cordial.—**ALPINA.** See **ARNICA MONTANA**.—**ARVENSIS**, is that named the **WILD MARIGOLD**; also called *caltha arvensis*, *calendula minima*, and *caltha minima*. The leaves are stinking and bitter, and if burnt in the candle they crackle like nitre.

Some prefer it to the garden sort. Its juice is given from one to four ounces in the jaundice and cachexia; and the leaves are commended as a salad for children that have scrophulous tumors.—**PALUSTRIS.** **COMMON SINGLE MARSH-MARIGOLD.** Also called *populago*, *caltha palustris*, *pseudo helleborus*, *ranunculoides pratensis*, &c.

It grows in marshes, and is very acrid. It is so caustic that cattle avoid it, if grass is ever so scarce; for it excites an inflammation if they chance to swallow it.

CALENTURA. It is a violent ardent fever, in which a delirium comes on both early and suddenly. It happens to seamen when sailing into very hot countries. Dr. Oliver gives the history of a case, in the *Philos. Trans. Abr.* vol. iv. in which he observes, that when the delirium came on, the patient imagined that he was in green fields; that after a free bleeding he slept, and waked without any other complaint than weakness from the loss of blood, and foreness from struggling during his delirium. He farther adds, that this fever attacks in the night, whence the patient, under the notion of green fields, runs into the sea before any one is aware, so that few of these cases occur to their observation. Dr. SHAW advises, that the patient should indulge in rest, be bled freely, take a few hours afterwards an emetic; dilute plentifully with barley water, and then blister.

CALESIAM. A tall tree, which bears clusters of berries like grapes or currants. These berries contain a flat stone with a kernel in it. It grows in Malabar. Of the wood is made sheaths for knives and swords. The bark, made into an ointment with butter, cures convulsions from wounds, and heals ulcers. The juice of the bark cures the *aphthæ*; and taken inwardly, the dysentery. Raii Hist.

CALI. See **CLAVELLATI CINERES**.

CALICHAPA. See **SPINA ALBA**.

CALIDARIUM. See **CALDARIUM**.

CALIDRIS BELIONII. The French call it *chevalier*. It is water-fowl, of the bigness of a pigeon; its legs are long, and because its body is high mounted, and its motion is swift, it is called *chevalier*. It is met with in meadows where there are pools and rivulets. There are several species, and their flesh is a nourishing food.

CALIDUM INNATUM. The **ANIMAL HEAT**, or **VITAL HEAT**, called also *byolychnum*. There can be little doubt at this time, but that the *vis vitæ*, and *vis medicatrix naturæ*, the animating, preserving, and curative power of nature is the *calidum innatum*, which some substances attract and retain in a larger proportion than other natural bodies. BOERHAAVE uses the term *vis vitæ*,

to signify the joint action of all the parts of the human body, whereby the machine is continually recruited and put in order. But when any thing proves too difficult to be conquered by this vis, a disease ensues. Dr. AITKIN defines it to be the state or condition of animal or vegetable organization, indispensably requisite to the capability of function. HIPPOCRATES and many others consider it as heat or fire. Indeed the experiments of the moderns may be adduced to prove the truth of this last opinion. And with respect to the human body it is an allowed fact, that the **CRASSAMENTUM**, or *red globules* in the blood, attract and retain *heat* in the largest proportion of any other part, evident from the *heat* and disorders that attend the rigid fibre, which is always proportioned to the quantity of red blood. Experiments made with the different parts of the blood, after its being taken from the body, contribute much to the proof of this assertion.

The immediate cause then of *animal heat*, is the crassamentum of the blood attracting and retaining the fire which is dispersed through the earth.

The nerves are the conductors of the fire attracted from the earth, through the whole human frame, as the various operations in the animal œconomy, and actions that depend on our wills, require.

Every fibre in the human body is elastic, and covered with the cellular membrane, which is formed of the continuation of the nerves of their coats. Thus,

From the red blood attracting and retaining, and the nerves conveying, *animal heat* is excited and preserved.

All our fluids are vehicles and conductors of fire.

Concomitant with the excess or defect of red blood, is the excess or defect of *animal heat*. The excess of red blood is attended with the rigid fibre, and its consequents. The defect, with the lax fibre, and its consequents. Life, health, disease, and death, depend on the fire received by our blood from the earth, and our first regard in our curative considerations should be thereto.

The common *heat* of the human body, in health, is about ninety-eight degrees of Fahren. therm. but some constitutions are healthy at eighty-three; and this *heat* continues the same, whether the atmosphere, or other surrounding bodies, exceed, or sink, below ninety-eight, unless when a disease is produced thereby; the consequence of which is, an increase or diminution of the *heat* of the body. The body resists different degrees of external *heat* or cold, according to the habit it hath acquired. There are instances of its bearing twenty degrees below 0 or Fahren. therm. with moderate clothing; and 144 above, without alteration.

The *heat* of the body rarely decreases lower than 94, nor rises to more than 110 of Fahren. therm.

See Dr. Magenise's Doctrine of Inflammations, p. 31—52. Dr. Berdoe's Enquiry, and his Remarks on Voltaire's Discoveries in Natural History. Dr. Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Physic. Dr. Haller's Physiology, the Lecture on Muscular Motion. Dr. Kirkland's Dissertation on the Brain and Nerves. Drs. Crawford and Elliot on *Animal Heat*.

CALIETA, or **CALIETTE.** See **JUNIPERINUM LIGNUM**.

CALIGO. A growing darkness of the eye or dimness of sight from a manifest cause: as in cases of the cataract, &c. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class *locales*, and order *dysæsthesia*. He defines it to be sight diminished, or wholly abolished; from a dark barrier between the object and the retina, in the eye itself, or in the eye-lid. He also enumerates five species, viz. 1. *Caligo lentis*; the *Glaucoma*, *Woolhousii*, *Maitre Jean St. Yves*; this he denominates the cataract, and Sauvages calls it the true cataract; it is caused by an opaque spot behind the pupil. See **CATARACTA**. 2. *Caligo corneæ*, from an opacity of the cornea. See **ALBUGO**. 3. *Caligo pupillæ*, from obstruction in the pupil. See *Synizesis*, called also *Amaurosis* & *Synchysis a Myosi*. 4. *Caligo humorum*, *Glaucoma Vogelii*, from a fault in the humours of the eye. 5. *Caligo palprebrarum*, from a disorder in the eyelids. See Cullen's **NOSOLOGY**, edit. 3.

CALIHACHA. See **CASSIA LIGNEA**.

CALIX. See **CALYX**.

CALLÆON. The gills of a cock, which Galen says is a food neither to be praised nor condemned.

CALLECAMENON. See **ÆS USTUM**.

CALLENA. A kind of **SALT PETRE**. See **NITRUM**.

CALLI, *πόσα*, Galen uses this word to express the nodes in the gout.

CALLIBLE-

CALLIBLEPHARON, from *καλλος*, *beauty*, and *βλεφαρον*, an *eyelid*. Medicines appropriated to the eyelids.

CALLICREAS. See **PANCREAS**.

CALLIGONUM, from *καλλος*, *beauty* and *γονυ*, a *joint*, or *knot*. See **POLYGONUM**.

CALLIOMARCUS. See **TUSSILAGO**.

CALLIONYMUS, from *καλλος*, *beauty*, and *ονυμα*, a *name*. See **URANOSCOPIUS**.

CALLIPHYLLUM, } from *καλλος*, *beauty*, and *φυλλον*,

CALLITRICHUM. } a *leaf*; from *καλλος*, *beauty*, and *τριξ*, a *hair*. See **ADIANTHUM NIGRUM**.

CALLOSITAS, **CALLOSITY**, from *callus*. See **CALLUS**.

CALLUS, is a cutaneous, carneous, or osseous hardness, either natural or preternatural. But generally it means the *callus* generated about the edges of a fracture. Sometimes it means a corn on the toes, or the hardness in the hands produced by labour; also the hard edges of ulcers. See Bell's Surgery, ii. 326. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, ii. 246.

This term and *callositas*, are in a special sense spoken of the eye-lids, both by Galen and Scribonius Largus. For the *callus* in the hands and on the soles of the feet, see **CLAVUS**. But the word,

Callus, has a particular signification, in which it means the *corpus callosum* of the brain. Paracelsus gives the name of *callus* to an abscess, or ulcer, caused by an acrid and arsenical nutritious juice, which excites a vehement itching,

The contraction of the part divided is a common symptom in wounds; and the stronger the contractile force, the greater the retraction of the sides of the wound from each other. The skin of the head is thick and strong, and equally tense on all parts of the skull, and under it lays a cellular membrane. For these reasons, when the skin of the cranium is divided, the lips of the wounds are speedily far retracted from each other, and are called *callus*, for which reason wounds of the forehead generally leave large scars behind them.

As the growing vessels in wounds of the soft parts are highly tender and pulpy, in consequence of their not being covered with the skin, they may easily be too much distended, and degenerate into fungous flesh. The same holds true in the *callus* of the bones, which may become luxuriant when the vessels which constitute the substance of the growing bone are distended, either by a redundancy, or too strong impetus of the fluids.

Dr. Nisbet and Dr. Hunter imagine a *callus* of the bone is not formed by the inspissation of any fluid, but from a regeneration, or, as it were, granulation from the fibres of the bone.

CALMET. See **ANTIMONIUM**.

CALMUS. The stalk of any plant. See **CAUDEX**.

CALOCATANOS. See **PAPAVR RUBRUM**.

CALOMELANOS CERATUM. See **MERCURIUS DULC. SUBL.**

CALOMELANOS TURQUETI. So Riverius calls a certain purgative medicine which he often used. It is thus prepared:

R Merc. dulc. ʒj. gum. scammon. cum sulph. impregn. vel rez. jalap. ʒiſ. mucilag. e gum. trag. q. f. f. pil. mediocr.

CALOMELAS, from *καλος*, *good* and *μελας*, *black*. It is what used to be called Ethiops mineral. But *calomelas*, or *calomelanos*, is, in common acceptation, the *merc. dulc. 6ties* sublim. which, if ground with the volatile spirits, becomes black, and perhaps is the true *calomel*; it is called *aquila alba*. See **MERCUR. DULC. SUBL.**

CALOMOCHANUS, or **CALOMOCHNUS**, see **ADARCES**.

CALONIA, **CALONIAN MYRRH**. Hippocrates often prescribes it.

CALORIC. LAVOISIER, in giving his reasons for the adoption of this term, says, "All bodies are either *solid*, *liquid*, or in a state of *aeriform vapor*, according to the proportion which takes place between the attractive force inherent in their particles, and the repulsive power of the heat acting upon these; or in proportion to the degree of heat to which they are exposed. It is difficult to comprehend their phenomena, without admitting them as the effects of a great and material substance, or very subtle fluid, which insinuating itself between the particles of bodies, separates them from each other. This substance, whatever it is, being the *cause of heat*, or in other words, the sensation, which we call *warmth*, being caused by the accumulation of this substance; we cannot

in strict language distinguish it by the term *heat*, because the same name would very improperly express both cause and effect." He therefore gave it the names of *igneous fluid*, and *matter of heat*. But these being considered as periphrastic expressions, which both lengthen physical language, render it more tedious and less distinct, and frequently not conveying sufficiently just ideas of the subject intended. The cause of heat, or that exquisitely elastic fluid which it produces, therefore, has been distinguished by the term **CALORIC**, considered as the *respective cause*, whatever that may be, which separates the particles of matter from each other. See Elements of Chemistry, p. 5.

CALTHA, or **CALTHULA**. **MARYGOLD**. See **CALENDULA**.

— **ARVENSIS** } See **CALENDULA ARVENSIS**.

— **MINIMA**. }

— **PALUSTRIS**. See **CALENDULA PALUSTRIS**.

CALTROPS. This is a genus of the decandria monogynia class, in the Linnean system, of which there are three species, natives of warm countries. It derives its name from the form of its fruit, which resembles those instruments of war which were cast in the enemy's way to annoy their horses. This plant is also called *Tribulus*, and taken inwardly is a vulnerary; and said to be of service in a diarrhoea, and the stone.

CALVA, } See **CRANIUM**.

CALVARIA. }

CALVATA. See **PHALACRA**.

CALVITIES, } See **ALOPECIA**.

CALVITIUM. }

CALX. This word is applied to whatever is subjected to calcination, or chemical corrosion. See **CALCINATION**. It also comprehends many different stones, in this one character, that they burn to lime;

LIME-STONE, hence *calcaris-lapis*; also called *saxum calcarium*, *abesum*, *algeria*; *algerie*; *ancora*; *carius terra*. *Lime-stone* is a general name for all those stones from which quicklime is commonly prepared. They contain a portion of sulphureous matter, and the marine acid; but though the limes prepared from different stones answer many general purposes equally well, they differ greatly in their efficacy in many chemical and other kind of experiments.

All stones have for their basis either crystal or spar; those that have crystal run into glass by burning; but those that have spar, run into lime. All sea-shells, and any stone or earth that effervesces with an acid, will burn to lime. The harder the stone the stronger is the lime it produces. It may here be observed, that both earths and stones are termed earths by the chemist, but they are divided into two classes by the fossilist; calcareous earths and stones are thus characterised, considered as the objects of fossilogy. Calcareous earth is an earth which effervesces with acids. Calcareous stone is a stone effervescing with acids, burning into quicklime, and not striking fire with steel. See Edward's Elements of Fossilogy. But we must observe, that amongst earths, the calcareous is a genus; amongst stones, the calcareous is an order.

When stones of the sparry kind have been calcined by the fire, they are converted into quicklime called **CALX VIVA**; *albeston*, *almiza*, *annora*, *anora*, *asbestos*, *asbestos*, *gir*; *nix fumans*; *almyzinthra*, is supposed to have the same meaning; and while they continue unpossessed of aqueous moisture, they retain this character. When calcareous stone is either figured or transparent, it takes the name of spar.

Quicklime dissolves in nitrous, marine, and vegetable acid, unites with the vitriolic into an indissoluble and insipid concrete, produces heat on mixing it with water, and gives thereto a medicinal quality. If quicklime is exposed to the atmosphere, it falls into a powder, and loses all the distinguishing properties of quicklime, except that it retains its acrimony longer in a moist than in a dry state.

The stones from which quicklime is produced, contain a large quantity of air, which in calcination is expelled: hence strong quicklime raises to effervescence, or emits no air-bubbles during its dissolution in either acids or alkalies.

CALX VIVA, or **EXTINCTA**, or **LOTA**; into these three is lime divided. The **FIRST** is lime in its fiery state; as brought from the kiln; the **SECOND** that which, having been long exposed to the air, is fallen to powder; the **LAST**, that which hath been deprived of its salts by repeated affusions of water.

Sir Torbern Bergman observes, that calcareous earth is commonly found saturated with aerial acid, which exhibits the appearance of effervescence, upon being driven from its basis by a stronger acid. Calcareous earth, he says, is found dissolved in most waters, by means of a redundant portion of the aerial acid. That by burning it loses that acid, together with a proportion of water with which it was combined, and enters into a chemical combination with a certain quantity of the matter of heat, in which state it is called QUICKLIME. Farther, that its attraction for water being greater than for the matter of heat, is the reason, that when the quicklime meets with the former, its lets go the latter; by which means a great quantity of sensible heat is produced, converting a part of the water which it hath absorbed into vapours; which, if the calcareous earth were in the form of a stone, would break it down into a fine powder.

Quicklime is employed for increasing the activity of alkaline salts, for making the milder kind of caustics, and for destroying the hair on places where it is thought to be unseemly; it dissolves sulphurs and vegetable resins, and produces many effects similar to those of the fixed alkaline salts.

CATAPLASMA CALCIS, LIME CATAPLASM.

Take of lime recently flaked, and wheat flour, of each two ounces; hogs lard prepared, four ounces; to the lime when flaked add the other ingredients. At the Bath hospital this is used as a remedy in knee cases.

AQUA CALCIS, LIME-WATER, called also *Aqua Benedicta*.

Take of quicklime, half a pound; boiling distilled water, twelve pints; mix, and set it aside in a covered vessel for one hour; then pour off the liquor, which keep in a close vessel. Ph. L. 1788. The quantity of lime dissoluble in water is much greater than is generally suspected. Dr. Alison observes, that one third of the quicklime is soluble in water; see his Dissertation on Quicklime. The above method of making lime-water limits the quantity of water too much, for the lime requires several hundred times its weight of water to dissolve it.

The College of Edinburgh direct particularly to sprinkle upon this quantity, in an earthen vessel, four ounces of water gradually, keeping the vessel shut during the effervescence, and its falling to powder; then to mix the rest of the water with it by stirring; to renew the stirring after it has subsided, and this for ten times, always keeping the vessel shut during the ebullition, to prevent the access of air, and to filter it through paper, placed in a funnel, close shut at its top.—The London College, by avoiding the frequencies of stirring, expose it less to the air.

The Lime-water is a solution of the quicklime in water, and receives no improvement from the ingredients added in the compound forts which used to be ordered, for they precipitate much of the lime which the water suspended. When the lime-water loses its taste, so does it its virtues. It hath a strong styptic taste, which is followed by a sweetish one; it changes the juices of blue flowers to a green; it precipitates metallic bodies that are dissolved in acids; it tinges silver of a coppery hue; it turns red wine to a dark colour; and by those properties its strength may be estimated.

The specific gravity of water is increased by the lime more than the weight of the calcareous matter taken up, on account, perhaps, of the water being deprived of its air.

If lime-water is close kept, it may be preserved many months; but in open vessels, the calcareous matter soon separates from the water, and concretes on its surface. The pinguious matter which floats upon the surface of lime-water which is fresh made, is called *calcis vivi flores*.

Lime-water dissolves thick phlegm, or mucous matter, and the curd of milk. The stone-lime is best for building with, but that which is made of the shells of cockles or oysters is to be preferred, when it is used in medicine as a solvent of calculous matter, &c. When the shell lime-water has been drank to the quantity of three pints in a day for some weeks, it hath been useful in scrophulous, fluxes, and other complaints, from an acrimonious salt. It promotes expectoration in those who abound with phlegm. It generally induces a costiveness, but this is prevented by mixing a little milk in each draught. In

cold phlegmatic constitutions it is peculiarly useful, but in hot bilious habits, and during either critical or periodical evacuations, it should be foreborn. It strengthens the appetite, and assists digestion; it is a good antiseptic; and greatly helps the concoction of matter in abscesses, that do not suppurate kindly. It corrects acidity in the primæ viæ. In the diabetes and hectic fever, it is of singular efficacy, if drank when fresh made, and before the heat excited by mixing the lime with the water is vanished. Four ounces or more of lime-water are given to adults, and repeated twice a day, or oftener, in some alvine fluxes, and leucorrhæa; and though it may not be lithontriptic in any great degree, it alleviates some calculous symptoms. In some kinds of ulcers, it is applied as a wash: and in some cases as an injection.

The softer the water is, used for making lime-water, the more effectual it is as a medicine, and the less disagreeable to the palate. Distilled water is the best; and boiling water dissolves the lime more freely than cold. It is better to pour the water gradually on the lime, for otherwise much of the calcareous matter is unaffected by it.

The aq. cal. mag. comp. hath been used under the name of *liberans aqua*. Bates calls it *aqua Benedicta* comp.

The properties, uses, and medicinal virtues of lime, and its preparations, deserve to be more extensively known than our limits for information will admit; but much satisfaction will be obtained by consulting the Dictionary of Chemistry; Newman's works; Experiments, &c. on Quick-lime, by Mr. Henry; Macbride's Essay on the dissolving Power of Quick-lime; Percival's Essays, Med. and Exp. edit. 2. p. 328. Lewis's Mat. Med. and the Edingb. Ess. Phys. and Lit. vol. i. art. 13. and vol. ii. art. 8. Dr. Whitt on Oyster Shell Lime-water.

CALX ANTIMONII. See ANTIMONIUM, N^o. I.
— CUM KALIPURO. See CAUSTICUM COMMUNE FORTIUS.

— HYDRARGYRI ALBA. See MERCURIUS PRÆCIPITATUS ALBUS.

— PREPARATA, CALCARIUS LOTUS. See CALX EXTINGTA & LOTA.

CALYCVLUS, CALYCLE, from CALYX. A row of small leaflets placed at the base of the calyx, on the outside. Calycle of the seed is the outer proper covering or crown of the seed, adhering to it, in order to facilitate its dispersion.

CALYPTER, from *καλυπτεω*, *to hide*. A carnos excrecence covering the hæmorrhoidal vein.

CALYPTRA, from *καλυπτεω*, *to hide*, A VEIL. It is the thin involucre or cover of some seeds, used by former botanists to express that which LINNÆUS means by *arillus*: also a thin cup which covers the *antheræ* of some of the mosses.

CALYX, *Calix*, or *Empalement*, from *καλυπτεω* *tego*, *to cover*. The first of the seven parts of fructification, by LINNÆUS defined to be the outer bark of the plant present in fructification. In general it is that green cup which supports the bottom of the corolla, and is otherwise called *perianthium*, *amenium*, *spatha*, *glume*, *calyptra*, or *vulva*, as it happens to be differently circumstanced. It is generally single; in some plants double; and in others entirely wanting. It is commonly divided into the same number of segments with the corolla. The calyx commonly withers when the fruit is ripe, not before; which circumstance infallibly distinguishes it from *bractæa* in dubious cases. It is generally less in point of height, but more substantial than the corolla.

CAM. An abbreviation of Joach. Camerarius de Plantis Epitome.

CAMARA, or CAMARIUM, the fornix of the brain. Likewise the vaulted part of the auricle, leading to the external foramen.

CAMARA. See VIBURNUM.

CAMARIUM. See CAMARA.

CAMAROMA CAMAROSIS, from *καμνισα*, *a tortoise*. Also an arched roof. A fracture of the skull, which appears like an arch of a vault. Called likewise *Cameratio*.

CAMARUM, *Cammarum*, vel *Cammarum*. A species of shrimp, of the crab kind; also the *aconites*, and, according to some *cicuta*.

CAMBODIA, } The Indian yellow orange of Ma-
CAMBOGIA, } labar, from whence the gamboge,
CAMBOGIUM. } *Coddam Pulli*. See GAMBOGIA.

CAMBRO BRITANNICA. See CHAMÆMORUS.

CAMBUCA,

CAMBUCA, or **CAMBUCA MEMBRATA**. *Bubo*, *ulcus*, or abscess on the pudenda; also a boil in the groin.

CAMBUI. The wild **AMERICAN MYRTLE** of Piso and Marcgraave. There are two species. Their fruit, flowers, and leaves, are fragrant and astringent. One species is low and bushy, the other very tall. Ray says there is a third species which is white, but is very rare.

CAMEL. SYLLAB. An abbreviation of G. J. Camellus Stirpium insulæ Luzonis, &c. Syllabus.

CAMELINA. See **ERYSIMUM**.

CAMERATIO. See **CAMAROSIS**.

CAMES, or **CAMET**. See **ARGENTUM**.

CAMINGA. See **CANELLA ALBA**.

CAMINUS. It signifies the furnace and its chimney. In Rulandus it signifies a bell.

CAMISIA FÆTUS. See **CHORION**.

CAMMARUM. See **CAMARUM**.

CAMMARUS. See **CANCER FLUVIATILIS**.

CAMMORUM. See **CAMARUM**.

CAMOTES INDICA. See **BATTATAS HISPANICA**.

CAMOMILLA. See **CHAMÆMELUM**.

CAMPANA. A **BELL**. In chemistry it is a receptacle for the gas of sulphur, where it is concentrated and collected together into a thin aqueous matter, in order for the preparation of the acid spirits of sulphur; hence *oleum sulphuris per campanam*.

CAMPANULÆ. See **CERVICARIA**.

CAMPE, from *καμπη*, to bend. A flexure or bending. It is also used for the ham, because it is the part usually benled: also a joint, or an articulation.

CAMPECHENSE LIGNUM. **LOGWOOD**; also called *Acacia Zeylanica*, *lignum Campecanum*, *sappan lignum*, *tsiam pangam*, *lignum Campechianum*, *Indicum montanum lignum*, *lignum tinctile Campech*. **CAMPEACHY WOOD**, *Brasiletto*, and **BRASILIS LIGNUM**, or **JAMAICA WOOD**.

It is the wood of a prickly pod-bearing tree, a native of Campeachy island. It is brought into Europe in large compact logs of a red colour. Its fruit resembles cloves in their quality. It is the **HÆMATOXYLON CAMPECHIANUM** of the **CLASS** Decandria, **ORD.** MONOGYNIA, **Gen. Plan.** LINN. 525.

HÆMATOXYLON, *Calyce*; quinque partito; *Petalis* quinq. *Capfula* lanceolata; uniloculari; bivalvis *valvis* navicularibus.

This wood is chiefly brought for the dyers, but used medicinally as an astringent and corroborant. It is peculiarly efficacious in diarrhœas, and in the last stages of dysentery; when the obstructing causes are removed, it powerfully restrains this kind of flux, yet it does not contract the fibres, as is the case with astringents; it obtunds acrimony, and hath more of a balsamic taste than of an astringent one. It strengthens the bowels, and indeed the general habit. It is an agreeable medicine, being free from any thing disgusting to the taste, and almost void of smell.

The London College directs an extract from this wood, as follows;

Extractum Ligni Campechensis. The EXTRACT of LOGWOOD. Ph. Lond. 1788.

Take the shavings of *logwood*, one pound; boil it four times, or oftener, in a gallon of distilled water, to one half; then boil all the liquors, mixed together and strained, to a proper consistence. The shavings are here ordered to prevent it from being mixed with Jamaica, or other cheaper woods; which might be the case if bought in powder. The dose from ʒi to 3 ss. repeated according to the urgency of the symptoms.

Rectified spirit of wine takes up more from this wood than water does; therefore it is better to digest its powder in as much spirit as will cover it three or four fingers breadth above its surface, then boil the residuum in water as directed above; after which, the watery menstrua are first evaporated to the consistence of honey, then the spirituous one is mixed therewith, and the whole reduced to a proper consistence.

DECOCTUM CAMPECHENSE. **DECOCTION of LOGWOOD.**

Boil three ounces of powdered *logwood* in four pints of water to two, at the end of which add two drams of cinnamon, boil them together a few minutes, and when cool strain off the liquor for use.

This extract and decoction are either of them agreeable, mild, and safe, when stronger astringents are not so; and this advantage attends the *logwood*, which cannot be said of astringents, it may be used with equal safety, whether

a fever attends or not. These preparations make the stools and urine appear like blood. The extract may be taken in doses from gr. x. to 3 ss. the decoction to three or four ounces, three or four times a day.

The preparations of this wood are chiefly held in esteem for their astringency, and may be given safely in fluxes, and at the close of dysentery; but in the beginning they are mischievous: so Dr. Cullen has found them.

When flatulencies attend in diarrhœas and dysenteries, a few grains of the cortex elutheriæ is a proper addition to each dose of the above extract or decoction. See Lewis's Mat. Med. and Newmann's Chemical Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

CAMPHORA. **CAMPHOR**; called also *caf*, *cafa*, *cafar*, *ligatura veneris*, *caphura*, *caphora*; *capur*, *alkosor*, *altefor*; **CAMPHOR**. It is a solid concrete, chiefly obtained from the woody part of some trees, which are met with in the island of Borneo, in the East Indies, and in Japan; it is only from the latter that it is brought into Europe. The Indians have a species, which they distil from the roots of the true cinnamon trees, that they call *baros*. See **CINNAMOMUM**. And also a species which separates from the *caphuræ oleum*, on re-distilling it. It sometimes oozes from the bark of the root of the cinnamon tree in the form of oleous drops, which insensibly concrete into white grains. These are called *caphura baros Indorum*. In the state camphor is extracted from the roots of the camphor tree, it is named *camphora rudis*. But it is obtained chiefly from the **LAURUS CAMPHORA**, or the laurus fol. triplinervis lanceolata-ovatis nitidis, petiolis laxis, floribus parvis albis of LINN. The **CAMPHOR-TREE**. **CLASSENNEANDRIA**, **ORD.** monogynia. **Gen. Plant.** 503. In smaller quantities it is obtained from some cinnamon trees, and in very small quantities from several other vegetables. That in Japan is extracted from a large tree of the bay kind, called *lauro camphorifera*, and by LINNÆUS, *laurus foliis trinervis lanceolata-ovatis; nervis supra basin unitis*.

As first sublimed or distilled from the wood, it is of a brownish colour, and composed of semi-pellucid grains, mixed with some impure matter; in this state it is imported by the Dutch, then called *camphorata elaborata*, unpurified camphor. It is purified by a second sublimation, &c. but after a manner only known to themselves, except the Venetians, who formerly were the only refiners of it: the last process in the management is so contrived, that the head of the subliming glass is kept warm enough to make the camphor run together into a mass of its own figure, in which form it is brought into the shops. Dr. Lewis says, that it may be purified in sp. vin. rect. by solution, and recovered from the spirit by distillation, the spirit all rising before the camphor; and after this it may be formed into loaves by fusion, with a gentle heat, in a close vessel.

The ancient Greeks do not mention camphor: it was first used in medicine by the Arabians.

Camphor is a vegetable concrete, unctuous to the touch, with a fragrant smell, somewhat like that of rosemary, and a bitter aromatic pungent taste, accompanied with a sense of coolness on the tongue; it is volatile like essential oils, but without their acrimony: it also differs both from them and from the sebaceous oils, in suffering no sensible alteration from long keeping, in being totally exhalable in a warm air, without any change or separation of its parts, and subliming unaltered in the heat of boiling water, &c. It burns in water, it receives no empyreumatic impressions, nor does it suffer any resolution from any degree of fire, to which it can be exposed in close vessels, though readily combustible in the open air. It dissolves in concentrated mineral acids, rectified spirit of wine, oils, &c. but not in water, in vegetable acids, nor alkaline liquors. It melts into an oily appearance, with a less degree of heat than that of boiling water; laid on a red-hot iron it totally evaporates in a bright white flame and copious fumes, which, condensing, form a foot.

Camphor is known to be good, if when it is put upon hot bread, it turns moist: if it becomes dry it is bad: it should be kept close in a bottle or a bladder, not to prevent it from losing its quality, but to preserve the whole of it from exhaling away.

As camphor is so extremely useful a medicine in a variety of cases, it is necessary to give its effects on the human machine in the clearest point of view which we are able. And first, the question is, whether its power is of a stimulant or sedative nature? Dr. Cullen seems clearly to have proved the last, when taken into the stomach—externally

externally it is certainly stimulant, for when taken into the mouth it has an acrid taste, and, though by its evaporation it excites a sense of cold air, what remains is a sense of heat in the mouth and fauces. When taken down upon the stomach it often gives pain and uneasiness, which he imputes to the operation of the acrimony upon the upper orifice. When applied to any ulcerated part, it perceptibly irritates and inflames; these are marks of its stimulant power. When thrown into the stomach of brute animals, it operates there by a small portion of its effluvia, for when a mass of any bulk has been thrown in, though it has produced considerable effects on the body, neither the bulk nor weight are found sensibly diminished; hence he concludes the operation has been upon the nerves of the stomach, and by these on the rest of the system, and the operation to be entirely that of a sedative power. However, the sudden death of many animals occasioned by it, as experimentally proved, shew still more evidently its sedative effects in the sensorium, which destroy the mobility of the nervous power, and thereby extinguishes the vital principle. It can no other way be accounted for; for *camphor* first operates by inducing stupor and sleep, and the other symptoms of delirium. Furor and convulsions can all be explained by the struggle which occurs between the force of the sedative power, and reaction of the system, as in cases of other poisons. It evidently shews no stimulant power on the sanguiferous system, for the pulse, where it has been observed, has been slower than before its effects took place, by ten strokes in a minute.

With regard to the diseases in which it has been employed, we find it has often been given with advantage in fevers of all kinds, particularly nervous fevers, attended with much watchfulness, and delirium. *WHERLHOF* administered it in many inflammatory diseases with great benefit, and considers it as a refrigerant. It has been remarkable in putrid fevers, from its antiseptic powers; and *Collin* has found it efficacious in curing and resisting gangrene. From its use in low, and what are called malignant, fevers, and from its antiseptic powers, it is highly probable that it has been of great service in the confluent small pox, and also in favouring the eruption of exanthemata, and bringing them back to the skin, when from any cause they have suddenly receded; but this he says, not from experience.

In chronic cases, whenever diseases depend upon a mobility of the nervous power, and an irregularity of its motions; it may be expected such a powerful sedative should be of service: hence its use in hysteric and hypochondriac cases, which the doctor has frequently observed, as well as many other practitioners. In convulsive and spasmodic affections it hath been of service, and even in epilepsy useful; which last has been entirely cured by this medicine alone, but it has been singularly beneficial when united with *caprum ammoniacum*, white vitriol, or calx of zinc. It has often been employed, and sometimes successfully, in cases of maniacal and melancholic cases. It has often been given successfully in acute rheumatism, and the doctor says that he has no doubt of *camphor* having a peculiar power in taking off the inflammatory state in cases both of rheumatism and gout; but as *camphor* is ready to occasion a translocation from external application, as proved in a case recited by him, it will in gouty cases be always employed with great danger. It is often found useful in relieving tooth-ach, and may be in ophthalmia, from its power of taking off local inflammation.

When united with other substances, it has been found peculiarly useful; with drastic purges it is said to moderate their acrimony, and thereby their violent operation. It has the power of correcting the acrimony of cantharides, according to general opinion, but in this point some are very doubtful. It moderates the action of mercury, at the same time does not deprive the saline mercurials of much of their deobstruent virtue. United with opium it prevents some inconveniences and disorders which happen to taking opium alone; and joined with the Peruvian bark, gives it more energy and force, whether in curing fever or gangrene. It should either be given in large doses, not under twenty grains; or if in smaller, they must be repeated at short intervals, if any sensible effects are to be obtained from it. It may be divided and rubbed with nitre or sugar, and a few drops of spirit of wine, or dissolved in mucilage of gum arabic, the *camphor* previously dissolved in a little spirit of wine, or expressed oil. But for a fuller discussion on these

points see *CULLEN's Materia Medica*. *CAMPBOR*, mixed with equal quantity of myrrh, makes an uniform solution in aqueous fluids, and is the best mode of giving camphor in a liquid form, where myrrh may not be thought an improper combination with respect to the intent which is wished to be produced.

An imprudent dose of *camphor* produces coldness of the extremities, vertigo, a small weak pulse, drowsiness, uneasiness about the precordia, &c. but these effects are relieved by an emetic, followed with small doses of vinegar, or other vegetable acids.

1. *Emulso* Camphorata. *CAMPBORATED EMULSION*.

Add a dram of *camphor* to a pint of the almond emulsion, now called *lac amygdalæ*—ALMOND MILK; to mix the *camphor*, it will be necessary to use an additional quantity of the mucilage of gum arabic. A large spoonful, or more, may be given every two hours. Nitre, or acids, may be added, as the occasion may require.

The London College directs the following preparation, called,

2. *Mistura à Camphora*. *The CAMPBORATED MIXTURE*. Formerly *Julepum à Camphora*. *CAMPBORATED JULEP*.

Take of *camphor*, one dram; rectified spirit of wine, ten drops; of double refined sugar, half an ounce; of boiling distilled water, a pint. Rub the *camphor* first with the rectified spirit, then with the sugar; lastly, add the water by degrees, and strain the mixture. This is better made by mixing the *camphor* with double its quantity of gum arabic; for thus it is less apt to vellicate the stomach, and cause anxiety; a large spoonful contains about two grains of *camphor*: by this method vinegar may be added instead of water; vinegar renders the *camphor* more easy on the stomach, and improves its antiseptic power. So has it been said of nitre; but experience does not prove the validity of this opinion.

The emulsion or the mixture of *camphor*, are excellent in low and putrid disorders; being, in these cases, the lightest and best cordials, especially for women or feeble men, with spasmodic symptoms.

A very small proportion of *camphor* is dissolved in this menstruum by the mode here prescribed: but if *camphor* and myrrh be united in equal proportions, well triturated together, they will form an uniform mixture, with an aqueous solvent gradually added, as proved by some experiments recited in the *Memoirs of the Medical Society of London*, 1789.

The London College also orders the following for external uses:

3. *Spiritus Camphoratus*. *CAMPBORATED SPIRIT*. Formerly *Spiritus vinosus Camphoratus*. *CAMPBORATED SPIRIT OF WINE*.

Take of *camphor*, four ounces; of rectified spirit of wine, a quart; mix them so that the *camphor* may be dissolved. This is often successful in removing pains, inflammations, numbness, palsy, &c. by rubbing the part affected with it. An ounce of *camphor* will dissolve in less than an ounce and a half of spirit, and in these solutions it does not exhale, for the spirit must all be evaporated before the *camphor* will depart.

4. *The SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ TARTARIZATUS is thus made*.

Mix equal parts of *camphor* and salt of tartar, in a proper quantity of proof-spirit, and draw off one half. But this preparation does not possess any advantages above the *sp. camphoratus*.

The College of London used to add 3 i. of *camphor* to 1lb j. of the white ointment, and called it ung. alb. *camphorat*. but have now rejected it; though it is esteemed by some cooling, emollient, and discutient, and useful against cutaneous heats, tetters or serpiginous eruptions.

Different preparations are called oils of *camphor*, several of which may be seen in Newman's Chemical Works, and other writers, but they do not appear to possess any peculiar advantages above the crude *camphor*.

CAMPBORATUM OLEUM. A mixture of olive oil two parts, with one of *camphor*, is called *oleum camphoratum*; and is of use in inflammatory swellings of the throat, if mixed with a proper cataplasm and applied thereto, and also in ascites when the abdomen is much distended, if rubbed freely on, every night and morning.

See

See Neuman's Chemical Works, Lewis's Mat. Med. Alexander's Exper. Essays, Rieger and Hoffinan on *Camphor*.

CAMPHORÆ LINIMENTUM AMMONIATUM. See AMMONIA.

CAMPHORA RUDIS. See CAMPHORA.

CAMPHORÆ ELIX. HARTMANNI, i. e. Spt. *Camph.* cum pauculo croci Anglicani.

— **FLORES.** The subtle substance is thus called which first ascends in the subliming of *camphor*.

— **FLORES COMP.** The compound flowers of *camphor*.

Sublime eight parts of *camphor* with one of the flowers of benjamin.

— **OLEUM.** See CINNAMOMUM.

CAMPHORATA. STINKING GROUND-PINE, called also *CHAMÆPEUCE*, and *camphorata hirsuta*. It is a low plant, a native of the warmer parts of Europe; it smells like *camphor*, but hath something disagreeable beside. It is much esteemed in fomentations against pain. It is warming, and commended in gouty complaints. Miller's Bot. Off.

— **ELABORATA.** See CAMPHORA.

CAMPHORASMA. See MELISSA TURCICA.

CAMPSIN. The Egyptian name for the south wind. See ÆTESIÆ.

CAMPULUM, from *ναυαλω*, to twist about. A distortion of the eye-lids, or other parts.

CANABIL. See ERETRIA.

CANABINA AQUATICA. See BIDENTS.

CANABIS INDICA, } See BANGUE.

— **PEREGRINA.** }

CANADELLA. See CHANNA.

CANADENSE BALSAMUM. See CAPIVIBALSAMUM & ABIES. No. 4.

CANALICULUS, vel **CANALIS ARTERIOSUS.** See ARTERIOSUS DUCTUS.

CANALIS. A CANAL. It is also a round hollow instrument for embracing and holding a broken limb. Hippocrates speaks of its use, and Scultetus represents different sorts of them in his Armentarium, part i. tab. 23.

According to Gorræus, *canalis* signifies the hollow in the spine, where the medulla oblongata descends.

CANALES SEMICIRCULARES The *semicircular canals* of the ear.

They are three in number, one superior and perpendicular, one posterior and perpendicular, and one horizontal; their size is nearly the same, but generally the superior perpendicular is the greatest. They begin in the vestibulum, wind round the bone, and terminate in the vestibulum again; each at their origin have a separate orifice, but the two perpendicular meet and return into the vestibulum by one common orifice. That these ducts contribute to hearing, appear from their being found in birds and fishes, though the cochlea is not found in either.

CANALIS SEMIS. PETROS. The BONY HALF CANAL. See AUDITUS.

— **VENOSUS.** The vein of the funis umbilicalis proceeds from the placenta to the navel of the child, and thence to the vena porta, with which it communicates by its main trunk, where there is a canal, which goes to the vena cava hepatica, thus called, and also ductus venosus; it runs between the lobulus Spigelii and the left or small lobe of the liver. This ductus venosus enters the vena cava hepatica of the left side, just where that is piercing the great trunk of the vena cava inferior.

CANANGÆ OLEUM. Hoffman mentions this oil as being scarce, and brought from India, also that it is distilled from the flowers of the lime-tree. See Hoffinan's Obs. Physico-Chym. and in his Med. Rat. Syft. vol. i. § ii. cap. 6.

CANCAMUM GRÆCORUM. See COURBARIL.

CANCELLUS. The WRONG HEIR, also called *Bernhardus eremita*, *cancer in testis degens*.

It is a small species of cray-fish, which the French call BERNARD THE HERMIT, because it shuns others, and retires into the first shell it meets with. It is found in the slime near the rocks, but commonly in a shell of a conic figure, and as large as a nut. There is a larger species in the American islands; it is three or four inches long: they call it the SOLDIER, because it fortifies itself in a shell which is not its own. Father Du Tertres says, half its body is like a grass-hopper.

Hang them in the sun, and they dissolve into a kind of

oil, which is very speedy in curing the rheumatism, if rubbed on the part.

CANCER. The CRAB. *Cancer* in Latin corresponds with the *καρκινος*, the *ακανος*, or the *καρκιναρος* of the Greeks, and to the *crab* in the English.

CANCER IN TESTIS DEGENS. See CANCELLUS.

— **MARINUS**, is that called the SEA-CRAB; named also *pagurus*, and *cancer mæus*.

— **FLUVIATILIS.** The RIVER-CRAB, or CRAY-FISH; it is also called *cammarus* and *gammarus*. See ASTACUS MARINUS.

The black tips of the claw of *sea-crabs* are levigated and used as an absorbent under the name of pulv. c. chel. c. ppt. The London college directs a compound powder, made with *crabs* claws, red coral, and chalk; but any one of them is as good as them all together or singly: they all consist of the same calcareous animal earth.

Pulvis e Chelis Cancrorum compositus. COMPOUND POWDER OF CRAB CLAWS

Take of the tips of *crabs* claws prepared, one pound; chalk, red coral, each prepared, of each three ounces; mix them all together.

The composition has been considered inelegant, for the *chale cancrorum* consists of a calcareous earth, part of which is combined with the phosphoric acid and glutinous matter; the corallium rubrum contains the same, and these are mixed with chalk, a somewhat more pure calcareous earth; hence are these calcareous earths joined with nauseous impurities, instead of pure absorbents. The creta and testa ostreorum will better supply the place, and if calcareous earth is desired to be combined with phosphoric acid, it may be found in a pure state in the cornu cervi ustum. Observations on the Sp. Alterum Pharmacop. Londinensis, 1788.

The college of Edinburgh directs the following preparation, called

Pulvis Testaceus Compositus. The COMPOUND TESTACEOUS POWDER.

Take of oyster shells prepared, one pound; and of white chalk prepared, half a pound. Mix them together.

The use of all the absorbent earths, and preparations of shells, is to absorb acidities in the primæ viæ; and this prescription from the Edinburgh Dispensatory is equally valuable as a medicine with any other preparation of the kind, however attended with pompous epithets. If they meet with no acid to dissolve them, they should be accompanied with gentle purges. They strongly promote putrefaction, whence their use seems to be forbid in putrid diseases, and also from their absorbing acids so powerfully in the primæ viæ, their prohibition is necessary. In ardent fevers their use is somewhat important: oyster shells are dissolved with a very weak acid into a mucilage, like that which lines the inner surface of the stomach, bladder, blood-vessels, &c. which is abraded when there is inflammation in them; and this jelly, formed of testaceous powders, seems to supply, in some measure, the want of the natural.

See Haller's Nosology, Lewis's Materia Medica, and Neumann's Chemical Works.

CANCER. *καρκινος*, a crab. By the term *cancer*, the Roman writers understood what the Greeks called gangrene and sphacelus; but the disease which is now called *cancer*, is what the Greeks and Romans meant by *carcinoma*, and *carcinos*. It is called also *lupus*, because it eats away the flesh like a wolf. See Celsus, lib. v. cap. xxviii.

Galen says, that as the *crab* is furnished with claws on both sides of its body, so in the carcinoma, or carcinos, the veins, which are extended from the tumor, represent with it a figure much like a *crab*. And Boerhaave says, that if the stagnating matter of a scirrhus is put in motion, so as to inflame the vessels situated in its margin, it becomes malignant, and then is called a *cancer*.

With Hippocrates we may, perhaps, most properly consider all the species as comprised in the occult and open *cancer*. A *cancer* then is, as P. Ægineta describes it, an unequal tumor, with or without an ulcer. Hippocrates calls that an occult *cancer*, that is yet unburst, or without an ulcer; and that an open, or an ulcerated one, that is burst or ulcerated.

Mr. PEARSON says, when a malignant scirrhus, or a warty excrescence hath proceeded to a period of ulceration, attended with a constant sense of ardent pain, is irregular in its figure, and presents an unequal surface; if it discharges sordid, sanious, or fœtid matter; the edges of

the fore should be thick, indurated, and often exquisitely painful, sometimes inverted, at other times retorted, and exhibit a ferrated appearance. And should the ulcer in its progress be frequently attended with hæmorrhages in consequence of the erosion of blood vessels, there will be little hazard of mistake in calling it a cancerous ulcer.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the **CLASS LOCALES**, and **ORD. TUMORES**. He defines it, a painful scirrhus tumor, terminating in a fatal ulcer.

Any part of the body may be the seat of this disorder, though a gland is generally its immediate situation. The obstruction is in the minute lymphatic vessels, and the adjacent parts are affected as a consequence.

Mr. PEARSON says, "It is probable that any gland in the living body may be the seat of a cancerous disease; but it appears more frequently as an idiopathic affection in those glands that form the several secretions, than in the absorbent glands; and of the secreting organs, those that separate the fluids, which are to be employed in the animal economy, suffer much oftner than the glands which secrete the excrementitious part of the blood. Indeed it may be doubted whether an absorbent gland ever be the primary seat of a true scirrhus. Daily experience evinces, that these glands may suffer contamination from their connection with a cancerous part; but under such circumstances, this morbid alteration being the effect of a disease in that neighbourhood, it ought to be regarded as a secondary, and consequent affection. I never yet met with an unequivocal proof of a primary scirrhus in an **ABSORBENT GLAND**; and if a larger experience shall confirm this observation, and establish it as a general rule, it will afford a material assistance in forming the diagnosis of this disease. The general term scirrhus has been applied with too little discrimination, to indurated tumors of the lymphatic glands. When these appendages of the absorbent system enlarge in the early part of life, the disease is commonly treated as strumous; but as a similar alteration of these parts may and often does occur at a more advanced period, there ought to be some very good reasons for ascribing malignity to one rather than the other. In old people, the tumor is indeed often larger, more indurated, and less tractable than in children; but when the alteration originated in the lymphatic glands, it will very rarely be found to possess any thing cancerous in its nature." However, in men a cancer most frequently seizes the tongue, mouth, or penis; in women, the breasts and the uterus, particularly about the cessation of their periodical discharges; and in children, the eyes. Sometimes at the breast there is a hard and unequal tumor, attended with pain, which is not quite continual, and a burning heat much like what happens in cancer whence it is called *ZARUTHAN*, a *spurius cancer*.

Celibacy, as well as the cessation of the menses, conduces to the production of cancers in women, whence antiquated maids are the most subject to them: next to these are those mothers who have not suckled their children; then those women who are past child-bearing; and the least so are men, and those women who have born children, and nursed them with their own milk. Hollerius observes, that girls are subject to glandulous tumors whose menstrual discharges are scanty.

The matter of cancers is inspissated lymph, obstructing the glands, whence pus is never well formed in them. Lymph stagnating in the scirrhus body is capable of being rarefied by heat; when heated it expands, and the tumor is enlarged; on the increase of the swelling, a part of the scirrhus forms an apex; then the skin bursts, the morbid matter obtains liberty, and spreading more and more, it turns out the lips of the ulcer all round. Hence the preternatural heat excited in a scirrhus tumor is a proximate cause of its becoming a cancer; and whatever can excite heat in a scirrhus, may be a remote, or pro-catarctic cause of this disease. The causes of a scirrhus are the remote causes of most cancers, and are whatever can coagulate, or dry the juices, prepared in, or received by the glands. The matter thus obstructed, destitute of the means of being resolved, or changed into pus, may lodge many years without giving much trouble; but when by any cause the motion of the humours is increased through the adjacent pervious vessels, an inflammation is produced, pain and heat comes on: thus the scirrhus, which hitherto was inert, now acquires an acrimony, by which the containing parts are irritated and corroded. Sorrow, and other disturbance of the mind, easily converts a scirrhus into a cancer. The vessels of distended glands become preternaturally sensible, whence

it is more easy for any cause of local inflammation to cause a cancer. When a scirrhus so enlarges as to be affected by the heat, or pressure of the adjacent parts, it soon becomes cancerous. Gooch and Turner give instances of cancerous ulcers being produced by touching cancerous matter with the tongue.

A hard unequal tumor that is indolent, and without any discoloration in the skin, is called a **SCIRRHUS**; but when an itching is perceived in it, which is followed by a pricking, shooting, or lancinating pain, and a change of colour in the skin, it is known to be a cancer. It generally is small in the beginning, and increases gradually; but though a change of colour in the skin is made to a red or livid appearance, as well as from an indolent state, a painful one is induced: it is sometimes very difficult to say, when the transition out of the scirrhus into the cancerous state happened; the progress being quick or slow according to concurring causes. Gooch very well observes, that when the tumor is attended with a peculiar kind of burning, shooting pains, and the skin hath acquired the dusky purple, or livid hue, it may then be deemed the malignant scirrhus, or confirmed cancer. He farther adds, when thus far advanced in women's breasts, the tumor sometimes increases speedily to a great size, having a knotty unequal surface, more glands becoming obstructed; the nipple sinks in, turgid veins are conspicuous, ramifying far about, and resembling a crab's claws. These are the characteristics of an occult cancer on the external parts, and we may suspect the existence of one internally, when such pain and heat as hath been described, succeed in parts where the patient hath before been sensible of a weight and pressure, attended with obtuse pain. A cancerous tumor never melts down in suppuration like an inflammatory one, because the obstruction is in the minute lymphatic vessels; but when it is ready to break open, especially in the breast, it generally becomes prominent in some point, attended with an increase of the peculiar kind of burning, shooting pain, commonly felt before, at intervals, in a less degree, and deeper in the body of the gland, or glands. In the prominent part of the tumor, in this state, a corroding ichor sometimes transudes through the skin, soon forming an ulcer; at other times a considerable quantity of a thin lymphatic fluid, tinged with blood from eroded vessels, is found on it. Ulcers of the cancerous nature discharge a thin, fetid, acrid sanies, which corrodes the parts, having thick dark-coloured retorted lips; and fungous excrescences frequently vegetate from these ulcers, notwithstanding the corrosiveness of the humour. In this state they are often attended with excruciating, pungent, lancinating, burning pains, and sometimes with bleeding.

Though a scirrhus may truly be deemed a cancer as soon as pain is perceived in it, yet every painful tumor is not a cancer; nor is it always easy to say whether a cancer is the disorder or not; irregular hard lumps may be perceived in the breast, but on examining the other breast where no uneasiness is perceived, the same kind of tumors are sometimes found, which renders the diagnostics uncertain.

The itching, increasing tumor, and pain, are owing to heat rarifying the obstructed humour, distending the vessels, and producing a preternatural sensibility in them. As any part of the tumor is more enlarged than another, there an apex will be formed, the top of which will be covered with a tense, smooth, shining, thin skin, of a darkish red colour, because the blood meets with difficulty in passing through its vessels, which are too much distended. The skin, rendered thin by violent straining, is at last burst by the contained matter; hence the ulcer, which by the continuance of the same causes that produced it, increases. While the blood-vessels remain unhurt, a ferous ichor only appears in the ulcer; but when they are corroded, blood also issues forth, and as the fungous flesh dissolves, some pus is generated. The stinking sanies is, from the heat of the part, and the access of the air putrifying it.

A cure is rarely made but with the knife or cautery: when these methods of relief are not used, the treatment is only palliative. If the tumor firmly adheres to the subjacent part, it can neither be extirpated nor wasted away by a caustic: if it is moveable, it may generally be taken away, if at a due distance from such blood-vessels as would endanger life by being wounded. In general, the larger are more dangerous than the lesser, the painful than the indolent, and the ulcerated than the occult.

When

When a breast is once scirrhus, it seldom continues long in a state that threatens a *cancer*, without affecting the axillary glands, the other breast, or the uterus. Any kind of acrimony in the habit disposes a scirrhus to a speedy change into a *cancer*. When a cancer in any part is attended with a hardness of the adjacent glands, success hath rarely followed an attempt to cure. In habits not otherwise disordered, an occult *cancer* should not be exasperated by emollients, stimulating application, or intemperance, for then it may remain a long time without inconvenience; though at the cessation of the menses in women they will be exasperated, whence, if it can conveniently be done, it may be most proper to extirpate early.

Mr. Henry Fearon says, I am inclined to think, that were we to treat cancerous complaints at an early period, as proceeding from inflammation, we should be much more successful in practice.—His mode of cure consists in bleeding, either topical or general, according to the seat of the complaint, or part affected, which must be persevered in for a sufficient length of time, to which must be joined a milk and vegetable diet, an open belly, and saturnine applications, avoiding wine, spirits, and fermented liquors. *Memoirs of the Medical Society, London, 1789.*

The indications of cure are, 1st, to extirpate the tumor, and prevent a return of the disease: or, 2dly, to palliate when extirpation cannot be admitted.

The diet should be cool, moist, and light; the mind should be tranquil; and the body as free from violent action as possible.

If the cure is to be effected by extirpating the tumor, (see AMPUTATIO) and if this method of relief is attempted, care must be had to remove all other cancerous tumours; the whole of each must be cleared away, and the habit of body must be corrected as much as possible; and when the wound is nearly healed, it may be kept open in the manner of an issue.

Cathartics are proposed for destroying the tumor, when the knife cannot be submitted to from the patient's dread. The most famed of these have arsenic in their composition. Mr. Plunket's application is, on good authority, said to be as follows:

“Take of crow's-foot, such as grows in low moist grounds, dog-fennel, each an ounce; pound them well: add to them of crude brimstone, some prefer the *magnes arsenicalis*, five scruples; and of white arsenic finely levigated, one dram. Make these into small balls, and dry them in the sun. These balls must be powdered and mixed with the yolk of an egg, then laid over the fore or *cancer* upon a piece of pig's bladder, which must be cut to the size of the fore, and smeared with the yolk of an egg. This must not be applied on a piece of bladder larger than a half crown, if the *cancer* to be extirpated is on the face; the same caution is required if it is near the heart; but elsewhere it may spread the size of the fore. The plaster must not be stirred until it drops off of itself, which will be in about a week. Clean bandages are often to be put on.” This is called CAUSTICUM ANTI CANCROSUM, in applying which, great circumspection is necessary, particularly to cancers on the nose or lips; on account of the danger of swallowing a portion of the arsenic.

This arsenical preparation will answer best in recent cases, but it should never be used except the whole tumor can be removed. The crow-foot is added to destroy the skin; but this end will, perhaps, be better answered, by rubbing the part immediately over the tumor with antimonium nitratum, the day before the arsenical medicine is applied: this makes way for the action of the arsenic. Instead of the simple mixture of brimstone and arsenic as above, the preparation of arsenic, called *magnes arsenicalis*, should be used. This caustic does not destroy the gland, but only the substances all around it, so the tumor comes out as if it had been dexterously dissected out; and it must be observed, that a patient should never go into a warm bath whilst arsenic is applied.

Several eminent practitioners have formerly encouraged this method, as Fallopius, Zaber, Sennertus, &c. but though on small cutaneous glands it may do, in the larger and deep-seated it is unsafe; for by the irritation of these medicines an inflammation, and, perhaps, fever, are brought on, which are dangerous symptoms; and by the subtil penetrating quality of arsenic, the life of the patient is also greatly hazarded, whatever be its mode of application and correction.

Mr. Pott observes, that if a caustic is used, it should

be such a one as will penetrate quite through the tumor, and effectually eradicate it at the most in two or three applications: this the common ones will not do, for they only reach as far as into the cellular membrane; hence their frequent repetition will be necessary. On every repetition of the caustic, the tumor rekindles, hardens, and enlarges; consequently, it becomes, by such treatment, more and more untractable. Caustics harden the surrounding parts, and produce other ill effects; and this gave origin to that ridiculous idea of the scirrhus or *cancer* having claws or roots, &c. If caustics are used, the most active ones are to be preferred.

If the *cancer* is ulcerated, frequent dressing with dry lint, or such other things as experience manifests to be the least uneasy, are the most eligible.

In general the palliative method will be,

To avoid all external means while the disorder is in its occult state; to prevent its being handled, or pressed by the cloaths, that it may be kept easy and cool.

To correct the habit of body, if any way disordered; and with the alteratives may be given small doses of hydragryrus muriatus, but with great caution.

To moderate pain.

To keep the belly soluble with cooling medicines, such as manna, natron vitriolat. &c.

To bleed as often as the strength will admit.

To avoid cordials, exercise, or whatever can excite a greater heat than is proper to health in a state of rest.

A slight inflammation in the neighbourhood of the tumor, which yet is in its scirrhus state, may be relieved by means of Goulard's saturnine water, and thus is hindered from degenerating into a *cancer*; but if the inflammation is considerable, a *cancer* cannot be prevented.

Bleeding is necessary, at least as often as pain and feverishness require it.

Purging should not only be used to prevent a costive habit, but also immediately after every bleeding, to increase its cooling effect.

Pain, when urgent, requires bleeding, cooling purges, a spare diet that is thin and cooling, and anodynes inwardly. This symptom is also much relieved by destroying the sensibility of the parts by preparations of lead.

Fever. This requires the same means for its relief as are recommended against pain; to which may be added any other febrifuge that the state of the constitution may seem to admit of. Milk and water, or a decoction of farfaparilla, are convenient for common drink.

The best external medicine in the occult state is a well dressed hare's or rabbit's skin; for now all emollients, stimulants, and unctuous preparations are to be avoided.

When the cancerous tumor becomes ulcerated, the edges of the ulcer are hard, ragged, and unequal, very painful, and reversed in different ways, being sometimes turned upwards and backwards, and on other occasions inwards. The whole surface of the fore is commonly very unequal; in some parts there being considerable risings, and in others deep excavations. The discharge, for the most part, is a thin, dark-coloured, fetid ichor, and is often possessed of such a degree of acrimony as to excoriate, and even destroy the neighbouring parts. In the more advanced stages of the disease too, by the erosion of blood-vessels which occurs, considerable quantities of pure blood are sometimes discharged. There is generally a burning heat complained of, all over the surface of the ulcer, and an increase of the shooting lancinating pains, which were much complained of before the ulcer was formed. The appearances of these ulcers are so various, that it is, perhaps, impossible for any description to take them all in. Some have fungous excrescences about their edges resembling cauliflowers, or strawberries; others have none. When the *cancer* is ulcerated, the following have been extolled:

℞ Ung. saturn. cum duplici quantitate ceræ albæ paratum & fiat ceratum.

℞ Pulv. e ceruff. C. mucilag. gum. arab. āā ʒ ij. cerussæ acetatæ ʒi. probe contritis in mortario marmoreo adde sensim aq. calcis & rosar. āā ʒ vi. f. lotio.

After gently cleansing the ulcer, wash it with the lotion just warmed, then covering it with dry lint, or lint moistened in the lotion; lay over the whole a plaster spread with the cerate, which may extend somewhat over the edges of the fore.

In general, that which is the easiest is the best, and often a cerate of oil and wax is preferred.

A mixture of vinegar, with twenty times its quantity of water, is sometimes of excellent use.

Goulard

Goulard commends his sature preparations.

Tar-water, both inwardly and outwardly, hath been attended with considerable advantage, and particularly when the disorder appeared at or about the cessation of the menstrual discharge.

Narcotic herbs, such as the solanum and cicuta, have been used with success: See the articles respectively.

Carrot poultices renewed twice a day remove the nauseous smell which attends cancerous ulcers. See DAUCUS. Fixed air applied to the ulcer hath the same effect, if it should be used every six, eight, or twelve hours, and after it, rags may be laid on the sore, after dipping them in lavender, or other odoriferous water mixed with vinegar.

The hydrarg. muriatus, gr. fs. given night and morning, as in venereal disorders, with the decoct. sarfaparil. keeping the body lax, but not to purge, hath been manifestly useful, though it is owned that its efficacy is less in cases where the ulcer is very considerable. It hath often succeeded in cancers of the face and nose. The bark may accompany it when the habit is lax.

The bark and hemlock may very advantageously accompany the use of this mercurial medicine, and may, in general, be thus administered:

R Extract. cicut. gr. v. vel plus bis in die; or rather the powder.

R Infus. cort. Peruv. ℥ iij. bis terve in die.

R Hydrargyri muriati, gr. 1-16th, ad fs. bis in die.

If the muriated quicksilver is not easy in the stomach, a few drops of the tinct. opii may accompany each dose.

In recent cases the hemlock is sometimes useful; its external use is more effectual than its internal; and its efficacy exceeds that of carrot poultice, though they all, and in every mode, are useful. Mr. Jussamond intimates in his Lectures on the Operations of Surgery, that the best way of using hemlock is to make a bath with it; when this bath is used, it must be tepid, and the patient may stay in it during fifteen or twenty minutes, and repeat it two or three times a week. He further recommends as a powerful efficacious medicine, the ferrum ammoniacale internally; it may be given three times a day, beginning with ten grains made into two pills, and increase the dose as far as the stomach will bear it.

In the fourth volume of the Edinburgh Medical Commentaries, is an extract from a publication by Dr. Le Febure, a French physician, by which it appears, that the internal use of arsenic is frequently effectual in curing cancers. He says, that in some instances the cancerous virus is alkalescent, and in others it is acefcent. His general method of administering this medicine is as follows:

R Arsen. alb. gr. iv. f. solutio in aq. font. distil. ℥ i. hujus solutio detur cochl. magn. cum lact. vaccin. cochl. magn. & syr. e mecon. ℥ fs. mane jejuno.

The arsenic is directed to be of a clear, white, shining appearance, and in small crystals; and every morning that the dose is taken, the patient must not take any thing after it during one hour. This course must be continued eight days, after which a dose is to be taken in the same manner, twice every day; the first in the morning, the last about eight at night. At the end of a fortnight, three doses are to be given in a day; the third being taken about mid-day. Thus, women of weakly constitutions may continue until a cure is completed. But with an adult of a good constitution, the dose may be augmented by degrees, every eight days, till he takes six table spoonfuls of the solution every day; two table spoonfuls being taken for each dose, with as much milk, and half an ounce of the syrup of poppies. For children, tea-spoons must be used, and the dose should, on no account, exceed three of these, with a proportionable quantity of the syrup. But, besides that, the solution of the arsenic is thus to be increased to a certain height, in point of quantity; the strength is also to be augmented. Six grains of arsenic may be dissolved in the second bottle of the solution, and eight in the third. But, beyond this, Dr. Le Febure thinks it unadvisable to proceed. In general, he says, six bottles of the solution is sufficient for the cure of an open cancer; in one case, however, eight were necessary. He asserts, that this method is never attended with any ill accidents; and adds, that the arsenic does not act in any certain manner upon the secretions. A purgative compounded of manna, rhubarb, and sal seignette, is to be given every eight or twelve days. Whey, with twelve grains of nitre to the bottle, or a weak decoction of the roots of marshmallows, with the same quantity of nitre,

may be given for common drink. The belly is to be kept open by injections of whey, bran-water, or pure water, with the addition of emollient herbs, if necessary, or a little honey. With respect to regimen, it is directed to abstain from wine and fermented liquors. Broths, made with a little beef, veal, or chicken, are proper. Broiled, roasted, or boiled meat, ought to be taken in small quantity. Spinnage, lettuce, succory, or sorrel, may be given with advantage. Ripe fruit is not to be forbid. Rice cream, and milk in different forms, are a very proper part of diet. The doctor has sometimes been obliged to give the bark, and to open an issue, when the humours were either very alkalescent, or in very great quantity. He considers an issue as useful in every case. When the ulcer is cicatrized, he recommends cold or warm mineral waters, according to the circumstances of the patient, with a view of completing the cure, or where these cannot be had, he gives artificial ones. Besides this treatment by internal medicines, the method of dressing the ulcer becomes also an object of attention. If the tumor be not ulcerated, he directs it to be washed with a solution of arsenic, having eight grains in a pint of water. After washing with this solution, apply the following cataplasm; take of carrot-juice, one pound; of acetated cerus, half an ounce; of arsenic dissolved in distilled vinegar, half an ounce; of liquid laudanum, a dram and a half; form the whole into a mass of a proper consistence with as much powdered hemlock as is necessary. With part of this cataplasm the tumor is to be covered to a tolerable thickness, and the whole kept up with the common plaster. If the cancer be ulcerated, it is advised that the ichorus ferocity be taken away at each dressing, by means of dry lint. The ulcer is then to be fomented with the arsenical solution, having the chill taken off it, and above one third of red wine added to it. If the sore be of a very bad kind, it is advised that the arsenic be dissolved in a decoction of bark, for fomenting the ulcer. Afterwards the cataplasm mentioned above, and the plaster, are to be applied. This treatment must be renewed every twelve hours. In Decad II. vol. i. of the Medical Commentaries of Edinburgh, a solution of arsenic is given in drops, in intermittent complaints; which may also be administered in this, in the same manner, gradually increasing the dose, as much as the habit will bear, with equal efficacy and more elegance.

Mr. Bell, in his Treatise on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 299, &c. observes, that cancers are most frequently in the lips in men, and the breasts in women. The sooner cancerous cases are operated upon, the greater is the chance of the extirpation proving effectual, and vice versa. This, though, is contradicted positively by Mr. PEARSON; "If says he, the removal of the morbid part were equally complete in two patients, one of whom had been afflicted seven months, and the other seven years, with a cancer, I should esteem the latter in less danger of a relapse than the former. For example, when the breast is affected by a cancer, distant parts of that gland may become the seat of the morbid alteration about the same period. These several diseased portions may not advance with equal celerity; but while one part acquires a considerable bulk, the other altered parts may be scarcely objects of attention. Under such circumstances, the more obviously morbid parts may be removed; but the disease being only in progression, no man can be certain without removing the whole breast, that he has not left some diseased fibres. If however the disease shall continue without increasing during several years, one may in general conclude that its boundaries are more accurately defined." Conscious that such accidents may occur, BELL therefore advises: when the complaint is on the breast, although part of it only may be affected, the whole should be always taken off. But, although it be proper to extirpate every part that is really diseased, none of the external teguments should be ever unnecessarily destroyed, nor should more of them be taken away than is requisite. A little before the sore heals up, an issue should be introduced, so as to discharge freely before the cicatrix is formed. If scirrhus or cancerous disorders appear in several different parts, the removal of any or all of them would not probably be effectual. If cancers adhere to another adjacent part, they rarely can be extirpated with safety; a cancerous tumor may be attached to a circumjacent muscle or tendon, and may admit of an operation: however, much prudence is requisite in attempting a desperate case. See also his Surgery, vol. ii. 434, where he directs how to amputate cancerous breasts.

CANCER ON THE FACE. These are generally se: t l

on the lips, nose, or eye-lid. When they ulcerate, they are always attended with a hardness, which extends in proportion as that which formed the first tumor is destroyed by erosion, and is always preceded by a change in the colour of the skin, which, before it indurates, turns red; and in extirpating, all that is thus florid must be cut away, as well as the part that is manifestly cancerous. See Le Dran's Obs. When a *cancer* on the lip becomes ulcerous, it appears at first like a crack, and then gradually widens. In extirpating cancerous lips, the operation is best performed as for the cure of the hare-lip. Mr. Sheldon observes that *cancer* in the cheek, which no operation can cure, proceeds from a polypus.

CANCER, IN THE INTESTINES. In this case the patient is continually afflicted with an highly acrid and obstinate dysentery, which corrodes all the parts it touches, and is attended with frequent convulsions, and fixed pains.

CANCER IN THE TESTICLE. The most powerful means may be tried; great advantage hath followed the internal and external use of hemlock, but castration is generally the *fad*, but safest resource.

CANCER IN THE WOMB. This disease happens generally about the time of the menses disappearing, but may approach at any other period of life. Women, who have been accustomed to a large discharge by their menses, are more liable to *cancers* in this part than in any other, and the disease commonly begins when that discharge goes off, or when it disappears. It is known by pains in the pelvis and womb, of the stretching, tearing kind, mixed with shooting pricking ones; indurations in the part, sensible to the touch, a preceding immoderate discharge of the whites, reds, or both. Aetius describes this case very well, and says that "there is a violent pain in the groins, upper part of the belly and loins, whilst the parts originally affected can hardly bear to be touched: but if the *cancer* is ulcerated, besides the pain, hardness about the neck of the womb, there are ulcers with tumid, sordid, and whitish lips, and from them a foetid sanies flows, &c." The discharge from these ulcers are very various, being sometimes bloody, sanious, or accompanied with sloughs, &c. If the indurations are not ulcerated the discharge is sanious and acrid. In time the labia swell, and are cedematous, and if, as sometimes happens, the inguinal gland is obstructed, the cedema extends along the thigh.

In this unhappy case, besides the general methods, a close adherence to the extract. cicut. must be insisted on; beginning with a small dose and increasing it gradually, gr. x. ter die vel saepius. This moderates the pains better than opium.

Mr. Justamond is very sanguine in his expectations of a cure from the use of the hemlock bath, and the ferrum ammoniacale, as above directed. See **CANCER**.

Mr. Le Febure recommends, in case of *cancerous* ulcers in the womb, that injections should be frequently thrown up, of a decoction of carrots and hemlock, having four grains of opium, and as much arsenic, dissolved in every pint of it: see his general method of cure with arsenic above, in the article **CANCER**. When in the bone or bones of a limb a *cancer* takes place, the amputation of that limb will be necessary.

The peculiar advantages of Mr. Fearon's mode of excision of the breast, and his after-treatment, merit attention; and are conducted as follows.

The patient being seated conveniently with her head supported upon a pillow, by an assistant behind, and her arms held by one on each side, the surgeon makes a horizontal incision, in the direction of the ribs, a little below the nipple; the assistants then draw the teguments as far asunder as possible and press their fingers on the bleeding arteries, whilst the surgeon is dissecting the diseased mass from the skin above, and the pectoral muscle or parts below: after which, the wound being carefully examined, every small indurated or thickened part is to be removed.

The hæmorrhage by this time generally ceases; but if an artery still bleeds freely, it must be secured by means of the tenaculum and ligature, the ends of which are left a proper length out of the wound. The whole is then sponged clean, and the parts and edges of the wound are laid in even and perfect contact, and retained so by two, three, or more futures of the interrupted kind, according to the extent of the wound, and by the applications of slips of adhesive plaster, in the intermediate spaces, across the line of incision.

About the third or fourth day the ferous discharge appears through the bandages, and the slips of plaster grow loose and require to be removed: the stitches in the teguments are then to be divided with a pair of scissors. The

incision is afterwards dressed daily with small slips of lint, spread thin with a mild cerate, made of the purest oil and wax. The ligatures by which the arteries are secured, are gently tugged every day after the first inflammation is abated, and drawn away in due time for the secondary union, or what is termed adhesive inflammation, to take place. The cure is greatly accelerated by repeatedly supporting the edges with a few slips of adhesive plaster.

When the skin is ulcerated or diseased, a second incision is made in as straight a line as the incision of the diseased part will admit, down to the extremity of the first; and the edges, &c. are brought together in the same manner as in the first incision. The incision is to be made below the nipple, because the natural position of the part more readily assists the union, and the breast is less subject to deformity.

Thus the cure is generally completed in a fortnight or three weeks; nay sometimes in as many days as weeks, where the suppurative process has been allowed to take place.

A large thick soft compress made of linen, which has been in use, is to be applied after each mode of dressing, and a linen, or rather a flannel roller, about five inches broad, and six or eight yards long, bound gently tight over all. The arm on the affected side is to be supported in the flexed position, by a handkerchief tied round the neck. See Fearon on *Cancers*.

Pity it is, that in this disease, the opportunity of procuring relief is so little minded, and often lost! The following hints, if duly attended to, may serve to shorten the progress of an evil, which, if neglected, must be productive of the worst consequences.

1. In its infant state, when the tumor is round, smooth, and not hard to the touch, the disease *often* yields to an alterative course.

2. When the tumour is become large, round, smooth, and in some degree indurated, it *seldom* gives way to such mode of treatment.

3. When the tumour is hard and unequal, and attended with pricking pain, it *scarcely ever* admits of relief from such means; and I believe *never*, when it has attained what may be considered as a fourth stage; that is, when the tumor is of a stony hardness, and very unequal, attended with acute shooting pains. In this latter stage of the disorder, when the breast begins to lose its natural colour, and the nipple is drawn in, the knife should be submitted to without hesitation; and indeed, from duly considering the progress of the disease, as specified in the above hints, I am convinced that the easiest, safest, and most proper periods for extirpation, are in the second and third stages. See London Medical Journal, vol. v. p. 73.

See Le Dran's Operations, Boerhaave's Aphorisms; Med. Mus. vol. i. p. 81, &c. and 338, &c. Lond. Med. Trans. vol. i. 75. Gooch's Med. Obs. vol. iii. Hill on *Cancers*. Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 299. Justamond on *Cancers*. Bell's Surgery, ii. 434. Pearson's Principles of Surgery, vol. i. 209, &c. and Practical Observations on cancerous Complaints. White's Surgery, 52.

CANCERORUM MUNDITORUM. Chimney sweep-er's *Cancer*. See **SCROTUM**.

CANCER OSSIS. See **SPINA VENTOSA**.

CANCHRY, or CANCHRYS. See **CACHRYS**.

CANCINPERICON. Hot Horse Dung. See **ANHELATIO, &c.**

CANCRENA. See **GANGRÆNA**.

CANCERUM ORIS. **CANKER OF THE MOUTH**, called also, *Aphthæ serpentes, Labrisulcium, Gangrenæ oris. Gangrene scorbutique des Gencives*, by Le Dran Cheilocace. It is a deep, foul, irregular, fetid ulcer, with jagged edges, which appears upon the inside of the lips and cheeks; and is attended with a copious flow of offensive saliva.

This disease is seldom seen in adults, but it most commonly attacks children. When the ulceration begins at the inner part of the lip, it exhibits a deep narrow fulcated appearance, and quickly spreads, along the inside of the cheek, which becomes hard, and tumefied externally. The gums are very frequently affected, the teeth are generally loose and diseased; matter is often found in the sockets, and abscesses sometimes burst externally through the cheek, the lip, or a little below the maxilla inferior: and it is not uncommon to see an exfoliation of the alveolar processes, or even of the greater part of the lower jaw. Among the children of poor people, where this disease is often neglected or mismanaged at the beginning, a gangrene will sometimes supervene.

In order to the cure, it will be proper to remove any diseased teeth, bones, &c. if possible; to prescribe a milk and vegetable diet, and to allow a prudent use of fermented liquors; to give the Peruvian bark, sarsaparilla, elm bark, and mineral acids.

External applications may be preparations of copper: a diluted mineral acid: burnt alum: decoction of bark, with vitriol, or borax: tincture of myrrh, &c. See Aphthæ: also Pearson's Principles of Surgery, vol. i. p. 262.

CANCRO-**RUM** LAPIDES. See OCULI CANCRO-**RUM**.

CANDELA. A CANDLE.

Exhalations from candles are salutary or hurtful, according to the materials of which they are formed. Old tallow often sends off bad fumes; wax, though white, creates the head-ach, and often hurts weak lungs; hogs fat is very offensive; beef tallow alone is not good; that of sheep afford the best.

CANDELA FUMALIS, or candelæ pro fuffitu odorata, called also *tæda*; *aves*, and *avicula Cypria*. These are made of odoriferous powders, mixed with one third or more of the charcoal of willows or lime-tree, and reduced to a consistence with turpentine, laudanum, &c. Resinous substances alone, mixed up with balsamics, will do; they give out a grateful odour, purify the air, and excite the spirits; and are burnt in times of pestilence. They are also, from their form called *bacilli*, and *massæ ad fornacem*, because they are usually applied to a hot grate or chimney, to diffuse their smell without lighting them. See Chomel's Dict. Œconomique, for that called *CEREA medicata*. See BOULGIE.

—REGIA, } See VERBASCUM.
—CANDELARIA. }

CANDUM. SUGAR-CANDY. See SACCHARUM.

CANELA. A word used by the ancients for CINNAMON, or rather CASSIA.

CANELLA. See CINNAMOMUM.

CANELLA ALBA, called also CANELLA CUBANA;—*malabarica*;—*winterana*;—*jamaicensis*;—*tubis minoribus alba*; five: CINNAMOMUM album;—*malabarium*;—*aromaticum lignum*; *aromaticus cortex*; *caminga*; *caryophylli suavis odoris*; *winterania canella*; *cortex winteranus spurius*; *cassia lignea jamaicensis*; *cortex corticosus*; *gingiberis amaritudo*; *arbor jucadice*; WILD CINNAMON TREE.

Dr. Brown, in his Natural History of Jamaica, calls the tree *laurus fol. enerviis*, *Racemis terminalibus*; Weston, in his Universal Botanist, carries it from another edition of Linnæus, and says *Winterana canella*, or *Winterana Jamaicensis*, *foliis enerviis obovatis obtusis nitidis*, *racemis terminalibus*; *cortice piperis modo acris*, *fructu viridi calyculato racemoso*: CLASS DODECANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 598.

The bark of this tree is commonly, but falsely, called *cortex Winteranus*. It is a large tree, whose bark consists of two parts, an outward and an inward; the outer is as thin as a milled shilling, of an ash grey colour, with whiter spots here and there, and several shallow furrows of a darker colour, running variously through it; the taste is aromatic. The inner bark is thicker than that of cinnamon, being as thick as a milled crown piece, smooth, of a whiter colour than the outward, and of a more biting and aromatic taste, resembling that of cloves, and not glutinous when chewed, but dry, and crumbling between the teeth. Some call it the West Indian cinnamon-tree.

It grows in Jamaica, Antigua, and other of the Caribbee Islands. The bark is the chief part in use, the poor natives use it in the place of all other spices; its virtues though similar are very weak. It is sold in England for the cort. Winter. for its virtues are the same. It yields a heavy oil, which when mixed with a little oil of cloves, is sold for it; and Dr. Brown adds, the adulteration is no prejudice to the oil of cloves. See Miller's Bot. Off. and Dr. Brown's Natural History of Jamaica. WOODVILLE'S Med. Botan. For that called CANELLA CUBANA. See CANELLA ALBA, and CASSIA LIGNEA.—*Javensis*—*Malabarica*. See FOLIUM, and CASSIA LIGNEA. *Sylvestris Malabarica*. See FOLIUM.—*Curde*;—*Zelanica*. See CINNAMOMUM.

CANELLIFERA MALABARICA. See CASSIA LIGNEA.

CANICÆ. Coarse meal was anciently thus called, from *canis*, a dog, because it was food for dogs. Hence *panis canicæus*, very coarse bread.

CANICIDA. See ACONITUM.

CANICIDIUM. A dissection of living dogs.

CANICULARIS. DOG-DAYS. This is the time when the canicula, or dog-star, rises and sets with the sun; they begin about the middle of July, or somewhat later, and end about the latter end of August, or beginning of September. In some countries they still maintain the opinion, that bleeding, purging, and other means of relief, are not efficacious in this season, because of the great heat and unusual languor of the patient; but if they considered that the heat rarifies the blood, and occasions a sort of plethora which oppresses, and that taking away blood lessens this plethora, and takes off this languor, which was caused by oppression or distension, surely their notions would be discarded.

CANINA APPETENTIA;—*Fames*. See BOULIMUS.—*Brassica*. See MERCURIALIS SYLVESTRIS.—*Lingua*. See CYNOGLOSSUM.—*Malus*. See MANDRAGORA.—*Rabies*. See HYDROPHOBIA.

CANINI DENTES, called also *columellares dentes cynodontes*. The teeth betwixt the incisores and the grinders, of which there are one in each side, both in the upper and lower jaw. See DENS.

Mr. John Hunter, in his Natural History of the Human Teeth, names these *cuspidati*, because though made somewhat like the incisores, they have the two sides of the edge sloped off to a point, and this point is very sharp. Their fangs are longer than those of the incisores, and therefore, from their fangs being supposed to extend the greatest part of the way to the eye, they have been called the EYE-TEETH. The cuspidatus on each side of each jaw, stands next to the incisores. Their use seems to be to hold what is caught or taken. In Varro, and Pliny, they are called *columellares*,

CANINI MINORES. The incisori laterales musc. sometimes send a few fibres to the muscoli canini, to which Winslow gives the above name.—Musc. Winslow says that each of the two musc. *canini* are fixed above the socket of the dens *canini*, and terminate in the arch of the orbicularis labiorum.

CANINUS SENTIS. See CYNOSBOTOS.

CANIRAM, called also *malus Malabarica*. It is a large tree, bearing a smooth gold-coloured apple, whose pulp is white and mucilaginous: this fruit is remarkably bitter, and so is its seeds, and indeed the whole tree. The root is cathartic, the bark restringent. Raii Hist. See also NUX VOMICA.

CANIRUBUS. See CYNOSBOTOS.

CANIS, also *cyon*. A DOG. The Latins call the whelp *catulus* and *catellus*. Gloves made of dogs skins are worn in summer to keep the skin smooth and cool. The external surface of these skins is smooth, and, as is common with polished bodies, reflect the heat back again. The white dung of this animal was formerly in esteem. See album Græcum, but is not now used.

CANIS. See PENIS.

CANIS INTERFECTOR. See CEVADILLA.—PONTICUS. See CASTOR.

CANITIES. Greynefs of the hairs, or grey-headed.

CANNA DOMESTICA MAJOR CRURIS, and *canna major*. See TIBIA.—For that called —*Fistula*, see CASSIA FISTULARIS.—*Indica*. See SAGITTARIA ALEXIPHARMACA.—*Minor cruris*. See FIBULA.

CANNABINA. See ACMELLA.

CANNABINA AQUATICA. See BIDENS.

CANNABINUM. See EUPATORIUM.

CANNABIS. HEMP, or SEED-BEARING HEMP. It is the CANNABIS SATIVA, Linn. It is a tall annual herb with digitated leaves, cultivated in the fields, on account of the mechanic uses of its tough rind. Some of the plants called male, produce flowers composed of a yellowish stamina set in five-leaved cups; others, called female, produce seeds, moderately large, covered with a shining dark grey-coloured shell, under which is lodged a white kernel.

This plant hath a rank smell of the narcotic kind, which is supposed to injure the health; the effluvia of the fresh herb is said to weaken the eyes and affect the head, and the water in which the herb hath been steeped for facilitating the separation of the tough rind, is thought to be a violent and sudden poison; but perhaps the deleterious quality of this water may be chiefly from the putrefaction of some part of the hemp which remains in it.

The leaves of an Oriental hemp, called *bang* or *bangue*, and by the Egyptians *affis*, are said to be used in the eastern countries as a narcotic and aphrodisiac.

The faint smell of the seeds goes off in keeping; their taste is unctuous and sweetish, accompanied with a slight warmth.

warmth. On expression they yield much insipid oil, which unites with water by trituration, into an emulsion. Decoctions of them in milk are commended in coughs, heat of urine, &c. in which cases their use depends on their emollient and demulcent qualities. Miller's Bot. Off.

CANNABIS INDICA PEREGRINA. See BANGUE.

CANACORUS RADICE CROCEA. See CURCUMA.

CANNULA. A name for several instruments in surgery: they are tubes of different shapes and sizes; introduced into openings for the conveyance of a fluid from the part.

CANONIAL. Hippocrates in his book de Aëre, &c. calls those persons thus, who have straight and not prominent bellies. He would intimate that they are disposed as it were by a straight rule. For this word, *canonici* is corruptly used.

CANOPITE. The name of a collyrium mentioned by Celsus.

CANOPUM. In P. Ægineta it is both the flower and the bark of the elder-tree.

CANSCHENA-POU. See MANDARU.

CANSJAVA. See BANGUE.

CANT. An abbreviation of Cantabrigia.

CANTABRICA, also called *convolvulus minimus spica foliis*; *convolv. linariae folio*; *volvulus terrestris*. Pliny says it is an herb that was discovered in the time of Augustus, in the country of the Cantabri, in Spain, whence its name. It grows wild in the field, flowers in June, and is commended against the worms. See CONVULVUS CANTAB.

CANTABRUM. See FURFUR.

CANTACON. GARDEN-SAFFRON.

CANTARA. See NUX VOMICA SERAPIONIS.

CANTHARI FIGULINI. See CUCURBITA.

CANTHARIDES, FRENCH FLIES, *Musca Hispanica*, SPANISH FLIES, *cantharis major*. *Meloe vesicatorius*, *alatus viridissimus nitens*, *antennis nigris*. Linn. There are a kind of them called BUPRESTIS: but what are in general use, were formerly brought only from Spain, whence they were called *Spanish flies*; but they are met with in France, Italy, some parts of Germany, and other countries. Newmann says that they are found chiefly in the spring season, and on poplar and ash-trees.

They are an insect of the beetle kind, known by their shining golden green colour, which is also of a bluish cast. They have a strong and sickly smell; when tasted they make no impression on the tongue at first, but presently an acrimony and pitchy flavour is perceived.

The largest and best are brought from Italy; they should be chosen fresh-coloured, entire, and free from dust. Newmann says, that after long keeping they fall into a grey brown powder, and in this state are unfit for use, their intrinsic qualities perishing with their external form.

It has been thought that they peculiarly affect the kidneys and urinary passages, proving diuretic; though whether they affect the former it is much doubted, if we can believe the evidence of Dr. C. Smith, and Dr. Cullen, notwithstanding WERLHOF gives a remarkable instance of the diuretic powers of *cantharides*; and tells us, he had frequently experienced the same in dropsy and other diseases. He gave a grain of the powder in a dose, and repeated this every four hours, and it was only after the third dose, after a suppression of urine of many days standing, that it began to yield: still Werlhof discontinued the use of *cantharides* in dropsy, and other diseases. Externally they are caustic, and are used to raise blisters, for which end Aretæus first rubbed them on the head. When they are applied to the skin, the heat and motion of what perspires, set them in action, whereby they penetrate it, and so stimulate the fibres as to bring on a flux of fluid that raises up the cuticula, through which it cannot pass, into a blister. They produce a more plentiful discharge of serum than any of the vegetable acids. They also destroy fungous flesh. Internally their efficacy is truly valuable, when skillfully managed. The case where their internal use is most necessary, and most safe, is, when they are wanted to scour the urinary passages, and this is when they are obstructed with sloughs, and such viscidities as are apt to be washed off from the ulcerated parts; this happens most in women. In venereal cases, where much filth hath fallen on the genitals, the tincture is very useful. They are commended in gravel, leprosy, the fluor albus, ulcers in the bladder, uterus,

and kidneys. The phlegmatic may take them without much caution, but the hot and bilious require them mixed with proper correctors. Their use in cutaneous disorders has sometimes been successful. Cullen's Mat. Medica, &c.

In cases of stone in the kidneys, fits of gravel, stone in the bladder, some cedematous cases, and sometimes in pregnant women, their use is not to be admitted.

However used, they are apt to produce a strangury, and inflammation of the urinary passages; to prevent which, when blisters are applied, requires the assistance of nitre, oily drinks, soap pills, &c. Washing the blistered part when dressed, with warm milk, greatly relieves these symptoms. When imprudently taken into the stomach, they cause great heat, inflammation, bloody urine, a dribbling heat, and withal, a priapism, thirst, and a cadaverous breath, &c. in which cases give nitre, camphor, mucilage of gum arabic, and acids; simple oxymel is of excellent use as an antidote. Sometimes blisters laid to the thighs, or calves of the legs, have produced a gangrene, because a flux of humours is very easily invited to these parts; therefore should not be applied to them when they are cedematous, but rather to the inside of the arms, wrists, nape of the neck, or head.

A dose of the powder may be from half a grain to six grains; and of the tincture from five to fifty drops, twice a day. By beginning with a small dose, and gradually increasing it, a much larger quantity may be taken.

The powdered *flies*, the spirituous extract, or the watery one, applied to the skin, all blister it equally; but the best preparation for internal use is the tincture. Newmann says, that milk and oil are the best correctors.

Their active part is a resinous matter, similar to vegetable resin. Some say that their efficacy is from an acrid salt; but as Newmann well observes, their practice contradicts their theory, for they use spirit for making the tincture, and water is the proper menstruum for salts.

Water, proof spirit, and rectified spirit, all take up the active part of *cantharides* equally; but it does not rise with any of them in distillation. The residuum, after digesting the *flies* in water or spirit, does not in the least blister or inflame the skin.

The London College directs the following preparations:

1. TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS. Tincture of SPANISH FLIES.

Take of *cantharides* bruised, two drams; of cochineal, half a dram; of proof spirit of wine, a pint and a half; digest and strain for eight days.

This tincture may stand a week to digest, without heat, and then be used: it contains all the virtue of the *flies*. The dose may be from x. to l. drops twice a day. Two or three drops may be added to each dose, according as the patient can bear them. Some add balsams, &c. in making this tincture, and then commend it as more useful when the kidneys, womb, or bladder are ulcerated, or the urethra is corroded; but whatever additions may be thought of, they are best joined extemporaneously, or interposed by themselves at proper intervals. The diuretic power of the *flies* is much improved by the addition of *sp. ætheris nitrosi*, and they may be thus administered:

R Tinct. *canthar.* 3 ii. *sp. æther. nitrosi*, 3 iii. tinct. *opii*, 3 i. m. cap. 40 bis die.

2. UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS. Ointment of SPANISH FLIES, formerly Unguentum ad vesicatoria.

Take of Spanish flies, two ounces; distilled water eight ounces; ointment of yellow resin, eight ounces: boil the water with the Spanish flies to one half, and strain. To the strained liquor add the ointment of yellow resin: Evaporate this mixture, in a water bath, saturated with sea salt, to the thickness of an ointment. The use of this ointment is to dress blisters with, that must be kept constantly open, for thus they are prevented from healing.

3. EMPLASTRUM VESICATORIUM. Blistering Plaster. Now Emplastrum Cantharidis. Plaster of SPANISH FLIES.

Take of Spanish flies, one pound in powder; plaster of wax, two pounds; prepared hog's lard, half a pound; having melted the plaster and lard, a little before they coagulate sprinkle in the flies. Most skins are softened by bathing them with warm vinegar, and if a blistering plaster is applied immediately after, in some instances it produces a speedier effect. Complaints have been often made of the failure of blisters, which have arisen from neglect

neglect or ignorance ; the apothecary, therefore, should be careful to have the flies good, fresh powdered, that powder very fine, and that the plaster be neither made in too great quantity at once, nor spread with too hot a spatula.

4. CERATUM CANTHARIDIS. *Cerate of SPANISH FLY.*

Take of the cerate of spermaceti, softened by heat, six drams ; Spanish flies, reduced to a fine powder, one dram, mix. Ph. Lond. 1788.

In cases where the common blistering plasters are thought to be too active, Dr. Percival commends the following composition and manner of application. It is chiefly made use of to keep up the discharge from blisters.

EMPL. VESICATOR. MITIUS.

R Empl. vesicat. Ph. Lond. p. i. vel. ij. empl. stomach. p. i. vel. ij. camphor in spt. vin. solut. 3 i. vel. ij. m.

If a plaster of this composition be moderately warmed before the fire, then covered with a fine soft piece of muslin, it will occasion much less irritation than the usual one, produce no strangury, or but in a slight degree, and when to be removed will separate from the skin with great facility. Nor will this covering prevent its vesicating effects. Hence blisters may thus be applied when the skin is disposed to erysipelatous inflammation from its great sensibility, or when the evacuating power is wanted without the stimulus.

Cantharides are principally used for blistering : this article will then be most properly concluded by a few observations on the effects and uses of blisters.

Whether *cantharides* are applied externally or administered internally, similar effects are produced ; but yet it is not agreed, with respect to blisters, whether their action and mode of operation is directly on the skin, or by the absorption of their stimulating particles. However, experience hath established the use of blisters in the following cases, viz.

IN LOW NERVOUS FEVERS, when the pulse is languid, and spirits sunk, the præcordia oppressed, the breathing difficult, or a delirium comes on.

ARDENT AND INFLAMMATORY FEVERS, when, in their advanced state, the patient becomes languid, and possessed of symptoms that indicate the approach of an opposite disorder, viz. the low or nervous kind ; the vis vitæ must be supported, and the sinking powers roused by blisters. In short, in any fever, when a languor, a coma, or a violent spasmodic pain in the head approaches, they must be immediately used.

SMALL-PÔX. When the patient's habit is lax, the pulse depressed, and the heat not sufficient, either during the expulsion or the suppuration of the pustules : when they are of a bloody kind, and a delirium threatens or attends ; also when the swelling of the face is not likely to be duly succeeded by that in the hands and feet.

APOPLEXY. Blisters may be applied to the head, &c. particularly in those persons in whom the vis vitæ is below what health requires.

CARUS and LETHARGY. Here blisters are peculiarly indicated.

PALSY, whether general or particular, though in the latter their application is most efficacious.

INCONTINENCE OF URINE, if applied on the region of the os sacrum.

GUTTA SERENA, if laid on the forehead.

TYMPANITES, in which case, if the bowels are not already inflamed, blisters may be applied on the belly.

SCIRRHOUS TUMORS of the conglomerate glands of the neck, are relieved by the blisters applied to the head.

Scirrhus tumors of the glands in the groin are dispersed by blisters on the thighs.

WHITE SWELLINGS. Those tumors so called, that so frequently destroy the joints, and in the end the patient, are in some instances, cured by an early application of blisters upon them.

CONVULSIONS and SPASMS. Blisters assist in relieving them almost universally by their stimulus, when applied on a part free from the disorder.

EPILEPSIES, both idiopathic and sympathetic, are often much relieved by blisters.

ASTHMA, both the humoral and nervous kinds are moderated by blisters, and particularly by perpetual ones.

SPASMODIC pains in the bowels are relieved by applying blisters on the part affected.

PAINS FROM INFLAMMATION, when the inflammatory diathesis prevails strongly and uniformly through the system, and no one part is more affected than another, blisters are hurtful ; but when the head, lungs, or any particular part is affected more than the rest of the body, they are remarkably useful.

DELIRIUMS, attended with a pulse that does not admit of bleeding, are removed by blisters.

OPHTHALMIA. This disorder is as much benefited as most, by blisters behind the ears, or on the fore-part of the head ; Hoffman advises to lay them on the soles of the feet.

QUINSEY. After bleeding and purging, a blister between the shoulders is a necessary application, and another across the throat is often of eminent service.

MALIGNANT QUINSEY. In the first stage of this disorder a blister to the nape of the neck, and on each side of the throat, produces salutary effects ; in this case, the milder blistering plaster above noticed is to be preferred.

PLEURISY. The pain felt in the side, is best relieved by a blister laid over where it is seated ; though in pulmonary disorders Huxham advises that the legs be blistered.

COUGHS, both the whooping and other kinds, have their violence abated, and cure promoted by a proper use of blisters.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER. One of its principal remedies is a blister laid over the part affected. The same advantage follows this practice when inflammatory pains are fixed in the stomach, intestines, &c. or when pain in these parts have flatulency for their cause.

DIARRHŒA. When this disorder attends the measles, no remedy is equal to the application of a blister.

DYSENTERY. When the pain attendant on this disorder yields not to fomentations, a blister over the pained part is the only resource.

SCIATICA, GOUT, and RHEUMATISM. The most eminent practitioners extol the use of blisters, if applied to the parts affected at a proper time.

Pregnant women require some caution, when blisters are proposed ; but the milder plaster above noticed, if applied as there directed, may be safely used when circumstances require it.

ANASARCOUS DROPSIES. The scarifying the legs may be preferable ; yet, when the patient will not comply therewith, the mild blister plaster just mentioned may be safely used, and with considerable advantage.

See Lewis's Mat. Med. Baglivi's Dissert. on the Use and Abuse of Blisters. Percival's Essays Med. and Exp. edit. 2. p. 183, 248.

CANTHARIS, MAJOR. See **CANTHARIDES**.

CANTHI, CANTHUS. *Καῖος*, a primitive in the Greek. **AN ANGLE OF THE EYE.** *Anguli oculi*, also *epicanthides*. The cavities at the extremities of the eyelids, called the corners of the eyes ; the greater *canthus* is next to the nose ; the lesser *canthus* lies towards the temples.

CANTHUM. SUGAR-CANDY. See **SACCHARUM**.

CANTIANUS PULVIS. The Countess of Kent's powder. It is made with the rad. contrayerv. coral. alb. crystal. ter. Lemn. ceruf. ant. mosch. ambergris. & croc. Anglic.

If cochineal be added, it is called *pulv. cant. rub.*

If calcined toads be added, it is called *pulv. cant. nigr.*

CANTION. A term for Saccharum, sugar ; but in conjunction with it, then for sugar-candy. See **SACCHARUM**.

CANTIUM, or CANTUM. A word used by the Greeks, to signify angulous, and is applied to crystallized SUGARS.

CANTUARIENSES AQUA. **CANTERBURY WATERS.** At Canterbury, there are five wells, not far from each other ; they are strongly impregnated with iron, sulphur, and fixed air. Their taste is somewhat hard and austere ; their smell is ferruginous and strong of the sulphur. They are inferior to no mineral waters in England, in most disorders in the stomach, in asthmas, catarrhs, rheumatisms, gouty complaints, the scurvy, jaundice, diseases of the skin, chlorosis, agues, &c.

CAOVA. See **COFFEA**.

CAPELINA ; or Capitalis reflexa, CAPELINE DE LA TETE, DELIGATIO, Species 8.

A REFLEX BANDAGE. It is a double-headed roller, about twenty-four feet long, and the breadth of four inches, sometimes narrower ; the middle is fixed to the occiput, and after two or three circular rounds, the rollers intersect each other upon the forehead and occiput ; then

one roller being reflected over the vertex or sagittal future to the forehead, the other is continued in a circular tract: they cross each other upon the forehead, after which crossing, the first head is carried back obliquely towards the occiput, and reflected by the side of the other; the last is continued in a circular direction, but the first is brought again over the sagittal future backward and forward, and so continued till the whole head is covered. It must be applied smooth and even upon the part which it surrounds, or on which it reflects. It is used in the hydrocephalus, but is not of any advantage.

CAPELLA. A CUPEL or TEST. See **CUPELLA** and **ALEMBOICUS**.

CAPER. The GOAT. Or, *Capra Domestica*.

Dr. CULLEN, in his Class of **NUTRENTIA**, reckons the milk of animals, amongst which he enumerates that of goats, and sets them down in proportion to their solid contents: thus, women's, ass's, mare's, cow's, sheep's, and goat's; and says, that the three first agree very much in their qualities, having little solid contents; and when evaporated to dryness, having those very soluble, containing much saccharine matter, of very ready acescency, and when coagulated, their coagulum being tender, is easily broken down. The three last agree in opposite qualities to the three mentioned, but here there is somewhat more gradation. Cow's milk comes nearest to the former milks: goats milk is less fluid, less sweet, less flatulent; has the largest proportion of insoluble parts after coagulation, and indeed the largest proportion of the coagulable part. Its oily and coagulable part are not spontaneously separable, never throwing out a cream, or allowing butter to be readily extracted from it. Hence the virtue of these milks are obvious, being more nourishing, though at the same time less easily soluble in weak stomachs than the three first, less ascendent than these, and so more rarely laxative, and peculiarly fitted for the diet of convalescents without fever. The three first again, are less nourishing, more soluble, more laxative, are more aculent, and adapted to convalescents with fever. Mat. Med. p. 112. Lond. 1772. See also **LAC**.

Goat's whey is aperient, abstergent, attenuating, and laxative; it is generally preferred before all other wheys.

CAPHORA,
CAPHURA,

CAPHURA BAROS INDORUM. } See **CAM-**
CAPHURÆ OL. } **PHORA.**

An aromatic essential oil distilled from the root of the cinnamon-tree.

CAPICATINGA. Species of acorns which grow in the West Indies, larger and more useful than ours in Europe, of the same qualities, but possess them in a greater degree. **CAPICATINGA.** See **CALAM. AROM. ASIATICUS**.

CAPILACTEUM. See **APHROGALA**.

CAPILLAMENTA, from *capillus*, a hair. *Capillaments* in flowers are generally understood to mean the chives which support the apices.

They are those slender filaments that spring up within the leaves of a flower, and are more usually called the stamina; whence a capillaceous flower is also a stameneous one. Again, by *capillaments* are meant those slender parts which resemble hairs, and are produced from vegetables; as, for instance, from seeds, roots, &c. **RAY** calls the stamens by this name.

CAPILLAMENTUM. The hairy or villous integuments belonging to animals. Called also *Capillitium*.

CAPILLARIA VASA, from *capillus*, a hair. **CAPILLARY VESSELS.** The smallest vessels in our bodies are so called, because they appear as small as hairs.

CAPILLARES VERMICULI. See **CRINONES**, and **DRACUNCULI**.

CAPILLARIS. Any thing that resembles hairs, applied to LEAVES, that are longer than the setaceous, or bristle-shaped leaf—to GLANDS resembling hairs;—to FILAMENTS;—to the STYLE, and to the PAPPUS or DOWN affixed to some seed.—This is by some called *pilosus*, opposed to *plumosus* or feathered. **RAY** calls those vegetables *capillares* which have no main stalks, but whose seed is on the back of their leaves, for they grow close to the ground, as the hairs grow to the head.

CAPILLATIO. A capillary fracture of the cranium. See **TRICHISMOS**.

CAPILLITIUM. See **CAPILLAMENTUM**; and **TRICHIASIS**.

CAPILLORUM, DEFLUVIUM. See **ALOPECIA**.

CAPILLUS, also **CRINIS**. The HAIR. *Capillus* is properly the hair of the head, but is used also for hair in

general. The word **PILUS** means a hair. The hairs are hollow, and furnished with vessels; are knotted at certain distances, like some sorts of grass, and send out branches at their joints. The disorder called *plica polonica* proves them to be hollow. As to the branching of the hair, it is visible enough at the extremities with a microscope, and it is apt to split if worn long and kept dry. Each of these hairs have a bulbous root, of an oval shape, which is lodged in the skin. As long as any moisture remains about the roots of the hair it continues to grow, though the body be dead and mouldering to dust. **Drake's Anat.**

Dr. Cheyne, in his English Malady, observes that as the hair is for strength, so is the general habit.

The principal disorders in the hair, see **ALOPECIA**.

CAPILLUS VENERIS CANADENSIS. See **ADIANTHUM CANADENSE**.

—**VENERIS.** See **ADIANTHUM VERUM**.

CAPIPLENIUM. See **CATARRHUS**. It is a barbarous word, but **Baglivi** uses it to signify that continual heaviness or disorder in the head, which the Greeks call *carcharia*.

CAPISTRATIO. See **PHIMOSIS**.

CAPISTRUM. A bridle, or rather a horse's head-stall. Also the name of some surgical bandages about the head. See also **TRISMUS**.

CAPISTRUM AURI. The bridle of gold, or rather the folding of gold: it is a name given to borax, because of its use in folding this metal. See **BORAX**.

CAPISTRY. See **FASCIA**, No. 6.

CAPITA. Heads in plants are either those receptacles of the seeds, which by their globous figure represent a head, as the heads of poppies, &c. or they are the same as bulbs.

CAPITALIA. See **CEPHALICA**.

CAPITALIS REFLEXA. See **CAPELINA**.

CAPITATÆ PLANTÆ, are plants whose seeds with their down, being included within a squamous calyx, are conglobated into a roundish figure resembling a head. Hence are called *cephaloides*, or *cephalotos*.

CAPITELLUM. The head or seed-vessels, frequently applied to mosses, &c. as in capitulum. Some say it signifies soapy water, others say it is a lixivium.

CAPITILUVIUM. A bath or lotion for the head.

CAPITIS OBLIQUUS INFERIOR & major. See **OBLIQUUS INFERIOR**.—**OBLIQUUS SUPERIOR.** See **OBLIQUUS SUPERIOR**.—**PAR TERTIUM FALLOPII.** See **COMPLEXUS MINOR**.—**POSTICUS.** See **RECTUS MAJOR**.—**RECTUS.** See **RECTUS MINOR**.—**VENA.** See **CEPHALICA VENA**.

CAPITO ANDROMACHUS. Thus **Gesner** calls a fish, which is also named *zerta*, because it passes out of the sea into the river Elb. It lives both in the sea and in rivers, and is reckoned to be of a good kind for food.

—**LACUSTRIS.** This name is given by **Gesner**, to the fish called by the ancients *albus*, the flesh of which was so hard, and so difficult of digestion, that it was considered as the poorest and worst of all fish for culinary purposes.

CAPITULUM. In botany, a species of inflorescence, or a manner of flowering, in which several flowers form a kind of ball. As in *gomphrena*, this is globular, roundish, or halved, leafy or naked. Flowers in this case are said to grow in a head, *capitati flores*; a stigma round like a ball, *capitatum stigma*. In chemistry it is an alembic. See **ALEMBOICUS**. In anatomy it is a smaller process or protuberance of a bone received by another bone.

CAPIVARD. A Portuguese name for a WATER-DOG. **Lemery** describes an animal under this name, that is met with in Brazil, which stays in the water all day, and at night goes on the land to ravage the gardens and tear up trees. Its body is like a hog's, and its head resembles a hare's. Its flesh is good for food.

CAPIVI BALSAMUM. **BALSAM CAPIVI**, called also *copaiba*, *copaiva*, *capivus*, *album balsamum*. The tree which affords it is called *arbor balsamifera Brasiliensis*, *copaiba Brasiliensis*, and *baccifera arbor Brasil. fructu monopyreno folio sesquipedali*. It is the *copaifera officinalis*, or *copaifera fol. pennatis subrotundis, flore rubro*. The *balsam capivi* tree of **Linn** CLASS, **DECANDRIA**: ORD. **MONOGYNIA**. Gen. Plant. 442. The tree grows spontaneously in the woods of Brazil, St. Vincent, and other of the British American islands. Deep incisions are made into the trunks of this tree, during the hotter summer months; one tree sometimes is met with that affords five or six gallons of *balsam*, but the same tree never yields it twice.

This *balsam* is at first limpid and colourless, and smells like calambour wood; as brought into Europe it is generally yellowish, and somewhat thicker than olive oil; by long keeping it becomes still thicker, but does not dry. In all states of its consistency, it continues clear and transparent. To the smell it is grateful, to the taste bitterish and biting; not intensely so, but durable.

To prove its genuineness, drop it on paper; if it spreads not, as oil, nor runs through, it is good; on the contrary, if it spreads or sinks through, it is adulterated. It is also esteemed genuine when a drop, falling from the point of a needle into cold water, sinks to the bottom, or is suspended in the middle; but if it is suspended at the top, or spreads, it is spurious. If genuine it is said that it does not give the violent smell to the urine of those who take it.

We rarely have it genuine; the *BALSAMUM CANADENSE* is generally sold for it. The Canada *balsam* is the product of the *pinus abies Canadensis*. The turpentine and their productions, frankincense, and the Canada *balsam*, all possess nearly the same qualities as the *balsam capivi* does.

Distilled with water it yields half its weight, or nearly so, of essential oil; the remaining resin is tenaceous and inodorous. If it is distilled in a retort, without any addition, by a fire gradually raised, it sends over first a light yellow oil, which smells strongly of the juice; then a dark coloured oil, and after it a fine blue oil, both which are pungent to the taste, having also an empyreumatic flavour, but not an ungrateful one.

The *balsam capivi* is used in glects, the fluor albus, coughs, ulceration in the lungs and urinary passages; is purgative in doses of two or three drams; it is detergent, heating, and irritating; therefore few cases occur where it can be safely given in large doses; its use is chiefly confined to glects and fluor albus. If it can be given in pulmonary affections, it must be in the absence of fever, or inflammatory congestion. Rieger says that it should not be given in fevers, nor where there is an acrimony in the juices. When joined with the aqua kali it powerfully provokes urine in dropfies. It gives relief in hæmorrhoidal affections, in doses of twenty to forty drops, once or twice a-day.

The usual doses are from x. to xl. drops; the least offensive method is to take it in a glass of cold water, or in milk. It is sometimes formed into an injection. Two drams of the balsam added to half an ounce of gum arabic; and four ounces of lime water, as an astringent in glects; in the latter stages of gonorrhœa; and is also of use sometimes in the fluor albus,

Divided by the white of an egg, sugar, honey, or the powder of gum arabic, it mixes with water into an uniform milky fluid. The best of these mediums is the gum, which should be used in the proportion of one part to three parts of the *balsam*. It easily mixes with distilled oils; but difficulty with expressed ones. If a small quantity of alkaline salt is added to rectified spirit of wine, it perfectly dissolves this *balsam* into a fragrant liquor, more agreeable than the *balsam* alone. See Neumann's Chemical Works, Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Med.

CAPIVUS ALBUS. See *CAPIVI BALSAMUM*.

CAPNELAION, } In Galen's works, it is said to

CAPNELÆUM. } be a resin that flows spontaneously from some tree in Lacedæmon. In Cilicia it is called *capnelaion*, from *καπνος*, *smoak*, and *αλας*, *oil*, *smoaky oil*; but in Lacedæmon and in some other places it is called *περσέβρις*, the first product. Fæsius says it seems to be called *capnelaion* because of the smoak it gives when placed near the fire.

CAPNISTON. A name of a sort of oil prepared of several kinds of spices and oil, by kindling the spices, and suffumigating the oil.

CAPNITIS. See *TUTIA*.

CAPNOS. See *FUMARIA*.

CAPO, } A name of the American *ROAD*. See
CAPUS. } *BUFO*. Also a *CAPON*. The design of castrating a cock is to render him a fit leader for the other poultry, and also more fleshy.

CAPO MOLAGO. See *PIPER INDICUM*.

CAPOLIN MEXICANORUM HERNANDEZ. SWEET INDIAN CHERRIES, called also *cerafus dulcis Indica*. The bark is restringent. There are three species, the *xitoma capelin*, the *helicapolin*, and the *tolacapolin*. Raii Hist.

CAPOTES. See *COVALAM*.

CAPPARIS. The *CAPER BUSH*. It is a low prickly bush, grows wild in Italy, Spain, and the southern parts of France. The bark of the root is bitterish and acrid to the taste, and is ranked among aperients and diuretics. The green buds of the flowers are pickled in vinegar and salt, and are used at the table to help the appetite. In Holland and Germany they substitute the buds of the flowers of the *cytisogenista scoparia vulgaris flore luteo* for the *capers*, and pickle them in the same manner.

CAPPARIS FABAGO, }
— *PORTULACA*, C. B. } See *FABAGO*.

CAPRA ALPINA. The *CHAMOIS* or *GEMS*, called also *rubicapra*, *rupicapra*, and *dorcas*, the *ROCK GOAT*. It is met with on the Alps belonging to Switzerland: also in Germany; it is a species of wild goat, in shape and size resembling the tame one, with short horns, the ends of which are hooked. The balls found in their stomachs are called *agagropila* and *bezoar Germanicum*, formed of hairs which they lick. Such are found also in the stomachs of cows, hogs, stags, &c. with us; when taken from ruminating animals, they are called *bulithum*, or *cows bezoar*; from stags, *elaphopila*.

— *DOMESTICA*. See *CAPER*.

— *MOSCHI*. See *MOSCHUS*.

— *STREPSICEROS*. See *ANTILOPUS*.

CAPREA PLINII. See *CAPRÆOLUS*.

CAPREOLARIS, } See *SPERMATICA CORDA*,

CAPREOLARIA. } from *capreolus*, a tendril of a vine.

CAPREOLUS. In *BOTANY*. See *CIRRHUS*. In *ANATOMY*, it is the *helix* of the ear. See *AURICULA*; and in *zoology* the *ROE-BUCK*, which is also called *caprea Plinii*, and *dorcas*. It is found in Scotland and other parts.

— *MOSCHI*. See *MOSCHUS*.

CAPRICERVA OCCIDENTALIS. The deer which affords the West Indian *BEZOAR*. — *ORIENTALIS*. The deer which affords the East Indian *BEZOAR*.

CAPRICORNUS. See *PLUMBUM*.

CAPRIFICUS. See *FIGUS SATIVA*.

CAPRIFOLIUM. *HONEY-SUCKLE* or *WOOD-BIND*, also called *matrifylva*, *periclymenum*, *chamæcerasus*. It is the *lonicera periclymenum*, Linn. It is a climbing shrub, common in shady places; for the beauty and sweetness of its flowers it is cultivated in gardens: its medical properties do not recommend it in practice, though some attribute extraordinary efficacy to it.

CAPRIMULGA. A large kind of viper, which is not poisonous.

CAPSICUM.

CAPSICUM ANNUUM. } See *PIPER INDICUM*.

CAPSULA. A diminutive, from *capsa*, a little bag or case, or chest. In *SURGERY* it is a bag made of the broken or distended membrana cellularis, or other membrane, formed by nature to enclose or lodge some extravasated juice, or other matter contained in those tumors called encysted. Thus it is the same with *cystis*. But in *BOTANY*, it is the short pod, or husk of a plant, containing the seed. According to the number of cells for seed, the pod is called uni-capsular, bi-capsular, &c. It has several members of which it is composed. 1st. The outer coverings called *valvulae*. 2nd. The partitions, *dissepimenta*. 3d. Central pillar, *columella*. 4th. Cells, *loculamenta*.

CAPSULA COMMUNIS GLISSONII. } It is a production

— *VENÆ PORTÆ*. } of the peritonæum, including the vena porta and biliary duct in the liver. It is also called *Vagina portæ*. Glisson first described it particularly. — *CORDIS*. See *PERICARDIUM*. *Staminis*. See *ANTHERÆ*.

CAPSULÆ ATRABILARIÆ, } also called *glandulæ*
— *RENALES*. } *supra-renales*; *renes*
succenturiati, and *glandulæ renales*.

They are glandulous bodies, lying on the upper part of the kidneys; or they are two little, oblong, flat, triangular bodies, lying at the upper end and inside or the extremity of each kidney; the right behind the vena cava, and the left behind the spleen and pancreas, being attached by vessels to those of the kidneys. When they are cut into, there seems to be a small cavity, containing a deep green juice; and if viewed when fresh, a white substance where the vessels ramify; the inner part is a tender substance like the liver, so that it readily breaks down. Both the external and internal parts are vascular, and two or three large vessels may be observed in the middle, which give it the appearance of a juice, as above mentioned.

ed. Eustachius was the first who described these glands. They are larger in the fœtus than in the adult. Their use is not certainly known.

CAPSULARES ARTERIÆ. The arteries of the renal glands are thus called, and arise from the aorta, above the arteria renalis, and give out the arteriæ adiposæ, which go to the fat of the kidneys. Sometimes they come from the trunk of cœliaca. The right *capsular artery* comes, most commonly, from the arteria renalis, of the same side, near its origin; the left from the aorta above the renalis.—**VENÆ.** These are branches from the emulgents, and go into the renal glands.—**SEMINALES.** The extreme parts of the vasa deferentia, which have their cavities dilated in the manner of *capsules*. Their use is to transmit the semen from the testes to the vesiculæ feminales.

CAPSULARIA LIGAMENTA. **CAPSULAR LIGAMENTS,** also called *mucilaginesa Ligamenta*, mucilaginous ligaments as they contain many glands to separate the synovia. Every articulating bone is furnished with a *capsular ligament*, which *ligament* is composed of two layers; the external layer is the stronger, being made by the periosteum; the inner is thin and uniform.

The use of the capsular ligament is, 1st, to connect the bones, which is performed by the outer lamella; 2dly, to confine the synovia, which is the office of the inner layer.

They are long and large in those bones that are designed for rotation, to give room for motion; and tendons are frequently inserted into them, that by their action they may draw them outward, and prevent their being pinched.

They are generally of an equal thickness all round, in the enarthrosis and arthrodia; but in the ginglymus they are thick on the sides, and thin on the fore and hind parts, as in those places their thickness would have been inconvenient, by hindering the due flexion and extension of the joint; but the tendons strengthen the joint in that part, and partly compensate for the weakness of the *ligament*.

In complete luxations, the *capsular ligament* is generally, if not always, ruptured.

That of the os femoris, is extended, from below the neck of the bone, to admit of a more extensive rotation.

The *capsular ligament* of the head of the humerus proceeds from the edge of the glenoid cavity in the scapula, and is continued over the hemisphere of the head of the os humeri, and is fixed near its edge towards the muscular surfaces of the great and small tuberosities, and runs down on the neck of the bone, below the lowest part of the cartilaginous hemisphere. In all this course, the capsula is closely fixed in the bone, except a small portion where it passes over the inner articular tendon of the biceps muscle.

The *capsular ligament* always includes the whole joint. Of collections within the *capsular ligaments* of the joints, see Bell's Surgery, vol. v. 485. Also, of concretions and preternatural excrescences within the *capsular ligaments* of the joints, see Bell's Surgery, vol. v. 491.

CAPUR. See CAMPHORA.

CAPUS. See CAPO.

CAPUT. The HEAD. The parts in the lower cavities are the seat of the vital faculty, and the *head* is the seat of the animal faculty; it being the seat from whence all sensation is derived.

Besides the external integuments of the *head*, there is an aponeurotic expansion which covers it like a cap. It is also spread round the neck, and on the shoulders, like a riding-hood, for which reason Winslow calls it COIF, and the superior portion of it, the APONEUROTIC CAP. It is very strong, and appears to be made of two strata of fibres crossing each other; as it spreads to the neck, it becomes thinner, and is lost insensibly on the clavicles. It sends out a production on each side from above downward, and from without inward, which having passed over the superior extremity of the musculus mastoideus, it runs behind that muscle toward the transverse apophysis of the vertebrae of the neck, where it communicates with the intertransversalia ligamenta. See PERICRANIUM.

The *head* comprehends the cranium and the face; the cranium is distinguished into the upper and lower parts. The base of the skull externally is very uneven; internally it is divided into three pair of cavities, and one azygous cavity. The first pair are above the orbit, in which the anterior lobes of the cerebrum are placed; and the next pair contains the middle lobes; the posterior pair are placed behind the foramen magnum occipitale, where

the posterior lobes of the cerebellum are lodged. The azygous cavity is situated upon that part of the sphenoid bone called the ephippium, or sella turcica, where the glandula pituitaria lies.

The bones of the upper part of the cranium are nearly of the same thickness. Where the bone is thick there is a larger space occupied by the medullium; where they are very thin, there is no medullium, whence in the latter case the cranium is diaphanous, in the former opaque. The cranium is laterally depressed, which serves to enlarge the sphere of vision, and to increase the strength of the skull on its fore and hind parts, by making them more convex, which is a necessary contrivance to prevent injuries by falls, we generally pitching on these parts, seldom on the sides. See FACIES and CRANIUM.

The best way of forming a perfect idea of the bones of the *head*, is to have a skull, the bones of which are separated by art, and another, in which they are connected, in their proper articulations.

The nerves from the fifth pair, and the hard portion of the seventh, are distributed through the external parts of the head.

Through the small *foramina* of the os ethmoides, the filaments of the first pair of nerves pass to the nose, and are called olfactory nerves.

In the os sphenoides is the *foramen opticum*, through which the second pair of nerves, called the optic, pass. This hole, which is seated below the anterior clinoid process, likewise admits the branch of the carotid artery that goes to the eye.

The *foramen lacerum superius* lies between the transverse spinous, and orbiter processes of the os sphenoides: through this hole the three pair of nerves, called motores oculi; the fourth pair, or pathetic; the first branch of the fifth pair; the whole sixth pair, except one reflected branch; and an artery from the internal carotids, pass to the orbit.

Behind the last mentioned hole, in the same bone, is the foramen rotundum, through which the second branch of the fifth pair of nerves, called the superior maxillary nerves, pass to the bottom of the orbit.

Between the pars petrosa of the os temporis, and the process of the os sphenoides, is an oblong slit, through which the carotid artery passes, running inwards and upwards to the sella turcica, and so to the clinoid processes, where it passes through the dura mater.

The portio mollis of the seventh pair of nerves, called the auditory nerve, is distributed to the meatus auditorius internus; the portia dura comes out by the aqueduct.

The eighth pair of nerves, called the par vagum, pass out by that common hole, between the temporal and occipital bones; where likewise the internal jugular vein, which is a continuation of the transverse sinus, goes out of the cranium.

The ninth pair of nerves pass through the holes of the occiput, above the condyles.

The tenth pair of nerves pass through the foramen magnum, where likewise the vertebral arteries enter.

The external eminencies are, the two mastoid processes, the two styloid processes, the two condyloide processes, the two pterygoid, the two arches called zygomata, the external spine of the occiput, the condyloide and coronoide apophyses of the lower jaw.

The principal uses of the bones of the *head* are, to contain the brain, to be the seat of the organs of sensation, to serve for mastication, respiration, and the formation of the voice. There is sometimes a disorder of the head, which draws it to one side; this is called *contorsio*.

Lancisi's tables of the bones of the *head* are good ones.

See Winslow's Anatomy, or Monro's Osteology.

CAPUT, is the *head* of a plant. See CAPITA, also a process. See PROCESSUS.

— **CONCUTIENS.** See INTERTRANSVERSALES COLLI.

— **GALTINACEUM.** See ONOBRYCHIS.

— **MONACHI.** See DENS LEONIS.

— **MORTUUM.** A DEAD HEAD. In chemistry it imports the dry fæces left in a vessel after the moisture hath been distilled from it. It is also called *terra damnata*, and *mortua terra*. The earthy part of moist bodies serves as a basis to the other principles; it is that which brings them together, which unites them, and which gives to them their solidity. When the active principles are extracted, it is called *caput mortuum*. It hath the name of *caput*, before the separation, because it contains the spirituous and essential parts of the mixed, even as the head of an animal contains its subtle

subtle parts; and afterwards it receives the epithets of *mortuum* and the term *damnata terra*, to shew that being deprived of these active principles, it is not capable of producing any effect. Lemery Chem.

— **OBSTIPIUM.** See **CERVIX.** — **PURGIA.** See **ERRHINÆ.** — **VITULI.** See **ANTIRRHINUM.**

CARA BRASILIENSIBUS, called also *igname*, *inhame*; *battatas Hispanica*. Ray mentions three kinds of it. Besides, it is a name given by the old Roman authors to a plant with large and esculent roots. The soldiers of Cæsar are said, in some of their marches, when distressed for provision, to have made a sort of bread of this root; and P. **ÆGINETA** and **DIOSCORIDES** inform us that this plant was of the *pastinacha*, or parsnip kind. It was probably the *elophoboscum*, or wild parsnip, which has roots long and thick, and of as good a taste as those cultivated in gardens, only they were not quite so tender. It is supposed that our word carrot is derived from this **CARA**. Chambers's Encyc. by Rees.

CARAB. See **SILIQUA.**

CARABACCIUM LIGNUM. The wood tastes like cloves, but very mild, and quite grateful, of a cinnamon colour. It is brought from India, but not much known in practice. Baglivi says, it corrects acrimony, and a scorbutic dissolution of the lymph. See **CASSIA CARYOPHYLLATA.**

CARABE. See **SUCCINUM.**

CARABE FUNERUM. See **BITUMEN.**

CARABUS. This word is variously understood; with some it signifies an insect of the beetle kind; or those which are bred in dried woods, and belong to the *scarabæi*; with others, the cray-fish; and sometimes it is used for the locusta marina.

CARACOSMOS. A name of the four mare's milk which the Tartars so much admire.

CARAGNA. See **CARANNA.**

CARAGUATA ALOE BRASILIENSIS. The common aloe of Brasil. Some species of it grows among the rocks; one species of it affords better cloth than flax does. If the root or fresh leaves are bruised, and thrown on the surface of the water, fishes are so infatuated by it, as to be easily taken by the hand. There are several species, as the *carag. guacu*, *carag. acanga*, &c. Raii Hist.

CARAMBOLAS. This tree bears fruit three times in a year. It grows in the East Indies. To its different parts are attributed as many medical virtues. Raii Hist.

CARAMENO. See **HYBOUCOUHU AMERICANUS.**

CARANNA, also called *Caragna*; *Brelifis*. It is a concrete resinous juice brought from New Spain, and other parts of America, in little masses, rolled up in the leaves of flags, outwardly of a dark brown colour, inwardly brown, with a cast of red, variegated with irregular white streaks, somewhat soft and tenacious as it first comes over, but in length of time growing dry and friable. The whiter the gum, the better it is, especially if of the consistence of a plaster. Its virtues are the same as those of *tacamahaca*, but more efficacious. It hath an agreeable smell, with a bitter and slightly pungent taste. Rectified spirit dissolves three-fourths of it, and water dissolves all the rest, except the impurities. By distillation it affords much essential oil, of an orange-colour. It is fragrant, and to the taste, moderately pungent. If the spirituous tincture is inspissated, it yields a tenacious resin, and an oily matter, which separates and floats on the surface: it is considerably aromatic, and moderately bitter. Etmuller says, that this gum is useful against pains in the stomach, and in the joints, if spread plaster-wise, and applied thereto. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

CARANTIA. See **SILIQUA DULCIS.**

CARA-SCHULLI. *Frutex Indicus spinosus*. An Indian shrub like the caper-bush. A decoction of the root provokes urine. Raii Hist.

CARAVATA. See **CACAO.**

CARBASUS. Scribonius Largus uses this word to signify the thin linen, or soft threads, on which the surgeons spread their ointments, &c. i. e. **LINT**, called also *achne*; *carpia*. Soft lint is named *caddes*. It is called likewise *linteum*, which also means *linen*, *teats*, *rollers*, *compresses*; **MOTOS** is an appellation for *lint*, whence *diamotosis*, the introduction of lint into a wound or ulcer. Where lint is applied to absorb the matter from a wound, pledgets of fine sponge are more effectual, and should be preferred, where any inconvenience is apprehended from the sharpness of the matter.

CARBO. A COAL. Charcoal is generally understood by this word, when *fossilis* is not joined with it. It is also a name of the *carbunculus*.

CARBO FOSSILIS. **PIT-COAL**, or **SCOTCH-COAL.** Hoffman says, that when it is analysed by distilling in a retort, over an open fire, it first yields a phlegm, then an acrid sulphureous spirit, then a subtil oil, then a grosser oil, which falls to the bottom of the receiver; then by a brisker fire, an acidulated salt like that of amber; in the retort there is left a black earth that is light, and which, on the application of fire, emits neither flame nor smoke. The gross empyreumatic oil contains a quantity of mineral sulphur; thus coal, as all bitumens are, is an oleous sulphureous acid, with fine alkaline parts.

These coals are only used for the advantage of their heat, by burning them in stoves; but for some purposes they undergo a process previous to their being used, that is, they are charred, or reduced to coaks: this is effected by a method similar to that of making charcoal of wood: by this operation they are deprived of their phlegm, their acid liquor, and much of their fluid oil.

CHARCOAL, or **VEGETABLE COAL**; that is, the coal into which wood is converted by the following process:

Pieces of wood are so disposed as to form a pile, generally conical; this pile is covered with turf, to prevent the too free draught of air, by which the wood would be reduced to ashes, and not to coal. The pile is then kindled, and the fire continued till the watery and the more volatile parts of the wood are dissipated, that is, till no more smoke arises, at which time the wood is thoroughly red hot. The external air is then to be totally excluded by covering the pile with earth, and thus the fire is extinguished.

In **CHEMISTRY**, by the word *coal* is understood any substance containing oil, which hath been exposed to fire in a close vessel, so that all its volatile principles are expelled, and that it can sustain a red heat without farther decomposition. This coal is an unalterable compound, in every instance except of burning in open air, and of communicating its phlogiston to other bodies. There is some difference in the different coals obtained from various substances, but they all consist of an earth, which is not perfectly refractory, of a saline matter, which is fusible, and assists the fusion of other substances, and of phlogiston.

The vapours that arise from both fossil and vegetable coals, are extremely pernicious, producing a species of apoplexy in those persons who are exposed to them. The produce at first a sense of uneasiness, then a chilliness, sickness, and kind of head-ach, which usher in a loss of sense, a fixedness of the eyes, a rigidity of the whole body, a ghastly countenance, a small frequent and irregular pulse, feverishness, &c.

In this case the noxious vapours act on the brain and nerves, and not, as has been generally said, on the lungs; these vapours, and those from fermenting vegetables, putrifying animal substances, or from caverns, operate in the same manner; and as accumulated and confined, their effect is more or less instantaneous. They attack the vital principle, and extinguish it if they are copious; and a lesser quantity produces the symptoms of a debility in the nervous system. To prevent suffering from this cause, avoid close rooms where these substances are burning, and never enter their repositories but when a candle will continue to burn there.

In order to the cure, expose the patient to the open air; if the patient can swallow, give him acidulated liquors; if he is insensible, throw cold water on his face; strong vinegar may be rubbed about his nostrils, and held under them; blood may be taken from the arm; as soon as possible make him swallow cold water, with vinegar in it; stimulating clysters are useful: to remove the spasms, the sps. ætheris viriolicus compositis, with small doses of opium, will be proper. If these fail, let a strong healthy person breathe forcibly into the mouth of the patient, so as to distend his lungs.

See the Chemical Dictionary. Newmann's Chemical Works. Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Phytic, and Percival's Essays, Med. and Exp. vol. ii.

CARBOS. **CANAL COAL.** See **AMPELITIS.**

CARBUNCULUS. A **CARBUNCLE**, from *carb.* a burning coal. It is called *carbo*, *rubinus verus*; *codipella*, *erythema gangrenosum*, *granatrisium*, *anthrax*, *anorax*, *pruna*,

pruna; and AVICENNA names it, *Perficus ignis*, particularly that species which is attended with pustules, and vesications. Paulus Ægineta says it is a crusty ulcer, beginning for the most part with a pustule like a burn, and sometimes without it; at first the patient scratches the part, whence arises one or more pustules, small as a grain of millet, which breaking becomes a crusty ulcer, as if it was produced by an actual cautery; the crust is rather of an ash colour or blackish; it adheres, and is fixed on its base to the part, and spreads by its phagædonic property; the flesh all around is inflamed and black, and shines like bitumen. Heister says, a *carbuncle* is an inflammation, which, in pestilential times, rises with such vesicles as are the usual effects of a burn; this inflammation, for the most part, suddenly degenerates into a sphacelus, and corrupts the subjacent parts to the very bones, rendering them as black as a coal; and this seems to be the reason why the Latins call them *carbunculi*, and the Greeks *anthracis*.

In the Edinb. Med. Commentaries, vol. vi. p. 165. it is observed that *carbuncles* are a gangrenous spot upon the skin, having the appearance of a burn, with red, livid, or black vesicles, bounded by an inflammatory ring, which soon terminates in a hard black eschar. The anthrax, an affection of somewhat the same nature with the *carbuncle*, only the former is more prominent, penetrates deeper into the adipose membrane, and occasions a higher degree of pain and inflammation.

Dr. Cullen places it as a variety of phlogosis erythema, on account of its violence, making it synonymous with Anthrax, and the erythema gangrænosum of SAUVAGES. *Carbuncles* generally break out suddenly and unexpectedly, in an hour or two at the most, and are attended with pain and heat. The inflammation proceeds so quickly to mortification, that there is seldom any evident tumor raised, the parts turning black, and ending in real gangrene, often in the course of 24 hours, from the first attack. But when a tumor does arise as soon as it is opened, it discharges a livid sanies, or sometimes limpid water. It is black within, which shews that a sphacelus has seized the subjacent flesh, and is making rapid progress. In those that recover, a separation is made betwixt the sound and the disordered flesh, by means of a suppuration. There is no part of the body but what may be the seat; and they are generally attended with buboes. The proximate cause is the inflammation from pestilential contagion, with a putrescent state of the system. Danger is great when the colour is livid; the milder sort are first red and then yellow. When they are seated on the face, neck, breast, and arm-pits, they are generally fatal. When they occur, as they sometimes do internally upon any of the viscera, they must in every instance probably prove fatal, as we are not acquainted with any remedies, which can ever prevent their progress to mortification. Externally indeed, when they are not very extensive, nor seated on any of the large blood vessels and nerves, they are frequently got the better of, that is, by loss of the part affected.

Heister also observes, that the cure by internal medicines will be best effected by such as free the habit from the pestilential disease which causes these ulcers. Heister's Surgery, Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 97—99. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. i. 320, vol. ii. 280, 389. Pearson's Principles of Surgery, vol. i. 136. White's Surgery, 15.

As to the external means, one object should engage the attention, viz. to appease pain as much as possible; none therefore but the softest, most lenient, and anodyne or relaxing, can be proper.

Van Sweiten describes another sort of *carbuncle* in his Comments on Boerhaave's Aph. and says, it is an ulcer, which, when after a violent and commonly very painful inflammation, there happens a rupture of the skin in several places, and fragments of the corrupted panicle adiposus are discharged at its orifices.

CARCAPULI FRUCTU MALO AUREO ÆMULO; CODDAMPULLI. The INDIAN YELLOW ORANGE-TREE of MALABAR, called also *ghoraka*.

It is a tall large tree, with yellow flowers, and large round fruit, that is ribbed and whitish when ripe, of an agreeable acid and sweetish taste, and with seeds of an azure blue colour. This fruit recovers lost appetite, and is restraining.

— LINCOTANI. This differs from the above in its flower and fruit. The fruit of this species is sweet, round, and of the size of a cherry. It is also called *kanna*

ghoraka. They both afford the gamboge, but this latter the best; though this is not the common gamboge; which is from a plant of the *effula Indica* kind. See GAMBOGIA.

CARCAROS. See PHRICODES.

CARCAS. See CATAPUTIA; under RICHINOIDES.

CARCAX. A species of poppy, with a very large head.

CARCER. Paracelsus means by it a remedy proper for restraining the disorder by motions of body and mind, as in curing the chorea sancti Viti.

CARCHESIUS. The name of some bandages noticed by Galen, and described by Oribasius. Properly it is a top of a ship's mast.

CARCINETHRON. A name in Oribasius for the *Polygonum*, or common knot-grass.

CARCINODES. A tumor resembling a cancer.

— CHOIRADES. Strumous swellings, of a malignant quality, painful to the touch, and exasperated by medicines.

CARCINOMA, and CARCINOS. See CANCER. It sometimes signifies the cancer only in its ulcerated state; or cancerous ulcer, however produced.

CARDAMANTICA. See CARDAMINES.

CARDAMELEUM. The name of a medicine mentioned by Galen.

CARDAMINDUM MINUS. See NASTURTIIUM INDICUM.

CARDAMINES, also called *cardamantica*, *nasturtium aquaticum*, *culi flos*, *iberis*, *herba veteribus ignota*, *sophia*; MEADOW-CRESSSES, LADIES-SMOCK, and CUCKOW-FLOWER. The CARDAMINES PRATENSIS, or CARDAMINES foliis pinnatis foliolis radicalibus subrotundis: caulinis lanceolatis. CLASS, TETRADYNAMIA; ORD. *Siliquosa*; Gen. Plant. LINN. 812.

This plant grows about a foot high; its lower leaves are pinnated; each leaf consists of four or five pair of small, roundish pinnæ, not always set directly opposite, having one single; that at the end larger than the rest; the stalk is smooth and round, bearing leaves which are less, and have narrower pinnæ. The flowers grow several together at the top, each consisting of four roundish leaves, of a white colour, or, in some plants, having a dash of purple, with darker veins running through them. The seeds are small and reddish, growing in long slender pods. The root is small and fibrous. It grows in meadows, and flowers in April.

Sir Geo. Baker confirms its ancient character of being antispasmodic and anti-epileptic, see Lond. Med. Transl. vol. i. p. 442, &c. where he relates the case of a spasmodic asthma, that resisted all other means, being cured by taking the flowers of this plant, at first ʒj. twice a-day, by which relief was had; and afterwards ʒ ss. twice a-day, by which the cure was perfected. The chorea sancti Viti was cured by ʒ ss. twice a-day. The case was obstinate while other means were used, but soon gave way to these flowers. To these he adds a case in which the palsy, a difficulty of swallowing, and convulsions were complicated; and though these disorders had been of long standing, relief was obtained by ʒ ss. of these flowers taken twice a-day. He farther observes, that these flowers improve the appetite, that ʒj. hath succeeded as an antispasmodic, where opium, camphor, and valerian failed; and that they have been given to ʒi. ss. three times a-day.

GREEDING, though he tried this medicine in large doses in a great number of cases, experienced its good effect only in one.

Linnæus observes, that these flowers are pungent to the taste. Dioscorides says, they are warm and diuretic; Galen, that they resemble water-cresses in taste and virtues; Dale, that they are antispasmodic; and Dr. T. Robinson, that they are powerfully anti-epileptic.

Dr. Cullen mentions this plant, and particularly its flowers, to be far inferior to several other of the siliquosæ in the sensible qualities; so much so, that he should not have thought of taking notice of them, as subjects of the materia medica, but on the authority of Sir Geo. Baker, referring to his paper on this subject above quoted.

CARDAMOMUM. The COMMON or LESSER CARDAMOMS, called also *elettari*, *cardam. minus*. The lesser *cardamon* seeds are the produce of the AMOMUM CARDAMOMUM, or AMOMUM REPENS scapo simplicissimo brevissimo, bracteis alernis laxis. CLASS, MONANDRIA; ORD. MONOGYNIA; Gen. Plant. LINN. 2.

Cardamoms are a dried pod, with seeds, brought from Malabar in the East Indies; the best comes from Comagene, Armenia, and the Bosphorus. They grow also in Arabia. These pods are divided internally into three cells, in each of which are two rows of triangular seeds, of a brownish colour on the outside, and white within. The plant grows in the form of our reeds.

Sem. *cardam. min.* The lesser *cardamoms* have short triangular husks, scarce half an inch long. The seeds, freed from their husks, are a grateful aromatic, warm, but not fiery, and not subject, like the peppers, to create immoderate heat. The husks should only be separated at the time of use; for the seeds lose much of their flavour, if taken out. They give out all their virtue to spirit, and nearly so to water. In distillation with water, a large quantity of essential oil rises; it is pungent to the taste, and smells stronger of the seeds; the remaining decoction is bitter and mucilaginous, but void of the flavour and warmth of the seeds. A spirituous tincture, when evaporated, leaves the virtues of the seeds almost all in the extract, which is more grateful than the seeds themselves. They are considered as gentle stimulant of the stomach, cordial, carminative, and antispasmodic; but without that irritation and heat, which many other of the aromatic spices are apt to produce. However, they are considered, by physicians, merely as an aromatic. All the spirituous preparations are more agreeable than the watery.

1. *Tinctura Cardamomi.* TINCTURE of CARDAMOMS.

Take of the smaller *cardamom* seeds, freed from their husks, and bruised, three ounces; of proof spirit of wine, a quart, digest for eight days, and strain. This tincture possesseth all the virtues of the seeds; and among all the aromatics, there are none that answer so well, in general, as this tincture, for rendering mineral waters, and other saline liquors, easy and agreeable in the stomach. Dose, one dram to three.

2. *Tinctura Cardamomi composita.* COMPOUND TINCTURE of CARDAMOMS. Formerly *Tinctura Stomachica*.

Take of smaller *cardamom* seeds, husked, carraway seeds, cochineal, of each, powdered, two drams, cinnamon, bruised, half an ounce; raisins, stoned, four ounces; proof spirit, two pints; digest for fourteen days, and strain. This is often ordered by itself, or in stomach draughts, up to half an ounce, or more, joined with æther, and tinct. opii, against gouty and other spasmodic affections of the stomach, and præcordia.

CARDAM. MAJUS. The GREATER CARDAMOMS. The AMOMUM GRANI PARADISI, Linn. Their pods are about an inch long, triangular, and with two rows of seeds in each. The husks are tough, and thicker than those of the lesser kind. They grow in Java and the East Indies. That called — MEDIUM, grows in pods of a round figure. These two, though of the same nature, are weaker than the minus; therefore thrown out of use. Indeed, the different species from whence they are said to have been produced, are so imperfectly described, and their botanical histories so confused, that no satisfactory account can be given of them. See CULLEN's Mater. Medic. WOODVILLE's Medic. Botany.

— PIPERATUM. See PARADISI GRANA.

— SIBERIENSE. See ANISUM INDICUM.

CARDEGI INDI. See FOLIUM.

CARDIA. See COR, CARDIALGIA, MEDITULLIUM, and LIPOTHYMIA.

CARDIACA HERBA. MOTHERWORT. It is also called *agripalma gallis*, *marrubium*, and *cardiaca lycopus*, Ruellii. It is the *leonurus cardiaca*, Linn.

It is called *cardiaca*, because it relieves in faintings and disorders of the stomach, particularly in children, and in hypochondriacs. It is a large plant, with square branched stalks, the leaves set in pairs on long pedicles at the joints, and the flowers in clusters round the upper joints. The leaf is dark-coloured, cut deep into three sharp-pointed, indented segments, of which the middle one is the longest, and the two lateral ones commonly again deeply cut. The flower is purplish, labiated, with the upper lip long and arched, the lower short, and cut into three sections. It is biennial, grows waste in wild grounds, and flowers in July.

It hath been famed in disorders of the stomach, proceeding from thick phlegm. It loosens the belly, pro-

motes perspiration and urine, also the uterine purgations. Its sensible qualities are such as give us to expect these effects from it. The leaves and tops have a strong, rather a disagreeable smell, and a bitter taste. By keeping, or by boiling, the disagreeable smell is dissipated. An extract of a pungent bitter, sub saline quality, is obtained by evaporating the watery decoction. But an infusion of the tops before it flowers, is the best preparation. See Dale, Miller's Bot. Off. Lewis's Mat. Med.

CARDIACA. In pharmacy it signifies CORDIAL, and is also named *cordialia*, *analeptica*, *confortantia*, *confortativa*, *refectiva*, *resumptiva*, and, by PARACELSUS, *defensiva*.

The word *cordial* is of a large extent. Things of very opposite natures may prove cordials, by relieving the same symptoms, when opposite causes produce them. To understand their operation on the body, it is necessary to consider, that a languor or faintness must be the consequence either of what oppresses, or else of what exhausts the vital powers; that which retards the progress of the vital principle in our frame, or is an impediment to its influence, produces the same sensation as a diminution of it does. In both these cases, medicines of opposite natures produce the same effect, that is, they add force to the fibres; thus, under an oppression of spirits from heat, when no extraordinary action, or indisposition of body, hath exhausted them, a glass of cold water is a *cordial*, for it stimulates the fibres, and rouses them to their wonted action; and when from violent exercise, or a tedious disease, a person faints, warm medicines, or aromatic and spirituous liquors, are also *cordial*, by producing to us the same effect. But in general, by *cordials*, is understood, those preparations, whose warm and active parts immediately, on being received into the stomach, produce a cheerfulness in us, and are suited to encrease the strength and vigour of the heart. Valerianus says, that a *cordial* is whatever destroys, or at least blunts, the force of the morbid cause, restores the lost tone of the solids, and gives due motion to the fluids, and by that means procures a just equilibrium, which is the only and lasting principle of all the motions in our body. It should be observed, that weakness arises from a redundancy, as well as a deficiency, in the constituents of health: whence, from this definition of *cordials*, opposite means assume the same character, for thus they both are *cordials*, by opposing the cause of languor.

CARDIACÆ ARTERIÆ, & VENÆ. See CORONARIÆ ARTERIÆ, & VENÆ.

CARDIACUS MORBUS. See NERVOSA FEBRIS.

CARDIACA PASSIO. The CARDIAC PASSION. It is a disorder that is frequently mentioned by the ancients; but by the moderns, it is mostly treated of under the name of SYNCOPE; and, indeed, from the description which the ancients give of a *cardiac passion*, it may well be referred to that article. The name *cardiaca passio* is from the part supposed to be affected. Cælius Aurelianus says, "that this disorder, according to some, derived its name from the part affected; for they imagine, that the heart is the principal seat of it." Soranus declines the giving a definition, and says, "that there is no perceptible sign of any tumor about the heart," which some suppose; and he asserts, "that it is a quick and instantaneous solution, or relaxation." Hippocrates mentions this disorder in his first and second book of Epidemics. Erasistratus also speaks of it in his books concerning the belly. Artimedorus Sidenis says, it is a tumor about the heart: but by the account which Cælius Aurelianus gives of it in his Acut. Morb. lib. ii. he seems to describe the syncope very clearly and accurately. See LYPOTHYMIA.

CARDIALGIA. The HEART-BURN, from *καρδία*, the left orifice of the stomach, and *αἰμα*, to be pained. Called also *Ardor Ventriculi*, and properly so, when attended with heat, as it sometimes is, and that considerable; likewise *Cordilium*; pain or uneasiness about the upper orifice of that organ. It is sometimes the same as *cardiognus*.

Dr. Cullen ranks it as synonymous with *Dyspepsia*; and considers it as arising either idiopathically, or symptomatically, in two ways: first, from a disease of the stomach itself: second, from an affection of some other part, or of the whole habit. SYNOP. NOSOLOG. METHOD. Gen. 45.

This disorder is called *soda*, *heart-burn*, or *spurious cardiagia*; *pain in the stomach*, or the *true cardiagia*, also *cardimona*. In the SPURIOUS kind, the pain is not

so great, nor does the strength fail, nor is there any tossing, or remarkable inquietude. In the TRUE, there is pain in the stomach, or about its orifices, but generally felt about the part called the pit of the stomach: it is attended with great anxiety, difficulty of breathing, want of strength, inquietude, retching to vomit, coldness, and trembling of the extremities. Sometimes the uneasy sensation extends the whole length of the œsophagus, with a pressure or constriction, and usually attacks by fits.

Some say, that the upper orifice is the seat of this disorder; others, that it is in the lower; and this latter is very probable, for the uneasiness is generally perceived in the scrobiculum cordis, where the lower orifice of the stomach is placed; the rest of the stomach may be affected from the pain in its orifice. In those who have died of this disorder, on dissection the right orifice only hath appeared to be in an unnatural state.

Those whose stomachs abound with acid, or with bilious humours, are the most subject to these complaints.

The CAUSES are various, as *status, acid, and other acrimonious humours in the stomach, a loss of its mucus, spicy and pungent aliment, worms, a transition of rheumatic, gouty, &c. humours to the stomach, or an ulcer in any part of it; fat aliment*, especially if cold small liquors are drank too soon after eating it; *bilious matter*, which is known by bitter and nauseous eructations, as well as by a yellow or greenish discharge by vomiting; *congestions of blood about the region of the stomach, from a plethora, or from spasms*. Dr. Hunter thinks this disorder is generally caused by *fumes arising from acrid humours rather than from the humours themselves*: his reason is, because if the patient puts himself into a posture to prevent the fumes rising to the part affected, immediate relief is generally found. A *spasm in the orifices of the stomach*, by which the vapours are impeded in their passage from this viscus, and by the heat of the part rarefying the air, produces a distension, anxiety, &c. *anger*, particularly after meals; *corrosive poisons; stones in the gall-ducts, or in the ureters*, by sympathy produce this disease in the stomach.

Those who labour under this complaint, have an uneasy sensation in the stomach, anxiety, heat which extends sometimes up the œsophagus, oppression, faintness, inclination to vomit, a discharge of clear lymph from the stomach, the mind seems disturbed; there is a difficulty of breathing, loss of strength, coldness of the extremities, frequent eructations, which, while discharging, alleviate the pain; head-ach, vertigo, trembling, a weak pulse that is intermitting and unequal; the face is pale, yellow, or livid, &c. A greater or smaller number of these symptoms are the attendants of the *cardialgia*, which approaches generally with yawning and listlessness, and at its height the extremities are cold. It does not quit the patient till heat returns into the feet, and it often totally vanishes with a copious perspiration.

The *cardialgia* must be distinguished from that oppression and uneasiness in the stomach, which is only the effect of overcharging it with food, the colic, and a swooning.

If this disorder succeeds a fever, with petechial or purple spots, it is generally a fatal sign; following a cessation of pain in gouty limbs, manifests the turn of the disorder inwards; or if it succeeds foul exulceration in the skin, there is much danger. Coming on upon a sudden check of a dysentery, it is a bad sign; but, except it is attended with inflammation, or is the consequent of some other disease, it is rarely dangerous.

IN ORDER TO THE CURE, it should be considered, whether or not the disorder is symptomatical; if it is, regard must chiefly be had to the primary disorder; if it is an original complaint, its various causes must be adverted to, that the remedies may be adapted to the particular one in the present case.

The diet should be light, generally of the animal kind: what is drank should not be apt to ferment; brandy and water, or water in which toasted bread is steeped, will generally agree; or camomile tea, which soothes the spasmodic motions of the stomach. Lime-water, the mineral alkaline waters, and distilled water, are proper for common drink.

If *acid juices in the primæ viæ* are the cause, absorbents and mild alkalines will be the remedies; and of these the mixtura cretacea, magnesia alb. with small doses of the natron pur. are elegant and efficacious.

If *with acidity the digestion is weak*, besides the magnesia at proper intervals, bitter infusions mixed with mild

aromatics will be proper, and chalybeates, particularly the rubigo ferri.

Acrimony of any kind is relieved for the present by cold water, in which gum arabic is dissolved. If the acrimony is of the acid kind, it produces a gnawing, darting pain; if of the alkaline, a burning pain.

When an alkaline acrimony, or an acrid hot bile, thrown into commotions by an excess of anger, is the cause, the faulty matter should first be evacuated by stool: nire in small doses, frequently repeated, will be necessary; a draught of cold water may now and then be given; and stupes, wrung out of a warm fomentation, may be applied to the stomach, until a general perspiration comes on; this will be useful when a *cardialgia* accompanies a cholera morbus; when this disorder, from this cause, follows a tertian fever, the cure should commence with an emetic; when a vomiting attends a bilious *cardialgia*, avoid hot carminatives, but supply the patient with *sp. ætheris vitriolicus compositus*, in due doses, and as frequently as the urgency of the symptoms require.

In general, in any of the cases of alkaline acrimony, after an emetic, a gentle cathartic, or both; acids, such as the *spt. æth. nitrosi, acid. vitriol. dilutum. spt. febri-fug. Di. Clutton. sp. ætheris vitriolici compositi*, diluted with water, or other small liquors are indicated.

If from *salt aliments*, warm water should be drank, and after it a little of any spirituous liquor.

If *aromatics or high-seasoned food is the cause*, frequent draughts of warm water give the speediest and most effectual relief.

When an undue use of spirituous liquors creates this disorder, the bark and vitriolic acids before and after meals, moderate exercise, and the mineral alkaline waters, are the best means of recovery.

When flatulence with a weak stomach are the chief causes, carminatives, such as *flor. cham. vel cort. aurant. 3 ss. ad 5 j.* gives much relief, but mild opiates are often to be preferred.

The sedentary and studious are subject to this disease, from a *laxity in the stomach*, when the habit in general is robust; in this instance the *cort. Peruv. pulv. 3 ss. vel sem. sinap. non contus. cochl. mediocr. bis terve in die; vel 3 j. bis terve in die*; or if these fail, warm bitters, and the fetid gums joined with light chalybeates generally succeed.

When worms produce it, avoid all the acrid anthelmintics; give warm milk, mint, penny-royal, or any other simple distilled water.

In hysteric or hypochondriac cardialgias, light infusions of the bark, with rhubarb, and small doses of fixt alkaline salt; the chalybeate waters, and exercise on horseback, should also, if possible, be used. In hypochondriac cases, nire is often useful.

When a congestion of blood, from impeded or suppressed periodical evacuations, give rise to this complaint, bleed, give antispasmodics, and endeavour to promote their due discharge.

Surfeits are sometimes the cause; in which case, after a vomit, give camomile or carduus tea; and if the diet was putrid, let vinegar and other vegetable acids be taken.

Violent vomits, drastic purges, and caustic poisons, produce this disorder; and when these are its cause, give plenty of warm water to promote two or three discharges upwards, then milk and water and oily mixtures, with small doses of some warm opiate.

Clysters are useful auxiliaries in all the cases of this kind.

Gouty, &c. matter in the stomach, causing this complaint, is to be removed by warm cordials, taken in moderate quantities, until the stomach itself becomes warm: how much will do, this the feelings of the patient alone can determine. See CARDAMOMUM, No. 2.

External applications for abating pain in the stomach, if this disorder seems to be in the upper orifice, are best applied to the left side of the eighth or ninth vertebra; and in other disorders in this part, as nausea, vomiting, &c. they are most effectual when laid on the left side, towards the back, and on the spurious ribs.

CARDIALGIA INFLAMMATORIA. See INFLAMMATIO VENTRICULI. — SPUTATORIA. See PYROSIS.

CARDIMELECH. A fictitious term in Dolæus's Encyclopedia, by which he would express a particular active principle residing in the heart, appointed to what we call the vital functions.

CARDIMONA. See CARDIALGIA.

CARDINAMENTUM, from *cardo*, a hinge. An hinge-like articulation. See DIARTHROSIS.

CARDIOGMUS, } from *καρδιωσσω*, to have a gnaw-

CARDIONCHUS, } ing pain at the mouth of the stom-

mach. The former is synonymous with *Cardialgia*. See also ANEURISMA PRÆCORDIORUM.

CARDIOTROTUS. One who hath a wound in his heart.

CARDITIS. See INFLAMMATIO CORDIS.

CARDO. See GINGLYMUS.

CARDONET. See CINARA SYLVESTRIS.

CARDONIUM. In the phrase of Paracelsus, is wine medicated with herbs.

CARDOPATIUM. See CARLINA.

CARDUO-CNICUS. See ATRACTYLIS.

CARDUUS. The THISTLE. The general characters of which are as follow: the leaves are set alternately on the branches, and are prickly; the heads are mostly squamous and prickly; prickles are on most or all parts of the plant, and they are mostly lactescent.

But the modern botanists so vary in their arrangement, that each reject some which others rank in this class. Boerhaave hath thirty species in his catalogue.

CARDUUS BENEDICTUS. The BLESSED or HOLY THISTLE; also called *cnicus sylvestris*, *cardui lutei procumbentis sudorifici & amari*. It is the CENTAUREA BENEDICTA, or the CENTAUREA calycibus duplicato spinosis lanatis involucrentibus, foliis semidecurrentibus denticulato-spinosis. CLASS, SYNGINESIA; ORD. POLYGAMIA FRUSTANEA; Gen. Plan. Linn. 984. It is a plant with rough, narrow, jagged leaves, situated alternately, terminating in soft prickles, and large hairy branched stalks, leaning to the ground; on the tops of which grow large, scaly, prickly heads, including a number of yellow flosculi, which are followed by oblong striated seeds inclosed in down. It is a native of Spain and some of the Archipelago islands, and is annually sown with us in gardens.

The leaves have a penetrating bitter taste, not very strong or durable in the mouth; when fresh they are more ungrateful than when dry. The plant should be hung up loosely in an airy place, after it is well dried; for if pressed close, it rots. The best time for gathering it is when in flower.

This plant obtained the name Benedictus, from its being supposed to possess extraordinary medical virtues; but it is not found to excel several other of the simple bitters; though BERGIUS considers it as antacid, corroborant, stomachic, sudorific, diuretic, and eccoprotic.

Camomile flowers is now generally substituted for the *Carduus benedictus*, and is thought to be a superior medicine.

However, when this herb is used to excite vomiting, a decoction of it in water is the best, for thus its more nauseous parts are extracted: cold water in an hour or two extracts the light grateful bitter; but if the infusion is continued much longer, the nauseous part is also extracted; rectified spirit extracts only the agreeable bitter, but, though heated, it does not easily take up the offensive parts.

A light, cold, watery infusion, with fresh lemon or orange-peel, helps the appetite, and is useful when the digestive powers are weak; it sits easy on the stomach, and no bitter is less heating. Dr. Cullen thinks this plant a simple and pure bitter, though not a very strong one; and therefore has none of the extraordinary virtues ascribed to it. An ounce of the dried leaves may be infused two hours in a pint of soft water; it may be flavoured at pleasure with any aromatic. It may be made stronger by returning the liquor on fresh parcels of the leaves or tops. It affords nothing valuable by distillation. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Miller's Bot. Off. Dale.

—HEMORRHODALIS, also called *carduus vinearum repens*, *carduus vulgarissimus viarum*, *cirsium arvense*, *cyanthos*. The COMMON CREEPING WAY-THISTLE.

Its roots are whitish, but now and then incline to black, and have a strongish smell: it sends forth fibres that creep on the ground, and propagates itself to a great distance: it is common in tillage ground and highways: it flowers in July and August. It is called *hemorrhoidalis*, because it relieves the pain of the hemorrhoids, if beat into a poultice, and applied. —LACTEUS, also called *carduus Mariæ*, *carduus leucographus*, *carduus Marianus*, *carduus albis maculis notatus vulgaris*. COM-

MON MILK THISTLE, or LADY'S THISTLE. It is distinguished from all other thistles in England, by having its leaves cut in several laciniae full of hard sharp prickles, having all the upper part spotted with long and broad white spots. It grows on banks, and flowers in June. The leaves and seeds have similar virtues to those of the *carduus benedictus*, but in an inferior degree. It is said to be efficacious against pungent pains. Miller's Bot. Off. —LACTEUS SYRIACUS, also called *carduus albis maculis notatus exoticus*. *Bedeguar Arabum Rarwolfii*, *cnicus albis maculis notatus*. The SPANISH MILK-THISTLE.

The characters of this and the next species are, they are perennial, have long, narrow, deeply jagged leaves, that are prickly and laying on the ground; in the middle of which grows a large roundish head, without any stalk, encompassed with smaller leaves, which may be eat as artichokes are; the flowers issue from the middle of the head. Boerhaave enumerates seven species; —PINEA, also *chameleon verum*, &c. called likewise *carduus humilis gum-mifera*, *carlina cnicus*, *cinara acaulis gum-mifera*, *ixine*, *acanthina mustiche*, *chameleo albus Dioscoridis*, *columnæ*, and PINE-THISTLE. Its flowers are composed of purplish flosculi, like those of the common thistle. It is a native of Italy and of Candy. Its roots are larger than those of the carline thistle, and smell stronger; if wounded when fresh, they yield a viscous milky juice, which concretes into tenacious masses, at first whitish, and resembling wax, when much handled growing black, supposed to be the *ixion*, *ixia*, and *acanthina mastiche* of the ancients; the people of APULIA gather this gum, and name it *cera di cardo*. It was formerly chewed for the same purposes as the mastich gum: the root hath the same virtues as the carline thistle roots. —SPINOSISSIMUS *sphærocephalus rigidus aculeis armata*; C. B. *cardui Arabici*, PARK. THEAT. *spina Arabica offic.* ARABIAN THISTLE. It seems to have like qualities with the *spina alba*. —ACANTHUS. See ACANTHUS. —BRASILIANUS FOLIIS ALOES. See ANANAS. —*Altilis*; —*domesticus*; —*sativus*, non spinosus; —*sativus*. See CINARA. —*Humilis Gum-mifera*. See CARDUUS PINEA. —*Lutæus*. See ATRACTYLIS. —*Solstitialis*. See CALCITRAPA OFFICIN. —*Sativus*. See CARTHAMUS. —*Stellatus*. See CALCITRAPA. —*Stellatus lutæus*. See CALCITRAPA OFFICIN. —*Esulentus*; *spinosissimus clatior*. See CINARA SPINOSA.

—CEREALIA. See PANIS.

CAREBERIA, from *καρη*, the head, and *βαρος*, heaviness. See CAPILENUM.

CARENA. The twenty-fourth part of a DROP.

CARETTI. See BONDUCH INDORUM.

CAREUM. } See CARUM.

CARI. }

CARICA. A DRY FIG. See FICUS SATIVA.

CARICUM, vel CARYCUM. The name of a medicine for deterring ulcers.

It is prepared of the black hellebore, cantharides, and several other things mixed together.

It is also the name of an oil mentioned in Athenæus, lib. ii.

CARIES. Mr. Sharp says it is a partial mortification of the bone, which separates from the sound part sooner or later. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class locales and order dialyses, and names it *exulceratio ossis*. But as Mr. Bell observes, in p. 124. of the 3d. edit. of his book on Ulcers, every species of *caries* attended with loss of substance may be termed an ulcer; but to prevent confusion, he considers *caries* as an accidental symptom of ulcers, and speaks of it under the general name of CARIOUS ULCER.

This corrupted state of the bone is called *caries*, *sphacelus*, *teredo*, or tredon.

This disorder happens when the bone is deprived of its periosteum, and having lost its natural colour becomes pinguinous, yellow, brown, and at last black. This state, which is the first degree of this disorder, was called by the ancients OS VITIATUM, OS NIGRITIES; but the greatest degree is when the bone is corroded, discharging a sanies which consumes the adjacent flesh. Of the many names given to the *caries*, which are collected under *spina ventosa*, there seems to be only the following needful: first, when the cause is internal it is the SPINA VENTOSA; or, with Severinus, when it happens to children, it may be called PÆDARTHROCACES; and secondly, when the cause is external, it may be called *caries*.

That an inflammation of the periosteum is tending to a gangrene,

gangrene, and so a *caries* of the bone is known, first, *from the signs of inflammation preceding*; secondly, *a freedom from pain in the affected part, without a manifest cause, and from a dense, slow, increasing, and not very painful tumor of the incumbent parts*. But among the signs of a beginning gangrene, the sudden removal of pain is fallacious, for this happens in inflammation of the periosteum, when the periosteum is corroded so as to admit the matter to escape betwixt the muscles, though in general, when pain is relieved by a resolution of inflammation, it goes off gradually only; but a good resolution hardly if ever happens after a violent inflammation. Again, when a gangrene is threatened, the taint is propagated through the cellular membrane, which, by slight causes, is often raised into a large tumor; but, as all the symptoms of an inflammation cease when a gangrene is present, the tumor will not have the hardness and resistance, observable in a phlegmon, but will be flaccid, and hardly sensible of pain. *If the incumbent part changes to a livid colour, the bone is then without doubt in a mortifying state.*

Celsus, who treats on this disorder the best of all the ancients, at least as to its cure, says, lib. viii. cap. 3. "We may soon, by means of a probe, discover a *caries* of the bone, since the probe will penetrate less or more, according as the *caries* is superficial or deep." When the probe comes to the sound part of the bone, it is resisted. Wiseman, vol. i. p. 296. edit. 5. says, "If the bone be bare, its corruption is easily discerned, though sometimes it be covered with a grumous or viscous matter, which rubbed off, the bone appeareth white, brown, or black. If the white be porous, the *caries* may be deeper and more dangerous than if it were black and hard. If the bone lies so hid as that you cannot feel it with your probe, yet you may judge it carious from the quantity or quality of the matter. If the bone lies near, and the flesh is lax and white, it is strongly suspicious that the bone is carious: but if the matter *stinks or be oily, it is a more certain sign of rottenness*. Ulcers of long continuance near a bone do also foreshew a *caries*, according to Hippocrates. Also the difficulty in cicatrizing them, and the frequent and sudden eruption of them after they are cured, give a suspicion of a foul bone. But if the bone is much corrupted, the matter is fetid, and the probe will penetrate into it."

In living persons the bones are of a reddish or bluish colour: *the first sign of a vitiated bone is a change from this colour to a white, yellow, dark, and at last a black one*: a white denotes a beginning mortification; hence, when small perforations are made in a cranium thus effected, the first sign that a cure succeeds is, when the white surface of the bone begins to assume a reddish colour.

The friability of carious bones is much augmented by the acrimony of their humours, and chiefly of their corrupted medullary oil; for the cohesion of the bones depend much on the interposition of it between the terrestrial parts.

The peculiarly disagreeable fetid smell which arises from carious bones is from the corrupted medullary oil.

When a *CARIES* IS UNDER AN ULCER, *the flesh over the caries is soft, flaccid, fungous, inflated, and tumid; the lips of the ulcer inverted, the sanies clear, subtil, fetid, and full of small black scales, nor can the ulcer be healed, at least only superficially, and it soon breaks out again*. See ULCER with a *caries*, under ULCUS.

In the Edinb. Med. Essays, Dr. Monro gives a particular account of several species of this disorder, viz.—1. THE DRY OR GANGRENOUS *CARIES*, which is, where the bone is smooth and firm, and throws out little matter; its surface at first is not of a very dark colour, but before exfoliation it turns very brown or black. This kind exfoliates with less difficulty than any other.—2. THE WORM-EATEN *CARIES* OF ULCER OF THE BONES; this species hath not such a dark colour as the former, it discharges more matter; the cavernous, or spongy texture of the bone is evident.—3. THE CARNEOUS *CARIES*, or ulcer of the bones with hypercarcosis; this sort differs from the worm-eaten *caries* only in the addition of spongy flesh growing in the cells of the bone; this spongy flesh often bleeds if touched with the greatest care.—4. THE PHAGEDENIC *CARIES* with hypercarcosis; in this case the periosteum is thickened, the bone softened, and its surface is eroded, a yellow red spongy substance sprouts out; the difference betwixt this and the carneous *caries* is, that in the latter the spongy flesh grows out of the caverns while the grey or brown coloured spongy bony sides of them still re-

main; but in the former, the bony fibres disappear wherever the spongy flesh comes, so that one can scarce determine by the probe whether or no the bone is carious: upon scraping away this bone-consuming flesh, the surface of the bone appears rough indeed, but not much eroded, nor greatly altered in its colour.—5. THE SCROPHULOUS *CARIES*: this is sometimes observed when an abscess is opened; the bone at the bottom of it appears white and smooth, without its periosteum or connection to any of the neighbouring parts, except by its ligaments at the extremities; and this way of bones mortifying most commonly happens in scrophulous habits.—6. THE SCIRRHOCANCEROUS *CARIES*: in one species of exostosis the tumefied bone is softer in one part than in the other, and is not composed of regular fibres, nor cavernous, but as if the ossifying juice had been thrown out irregularly; over which a cartilaginous or tendinous substance is spread, and from this a firm shining smooth flesh grows out, which, after the teguments are moved, sends forth a thin stinking acrid sanies; the patient complains often of throbbing pains in it, and sometimes considerable hæmorrhages are made from imperceptible vessels in its surface.—7. THE SPREADING CANCEROUS *CARIES*: in the spreading eating cancers, the bones are wasted, as well as the soft parts, and the appearances are the same in both, unless that the bones do not consume quite so fast.

In considering a *caries* of the bones, we should remember, that the bones have their vessels and circulating fluids, and the same general texture which the soft parts have: so that solidity, and a stronger cohesion of parts, are the only evident distinguishing characters of the composition of bones.

Heister observes, that the cure of a *caries* depends on removing easily and speedily all the corrupted parts of the bone, and that in the gentlest cases this is done by *rectified spirit of wine* being applied by means of lint dipped in it; or *alcohol caryophyllatum*, thus made: alcohol, 3 iij. ol. caryoph. 3 i. m. this applied upon lint to carious bones, quickens the exfoliation. Vinegar used in the same manner, has been thought to answer the purpose equally well. In more violent cases a *solution of mercury in aqua fortis* is required, and in the most malignant the *actual cautery* will be necessary; but these hinder suppuration, and retard the operation intended. See EXFOLIATIO.

An exfoliation of the carious laminæ of the bone, sometimes takes place in two or three weeks, and in other instances the laminæ are not removed in a year.

It is necessary to examine strictly all circumstances, and to discover, if possible, what cause, either general or topical, may have made the corruption of the bone, that endeavours may be used to remove it, if it still subsists: the *lues venerea*, *scrophula*, *scurvy*, *gangrene*, *abscess*, *wounds*, *contusions*, and many other diseases, may be the cause.

When the bone is perceived to separate, if the pus which flows from under it, is mild and in a due quantity, it will be the best suppurant and incarner, and nothing is to be done but to remove the pieces of bone as often as they are perceived to be loose. If the quantity of pus is too small, dress it with ung. resinæ flavæ, or other such digestive. If the opening in the integuments is so small that the matter detained is either absorbed into the circulation, or forms sinuous ulcers, the aperture must be enlarged by means of sponge tents, and kept so by dossils of lint. Indeed, if the exfoliation is likely to be tedious, in some cases it may be hastened by the use of a caustic or actual cautery, though in general the suppuration, which contributes to throw off the diseased part, is thereby retarded; or the rasp may be used; if instead of the actual cautery a potential one is preferred, the common caustic is the best.

In the WORM-EATEN *CARIES* it is necessary to destroy all the affected part of the bone as soon as conveniently can be done, by rasping, chiseling, trepanning, &c. according as each of them can be applied; after which the method as above described, is to be pursued. When the ulcer is deep, let honey dissolved in vinegar and water be injected into it every day.

In the CARNEOUS *CARIES* the fungous and corrupted parts are best destroyed by a caustic; though Gouch, in his Cases and Remarks, vol. ii. p. 359. gives an instance of the inefficacy of caustics in this case, and of the necessity of using the actual cautery, which he in general prefers.

THE PHAGEDENIC *CARIES*: one or two applications of the potential cautery are sufficient to reduce it to the most simple kind of *caries*; but sometimes great difficulties attend it.

In the SCROPHULOUS CARIES; destroy fully the teguments which cover the abscess formed on the bone, with a caustic, cut eschar through the middle to evacuate the matter; and to save the eschar as long as possible, let mild applications only be laid on the fore; then to assist the discharge of the matter, wash it with water; but if it is fetid, mix vinegar with the water.

In general a mild treatment is to be preferred. In the slighter cases endeavour to excite and continue a degree of inflammation in the adjoining sound part of the diseased bone, so as that it may be the means of separating the mortified part. This is done by making a number of small perforations all over the surface of the *carious* bone, to such a depth as to give the patient a very little pain, and no farther; this operation may be renewed in different parts every third day, or thereabout; thus suppuration will take place, and a consequent separation of the *carious* part. But when the disease is extensive, and goes deeper than the second lamella of the bone, instead of little perforations made by the pin which fixes the trepan, it will be advisable to use a small head of a trepan; this instrument, applied at proper distances over the surface of the *caries*, and carried just so deep as to produce a little uneasiness, will occasion the needful inflammation and suppuration. As soon as any of the parts loosen at the edges, their final separation may be always greatly hastened by daily insinuating below them the end of a common spatula, so as to press their edges a very little upwards. After the use of those instruments, apply to the ulcer the same dressings as in cases of a simple ulcer; and, to moderate the sector of the *caries*, the dressings may be covered with lint, moistened with a strong decoction of the cort. Peruv. & fol. jugland. The *caries* separated, dress as in cases of simple ulcers in fleshy parts. If the *caries* penetrates very deep into the substance of a bone, so that a considerable portion is affected, or, as frequently happens, the disease extends even round the bone, the shortest method then is to take out at once, all the diseased parts, either with the head of a trepan frequently applied, or by means of a small spring-saw. This may be performed on the skull, hands, feet, legs, or arms. See the article TIBIA for the process.

In the SCIRRHO-CANCEROUS CARIES; in this case, as in cancers of the glands, extirpation is the only remedy; but here also the disorder is apt to return in another part.

The SPREADING CANCEROUS CARIES seldom heals: it may be dressed with lint, or a cautery may be applied; but it generally breaks out again after a seeming cure.

Some assert that sea-water is more efficacious in *caries* of the bones than in glandular swellings.

A *caries* of the whole bone or bones, forming a limb, is sometimes productive of the necessity of amputation: particularly when the internal surface of such bones are affected as well as the external, and that through the whole extent, or near it. In such instances, if the whole bone is not removed by amputation, the patient will perish. It too often happens that in young subjects, with the best health, the whole habit will be so injured by the *carious* bone, that a hectic fever of the putrid kind, with all its horrid train of symptoms, will quickly destroy the patient.

See Almelooven's edition of Celsus de Morbis Ossium, p. 539. Petit's Diseases of the Bones. Heister's Surgery. Le Dran's Observations. Wiseman's Surgery. Monro's Account of the *Caries*, in the 5th vol. of the Ed. Med. Essays. Bell's Treatise on Ulcers, edit. 3. and his System of Surgery. Pott's Works. London Med. Transactions, vol. iii. p. 25.

CARIMA. See CASSADA.

CARIM-CURINI. An Indian shrub, the bark of which is used in a decoction against the gout; and a decoction of the leaves against a dysury. Raii Hist.

CARINA. The keel of a boat or ship. In BOTANY, it is the inferior petal of a papilionaceous corolla; inclosing the stamens and pistil, usually shaped like a boat, hence the name.

In ZOOLOGY, it is applied to the first rudiments of the spine of a chicken during incubation.

CARIOSSÉ. See ADY.

CARIUM TERRA. LIME. See CALX.

CARIVILLANDI. See SARSAPARILLA.

CARLINA. CARLINE THISTLE. The species used in medicine is the CARLINA ACAULOSI, Linn. It is also called *cardopatum*, *chrysisceutum*, *crocodilion*, *heracantha*, *ixia*, *chamæleon album*, *acaulos magno flore*, *carlina humilis*, the LOW CARLINE THISTLE.

That species with the flower, composed of a number of white petals set round a middle disk, is a native of the mountainous parts of Italy and Germany. The roots have a strong disagreeable smell, and weak bitterish, sub-acrid aromatic taste. They are diaphoretic, hysteric, and anthelmintic. The dose from ʒj. to 3j

— ACAULIS GUMMIFERA. See CARDUUS PINEA.

CARLO SANCTO, RADIX. ST. CHARLES'S ROOT.

It is found in Mechoacan, a province of America: its bark is easily separated from it, and hath an aromatic flavour, with a bitter acrid taste. The root itself consists of slender fibrils. The bark is sudorific, and strengthens the gums and stomach: the Spaniards call it *St. Charles*, on account of its great virtues.

CARMES, EAU DE. CARMELITE WATER, called also MAGISTERIAL WATER OF BAUME. It hath its name from being invented by the Carmelites at Paris.

Take of fresh baum, six ounces: fresh lemon peel, the yellow part, two ounces; nutmegs and coriander seeds, of each half an ounce; bruise them and put them into rectified spirit of wine and pure water, of each a pint and a half; let them stand in a moderate heat for three days, then draw off two pints and a half in a vapour bath. Rectify the distilled liquor by a second distillation in a water bath, drawing off only two pints.

Mr. Beaumé observes, that all aromatic spirits ought to be prepared in the same manner; that in this rectification only the more volatile, subtil, aromatic parts arise, there remaining behind a white liquor, acrid, bitter, and loaded with only the grosser oil, deprived of all the specific flavour of the ingredients. He farther observes, that aromatic spirituous waters have less scent when newly distilled than after they have been kept about six months; and he found that the good effects of age was produced in a short time by means of cold, and that by plunging quart bottles of the liquor into a mixture of pounded ice and sea-salt, the spirit, after having suffered for six or eight hours the cold hence resulting, proves as grateful as that which hath been kept many years. Simple waters also, after having been frozen, prove far more agreeable than they were before. Geoffroy takes notice of this melioration by frost. See Hist. Acad. 1713.

CARMINA, VERSES: also INCHANTMENTS. See AMULETA.

CARMINANTIA, or CARMINATIVA. CARMINATIVES; called also *antiphyfica*. In general by these words are meant such medicines as are used in colics, and other flatulent disorders to expel wind. The ancients had much of mystery in their practice, and celebrated these medicines by singing of verses when they administered them, as they by their frequent speedy relief seemed to act as by a charm; so from *carmen*, the Latin word for a *verse*, the word *carminative* is derived. Some derive it from *carmino*, to card wool, or cleanse it from foulness; and say that the physicians, by a metaphor, used to signify the expulsion of, or cleansing from the wind. Others from *carmina*, charms, which were formerly superstitiously used for several cures. Others, because they produce *carmen*, music. They were supposed to attenuate and discuss wind or vapours, and promote their discharge by perspiration. At present they are confined, and properly to such medicines as by their stimulating, and antispasmodic power, encrease the action of the primæ viæ, and take off spasmodic affections, and thus promote the expulsion of flatulencies.

Boerhaave places the following draught amongst the first of this tribe of medicines: R Spt. nitri d. 3j. aq. menth. & cinnam. aa ʒvj. m.

CARNEÆ COLUMNÆ. See COR.

CARNICULA. Fallopius uses this word instead of *caruncula*, to signify in particular the flesh which surrounds the gums.

CARNIFORMIS ABSCESSUS. An ABSCESS with a hardened orifice, and of a firm substance, or hard consistence like a shell, not much elevated into a tumor, but broad and expanded, with membranes, fibres, and capillaries, usually interspersed. It generally rises where the muscles insert themselves into the joints. Severinus.

CARNIVORUS. FLESH-DEVOURING. A term of the *affius lapis*. Animals are also thus called whose food is flesh.

CARNOSA CUTIS. See PANICULUS CARNOSUS.

— MUSCULOSA MEMBRANA. See FRONTALIS MUSCULUS.

CAR. STEPH. PRÆD. RUST. An abbreviation of Caroli Stephani Prædium Rust. Paris, 1629.

CARO.

CARO. FLESH. In **ANATOMY** it is only the red part or belly of a muscle. In **BOTANY** it is the pulp of a fruit.

—— **ADNATA.** Ad Testem. } See **SARCOCELE.**
 —— Ad Vasa. }

—— **MUSCULOSA QUADRATA.** See **PALMARIS BREVIS.**

CAROB. See **SILICUA DULCIS.**

CARCENUM. See **MUSTUM.**

CAROLI. See **CHANCRE.**

CAROPI. See **AMOMUM VERUM.**

CARORA; also **CYNNIA,** and **CYMIA.** The name of a vessel that resembles an urinal.

CAROS. See **CARUM.**

CAROS, } *Καρὸς*, or *carus*, synonymous with *sopor*. It

CARUS, } rises on a coma, and is a slight degree of apoplexy, in which you get some broken incoherent answers from the patient; when called; he scarce opens his eyes: yet, if he be pricked, he hath feeling enough to manifest his sense of it. This disease is supposed to take its name from *caryon*, the walnut-tree; or else the tree is named from this disease. See **CARYON.**

The *coma lethargus*, *coma vigil*, *coma somnolentum*, *cataphora*, are diseases that respect sleeping chiefly, and they rise on each other; the coma is the lowest degree; the lethargy the highest, and is itself a species of apoplexy, which is the highest degree of these diseases. Galen says, that if the *carus* oppresses respiration, as in those who snore in their sleep, it is an apoplexy. See **COMA.** Boerhaave says, that a *carus* is a slight apoplexy from a hot cause, and is attended with a fever; and a lethargy is a slight apoplexy from a cold cause.

Hippocrates sometimes calls this disorder *aphonia*. Galen, in his *Method. Med. lib. xiii.* calls it *catoche*. Cælius Aurelianus calls it *gravatio*; and Pliny, *gravedo*. Dr. CULLEN arranges **CARUS**, as synonymous with **APOPLEXIA.** In a *carus* there is insensibility and sleepiness, with quiet respiration. It sometimes signifies a loss of sense and voluntary motion, respiration remaining uninjured.

The immediate cause of sleepy affections seems to be a defect of, or an impediment to, the passage of the vital principle. The remote causes are, whatever diminishes the vis vitæ, or that can obstruct its influence, as tumors pressing on the brain, a turgescency of the vessels from obstructed menses and hæmorrhoids, &c. a too free use of spirituous liquors, exposure to offensive vapours, blows on the head, and such like circumstances.

COMA VIGIL is known by a burning and extensive pain in the head, attended with a sense of ebullition therein. There is a strong inclination to sleep, and the patient either does not sleep at all, or if he does, he awakes immediately with little or no relief, but there is no delirium. This disorder is always symptomatic, and often attends acute fevers, and ushers in a phrenzy. It sometimes attends an hemiplegia.

COMA SOMNOLENTUM. In this disorder the patient is languid, and his chief complaint is a constant drowsiness. He often falls asleep at meals, in conversation, and in the midst of business; and, when awaked, he soon falls asleep again. Luxurious old men are most subject to it. It is a primary disorder, and unattended with fever.

CARUS. This is a profound sleep, out of which great difficulty attends the rousing a patient; though he seems sensible of pinching, or pricking him with pins, he either does not speak, or he immediately relapses into the same degree of sleep. This disorder is either idiopathic, or symptomatic, and often attended with a fever. When it is symptomatic, it is said to be of three kinds, but is only the same disease in the different periods of that complaint, of which it is a symptom. The first happens in acute fevers in their beginning or increase; and if convulsions and hiccoughing comes on, it is soon fatal. The second comes after acute fevers, and when the patient is exceeding weak, the sleep will continue for several days: if it happens in acute fevers on critical days, with a sweat, it is a good omen. The third happens a day or two before death, when the patient's strength being exhausted, he lies deprived of sense and motion, as it were in a profound sleep, and under it expires.

LETHARGUS, also called *veternus*, a **LETHARGY**, is a heavy perpetual sleep, with scarce any intervals of waking; being awakened, the patient answers; but, ignorant or forgetful of what he said, he immediately sinks into the same state of sleep; indeed it is attended with such a stu-

pidity and forgetfulness, that when the patient yawns, he forgets to shut his mouth; or whatever he begins to do, he forgets to proceed in it, and falls asleep. It is attended with a fever, which is a symptom thereof, and is chiefly discovered by the frequency of the pulse; and does not invade so suddenly as an apoplexy, nor does it kill so soon. By some, though, it is considered as symptomatic generally, and often the attendant of fevers. In this disease there seems to be an utter loss of all the rational powers, and inaptitude to motion, whence some have named it *desidia obliuioſa*. Dr. CULLEN thinks it a symptomatic apoplexy.

Bonetus, in his *Sepulchretum Anatomicum*, observes, that those who died of sleepy disorders, on being opened, in their brain was found a copious serum diffused through its substance, yet so, that the cortical part thereof, with its meninges, were principally overflowed with water; in some he found the ventricles replete with serum, and the cortical part unaffected by it; and these, he says, were never troubled with sleepy diseases. But he observes, that the more this watery fluid penetrated into the medullary part of the brain, the more obstinate was the sleepiness during the life of the patient. In some who died of drowsiness, he found abscesses, tumors, and scirrhusities of the brain; but these were only on the anterior and cortical region of it. In some he found the vessels of the pia mater very much distended with blood.

The **COMA VIGIL** should be distinguished from the *pervigilium*: and each of these disorders from one another; also all of them from an apoplexy, an hysterical fit, and a syncope.

A coma vigil often prefaces a phrensy, and convulsions; and in malignant fevers is often fatal. When pains attend a *carus*, they portend convulsions; and, in proportion to the violence of the fever, a *carus* is more or less dangerous. A lethargy is always dangerous, but the most so when the limbs are affected with a tremor, and a cold sweat is perceived on the face.

In order to the cure, it should be considered, that an excess, as well as a deficiency of the vis vitæ, may be the cause: and that in the beginning of fevers, an excess is the cause for the most part.

When the cause is an excess of the vis vitæ, and a fever attends, an inflammation of the membranes of the brain may be expected, therefore a free bleeding will be the first step towards relief. But, as mostly happens, the vital powers are below the requirement of health; in which case, if there is any plethora, it is of the serous kind, which does not admit of bleeding, but must be relieved by purges, and such other evacuations as promote only the thinner excretions.

The general indications are, 1st. To rouse from sleep. 2d. To remove the difficulty of the circulation, the stagnation, or extravasation of the blood or serum in the head. 3d. To restore the loss of strength.

To shake off the drowsiness. After due attention to the degree of heat and strength, by which bleeding will be required or forbid, use such medicines as, while they raise or depress the vital force, may also produce a tremulous motion in the whole nervous system. When the sleepiness is from a great defect in the animal powers, volatile salts may be held to the nose, but, in general, the pungent acid spirits are greatly to be preferred; vinegar may be blown up the nostrils, or if it can be had, the spirit of verdigrise will be the best.

Due evacuations being made, cold water may be poured on the head; for this purpose the head should be shaved just before. This both tends to remove the sleepiness, and to strengthen the membranes of the brain.

Cataplasms of strong vinegar, mustard seed, camphor, and castor, with any other such like stimulants, may be applied to the temples and the head, after shaving it.

Blisters may be applied to the neck and feet.

If there is no considerable plethora, sternutatories may assist in driving the redundant moisture from the head. Some caution is necessary in admitting them, lest an apoplexy should be the consequence, by forcing a glut of humours upwards: but if admitted, one of the best is vitriolized zinc, purified, dissolved in water; gr. x. to 3℥s. will be a good proportion.

Strong frictions may be used on the lower parts.

Strong clysters, in which is the sal gemmæ.

To remove the difficulty of the circulation, &c. If an extravasation of blood, or serum, is the effect of external violence, bleeding may be freely used, and such other methods as are proposed to relieve when contusion happens

in this part, but generally trepanning is found necessary. *A red face, eyes turgid with blood, tumid veins, a strong pulsation of the arteries*, indicate bleeding in any sleep affection; though it may be proper to consider whether the turgescence in the vessels is from a plethora, or from rarefaction, before taking away the blood; and also whether the plethora is of the sanguine, or the serous kind.

The belly should be kept soluble, and nervous diaphoretics, such as the vin. ant. sal succin. &c. may be given to remove spasms in the intestines, if they seem affected therewith.

When the patient recovers, a relapse may be guarded against, by diminishing or removing the cause; by a well regulated diet, and due attention to all the non-naturals; by moderate exercise, and chearful company.

See Galen, Coelius Aurelianus, Moor's Pathologia Cerebri, Hoffman, and Boerhaave.

CAROTA. See DAUCUS.

CAROTIDÆ ARTERIÆ. The CAROTID ARTERIES. In making experiments, by tying the nerves, to prove the compression on them, so as to intercept their communication with the brain, the parts to which they belonged were deprived of sense and motion. The first who tried these experiments, thought the animals turned comatous; and ascribing this effect to the intercepting any passage of vital blood from the heart to the brain by the way of arteries, they gave these blood-vessels the name of *carotides*; or *soporaria*, from *καρὰ*, the head, or *υπνος*, sound sleep.

From the fore part of the curvature, just before the trachea, the right subclavian and the carotid, mostly arise in one common trunk, which runs upwards a little way, and then divide. The left carotid rises single, and runs upwards on the side of the trachea. Both these carotids run up as high as the side of the larynx, even to the upper part of the thyroid cartilage before they give off one branch, and there they divide into the external and internal; the latter goes to the inside of the cranium, the pia mater, &c. the former, which is the largest, gives branches to all the external parts of the head.

The external carotid is anterior, the internal is posterior, the external situated more inward and nearer the larynx. It is the smallest, runs insensibly outward between the external angle of the lower jaw, and the parotid gland, which it supplies as it passes; afterwards it ascends on the fore-side of the ear, and ends in the temples. It sends off the gutturalis superior, sublinguales maxillaria inferior, maxillaria externa, &c. The internal carotid leaving the general trunk, is, at first, a little incurvated. It is situated a little more backward than the external, and generally runs up, without any ramification, as high as the lower orifice of the great canal of the apophysis petrosa of the os temporis; it enters this orifice, and the cranium through a notch in the sphenoidal bone; and, except one branch, which goes to the eye, it is wholly spent upon the brain. See Winslow's Anatomy.

CAROTIDES. See CAROTIDÆ ARTERIÆ.

CAROU. See CARUM.

CARPA. See CARPIO.

CARPASUS. An herb, the juice of which was formerly called *opocarpason*, *opocarpathon*, or *opscalpason*; it resembles myrrh, but is esteemed poisonous; it is not certainly known what it is.

CARPATA. See CATAPUTIA MINOR.

CARPATICUM. From the fresh cones of the trees which yield the common turpentine, is distilled a fine essential oil, said to be *carpathicum*, or *Germanis oleum*.

CARPERITARIA. See BARBAREA.

CARPESIU. This is an aromatic vegetable; it is often mentioned by the ancients, but it is not known what it is.

CARPUS. See FENUM GRÆCUM.

CARPHUS. In Hippocrates it signifies a straw, or mote, or any small substance. It also signifies a small pustule, for the cure of which Aetius, Tetrab. 1. recommends rubbing them with the dried seeds of mercury.

CARPIA. See CARBASUS.

CARPIO, called also *Carpa*; *Cyprinus*. The CARP. Fish of this kind that are fed in rivers, are far better than those that are fed in ponds; and of these the largest and fullest fed are the best. They feed on herbs, mud, slime, and the smaller fishes. They are nutritive and easily digested. The head is the finest part of the fish; and of the head, the tongue is the most delicate.

CARPOBALSAMUM, from *καρπος*, fruit, and *βάλσαμον*, balsam. It is the fruit of the tree that yields the BALM of GILEAD. See BALSAMUM.

CARPOLOGIA. A DELIRIOUS FUMBLING; as when a patient seems to be gathering something from off the bed-cloaths, which yet is difficultly performed, because of the trembling which affects his hands. It is usually a fatal symptom in fevers.

CARPOS. See FRUCTUS and SEMEN.

CARPUS. *Καρπός*, a Greek primitive, A WRIST, called by the ancients *brachiale*. It consists of eight bones, viz. the *os scaphoides*, *lunare*, *cuneiforme*, *pisiforme*, *trapezium*, *trapezoides magnum*, and *unciforme*. The three first make an oblong head, by which they are articulated, to the lower extremity of the bones of the fore-arm by arthrodia. The articulation of these three bones, with the bones of the inferior row, is such as allows of motion, especially backward and forward, to which the arthrodia of the *os magnum* with the scaphoides and lunare greatly contribute. The trapezium on the one side, the pisiforme, and cuneiforme on the other, being raised above the rest of the bones of the carpus, make a sort of arch for the secure passage of the flexors of the fingers, and the transverse ligament being extended from one side of the arch to the other, binds them down in their proper place. Lyserus gave the eight bones of the wrist their respective names. The four bones of the second row are all in a line, the first being articulated with the thumb and the rest with the metacarpus. These bones are very spongy. See Winslow's Anatomy.

CARTHAMUS. BASTARD SAFFRON. Called also *cnicus*, *cuculus*, CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS, Linn. *crocus saracenicus*; *carthamum officinarum*; *cnecus*, *carduus sativus*, SAFFLOWER. It agrees with the thistle in most of its characters, but its seeds are destitute of down. The leaves are oval and pointed; on the tops grow scaly heads, with saffron-coloured fistular flowers; these are followed by smooth, white seeds, of an oblong roundish shape, yet with four sensible corners, remarkably heavy, so as to sink in water. This plant is annual, a native of Egypt, and cultivated in other parts on account of its flowers, which are used in dying. It does not come to much perfection in England.

The seeds have an unctuous sweetish taste, which on chewing are acrid and disagreeable. With water they form an emulsion by trituration; and to spirit they give out a little nauseous acrid matter. They are cathartic in doses of 3 j. or ij. The flowers are difficultly distinguished by the eye from true saffron, when they are well cured, but they have neither its smell nor taste. They give to spirit of wine a deep saffron tincture, and to water a paler yellow. After the yellow matter is extracted by water, the flowers appear of a red colour, and communicate to spirit of wine a deep red.

Some have the art of preparing the seeds of melons and of cucumbers, so as to resemble the excoriated seeds of bastard saffron, for which they sell them; but the genuine seeds are not so white as the artificial.

Botanists enumerate three species. Miller's Dict.

CARTHUSIANUS PULVIS. See ANTIMONIUM, No. 15.

CARTILAGINOSUM. See PATELLA.

CARTILAGO. A CARTILAGE or GRISTLE, called also *chondros*. Dr. Hunter defines it to be a smooth, solid, diaphanous, elastic, insensible, inorganic substance. He observes, that in the fresh subject it appears uniform, and without any visible fibres; when cut in any direction, its surface appears smooth like wax or glue. On a cartilage there is no periosteum, but its place is supplied by the perichondrium. Cartilage is the least affected by pressure, of all animal substances, while the body is living; their substance is firm and dense, and their texture so fine, that when cut, they appear only like a very stiff jelly.

Cartilages are distinguished into three kinds:

First, such as supply the place of a bone in an adult, as the trachea; secondly, such as supply the place of bones in young subjects, as *epiphyses*; and, thirdly, such as are common to the fetus and adult, and are expanded on the extremities of articulating joints.

The articulating cartilages cannot be injected to their middle solid part, though the external vessels are easily filled. The cartilages are supposed to be supplied with nerves, but they are too minute to be visibly demonstrated.

The uses of the articulating cartilages are, first, to prevent abrasion, as without them the continual attrition of the bones against each other's surface, must have produced a true anchylosis; secondly, by their elasticity, they break the force of collision; thirdly, they serve as indolent bodies, to admit of motion and friction without pain.

A dis-

A disease never affects the *cartilages* primarily. They are incapable of exfoliation, but when diseased from some preceding disorder of the bone, the whole is generally affected, and the cohesion between the *cartilage* and the bone in the joint being less than between the parts of the *cartilage* itself, causes it to separate from the bone: If a part of the *cartilage* is destroyed, it is never restored.

CARUI. See CARUM.

CARUM, CARAWAY; also called *carvi*, *cuminum pratense*, *caros*, *caroum*, *carcum*, *carui*, *cari*; CARAWAIES. It is the CARUM CARVIOR, CARUM PRATENSE, *foliis pinnatifidis planis, floribus albis, umbellatis inæqualibus confertis*. CL. PENTANDRIA, ORD. DICYNIA. LINN: Gen. Plant. 365.

Botanists enumerate three species. It is an umbelliferous plant, with striated branched stalks two or three feet high, and finally divided; the leaves are set in pairs along a channelled rib, every two of which ribs cross one another at their origin on the stalk: the seeds are small, of a brownish or blackish colour, somewhat bent, striated, flat on one side, and convex on the other. It is a native of the northern climes; cultivated in gardens with us, but by chance found wild, and is a biennial plant.

The seeds are warm and carminative; have an aromatic smell, and a warm penetrating taste; and are given in powder from ʒ j. to 3 j. They dispel wind, are cordial, stomachic, and help the digestive powers. Hence recommended in dyspepsia, flatulencies, and some hysterical, and hypochondriacal, affections. They also differ only from aniseeds in the peculiarity of their odour.

An extract made from a tincture, with rectified spirit, retains all the virtue of the seeds. After infusion in water, spirits extract a strong tincture; watery infusions are strongest to the smell, and spirituous ones strongest to the taste.

Distilled in water, all their aroma rises. They afford an essential oil which is a warm carminative, and given in doses from one to five drops. And there is also a spirit drawn from the seeds. SPIRITUS CARUI.

& Seminis carui contusi fls. sp. vinosi tenuioris cong. unum. aquæ q. f. ad evitand. empyreuma, distilla cong. un. This is an excellent stomachic.

CARUNCULA. A CARUNCLE. This word is a diminutive from *caro*, *flesh*. A *caruncle* is a small piece of flesh, or an excrescence that hath the appearance of flesh. Thus there are the *caruncula lacrymales* in the corners of the eyes; the *caruncula myrtiformes*, which are at the entrance into the vagina, and said to be formed by the rupture of the hymen, see HYMEN; the *papillares carunculae* of the kidneys; and a *caruncle* of the urethra at the orifice, which opens from the vesiculæ feminales, besides many others, all which are the products of nature.

The uvula is sometimes called *caruncula*.

Morbid excrescences of flesh are called *caruncles*, and small portions of a fleshy substance, which are sometimes discharged in a dysentery by stool, or in diseases of the urinary passages by urine.

Excrescences in the urethra arise from its ulcerated or excoriated sides, by sharp corroding matter passing through and lodging there; these are said to happen after the cure is completed, which makes them mistaken for the stone, or nephritic symptoms. A stricture in the urethra is generally, if not always, the case; when these morbid *caruncles* are suspected, and a bougie passed a little above the obstruction, and kept in three or four hours, more or less, every day, cures it; the signs are, when the urine is discharged it passes from the urethra, divided into two or more streams, sometimes only with pain, and in drops; but the only certain sign is, to pass a probe or bougie up the urethra, until the obstruction is met with; and if any is found on this side the valve, at the entrance of the bladder, there is reason to suspect this disorder. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 188.

CARUNCULA LACHRYMALIS. Is situated between the internal angle of the eye-lids and the ball of the eye; it is a small reddish oblong substance, and hath the appearance of being fleshy, though it is thought to be glandular. The ancients call it *glandula lachrymalis*, also *glandula innominata*. It serves to prevent the internal edges of the lids at that part, from ever coming into contact with one another; and thereby the orifices of the *lachrymal* points being to a certain degree kept open, the tears pass freely through these points into the sac.

CARUNCULÆ MYRTIFORMES. They are several small knots or protuberances, at the entrance of the

vagina; they are the remains of the ruptured hymen, and when large, have been taken for cancers.

CARUNCULOSA ISCHURIA. A suppression of urine, from caruncles in the urethra. See ISCHURIA. 4th species.

CARUS A FRIGORE,

— SPONTANEUS,

— A HYDROCEPHALO,

— AB INSOLATIONE,

— A PATHEMATE.

} See APOPLEXIA.

CARUS. See CAROS.

CARVA. See CASSIA LIGNEA.

CARVI. See CARUM.

CARYA. See JUGLANS.

CARYCE, or CARYCIA: Galen says it is a costly sort of food prepared by the Lydians. Varinus supposes it to be thus called; because it was black like the boiled walnuts.

CARYCUM. See CARICUM.

CARYEDON. See ALPHITEDON.

CARYL. See CORALLODENDRON.

CARYOCES. A Portuguese name for the fruit of the Guinea palm-tree. See also ADY.

CARYOCOSTINUM ELECT. See SCAMMONIUM.

CARYON. A NUT. This word is applied to all such fruit as inclose somewhat eatable within an hard shell. Plutarch says that the ancients called the walnut *caryon*, because it induces a heaviness and stupidity of spirits. See CAROS.

CARYON BASILICON. See JUGLANS. — HERACLEOTICON. A small nut, as a hazle nut, or filbert, so called, because it was brought from Heraclea, in Pontus, into Greece. — LEPTON. A small nut, as filberts, or hazle nuts, from λεπτος, small.

CARYOPHYLLATA; also called *herba Benedicta*, *caryoph. vulgaris*, *garyophylla*, *janamunda*, *avens*, HERB BENNET. It is called *caryophyllata* because its smell resembles that of clove July flowers. It is the GEUM URBANUM. Linn.

Boerhaave enumerates eight species.

It is a rough plant with dark coloured winged leaves, and pentapetalous yellow flowers, standing in ten-leaved cups, on the tops of the branches; the seeds are hairy, the roots are slender, full of fibres, of a dark brownish colour on the outside, and reddish within. It is perennial, grows wild in woods and hedges, and is found in flower the greatest part of the summer.

The root is gently styptic, corroborant, and stomachic; hath a middle austere aromatic taste, a pleasant smell, especially in the spring, and when produced on dry warm soils. It has been said to cure intermittents where bark has failed. Indeed it is strongly astringent with some aroma, when recently raised in the spring season, and from a dry soil; however, with regard to its efficacy in intermittents, there is great reason to doubt, as the experiments of the Swedish physicians contradict those of the Danes, and the Germans, who are the great advocates for this medicine. It gives its aroma most to spirits, and its astringent matter to water or to spirit. In distillation with water it affords a small quantity of an agreeable concrete oily matter, and the remaining decoction, if inspissated, by evaporation, is moderately astringent. Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Med.

CARYOPHYLLATUM ALCOHOL. See CARRIES.

CARYOPHYLLI AROMATICI. The AROMATIC CLOVES; called also *garyophyllus*, *hinka*, and *clous*.

The unripe fruit, or perhaps the cups of the unopened flowers of a bay-like tree, which grows in the Molucca Islands. In shape it resembles a short thick square nail; of a rusty colour inclining to black; in the middle of each clove are found a stylus or stamina, with their apices; at the larger end shoot out from the four angles four little points, like a star, in the middle of which is a round-ball of a lighter colour than the rest, composed of four small scales or leaves, which seem to be the unexpanded petals of the flower. The tree is the CARYOPHYLLUS AROMATICUS, or CARYOPHYLLUS ORIENTALIS AROMATICUS, *fructu elevato monopyreno, fol. ovato-lanceolatis oppositis flor. terminalibus, staminibus corolla longioribus*.

CLASS. POLYANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 669. It is however said evidently to belong to the CLASS, ICOSANDRIA; and modern botanists refer it to the GENUS EUGENIA. Woodville. The clove-tree is one of those whose flower is produced above the rudiments of the fruit: the ripe fruit sometimes

brought to England under the name of *anthophyllus*, *antophyllon*, *antophyllus*, is marked on the top with the remains of the flower, is about the size and shape of an olive, and contains under a thin blackish shell, a hard kernel of the same colour, which hath a deep longitudinal seam on the side. The *cloves* are said to be cured by exposing them to smoke, and afterwards drying them in the sun.

The largest and darkest coloured are the best, and those which feel oily when pressed. Another mark of their goodness is, when, on piercing them with a needle, a little liquid matter like oil oozes out. Those that are of a light brown colour have had their oil extracted from them.

Cloves have a strong but agreeable smell, a bitterish hot pungent taste; are one of the hottest, and most pungent and acrid of the aromatic class, and have all the virtues ascribed to aromatics in general. They are remarkably disposed to imbibe humidity; and when robbed of their active parts, and afterwards mixed with fresh cloves, they regain from them a considerable share both of taste and smell. The Dutch extract the oil from them, and then mix them with others, from which it hath not been separated; but their dryness, less pungent odour, and pale colour, discover the fraud.

Rectified spirit of wine takes up all the virtue of *cloves*: an extract from this spirituous tincture amounts to nearly one-third of the *cloves* used in preparing it, and retains nearly their whole virtue. Infused in water, they give out to it more of their smell than to spirit, but not so much of their taste.

Distilled with water, they give over very slowly about one-sixth of their weight of essential oil, at first yellow, and afterwards a reddish-brown; but if the fire is very moderate, its colour is pale: it sinks in water, is mild, and not very pungent; but the only way to have it genuine, is to distil it ourselves. What we have from the Dutch is very acrid, and contains near half its weight of an insipid expressed oil. It is probable, that, from an admixture of the resinous part of *cloves*, this sophisticated oil receives both its acrimony and high colour; or, as fresh cloves are said to yield a high-coloured fragrant thick oil upon expression, it may be, that the common oil of *cloves*, brought from the spice islands, is no other than this oil diluted with insipid ones.

If the oil of *cloves* is adulterated with an insipid expressed oil, it is discovered by dropping a little into alcohol; and on shaking them the genuine oil mixes with the spirit, and the insipid oil separating is discovered.

Clove is considered to act as a powerful stimulant to the muscular fibres: hence may in some cases of atonic gout, paralysis, &c. supersede most others of the aromatic class. Both the spice and oil are used as correctors chiefly of some of our official compositions. The Dutch join it with bark and cream of tartar, in obstinate agues. Twenty cloves added in powder to half an ounce of each of the other, and 3 iſs. given every third or fourth hour.

In dyspepsy, also against flatulence, and as a vehicle to other medicines, 3 iſs. of cloves are infused in half a pint of boiling water. The dose, one ounce and an half, or two ounces.

But the oil of *cloves* is made into an agreeable draught by mixing it with a proper quantity of gum arabic, and then with water. See Newmann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Med.

CARYOPHYLLI SUAVIS ODORIS, &c. See CANELLA ALBA.

CARYOPHYLLOIDES CORT. } See CASSIA
CARYOPHYLLON PLINII. } CARYOPHYLLATA.

CARYOPHYLLUS AROMATICUS AMERICANUS. See PIPER JAMAICENSIS.—AROMAT. CUM FRUCTU ROTUND. See CASSIA CARYOPHYLLATA.—HORTENSIS. See CARYOPHYLLUS RUBER.—INDICUS. See ANTHELMIA.—VULGARIS. See CARYOPHYLLATA.

CARYOPHYLLUS RUBER. GILLYFLOWER; also called *tunica*, *vetonica*, *betonica coronaria*, *caryoph. hortensis*, CLOVE JULY FLOWER. It is the DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS, or DIANTHUS floribus solitariis, squamis calycinis subovatis brevissimis, corollis crenatis. CLASS, DECANDRIA; ORD. DIGYNIA; LINN. Gen. Plant. 565.

It is well known in our gardens, is perennial, and said to be a native of Italy. There are many varieties,

but those employed for medicinal use are of a deep crimson colour, and an agreeable aromatic smell, somewhat akin to that of the clove spice; and this odour is not very soon dissipated.

These flowers are esteemed moderately cardiac, diuretic, and perspirative; but they are chiefly used in the form of a syrup, for the beauty of their colour and flavour.

The London College directs the following syrup:—*Syrupus Caryophylli rubri.* Syrup of CLOVE JULY FLOWER.

Take of fresh clove July flowers, with their heels cut off, two pounds; of boiling distilled water, six pints: macerate the flowers in the water for twelve hours in a vessel of glass; and in the liquor strained, dissolve as much double refined sugar as is required to make a syrup.

It should be observed, that the beauty of the colour is a principal quality of this syrup; no pressure of the flowers is to be admitted.

In St. Thomas's hospital, a substitute for this syrup is made by using the aromatic clove, and for the colour a little cochineal is added. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

CARYOTI. See DACTYLUS PALMULA.

CAS GANGYTHREB. See VERBENA.

CASAMUM. See ARTHANITA.

CASCARILLA. CASCARILLA. The Spaniards apply this word to the Peruvian bark, as we apply the word *bark* to distinguish the same material. It is a diminutive of *Cascara*, the Spanish word for bark or shell; but is applied by us to a peculiar bark. See THURIS CORTEX, and CORTEX PERUVIANUS.

CASCHU. See TERRA JAPONICA.

CASEUS. CHEESE. When old, it is called *Pale-tyrus*. Aristæus, a pupil of Chiron, is said to have first discovered the art of making it. It is a common opinion, that old *cheese* digests every thing, yet is left undigested itself; but this is without proper foundation. New *cheese* digests difficultly, and, when old, is acrid and hot. *Cheese* made from the milk of sheep digests sooner than that from cows, but it is less nourishing; and that from the milk of goats digests sooner than either, but is also the least nourishing. The acrimony in *cheese* is from the rennet, which is increased by age. As to the goodness of this article, that is best tasted which discovers no particular quality to excess, and which is the soonest digested. In general, it is a kind of food fit only for the laborious, or those whose organs of digestion are strong. See Galen de Alim. Facult.

When speaking of this article, of which Dr. Cullen, in his Materia Medica, vol. i. gives a very minute account, well worth perusing, he tells us “the caseous, or coagulable part of milk, is certainly a great, if not the greatest part of the nourishment which milk affords, and is in itself the more nourishing the more it is united with the oily parts. When the coagulum has the whey taken from it, it becomes a more nutritious substance than the milk it was taken from, but will probably be of more difficult digestion. *Cheese* in its dried state, when made from milk previously deprived of its cream, may be still a very nutritious matter, but of very difficult digestion; but made of entire milk, must be a more nourishing substance, and of much easier digestion; and made of entire milk, with a portion of cream taken from other milk added to it, will be still more nourishing, and hardly of less easy digestion, as the oily parts everywhere interposed between the parts of the gluten must render the adhesion of this less firm; and as *cheese* is made of cream alone, that will be certainly the most nutritious, and of the easiest digestion.

But *cheese* is not only made of cow's milk alone, but also of the milk of ewes and goats, and often of a portion of the two latter added to cow's milk. In all these cases, as the milk of ewes and cows contains a larger portion of the oily and caseous parts, so in proportion as these are employed, the *cheese* becomes more nutritious, but at the same time of more difficult digestion.

As *cheese* is employed not only when recent and fresh, but also under various degrees of corruption it is liable to; so it acquires new qualities; and according to the degree of corruption, it becomes more acrid and stimulant, partly by the acrimony it has acquired from corruption, and partly by the great number of insects that are very constantly generated in it in that state. In this corrupted condition, it can hardly be taken in such a quantity, as to be considered as alimentary; and as a con-

condiment influencing the digestion of other food, it is a point difficult to explain, though it is commonly admitted. When roasted, it is certainly not easily digested by weak stomachs, as a portion of the oil is separated, and the other parts more firmly united by that process: hence for those hurt by indigestion, and heated by a heavy supper, it is a very improper diet.

CASHOW. See TERRA JAPONICA.

CASIA, i. e. CASSIA.

CASMINARIS. }

CASMUNAR. } See CASSUMMUNIAR.

C. B. An abbreviation for Caspar Bauhine.

C. B. PIN. Caspar Bauhine's Pinax.

C. B. CAT. BASIL. Catalogus Plantarum circa Bailean sponte nascentium, Caspari Bauhini.

C. B. MATTH. Casp. Bau. in Matthiolo.

C. B. PHYT. Caspari Bauhini Phytopinax.

C. B. PROD. Casp. Bauh. Prodromus Theatri botanici.

CASSA. See THORAX.

CASSADA, called also *cacavi*, *cazabi*, *cassave*, *cassavi*, *pain de Madagascar*, *ricinus minor*, *maniot*, *yucca*, *maniba*, *aipi*, *aipima coxera*, *aipipoca*, *janipha*, *jatrophra*, & *manihot*. This plant grows in the warmer parts of the western world. Its root is the part in use, called *yuca*: the Mexicans call it *quanticamotli*; and when it is prepared into a flour, they call it *cassavi*. Names for the preparations of the root, in order to make it into bread, are various. See MANDIHOC.

There are many species of this plant, which may be seen in Margrave, but the stalks and roots of them all pass under the common name of *mandihoca*.

The liquor that is pressed from this plant is called *manipuera*; the root macerated in water until it is soft, is called *mandiopiba*; of the sediment of this is made a finer flour, called *vipeba* by the Brazilians, and by the Portuguese *farinha fresca*, the undried dressed meal *farinha relada*.

The soft *mandihoca* is called *puba*; when dried over the fire, or in the sun, it is called *carima*, and of this good bread is made, which is called *mufam*, or *angu*, or *enfonde*.

It is the fourth and fifth species, called *janipha*, and *manihot*, natives of Africa and the West-Indies, which are cultivated as articles of food. The root of the bitter cassada is poisonous when raw: however, it may be deprived of its noxious qualities, which reside in the juice, by heat. Cassada bread is made therefore both of the bitter and sweet, by washing and scraping the root clean, grating them into a tub or trough, and squeezing out the juice by strong pressure through a hair bag; the thinner part of which is evaporated, and the remainder dried over the fire in a hot stone basin, and afterwards made into cakes. It also makes puddings equal to millet.

Cassada root yields a great quantity of starch, called *tapioca*, exported in little lumps by the Brazilians.

The small bits which have escaped the grater, and the clods not passing through the sieve, are dried in the stove after the flour is roasted; then pounded in a mortar to a fine powder, of which is made soup. It is likewise used for making a kind of coarse cassada, which is roasted till almost burnt; which, fermented with melasses and West-India potatoes, forms an intoxicating liquor, a favourite drink of the natives, called *ouycou*. With this the poorer inhabitants and workmen get intoxicated. This liquor is of a red colour, strong, nourishing, and refreshing; to which the inhabitants are as soon and easily accustomed as beer.

Of the *carima* and the *tapioca* are made emulsions, ptisans, &c. which are used in consumptions, dysenteries, fevers, faintings, against poisons, and hæmorrhages, both internal and external.

The scrapings of fresh bitter cassada are successfully applied to ill-disposed ulcers.

The juice of *roucou* is an antidote to the poison of this plant. Raii Hist. Encyclop. Britannica.

CASSAVE, CASSAVI. See CASSADA.

CASSALE VULNUS. A term signifying a wound in the breast: from the Arabian word *cas*, a breast.

CASSAMUM. The fruit of the balsam tree.

CASSATUM. Weak spiritless blood, that is grumous, and hinders the passage of the circulating blood. It is a word of Paracelsus.

CASSE, EAU DE, or EAU DE CASSE-LUNETTE. It is snow-water distilled from the flowers of the cyanus.

CASSIA. See SENNA ALEXANDRINA.

CASSIA CANELLA. See CASSIA LIGNEA.

—CARYOPHYLLATA, called also *pipertavasci*, *caryophyllus aromaticus fructu rotundo*, *caryophyllon*; *caryophyllon Plinii*, *amomum*, CLOVE BERRY-TREE, SWEET-SCENTED JAMAICA PEPPER TREE. The bark is called *cortex caryophylloides*; CLOVE BARK, and *cassia cortex*, CASSIA BARK. Miller mentions nine species of cassia.

The bark is in use: it is brought from Jamaica, Cuba, and other of the West-India islands. It is rolled like cinnamon, but is rather thinner, rougher on the outside, and of a dark-brown colour. It is warm and aromatic, resembles the smell of cloves, but is weaker, and mixt with a cinnamon flavour. It agrees with cloves in the solubility and volatility of its active principles. Spirit of wine takes up all its aroma, but carries very little of it in distilling. Water takes up its smell, but not much of its taste; and distilled with water, a small portion of an essential oil arises, which resembles that of cloves, but is more pungent.

A similar bark is brought from the East-Indies, under the name of *culitawan* or *culilawan*, a compound Malabar word, which is translated into the Latin by *cortex caryophylloides*, or *clove bark*. That distinguished in Europe by the name of *culilawan* is thicker than the other, and is more of a cinnamon colour, but scarcely differs from it in smell or taste. The same with this seems to be the *carabacium* of Baglivi. Rumphius observes, that the outer and inner barks of different parts of the tree differ in colour and taste from one another; whence probably such differences as may have been observed in those brought under different names into Europe.

The unripe fruit is the JAMAICA PEPPER. See PRUPER JAMAICEN.—*Cinnamomea*. See CINNAMOMUM.—*Cribatra*. See CASSIA FISTULARIS.—*Fistula*. See CINNAMOMUM.—FISTULARIS, called also *cassia nigra*, *cassia solutiva*, *cassia purgatrix*, *chairaxambar*, *canna*, *fistula*, PURGING CASSIA. It is the CASSIA FISTULA, or CASSIA *fol. quinque jugis ovatis acuminatis glabris, petiolis eglandulatis*. CLASS, DECANDRIA; ORD. MONOGYNIA; LINN. Gen. Plant. 514. The ALEXANDRIAN PURGING CASSIA.

The *cassia fistula* is the hard woody cylindrical pod of a tree called PUDDING-PIPE TREE, which resembles the walnut: it grows spontaneously in Egypt, and the warmer part of the East-Indies, and hath been thence introduced into the West, and is brought to us from the Brazils. The pods are about an inch in diameter, and a foot or more in length; externally of a dark-brown colour, somewhat wrinkled, with a large seam running the whole length upon one side, and another less visible on the opposite side, internally of a pale yellowish colour, divided by thin transverse woody plates, in a number of little cells, containing each a flattish oval seed, with a soft black pulp.

The pulp is called by some *medulla*, *cassia cribratra*, *cassia atramentum*,—*extractum*,—*flos*; by others, WILD HONEY, because of its sweet taste, which is followed by ungrateful kind of acrimony: that from the East-Indies hath a more agreeable sweetness and less acrimony than the West-Indian kind. The best pulp is of a shining black colour; sweet taste, with a slight degree of acidity.

The oriental pods are smaller, smoother, and thinner rinded than the occidental, and its pulp is of a deeper shining black colour. Those pods that are dry, and in which the seed rattles, are generally rejected; but Neumann thinks that they are very little, if any, worse than the other, as it is only their humidity that is wasted, and by this loss it is secured from being mouldy or sour. The best sort, if gathered before it is full ripe, grows mouldy, and becomes sour or harsh.

The pulp of *cassia* dissolves very readily in water, whether it is moist or dry, but not so readily in spirit of wine. It is usually extracted by boiling the bruised pods in water, and evaporating the strained solution to a proper consistence: the exhaling vapour carries nothing off. The pulp soon turns sour, so should be extracted only in small quantities.

Cassia was unknown to the ancient Greeks, and was first used by the Arabians. Where irritating purges would do harm, this may be safely used: in doses of a few drams, it is generally laxative, is particularly useful in costive habits and inflammatory cases; and, according to Geoffroy, is peculiarly beneficial in those tensions of the

the belly which attend an imprudent use of antimonials: as a cathartic, two ounces is required, and so is seldom used for this end. However, at present, it is rarely given by itself, except to children, or pregnant, delicate women, seldom occasioning griping or uneasiness of the bowels: it is indeed considered of little use; the pulp of prunes being recommended to supply its place.

It is sometimes quickened by stronger purgatives, or with the antimonial emetics; of which last it diminishes the activity so far, that *four grains or more of emetic tartar may be taken in a decoction of cassia by those who without it can bear but one grain or a little more*; it is joined with manna, and is supposed to enhance its purgative virtue; a mixture of half an ounce of *cassia* with two drams of manna, is said to purge more than three times the quantity of *cassia* by itself, or than a yet greater quantity of manna when alone.

Cassia, if repeatedly taken, tinges the urine of a yellow, green, or brown colour, according to the quantity given; though BERGIUS gives an instance to the contrary, where one ounce was taken for three successive mornings, without such effect.

The London College directs the following preparation:

Electarium e Cassia. Electary of CASSIA.

Take of syrup of roses, the pulp of *cassia*, fresh extracted, of each half a pound; of manna, two ounces; or the pulp of tamarinds, one ounce. Beat the manna, and with a slow fire dissolve it in the syrup, then add the pulps, and the heat being continued, reduce the whole to a proper consistence.

This electary was formerly called *diacassia*: the tamarinds render the taste of it very agreeable, and do not subject it to turn sour. Two or three drams is a dose, as a solutive. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Newmann's Chem. Works, Cullen's Mat. Med.

CASSIA LIGNEA, called also *cassia lignea Malabarica*, *xylo-cassia*, *canella Malabarica* & *Javensis*, *karva*, *canella Cubana*, *arbor jucadice*, *cassia canella*, *canellifera Malabarica*, *cortex crassior*, *cinamomum Malabaricum*, *carva*, *calihacha*, and by the ancients *canela*, WILD CINNAMON TREE, MALABAR CINNAMON TREE, or *cassia lignea* tree.

The leaves of this tree are, by way of eminence, called FOLIUM, which see. The bark is called *cassia lignea*, and is brought from the East-Indies. This tree is of the *cinna*mon kind. It is the LAURUS CASSIA, or LAURUS MALABARICA *perpetuo florens*, *fol. triplinerviis lanceolatis*, Linn. The *cassia*, or *wild cinnamon tree*. Curtis, in his catalogue of Medicinal, &c. Plants, in the London Botanic Garden, calls it *laurus Malabathrum*. This bark (the best pieces of which are called *daphnitis*) resembles *cinnamon* in appearance, but is distinguishable by its breaking short or smooth, whilst *cinnamon* breaks fibrous and shivery; also by chewing, after which the *cassia* becomes mucilaginous, but the *cinnamon* austere and dry. It resembles *cinnamon* in flavour, but is weaker: it contains a mucilage, of which *cinnamon* does not sensibly partake. If powdered, and boiled in water, the water becomes glutinous, so as to congregate on cooling into a jelly. Of the bark, chuse that which is small, purplish, easily broken, fragrant, pungent, sweetish, and mucilaginous when chewed a little.

Spirit of wine extracts the aroma, and water extracts the mucilage. By distillation in water, it yields a small portion of oil, which differs not from that of *cinnamon*; and if care is taken in distilling it with water, no difference can be discovered from what it produces, and that which is drawn from true *cinnamon*; but if too much heat is continued at the end of the operations, it produces an empyreumatic flavour, because of the mucilage, which is very apt to be changed by the fire. As a cordial, it is equally good as *cinnamon*, if twice the quantity is allowed for a dose; but as to astringent powers, it has no pretensions. See Newmann's Chem. Works, Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Med.

— POETICA LOBELII, *cassia Latinorum*, *cassia lignea Monspeliensis*, and *cassia Monspeliensis*, See OSYRIS.

— LIGNEA JAMAICENSIS. See CANELLA ALBA.

CASSIÆ ATRAMENTUM. See CASSIA FISTULARIS.

— CORTEX. See CASSIA CARYOPHYLLATA.

— EXTRACTUM, } See CASSIA FISTULARIS.
— FLOS.

CASSIANA. See CASSINE.

CASSIBOR. See CORIANDRUM.

CASSIDA, also called *scutellaria*, *tertianaria*, *Lysimachia galericulata*. HOODED LOOSE-STRIPE.

LYSIMACHIA CÆRULEO GALERICULATA, or *gratiola cærulea*; HOODED WILLOW HERB.

Dr. Turner says it was called *tertianaria*, from its use in intermitting fevers: it is bitter, smells like garlic; but is of very little use in medicine.

CASSIDBOT. See CORIANDRUM.

CASSINA, } CASSINE, also called *alaternoides Afri-*

canis lauri serrataefolio, *Apalochine gallis*, *herba cassiana*, *alaternus*. It grows in Carolina; the leaves are about the shape and size of fennel leaves, blackish when dried, shining in the upper part, green underneath, and have no taste, but an aromatic smell. Dale calls it a species of *alaternus*. There are two sorts, and they are the third and fourth species of *alaternus*. Miller calls the *cassine vera* *Floridanorum*, the SOUTH SEA TEA-TREE; and the *perigna*, the CASSIO BERRY BUSH. Some call the *Paragua* or South Sea tea, by the name of BARTHOLOMEW'S HERB. It grows near the sea, and is not known to grow far inland. The trade for this tea is chiefly at Santa Fé, whither it is brought by the river of Plate: there are two sorts, the *yerba de palos*, and a finer and a better sort called *yerba de camini*. It is most probable that the *yerba de camini* is the Paraguay or South Sea tea, and the *yerba de palos* is our cassio-berry bush. Miller's Dict.

CASSOB. See ALCALI.

CASSOLETA. A kind of humid suffumigation described by Marcellus.

CASSONADA. See SACCHARUM.

CASSU. See ACAJAIBA.

CASSUMUNIAR, called also *bingalle*, *risagon*, *ben-galle Indorum*, *casumunar*, *casumunar*, *rysagon*, and *casminaris casminar*. The root brought from the East Indies is tuberous, an inch or more thick, marked on the surface with circles or joints like the galangal, a species of which it is reckoned by some: it is brown on the outside, and of a dusky yellow within. We have no certain account of the plant from which this root is taken; it is brought over in irregular slices.

This root was introduced by Marloe as a medicine of uncommon efficacy in nervous diseases; at present it is used as a stomachic, but its use is not so general as it seems to deserve. It is warm and aromatic, slightly bitter, in smell resembling ginger, or zedoary, from which it differs in being milder. Spirit of wine extracts all its virtue completely, and if the tincture is evaporated it all remains in the extract. Lewis's Mat. Med.

CASSUTA. } See CUSCUTA.

CASSUTHA, }

CASTALTICUM. A barbarous term for *catastalticum*.

CASTANA. CHESNUTS, called also *lopima*, *mota*, *glans Jovis Theophrasti*, JUPITER'S ACORN, and SARDINIAN ACORN. The coat between the kernel and shell is astringent; the kernel is windy and somewhat binding, but if roasted and mixed with honey, it is recommended for coughs and spitting of blood.

CASTANEA. FLORE ALBO, &c. See COFFEA.—
EQUINA. HORSE-CHESNUT. See HIPPOCASTANUM.
CASTJOE. See TERRA JAPONICA.

CASTLE-LEOD WATERS. This mineral water is found at a town from whence it takes its name in Rosshire, in Scotland: and here there is a spring of strong sulphureous water, which has been in great repute for many years. Dr. Monro, from an analysis he made of these waters, says, that a gallon contains about 59 grains of solid matter, viz. of absorbent earth, 17 grains; of selenites 26½ grains; of saline matter, 30½ grains: the greatest part of which is true Glauber's salt, mixed with a pittance of sulphur, and probably with a very small portion of marine bittern. This water is said very sensibly to increase the urine, and sometimes remarkably open the pores. It whets the appetite, and sits light on the stomach; some have the head-ach after drinking their morning bottle, but it is of no long duration, nor to any great degree. Dr. Mackenzie has directed people with various complaints to drink them, and observes that some very foul faces have been cleared by their use; the herpes removed, the erysipelas received benefit, foul ulcers cured, &c. Dr. Monro asserts, that many of these cutaneous disorders called scorbatic have been removed

by their means, and that they cure the itch. As this water contains but a small portion of purging salt, and does not operate by stool, some purging salt may be occasionally added to the first glass, that is taken in the morning, and if equal parts of this and sea-water be mixed, they will form a purging sulphureous water, similar to that of Harrowgate. See Monro, vol. ii. Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, &c.

CASTOR. The BEAVER. It is also called *fiber*, and *canis ponticus*, *CASTOREUM RUSSICUM*, *materia, in folliculo prope anum sita, collecta*. PHARMACOP. LOND.

RUSSIAN CASTOR. The *CASTOR FIBER*, or *CASTOR CAUDA OVATA PLANA*; *calva*, Linn. *systema naturæ*. It is an amphibious quadruped; inhabiting some parts of Prussia, Poland, Russia, and Germany; but the greatest quantities are met with in Canada. In the inguinal region of this animal are found four bags, of an oval shape, a large and a small one on each side; in the two large ones is contained a softish, greyish yellow, or light brown substance, which in a warm dry air grows by degrees hard and brittle, and of a darker and browner colour: this is also called *castor*, and is what is used in medicine. The two smaller bags have a smell much like that of the larger, but contain a softer and more unctuous kind of matter, which is not of much value.

On cutting these bags, when dry, and as brought into the shops, they are found full of a brittle friable substance, of a brownish red colour, interspersed with fine membranes and fibres, exquisitely interwoven. Neumann says, that the best comes from Prussia; but most, if not all other writers, say from Russia. The Russian is in hard round bags: an inferior sort comes from Dantzic; it is smaller and moister. The worst is from New England; it is in thin long bags.

The Russian *castor* hath a strong, but not agreeable, smell; the other sorts are weaker and more ungrateful.

Castor is ranked among antispasmodics, and certainly, on many occasions, a powerful one, and has been useful, almost in every case requiring such remedies, when given in doses of from 10 to 30 grains. In slow nervous fevers it takes off the oppression of the præcordia, which is often a very troublesome symptom. If is of a saponeous nature, so does not act by its stimulus alone, but is resolvent and detergent: in some cases it is anodyne.

Rondetius seems to have been the first who made the distinction between these bags or glands of the beaver and his testicles, which latter they were generally said to be. Alb. Seba says, that the Siberian *castor* is the best, and in succession, the Norwegian, the Swedish, the Polish, and the worst is from Canada. But from whatever country it comes, chuse that which is from a full grown beaver, hath a fetid and disagreeable smell, an acrid biting taste, a brownish colour, and a friable texture.

It is adulterated with dried blood, gum ammoniacum, galbanum, &c. mixed with a little of the powder of *castor* and some quantity of the *axungia castorei*, the adeps or fat of the beaver. But to detect the fraud, observe that the genuine follicles arise both from one common source; that the matter contained in them is of a firm consistence, and too bulky to be forced therein in their natural state; the smell is not so strong as the genuine; it is true that sometimes the difficulty to distinguish the false from the genuine is very great, but the sophistication is undoubted, when the membranes, pellicles, and fibres, appear intermixed with the *castor*.

This drug does not keep well in powder. Rectified spirit, proof spirit, and water, by the help of a little heat, extracts the whole virtue of the *castor*. Rectified spirit takes up the less ungrateful parts, and water the more nauseous. Proof spirit acts equally, though with some difficulty, on both; the sp. ammon. compositis is an excellent menstruum for it, and in many cases improves its virtues.

The London College directs a tincture from this drug.

Tinctura Castorei. Tincture of CASTOR.

Take of Russia *castor*, two ounces; of proof spirit of wine, a quart; digest for ten days without heat, and then strain. Dose ʒi. to ʒi. Heat only extracts the grosser part more plentifully than a cold maceration does, and proof spirit does this more than a rectified one. If it should be wanted to be suddenly diffusible, the tincture of the Edinb. New Dispensatory 1789, is preferable. R *castorei Russici* ʒi; *alacetidæ* ʒi; sp. sal. ammoniaci

vinos. ʒi. *digere per sex dies.* Edinb. New Dispens. 1789.

CASTOR. See CATAPUTIA MAJOR.

CAST. DUR. An abbreviation of *castore durante*.

CASTRATIO, CASTRATION. This operation called also *celotomia*, *orchotomia*, is performed when the testicle is scirrhus or cancerous. When the testicle suppurates, it is only treated as a common abscess. Mr. Barnard says, that out of a hundred patients that he castrated, only three were living three years after: and that when, after the operation, the wound heals nearly, and not completely, it commonly proves mortal. Some of the most eminent this day in practice observe, that when a scirrhus is extirpated, it is apt to return as a cancer is in the breast; if it is of the virulent kind, certainly; and the patient will probably live as well and as long if the operation is not performed, as when it is; therefore, in general, there is no inducement to proceed to it.

But if the testicle must be extracted, first examine whether or not the spermatic cord is free, which must be laid bare, tied, and cut; after which proceed to dissecting all the diseased part of the scrotum, though perhaps it may be best to dissect the tumor out first, as it leads you up to the cord before you tie it. If the tumor is large, or if it adheres to the skin, make an oval incision to take it out; the incision is begun a little above the tumor, for the better convenience of tying the vessel.

Mr. Gooch (see his 2d vol. of Cases) first splits the sheath of the cord with the point of a knife, then opens it farther with a small pair of crooked scissors, by which method the vessel is fairly discovered, and easily taken up with a crooked needle and ligature. And he farther observes that if the whole spermatic cord is tied, the consequences are disagreeable, or perhaps fatal: he therefore, after dissecting the sheath, secures only the artery, and thus an hæmorrhage is prevented, and the usual consequences of tying the whole cord avoided. Dr. Hunter long since advised to secure the artery, and leave the rest to the cord; nay, he suggests a sufficient security though the artery should be left untied; though if it is to be cut close to the ring he advises to tie it before cutting, that it may not retract too suddenly, and so prove troublesome by its discharge. See Sharpe's Operations, Le Dran's Operations, and his 74th Obs. Heister's Surgery. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 520.

CASTRENSIS. See DYSENTERIA.

CASUMUNAR. See CASSUMMUNAR.

CASUS. This word signifies the same as *symptoma*; sometimes it is used for any thing fortuitous or spontaneous, or a fall from an eminence. In Paracelsus it signifies a present distemper, and also an entire history of a disease.

CATABALAM. See AMBALAM.

CATABLEMA. According to Galen, Hippocrates means by it the outermost fillet which secures the rest of the bandage. Called also *Fimbria*.

CATACHLOOS, from *χλόν*, *grass* or *green herb*; Galen expounds it "a very green colour." It is applied to stools, and then may read for this word, *CATACHOLA*, very bilious.

CATACHRISTON. A medicine applied by way of unction.

CATACHYSIS. To pour upon; an affusion.

CATACLASIS, from *κατακλῆω*, *to break*, or *distort*. Galen explains it to be an affection of the eye, as when the eyelids are distorted. Vogel defines it to be a spastic occlusion of the eye.

CATACLEIS, SUBCLAVICLE. According to Galen, it is the first small rib of the thorax. from *κατα*, *below*, *κλεις*, *clavis*, *the clavicle*.

CATACLINES, from *κατακλινω*, *to lie down*. See CLINICUS.

CATACLYSMA, from *κατακλυζω*, *to wash*. See ENEMA.

CATACLYSMUS, EMBROCATION. Coelius Aurelianus also expounds this by *illusiones aquarum*, dashing of water.

CATACORES. Full, abundant, and when applied to stools, it means that they are purely or intensely bilious. Hippocrates uses it in both these senses.

CATACONESIS, from *κατακονω* *to irrigate*. Irrigation by a plentiful affusion of liquor on some part of the body.

CATAGEMU. See GAMBogia.

CATAGLYPHE, from *γλυφω*, *to cut in wood or metal*.

An excavation, hole, or pit. Hippocrates uses this word in his *De Art. & de Morb.*

CATAGMA, a FRACTURE. See FRACTURA. Galen says, "a solution of the bone is called *catagma*, and *elcos* is a solution of the continuity of the flesh; that when it happens to a cartilage it hath no name, though Hippocrates calls it *catagma*." See ALPHITEDON.

CATAGMATICA, from *καταγω*, *deduco*. Remedies proper for cementing broken bones, or to promote a callos, from *καταγνυμι*, *κατα*, *contra*, *αγνυμι*, *frango*.

CATAGOGE. In Hippocrates's *Epid. lib. vii.* it means a region, and its circumjacent part.

CATALENTIA. See EPILEPSIA.

CATALEPSIS, **CATALEPSY**, from *καταλαμβάνειν*, *to occupy*, *detain*, *seize*, or *interrupt*. It is also called *catoche*, *catochus*, *congelatio*; and by Hippocrates, *aphonia*; by Antigenes *anaudia*; by Cælius Aurelianus, *apprehensio*, *oppressio*; and also by some *apoplexia cataleptica*, *detentio*; *catalepsis*; *præhensio*, *comprehensio*; *deprehensio*.

The word *catalepsis* hath many significations, as perception, or the knowledge of a thing; the retention of the breath, as when a person strains at stool; a retention of any humour which ought to be evacuated; an interception of the blood in the vessels by a bandage, as in bleeding; and the disease which is the subject of this article.

Some suppose the *catoche* to be the coma vigil; but most writers mean by it the *catalepsy*.

This disorder is reckoned by some under the list of acute ones; and indeed with the *carus*, it may be ranked among the species of apoplexy. Dr. Cullen ranks it as a species of apoplexy, to which he affixes the following remark: "I never saw any catalepsy, but what was counterfeited; and the same has been seen by others. Therefore from the disease being seldom seen, differently described, and often altogether feigned, I know not in what place to fix it with certainty; but as I am persuaded, in general it does not differ from apoplexy, I have therefore placed it under that head," viz. *apoplexia cataleptica*, when the muscles are contracted upon being moved by external force. However from the accounts of other authors, its seat seems to be in the back part of the brain, from the symptoms of the disease, and the observations made on dissecting those who die of it.

Women, those with a melancholic habit, and a very active imagination, are most subject to it, especially if they use a cold regimen, are exposed to bad weather, and cold climes.

The immediate cause seems to be an impediment to the influx of the vital fire into the nerves subservient to sensation, and involuntary motion, whilst it is carried on in its natural, and in some measure a more impetuous manner in the nerves subservient to the vital actions. This retarded influx of vital principle, is from a spasmodic contraction of the parts where the seat of the disease is; and hence arise all the symptoms of this disorder.

The remote causes are the same as those that produce melancholy, and other nervous affections; the secondary causes are also the same that produce other disorders in the nervous system, such as poor diet, cold and moist countries, fear, anger, anxiety, intense thought, excesses of any kind, worms, &c.

This disorder rarely occurs: when it does, the fits seize the patient at intervals, and last generally a few minutes, though now and then they continue for some hours or days. It is rarely preceded by any signs that indicate its approach; in a few instances a stiffness in the neck, a dull pain in the head, &c. have ushered in the fit. In the disorder the patient is senseless and motionless, continuing in the posture in which the fit attacked him, until a recovery from it: the limbs are moveable by another person, but, however they are disposed, the patient never alters their position, until the paroxysm is at an end. He neither sees, hears, nor feels, whatever methods may be used to excite the sensations. He swallows greedily all that is given him; the countenance becomes florid; the eyes are open, seem fixed upon some object; at the close of the fit he fetches a deep sigh, and then recovers. Other symptoms also attend different patients, or the same at different times, such as tears dropping from the eyes, grinding of the teeth, &c. but the above are the most generally attendant.

Care must be taken not to confound a *catalepsy* with a tetanus.

If this disease proceeds from passions, the danger is not so great as when a thick blood, or suppressed accustomed evacuations, are the cause; in the latter it is mostly fatal.

In general the cure will be similar to that of the apoplexy. The indication, in the fit, is to relax the spasmodic stricture; and, out of the fit, to remove the material, or secondary causes, which contribute to the production of the constriction.

In the fit apply pungent acid spirits, such as the spirit of verdegriſe, to the nose, or the strongest wine vinegar. Forestus strongly recommends anti-spasmodic oils to be rubbed on the nape of the neck, and on the back part of the head, after shaving it.

Strong stimulating clysters may be injected, if the anus is not too much constricted to admit them.

Bleeding is commended, if the face is very red and turgid; but the heat and strength of the patient will best determine the propriety of this operation.

Blisters, though recommended, seem not so eligible an application as sinapisms to the feet.

Two or three spoonfuls of the following mixture may be given, at proper intervals, either during the fit, or in its absence.

R Gum. ass. fœtid. 3 ij. aq. puleg. 3 iv. sp. ammoniæ fœtid. and tinct. valer. vol. aa 3 ss. m.

In the absence of the fit, endeavour to remove the mediate causes. According as these are, the remedies will be formed; remembering that if fears, apprehensions, and passions of the mind are the causes, medicines cannot be expected to be useful, at least not effectual; but in such like cases, a change of air, travelling, diverting company, &c. are to be insisted on.

The *catalepsy* sometimes ends in a melancholy, epilepsy, or fatal apoplexy.

See Cælius Aurelianus, *Acut. lib. ii. cap. x.* and Hoffman, Brookes's, and the London Practice of Physic.

CATALONGAY. The plant that bears the *Faba Sancti Ignatii*.

CATALOTICA. This word is by mistake put for *catulotica*.

CATALYSIS, from *καταλυω*, *to dissolve*, or *destroy*. It signifies a *paralysis*, or such a resolution as happens before the death of the patient; also that dissolution which constitutes death.

CATAMENIA, from *κατα*, *infra*, or rather *secundum*, according to, and *μην*, *mensis*, the month. See MENSES.

CATANANCE. See CICHORIUM.

CATANTLEMA, from *αντλῶω*, *to draw*, or *pour water*, a kind of lotion by infusion of water. Moschion de Morbis Mulierum.

CATANTLESIS. A lotion with hot water, expressed out of sponges, recommended by Marcellus Empiricus against hot running ulcers of the head.

CATAPASMA. } from *πασσω*, *to sprinkle*. The

CATAPASTUM, } ancient Greek physicians meant by this, any dry medicine reduced to powder, to be sprinkled on the body. Called also *consperſio*, *epiſtaſton*, *pasma*, *sympasmata*, *asperſio*, *aspergines*; their various uses may be seen in Paulus, lib. vii. cap. xiii. *Catapasma* are of various kinds, according to the intention of the physician. Powders put in the drink were called *diapasma*: though Pliny says, that such powders as were valued for their grateful smell were called *diapasma*. Oribasius shews from Antyllus, that *empaſmata* were used in order to restrain sweat, or any other evacuation by the pores; or for exciting an itching. *Catapasma* were sprinkled on ulcers, but *diapasma* were prepared for the sake of their scent, and were applied to the armpits, and the inside of the thighs, to remove their scent. Cæl. Aurel. in Morb. Acut. lib. ii. cap. xxxviii. says, that *sympasmata* were such powders, as being endowed with an acrid quality, were sprinkled on the body to procure heat.

CATAPASMUS. A term used by Cæl. Aurelianus, probably by mistake, for some other word. It implies, according to him, a rubbing of the posterior part of the shoulders and neck downwards.

CATAPASTUM. See CATAPASMA.

CATAPHORA, from *καταφέρω*, which, among other significations, implies *to render sleepy*. A preternatural propensity to sleep. See CAROS. Galen calls a coma by this name.

CATAPHORA COMA. i. e. APOPLEXIA SANGUINEA.

CATAPHORA HYDROCEPHALICA, i. e. APOPLEXIA SEROSA. See HYDROCEPHALUS.

CATAPHRACTA. from *καταφρασσω*, *to fortify*. See QUADRIGA.

CATAPHISMA. A kind of thick poultice of meal, and herbs.

CATAPLASMA, a POULTICE, from *καταπλασσω*, *illino*,

illino, to spread like a plaster, also *malagma*, *epipasma*, *epiplasma*. Cataplasms take their name sometimes from the part to which they are applied, or effects they produce, so are called *anacollemma*, and *frontale*; when any topical application of this sort was laid upon the forehead; the former tho' were always made of agglutinants. *Epicarpium*, and *pericarpium*, when they were applied to the wrists;—*epispasticum*, when the external remedies only rubified the skin; *vesicatorium*, when it occasioned blistering;—and *sinapismata*, when mustard entered the composition, because it produced irritation, and occasioned redness, heat, itching, and tumor, in the part to which it was applied. See *EPISPASTICA*.

These kind of applications are softer, and more easy, than plasters or ointments. They are formed of some vegetable substances, and applied of such a consistence as neither to adhere nor run: they are also more useful when the intention is effected by the perpetuity of the heat or cold, which they contain, for they retain them longer than any other kind of composition.

When designed to relax, or to promote suppuration, they should be applied warm. Their warmth, moisture, and the obstruction they give to perspiration, is the method of their answering that end. The proper heat, when applied warm, is no more than to promote a kindly pleasant sensation; for great heat prevents the design for which they are used. They should be renewed as often as they cool. For relaxing and suppurating, none excel the white-bread *poultice*, made with the crumb of an old loaf, a sufficient quantity of milk to boil the bread in until it is soft, and a little oil; which last ingredient, besides preventing the *poultice* from drying and sticking to the skin, also retains the heat longer than the bread and milk alone would do. To preserve the heat longer, the *poultice*, when applied, may be covered with a strong ox's bladder.

When designed to repel, they should be applied cold, and ought to be renewed as oft as they become warm: a proper composition for this end, is a mixture of oatmeal and vinegar.

Epithems are also a kind of *cataplasms*.

Cataplasma Emolliens. An *Emollient POULTICE*.

Boil half a pound of the crumb of bread, and one ounce of white soap, in a sufficient quantity of cow's milk, to reduce the whole to a proper consistence. Amongst the poor, the bran from wheat may be used instead of bread, adding a small quantity of oil or lard to it.

Cataplasma Discutiens. A *Discutient POULTICE*.

Take of barley meal, six ounces; the leaves of hemlock fresh gathered and bruised, two ounces; crude sal ammoniac, half an ounce; vinegar enough to give the whole a proper consistence. Mix them without using heat, and apply it cold.

CATAPLASMA EFFERVESCENS. Stir into a strong infusion of malt, as much oatmeal as will make it of a proper consistence, then add a spoonful of yeast, and mix them well together. By this mode, fixed air is applied to ulcers, cancers, and other local affections requiring powerful antiseptic remedies. In the application, room must be left by the bandages, sufficient to permit its expansion, which from the fermentation will be considerable.

CATAPLASMA ALUMINIS. See *COAGULUM ALUMINIS*.—*ACETI*. See *STREMA*. There are a variety of other cataplasms; all which will be found under the respective ingredients, from whence they are denominated; as *CATAPLASMA ROSÆ*. See *ROSA*. *CATAPLASMA CUMINI*. See *CUMINUM*, &c. &c.

CATAPLEXIS, from *πλησσω*, to strike. Any sudden stupefaction, or deprivation of sensation in any of the members or organs.

CATAPOSIS, from *καταπινω*, to swallow down. According to Aretæus, it signifies the instruments of deglutition. Hence also

CATAPOTIUM. A *PILL*. See *PILULA*.

CATAPSYXIS, from *ψυχω*, to refrigerate. A refrigeration without shivering, either universal, or of some particular part. A *CHILLNESS*, or as Vogel defines it, an uneasy sense of cold in a muscular, or cutaneous part.

CATAPTOSIS, from *καταπίπτω*, to fall down. It implies such a falling down as happens in apoplexies; or the spontaneous falling down of a paralytic limb, expressed often by *decidentia*.

CATAPULTARUM AQUA. See *ARQUEBUSADE*. *CATAPUTIA*. *SPURGE*. Under this name are ranked the *CATAPUTIA MAJOR*; called also *palma Christi*, *alkerva*, *ficus infernalis*, *pentadactylon*, *granadilla Peruviana*, *ricinus vulgaris*, *agnus castus*; *eraway*, *kik*, *kiki*, *ricinus Americanus*, *nhambu guacu* of Piso, *cherva major*, *COMMON PALMA CHRISTI*, *GREAT SPURGE*, *MEXICO SEED*, *castor*, and by the Italians it is called *cataputia maggiore*. It is the *RICINUS AMERICANUS*, Linn. the *AMERICAN PALMA CHRISTI*; or *RICINUS COMMUNIS foliis peltatis subpalmatis ferratis*. *CLASS MONÆCIA*, *ORD. MONADELPHIA*, *LINN. GEN. PLANT. 1085*.

This plant is as tall as a little tree, and is spread into many branches; the leaves expand like one's hand, with the fingers a little separated: the flowers are small and in bunches. On the body of the plant there are clusters of rough triangular husks, each containing three speckled seeds, about the size of small kidney-beans, which have in their shells white kernels, of a sweet, oily, and sometimes of a nauseous taste.

These seeds are called *grana ragium*, and were used by Hippocrates, and perhaps before him. If they are used in substance they are acrid, and purge roughly; but the oil expressed from them acts more gently, though very efficaciously.

The leaves when beat and boiled in milk to the consistence of a poultice, are powerful suppurants, used for dressing blisters and children's heads that are scabbed, &c.

The seeds are externally variegated with black and whitish streaks, resembling both in shape and colour the insect called *ricinus*, the tick, whence the name *ricinus* is given to the plant. The oil which these seeds called *croton* afford, is what the plant is most valued for. This oil is obtained both by expression and decoction; the latter is preferred by some as more mild in its operation.

This oil is known by the names of *OL. RICINI*, *alkerva*, *ol. palma Christi*, *oleum cicinum*, *kerva*, *OIL OF KIK*, *OIL OF AGNUS CASTUS*, and *CASTOR OIL*. The Greeks called it *Αιγυπτιον ελαιον*, *Oleum Ægyptium*.

This oil operates sooner after exhibition than any other known purgative, as it produces this effect in two or three hours: it seldom gripes, or gives more than two or three stools. It is particularly suited to cures of costiveness and of spasmodic colic. It is not heating or irritating to the rectum, and therefore well suited to cases of hæmorrhoids; besides its easily operating as a purge, it is of peculiar use in hot, bilious constitutions, in febrile disorders of the ardent kind; and, by joining it with proper cordials, may be used in the low and putrid fevers. Its efficacy exceeds all other kind of purging medicines in the colic, in calculous disorders, and all such cases as require the bowels to be moved, and yet forbid the use of powerful stimulants.

To children it may be given in the manner of an oleo-saccharum. Gooch, in his Medical Observations, commends the following method of administering it to adults, and assures us, that two or three spoonfuls taken occasionally at bed-time, keeps the bowels soluble, even when the bleeding piles attend. A larger dose, or the above, more frequently repeated, suffices for a purge on any occasion.

R *Ol. ricini* ʒj. fs vitel. ovi parum, probe contritis in mort, marm. adde sensim aq. menth. pip. & aq. cinnam. aa ʒij. syr. rosæ, ʒ fs. m.

He observes that it acts by lubricating rather than by stimulating.

In the colic, a table spoonful of this oil may be mixed with a little pepper-mint water, and repeated every half hour, or every hour, until it promotes the desired evacuation. If the stomach rejects it, a gentle puke may be excited by a few grains of ipecacuanha, and then the oil will be more easily retained.

In fevers it both opens and cools; but in the lower kind of fevers it cools too much, if not guarded by some proper aromatic. In the yellow fever of the West Indies it is almost a specific. When the belly is already too lax from acrid bile, this oil obtunds the acrimony, and thus restrains the excessive discharge; in dysenteries it relieves by its obtunding acrimony. The intentions of cure in nephritic complaints, and the properties of this oil, being considered, will readily point out its use in those afflictive complaints, for it purges briskly, in small quantities, without irritation; it is cooling,

ing, and so allays all febrile heats; it corrects acrimony, and prevents the cohesion of calculous concretions, if it does not dissolve them. In gonorrhœas, the fluor albus, the constipation peculiar to studious and sedentary persons, &c. this oil is of singular efficacy. It is particularly to be observed of this oil, that if it be frequently repeated the dose may generally be more and more diminished; for persons of costive habits, who at first required half an ounce or more for a dose, after being frequently repeated, had the body kept lax and regular, by two drams. The best mode of its being given to prevent sickness, or nausea which it sometimes occasions, is to mix one of tincture of fenna to three parts of the oil; shake them well together, and take them in this form; the oil is less nauseous to the taste, and sits more easy on the stomach. The dose is a table spoonful, or 3 ss; but some require double the quantity. Where the oil is rejected, the seeds may be carefully separated from their shells, and the inner white membrane, and formed into an emulsion, as an agreeable substitute for the oil.

Chuse it of a pale colour, limpid, and rather inclining to a greenish cast, almost insipid to the taste, with but little smell, and of a thickish consistence. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. ii. Canvane's Diff. on the Ol. Palmæ Christi. Med. Mus. vol. iii. Cullen's Mat. Medica.

CATAPUTIA MINOR. GARDEN SPURGE. Also called *lathyrus major*, and *tithymalus latifolius*.

All the *spurges* are acrid: the milky juice, in which their virtue lies, is caustic and cathartic; the root, or bark, prepared by infusion in vinegar, hath been given to a dram; three or four of the leaves purge strongly: the milky juice is said to destroy warts: but none of this tribe are now used, because of their excessive acrimony.

Under this article may be ranked the three following, viz

RICINOIDES. The **BARBADOES NUT**; also called *pinus purgans*, *pinhones Indici*, *carcas*, *nux Barbadenfis*, *faba purgatrix*, *jatropha*, *curcas*, *carpata*, *chiviquilenga*, *ricinus Americanus major semine nigro*, *munduy-guaca*, *nux cathartica*, and *avellana cathartica*. The fruit is oval-shaped like a wall-nut, and contains oblong black seeds. The tree is a native of America, and also of the East Indies; it grows to a considerable size. The seeds are extremely acrid, and afford an oil that purges, but is rarely used on account of its activity.

AVELLANA CATHARTICA, seu *purgatrix*. The **PURGING NUT**. Also called *nuxes purgantes*, *jatropha*, and *ricinoides*. The tree is a native of America, and the West Indies; grows to a considerable size. Its fruit is oval-shaped, containing roundish, and somewhat triangular, brownish seeds, which have but little acrimony, and taste like almonds, but yet operate briskly by vomit and stool.

GRANA TIGLIA. The **MOLUCCA-GRAINS**, so called because they were first brought from the Molucca islands. They are also called *craton*, and *pinus Indica nucleo purgante*. The tree is a native of America and the East Indies; the fruit is roundish, containing dark greyish seeds; shaped nearly like those of the palma Christi. They are intensely hot and acrid, operate with a degree of virulence both upward and downward; and of the four sorts above mentioned, this is the most active. One dram of the oil is a strong dose.

The wood and leaves of the above five trees and plants are strong cathartics. Hermann says, that the wood of the *tiglia*, called *panava*, or *pavana*, operates violently when fresh, but when long kept is sudorific.

CATARACTA. A **CATARACT**, from *κτάρσσω*, to mingle together, or put out of order. Dr. Cullen places it as a species of caligo, and names it *CALIGO (lentis) ob maculam opacam pone pupillam*; and observes, that he cannot agree with SAUVAGES, that a cataract should be of a different genus from caligo; and leaves it to the judgment of others to determine, whether he has been right in changing the character of caligo, and placing cataract as its species.

A *cataract* is an opacity of the crystalline humour of the eye, which prevents the rays of light passing to the retina, and so preventing vision. Dr. Hunter says, it is when an inflammation in the coat of the crystalline humour hath rendered it opaque; but Mr. St. Yves seems to intimate, that the crystalline humour swells.

Hippocrates called it, *Glaucosis*. Galen *Hypochoyfis*, and *Hypochoyma*, the Arabians *Gutta opaca*. But many cataracts are termed *macula sculorum*. The ancient

Greeks *ὑποχυμα*, or *ὑποχυσις*; which Celsus renders by the word *SUFFUSIO*: it sometimes has the term *affusio* applied to it; and *γλαυωσις*, or *γλαυωμα*, which Galen, and most of the ancients, say, is a dryness, or concretion of the crystalline humour. Aetius says, it is a change of the crystalline humour to a sky colour, with a dryness and concretion. And some in our day observe, that the principal difference betwixt a *cataract* and a *glaucoma* is, that, in the latter, the crystalline humour becomes hard, and of a sky colour (*glauco coloris*); and in the former it is soft.—But the idea of *cataract* is now totally cleared from all that confusion, in which it was usually involved; it is universally allowed to be an opacity of the crystalline lens, and its capsule.

Mr. de St. Yves divides the *cataract* into the true, doubtful, and false.

THE TRUE, is when the crystalline humour hath lost its transparency: and this he subdivides into three sorts; 1st, When the crystalline humour is soft: 2dly, When it is hard: and, 3dly, When it is purulent.

THE DOUBTFUL, are those in which the success of the operation is as uncertain as the use of topical remedies. These are of four sorts, 1st, A membranous *cataract*: 2dly, A filamentous *cataract*: 3dly, *Cataracts* from blows or other external injuries: and, 4thly, From a defect of the membrane, which covers the bottom of the socket in the vitreous humour. The first and third of these he subdivides again, each into three kinds, as he endeavours to be minute, as well as full, in his description of this disorder.

THE FALSE, are those in which the remedies afford no relief farther than to palliate pains, or to remove deformity; and these he divides into the *glaucoma*, and the shaking *cataract*.

All this division, and subdivision, seems little regarded in present practice; but yet some useful hints will be derived by a perusal of this author.

When a *cataract* begins, the patient at first complains of a diminution of his sight; and on a careful examination of the eye, a whiteness is perceived very deep in it: on examining the eye at distant periods of time, its opacity becomes more and more manifest to the observer, and the patient very sensibly loses the advantages of sight. The progress of a *cataract* is usually very slow.

No medicines are known, that are capable of removing this disorder of the eye; but methods of operating on the crystalline humour are used to recover the sight thus obstructed. The first is by depressing, the second by extracting this humour. In a recent case it may not be amiss to try such medicines as relieve the gutta serena. Sometimes success seemed to follow repeated doses of calomel, and poultices of fresh hemlock on the eye, constantly keeping a blister on the back. Small doses of Hydrargyrus muriatus daily repeated for a length of time, have been useful.

Sauvages enumerates no less than five species, and of the *cataractia vera* six varieties, and tells us that two patients he knew cured by the internal use of the hyoscyanum, one of the species which he inserts under the title of membranacea, is very doubtful. He says, that it was discovered by Lower in horses, and arises from a mucus exuding from the margin of the pupil, or *pvea*, which concretes sometimes into a membrane, that obstructs the pupil; but whether this membranous *cataract* exists in the human species, he thinks uncertain, notwithstanding there have been experienced oculists, who have thought that they have sometimes found this and depressed it with the needle. See Sauvagesii Nosologia Methodica, vol. ii. p. 723.

Mr. Sharpe gives it as a general rule for proceeding to the operation, when the *cataract* is entirely opaque; he observes, that sometimes they are of a proper consistence for the operation before they become so, but forbids proceeding thereto while the patients can perceive any thing through them. *Cataracts* are of different colours; the pearl coloured, and those that appear like burnished iron, are thought proper to endure the needle; the white are supposed milky; the green and yellow are horny: and incurable; the black *cataract* Mr. Sharpe takes to be the gutta serena.

The yellow *cataract* often adheres to the iris, so as to be incurable. When a gutta serena attends, the operation will not relieve.

There is little to be expected from the operation, when the diseased eye is either diminished, or increased, from its natural size.

Before

Before and after the operation, a due regard must be had to the state of the patient's constitution; and such means are generally advised, as will keep it somewhat below its natural vigour.

When no objection to the operation attends, Mr. Sharp commends the following method for depressing the *cataract*, "Place the patient in a convenient light, and a suitable height: put a pillow behind his back, that his body may bend forward, and the head approach near to the operator; then inclining the head a little backwards upon the breast of the assistant, and covering the other eye, so as to prevent its rolling, let the assistant lift up the superior eye-lid, and the operator depress a little the inferior one: this done, strike the needle through the tunica conjunctiva, something less than one-tenth of an inch from the cornea, even with the middle of the pupil, into the posterior chamber, and gently endeavour to depress the *cataract* with the flat surface of it. If, after it is dislodged, it rises again, though not with much elasticity, it must again and again be pushed down. If it is membranous, after the discharge of the fluid, the pellicle must be more broken and depressed. If it is uniformly fluid, or exceedingly elastic, we must not continue to endanger a terrible inflammation, by a vain attempt to succeed.

After the operation, treat it as an ophthalmia; and a collyrium, of one part rectified spirit of wine, and ten parts of lukewarm water, will be as proper an application as any."

Mr. Daviel has the honour of having discovered the method of extracting the crystalline humour; but Mr. St. Yves practised it about sixty years before him. When the crystalline lens had passed through the pupil into the anterior chamber of the eye, both Mery and Petit extracted it; for then the depression is impracticable. When this method of relief is put into practice, proceed as follows.

Pass your knife through the cornea into the anterior chamber of the eye, about a line before the iris; for if it is not put there, the iris will, perhaps, be wounded: if you go too far on the cornea, you may get between its lamina, and so not perforate into the chamber: after puncturing into the chamber, guide your knife with the flat side perpendicular to the eye, through the aqueous humour horizontally (being careful not to wound the iris) and then thrust it out at the opposite side and situation of the cornea in which you insert it; then turning its edge obliquely and perpendicular outwards, make an incision rather through the inferior half of the cornea, then lifting up the superior part of it, the crystalline humour will burst its aranea, and drop out; but if it should stick at its exit through the wound, it shows that the capsula of the crystalline is not broke, on which you must puncture it with the knife, and then it will drop: but if the disease is in the aranea, or the capsula of the crystalline, you must extract it also with the forceps.

With respect to the nature of this disorder, or the state of the crystalline lens, whatever improvements have been made within the present century, respecting its disordered state, many difficulties are still attendant. Mr. Pott observes, that until the year 1720, or thereabout, neither the state, nature, nor seat of this disease were truly known, at least not to those who practised surgery. Accident, he adds, first proved it to be a distemper of the corpus crystallinum, and to be in general absolutely confined to it. Heister is the first writer on this subject, who leads to any just idea of it. Mr. Pott seems to be the first who dwells on the true state of the crystalline humour when a *cataract* is formed. He says, that the idea of a beginning or imperfect *cataract* being soft, and that of a mature or perfect *cataract* being hard, is erroneous; at least, for the most part: that the natural sound transparent crystalline is very far from being uniform in its consistence through its whole substance; its external part is much softer, and more gelatinous, than its internal; which therefore, although equally transparent, may be said to form a kind of nucleus, and is always of a much firmer texture. He adds, if this known difference of consistence, between the external and internal parts of the crystalline, was duly attended to, it would solve many of the appearances in *cataracts*; which for want of such attention, are either not accounted for, or very absurdly. Among other phenomena, it would account for the very different colour which the different parts of the same *cataract* frequently bear; and which hath furnished the wildest conjectures. From this sound and natural state,

it is capable of several morbid alterations, it is capable of being dissolved or of becoming a fluid, without losing any thing of its transparency: it hath been supposed by very able anatomists, that the human crystalline has sometimes between its surface and its capsula, a small quantity of fine pellucid lymph; and consequently that there is no immediate connection between the body and its investing membrane. In many beasts, as well as fishes, this is known to be the case; but whether it be so in the human eye, is not very easy to be known during life; but that this is the case sometimes from distemper, there is no doubt: that is, the whole crystalline is dissolved into a fluid, which still preserves its transparency; and this seems to form what is called the black *cataract*, which is a species of the gutta serena. Mr. Pott goes on to observe, that the crystalline humour is capable of being dissolved into an apparently uniform fluid of a gelatinous consistence, which will be more or less opaque through the whole of it: it sometimes becomes opaque, while it undergoes a partial kind of dissolution, which leaves, or renders the different parts of it of very different degrees of consistence; and it now and then, though very rarely, becomes opaque through its whole substance, and yet preserves its natural degree of firmness. From this variety of alteration, which the crystalline humour is capable of undergoing, proceeds that variety of appearance which our ancestors have called so many different kinds of *cataracts*. The idea of beginning *cataracts* being soft, and hardening as they become more perfect, hath an ill influence in practice. When the crystalline humour becomes softer than it should be, it is certainly distempered, and unfit for perfect vision, whether it be opaque or not; but that this softened lens will ever be harder, we have no reasons to depend on, any more than we have evidences that an opacity is a proof of its induration. The most fluid *cataracts* are as opaque as the most firm ones. Farther inconveniences attending the idea of ripe and unripe, soft or hard, *cataracts*, are as follow: the early or unripe state is supposed an improper one for the operation, and that the patient must wait for a later or ripe one; it then becomes a matter of consideration, whether the patient shall or shall not continue blind for a very uncertain space of time. Again, the soft state being supposed not the proper one, a more opaque and hardened state is expected as a necessary consequence of time, which not being true, the patient is either never relieved, or at best is deprived of that advantage without any just reason. Besides the body of the crystalline lens, its capsula or investing membrane may be the seat of the disease; it may become opaque while its contents are clear and duly transparent. This may happen after the operation for depressing a harder *cataract*, or for letting out a softer one. When the capsula is the seat of the disease, and happens to take place after depressing or extracting the crystalline lens, it sometimes vanishes in a few weeks, and sometimes requires an operation.

Respecting the operation of couching, Mr. Pott observes, that as in some instances the *cataract* remains always fluid, so in others they become instantly indurated: whence it follows, that there is no point of time for which we should wait, but at any time when on other accounts the object is a proper one, the surgeon may proceed. Previous to the operation, it is right to know the circumstances which render it likely or unlikely to succeed. To have it succeed, the crystalline humour should be opaque, and all the other parts of the eye capable of performing their functions; the eye should be of its natural size; when with a *cataract* the globe of the eye is manifestly enlarged, the patient is incapable of perceiving light, or distinguishing betwixt light and darkness, in such a case the operation must be omitted. The pupil ought to be capable of contracting and dilating: it hath been taught by many, that, when the pupil is immoveable, it is to no purpose to perform the operation, which in a general sense is true, though not in a particular one; the operation certainly should not be performed, if the pupil is immoveable from a paralysis of the part, nor if it adheres to the crystalline, as in these cases we could not operate with any success; but if it is immoveable, or almost so, from a distension of the crystalline humour (which Mr. Pott thinks sometimes happens), you may operate: however, in these cases, on a very nice examination, the pupil will be found to have a very small degree of motion. The patient ought always to be able to distinguish light from darkness, and a

white from a black body; if he is not, though you remove the *cataract* from over the pupil, yet the retina is incapable of performing its office. In the following instances, success is hardly to be expected by either couching or extracting the crystalline body; when the diseased crystalline is somewhat of the colour of brass, or of a bright yellow, or of a copper colour, the operation does not succeed, the pupil being generally found immovable, and the whole eye enlarged. When all the parts of the eye are enlarged, or when the crystalline protrudes through the pupil, the case is not a proper one for the operation.

As to the extraction or depression of the *cataract*, those who undertake to perform those operations will doubtless have availed themselves of all the information given by the best writers on these subjects; and to those who wish for fuller directions, &c. the subjoined writers are those from whom the whole of what art hath taught will be received.

See Celsus, Paulus, Aetius, St. Yves on the Disorders of the Eyes, Heister's Surgery, Sharp's Operations, Med. Mus. vol. ii. p. 157. &c. and 412. vol. iii. p. 1. Warner and Pott on the *Cataract*. Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 394. Medical Obs. and Inq. vol. vi. p. 250. Wallis's Nosology of the Eyes, p. 197. &c. Edinb. Med. Comment. vol. v. p. 275. White's Surgery, p. 236.

CATARACTA NIGRA. See AMAUROSIS.

CATARIA. See MENTHA CATARIA.

CATARRHALIS FEBRIS AMPHEMERINA.

The CATARRHAL FEVER, or CONTINUAL QUOTIDIAN of the ancients. It begins in the evening, with a shivering and a coldness of the skin and extreme parts, a costiveness, a frequent desire of making water, but the urine is small in quantity; a weakness of the head, an universal languor, a false appetite, thirst, difficulty of swallowing, a stimulus in the larynx, a heat in the nostrils and fauces, attended with sneezing, and a weight in the breast. Towards night, heat, and a quicker, fuller pulse, a cough, with a defluxion of rheum, a heat in the fauces, unquiet sleep, sweating in the morning, and at length a total loss of appetite succeeds.

The immediate cause is a sharp, acrid serum, or lymph, which irritates the glandulous tunics, of the nostrils, palate and fauces, the aspera arteria, and branches of the bronchia, and sometimes the œsophagus, stomach, and intestines are affected; whence a cough, hoarseness, spitting of a viscid matter, sneezing, a defluxion on the lungs, nausea, gripes, &c. followed by a salutary flux.

Women, children, and weakly men, are its chief subjects.

It is most frequent in spring and autumn, or in very variable seasons.

In seven, or betwixt that and fourteen days, a *catarrh* comes on; and as soon as its discharge appears at the nose, the symptoms of this fever go off: sometimes indeed a copious perspiration relieves, and at others a large discharge thrown up from the lungs, gives a turn to the complaint, or, perhaps, a diarrhœa proves the natural means of cure.

The intentions of which are, 1st, to sheath the acrimony of the lymph; 2dly, to increase perspiration; 3dly, to promote the expectoration of the viscid mucus.

The first intention is answered by absorbents and demulcent drinks; the second, by adding saffron and snake-root to the absorbents, and by washing them down with tepid liquors; the third, decoctions of figs, mixture with gum ammoniacum, &c.

If the heat is considerable, nitre may be joined with the other medicines; and if the cough is violent, the camphorated tincture of opium, or storax pill, may be given at bed-time.

After the fever is abated, if a copious spitting continues, to the perspirative powders a few grains of cort. eluther. may be added. See Hoffman's Med. Rat. also CATARRHUS.

CATARRHALIS FEBRIS EPIDEMICA. See INFLUENZA.

CATARRHEUMA. See CATARRHUS.

CATARRHEXIS. A violent and copious eruption or effusion; joined with *νοειτης*, it is a copious evacuation from the belly, and sometimes alone it is of the same signification. In Vogel's Nosology, it is defined a discharge of pure blood from the belly.

CATARRHŒCUS. A word applied to diseases proceeding from distillations of rheum.

CATARRHOPA PHYMATA. Tubercles tending

downwards; or, as Galen says, those that have their apex on a depending part.

CATARRHOPOS NOUSOS. A remission of the disease, or its decline, and opposed to the paroxysm.

CATARRHUS, a DEFLUXION, from *κατα* and *ρῆω*, to flow down; called also *bronchos*, *catarrheuma*, *fluxio*, *rheuma*, *capiplenium*. It is an inflammation of, or an increased and morbid secretion from the mucous membrane of the nose, eyes, throat, mouth, or lungs, which in the lesser degrees of it, is called a cold. Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of disease in the CLASS pyrexia, and ORD. profluvia. He also enumerates two species: the first from cold, called also *amphemerina tussiculosa*, *tussis catarrhalis*, *rheuma catarrhale*, *cephalgia catarrhalis*, *coryza catarrhalis*,—*phlegmatorrhagia*,—*febricosa*; the second from contagion, called *rheuma epidemicum*. Hippocrates hath seven species of defluxions under the appellation of *catarrh*. He and CÆLIUS AURELIANUS under this term comprehend *coryza*; and Dr. Cullen uses it as a synonyme to *catarrhus*.

When inflammatory symptoms precede the increased secretion, it is called a hot *catarrh*: if a fever precedes it, a *catarrhal* fever. See CATARRHALIS FEBRIS. When the secretion of the mucus is increased at the beginning of the disorder, and inflammation appears afterwards, but in no very considerable degree, it is then called a cold *catarrh*: when there is a violent cough excited, either by an excessive *catarrh*: by the rupture of a vomica in the lungs, by a polypus driven into the pulmonary artery from the heart, or by a spasmodic contraction of the nerves, it is called a *suffocative catarrh*. Many include under the word *catarrh*, almost all kinds of defluxions; but the most received distinctions have been included in these verses:

Si fuit ad pectus dicitur Rheuma CATARRHUS.

Ad fauces BRONCHUS ad nares esto CORYZA.

The seat of the *catarrh* is in the membrane of the nose, the frontal sinuses, the antra Highmorianæ, all the cells of the os sphenoides, the mouth, fauces, eyes, the aspera arteria, and its branches in the lungs.

This disorder is most frequent in cold climes, in spring and autumn, or in variable seasons: and happens chiefly to those who have narrow chests, long necks, or such as are disposed to coughs, and those who are phlegmatic and weakly.

In general, it is produced by whatever gives a check to perspiration: stimulating diet, passions of the mind, &c. may conduce to this disease. The suffocating kind is produced by a palsy in the nerves subservient to respiration, and polypous concretions in the pulmonary vessels.

IN A HOT CATARRH, the symptoms, according as the different parts are affected, are a redness, heat, soreness, and sense of distention in the eyes and eye-lids; at the same time there is an unusual secretion of tears, and watery mucus, which running down the cheeks inflame them. *When the nose is affected*, there is a sense of stuffing and swelling in the nostrils, an alteration in the voice, a loss of smell; and if the inflammation runs high, a thin mucus is secreted, which produces heat and soreness of the nostrils, sneezing, and sometimes inflammation, with excoriation of the upper lip. *If the throat, trachea, or lungs, are the seat of the disease*, the rheum separated in these parts inflames them: sometimes a swelling of the nose attends, or perhaps the whole face is puffed up; a languor, stupor, deafness, and soreness of the ears, are also complained of, and a running from them. *When the throat is affected*, the tonsils, and parts thereto adjacent, are red, sore, and hot, accompanied with a secretion of watery mucus, which stimulates, and occasions a constant, troublesome, tickling cough; sometimes the whole mouth is sore, there are little excoriations of the tongue, and a constant flow of saliva, with soreness of the salivary glands, and the lips are inflamed and excoriated. *When the larynx or trachea are affected*, a soreness is felt in them, attended with a hoarseness, and generally with a troublesome tickling cough. In the lungs, this disease produces a soreness, tightness, and sense of stuffing in the breast, with difficulty of breathing, and a violent cough, with which either nothing, or only a watery mucus is at first spit up, and which produces soreness under the sternum, and in the sides, and sometimes head-ach, sickness, and retching. Sometimes all these parts are affected at once; but more generally it happens, that one only is diseased at the first, and it spreads more or less, as circumstances concur to favour its progress. There is more or less

less of inflammation too, according to the strength of the patient, or the violence of the disease. In the evening, the symptoms are more troublesome; but, in the morning, a gentle moisture in the skin appears, and the patient is easier. In weakly habits, the pulse is frequent, but not very hard; the appetite is lost, and the increase of the evening paroxysm is considerable.

IN THE COLD CATARRH, the secretion of the mucus comes on first: there is, therefore, a running from the nose; the matter is not watery, but viscid, though thin, and not very stimulating. This mucus, when it is secreted into the throat, produces a cough, by which it is thrown off, and sometimes a nausea; or affecting the lungs, there is a spitting with the cough. This expectoration of phlegm is most considerable after sleeping; but there is no great sense of soreness or of stuffing. After some days, inflammatory symptoms come on, though not in a great degree, nor is the whole system often much affected. These symptoms are followed by an increased secretion of mucus, which becoming viscid, if it was not so at the beginning, loses its stimulus. If the inflammation is great, the mucus discharged is yellowish, and sometimes tinged with blood; as this goes on, the other symptoms abate, and at length the discharge by spitting grows whiter, then less in quantity, and thus the disorder ends. If the patient is in a cold atmosphere, the cough is the more troublesome, the other symptoms are aggravated, and the disease is prolonged. If through an imprudent exposure to the air, a relapse happens, the same course is run through that had just before been passed. If the inflammation is very considerable, an angina, or a quinsy, may be produced; or if there is also the inflammatory diathesis in general, a pleurisy, or other disorders which tend to a consumption, may occur.

As different symptoms appear, according to the violence of the attack, &c. different diseases are imitated by this; and care should be taken to distinguish the *catarrh* from an angina, peripneumony, ulcerated fore throat, venereal and other ulcerations in the throat, &c. and the suffocative *catarrh* must not be confounded with the whooping cough, asthma, and other difficulties of breathing.

THE MODE OF CURE. According to the heat of the body, and the strength of the patient, the cure may be begun by bleeding, or with purging, succeeded by gentle laxatives, diuretics, or perspiratives, as one or the other may seem most likely to relieve, and let them be repeated as circumstances may require. After purgatives, let a gentle opiate be given at nights, joined with a small dose of the antimonium tartarizatum. If pain in the breast is considerable, let a blister be applied as near the part affected as is convenient. If the throat is sore, the volatile liniment may be applied to the fore part of it. Perspiration may be promoted with the usual antimonial preparations, joined with such other perspiratives of the cooling or warmer kinds, as the nature of the case may require, and by bathing the feet in warm water at night. This last method abates the cough and head-ach considerably; and if inflammation does not forbid, the following anodyne preparation will be a good auxiliary. R opii puri. gr. ij. amygd. decort. gr. x. antim. tartarifat. gr. ij. f. pil. no. vi. cujus capt. j. ter in die.

In chronic *catarrhs*, very great advantage is obtained by a frequent use of purgatives, mixed with opiates, in such quantities as not to prevent their efficacy as laxatives, e. g.

R Pil. ex aloë cum myrrha, gr. xv. pil. japon. gr. viij. m. f. pilul. no. iij. h. f. fumend.

To moderate the cough, ease the soreness complained of inwardly, and assist the discharge by spitting, mucilaginous medicines may be administered, such as the infusion of linseed, mixtures with spermaceti, &c.

See Hoffman's Med. Rat. Syst. Opuscula Med. Doctoris Baker, Dr. Fordyce's Elements, part ii. Brooks's Practice of Physic. Schneider hath writ largely on this disease. Cullen's First Lines, vol. ii. 83. edit. 4. Wallis's Sydenham.

CATARRHUS BELLINSULANUS. See CYNANCHE PAROTIDÆA.

— SUFFOCATIVUS. See SUFFOCATIO STRIDULA.

— VESICÆ. See DYSURIA.

CATARTISMUS. According to Galen, it is a translation of a bone from a preternatural to its natural situation.

CATASARCA. See ANASARCA.

CATASCHASMOS, from *σχαζω*, *scarifico*. Scarification; and according to Dioscorides, a deeper scarification than common, which is necessary in gangrene and sphacelus.

CATASTAGMOS, } from *σάζω*, *to distil*. These
CATASTALAGMOS, } are names which the Greeks, in the time of Celsus, had for DISTILLATIO.

CATASTALTICUM, from *καταστέλλω*, *to restrain*, or *στέλλω*, *to contract*. It signifies styptic, astringent, repressing, sometimes termed *castalticum*.

CATATASIS, from *κατατείνω*, *to extend*. In Hippocrates, it means the extension of a fractured limb, or a dislocated one, in order to replace it; also the actual replacing it in a proper situation.

CATAXA. Both Aetius and Actuarius express by this word raw silk, or silk before it is dyed.

CATE. See LYCIUM, and TERRA JAPONICA.

CATEE. See ACAJAIBA.

CATECHU. See TERRA JAPONICA.

CATEIADION. A long instrument which was introduced into the nostrils, in order to provoke an hæmorrhage in the cure of the head-ach. It is mentioned by Aretæus.

CATELLORUM, OLEUM. It is olive oil in which young whelps have been boiled until their flesh separates from the bones; after which is added thyme, marjoram, &c. which stand together in the sun, and then the oil is strained for use. See PH. PARIS.

CATELLUS. See CANIS.

— CINEREUS. A CUPEL OR TEST. See CUPPELLA.

CATEVALA. COMMON ALOE. See ALOE HEPATICA.

CATH. An abbreviation of *catholicon*.

CATHÆRESIS, from *κατα* and *αίρω*, *to take away*. Any sort of subtraction of a part of the body by any kind of evacuation, called also *detractio*.

CATHÆRETICA, from *αίρω*, *to take away*. Remedies which consume superfluous flesh. See CORRODENTIA.

CATHARMA, from *καθαίρω*, *to purge*. The excrements purged off from any part of the body.

CATHARMOS, from *καθαίρω*, *to purge*. Purgation by medicines, and the cure of a disorder by superfluous remedies.

CATHARSIS. PURGATION. Whether by the menses, lochia, urine, stool, in a way natural or artificial.

CATHARTICA, from *καθαίρω*, *to purge*. This word is generally used as expressive of purging medicines. See PURGANTIA. But it also implies emetics.

CATHARTICUM EXTRACTUM — COCCIE MINORES PILULÆ; — COLOCYNTHIDIS PIL. CUM ALOE. Now called EXTRACT. COLOCYNTH. COMPOSITUM. COMPOUND EXTRACT of COLOCYNTHIS.

The London College directs the following:

Take of Succotorine aloës, an ounce and a half; of the pith of coloquintida, cut small, fix drams; scammony, powdered, half an ounce; smaller cardamom seeds, hulled, and powdered, one dram; of proof spirit, a pint. The spirit being poured upon the coloquintida, digest, with a gentle heat, four days; then to the tincture pressed out, add the aloës and scammony, first separately reduced to powder; and these being dissolved, draw off the spirit, and reduce the mass to the consistence of a pill, adding the seeds toward the end of the process.

This is a very effectual purge. The dose is from gr. x. to 3 fs.

CATHARTICUS, SAL, called also *amarus sal*, *magnesia vitriolata*, *Ebbshamensis* and *Epsomensis sal*. PURGING SALT, EPSOM SALT, and ENGLISH SALT. This salt was first obtained from the mineral water at Epsom: it was afterwards separated from the brine which remains after the crystallization of common salt, and this latter is the sort which is now in general use. It is composed of the vitriolic acid and magnesia: differing from the natron vitriolatum, in that the latter hath a mineral alkaline salt for its basis. The first is often sold for the latter; but they are thus distinguished: to a solution of the first, add any alkaline salt in a state of solution, and the earth will soon be precipitated; the like addition being made to a solution of the second, no alteration is perceived.

It is with this *sal amarus* that the purging mineral waters are impregnated, and to which they owe their virtue. It hath a bitter taste, is soluble in less than twice its weight of water, shoots into long prismatic crystals, liquifies and bubbles in a moderate heat, emitting a quantity of aqueous vapours, it changes to a white spongy mass; this spongy mass is more bitter than the salt was before this change was made in it by the heat.

That the acid contained in this *salt* is of the vitriolic kind, appears from its precipitating chalk that is dissolved in aqua fortis, or other acids.

If this *salt* is dissolved in water, and crystallized afresh, it concretes into a larger kind of crystals, which resemble the purging salt usually called Glauber's.

This *salt* has a nauseous, bitter taste; is a gentle purgative, operating in general with ease and safety, yet with a sufficient efficacy, and quickly finishing its operation. Two or three drams, dissolved in a pint of water, or a larger quantity, operates more powerfully and easily, than twice the quantity in three or four ounces. Its passing off hastily, and not extending its action so far as most other purgatives, seem to be its principal imperfections; though if given in small doses, it passes farther into the constitution, promotes the secretions in general, and proves an excellent aperient in many chronic disorders. It seldom occasions gripes or sickness, &c. which is common with resinous purges. If the patient keeps warm, small doses will sweat him; if cool, they pass off by urine. As a purge, from an ounce to an ounce and a half is a full dose, which, when dissolved in a quart of water that hath a dram of mace or of cardamom seeds previously infused in it, sits very easy on the stomach. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

— **HISPANICUS SAL** It is produced near Madrid, from some springs there: it is neutral, and agrees with the natron vitriolatum, or Glauber's salt. Its operation is very gentle.

— **GLAUBERI SAL** See **GLAUBERI SAL**.

CATHEDRA. See **ANUS**.

CATHÆRETICA, from καθάρω, to throw down. See **CORRODENTIA**.

CATHESTECOS. See **DIÆTA**.

CATHETERUS, **CATHETER**, from καθήμι, to thrust into; also called *auliscos*, *fistula*. It is a long crooked tube for passing along the urethra into the bladder, either for the discovery of a stone there, or to occasion a flow of urine if suppressed. The Latins call it *fistula*: and it had the epithet *ænea* bestowed on it from the matter of which it was formed, being of brass or copper. It is the name also for *bougie*.

CATHETERISMUS. The introduction of the catheter into the bladder. This appellation was given by P. Ægineta to this operation; and it is required in the following cases.

1. When a stone lies internally on the neck of the bladder, and stops the discharge of the urine.
2. When a preternatural weakness of the bladder hinders the urine from being discharged in the usual manner; and when other remedies fail, as often happens in women weakened with labour, &c.
3. When by too long retention of urine, the bladder is so distended and weakened, as not to be able to discharge its contents.
4. When mucus, blood, pus, or other matter, sticks in the neck of the bladder, in cases of ulcers, or wounds of the kidneys, or after discharges of bloody urine.
5. When the urethra is contracted or obstructed, or the neck of the bladder; but in this case bougies are preferred, or when the prostate are scirrhous or tumid, and prevent the passage of the urine.
6. In the last months of pregnancy, it is sometimes useful to introduce the *catheter*, to draw off the urine.
7. When a prolapsus uteri produces an ischury.
8. When a liquor is to be injected into the bladder; in which case a bladder may be filled with the liquor to be injected, then fastened to the *catheter*, and so by gentle pressure conveyed through it.

It is easy to introduce the *catheter* into the bladder of a woman, but in men's some difficulty attends. Heister says, that the easiest method of introducing the *catheter* is for the man to lie on his back, and the operator to take the penis in his left hand, as he stands on the patient's left side, reclining the penis towards the navel; then he is to introduce the *catheter*, with its concave part to the belly,

into the urethra, so far as the os pubis, and so thrusting it under the symphysis of those bones, and moving the handle, somewhat in a circular position, he gently forces it into the bladder.

If the *catheter* is too small, it is the more apt to stop in the corrugations and foldings of the urethra, which often occur in old men. Dr. Hunter observes, that some impediments are often met with at the caput gallinaginis, in which case he advises to draw the *catheter* a little back, and press the end of the *catheter* a little higher, and then it will slip in; but he cautions against using any force. If a difficulty is still found, he advises to put a finger into the anus, at the same time draw the perinæum forward, and therewith endeavour to assist the *catheter* in its introduction.

Mr. Ware, in a paper expressly written on this subject, says, "the mode in which I pass the instrument is as follows: Being first thoroughly oiled, I introduce it into the urethra, with its convex part uppermost, and carry it as far as it will pass without using force; then I turn it slowly round, so as to bring its concave side uppermost; and in doing this, I make a large sweep with the handle of the instrument, and at the same time keep my attention fixed steadily on its apex, or inner termination, which I take particular care neither to retract, nor to move from its first line of direction. When the catheter is turned, it must still be pressed onward, and its handle at the same time gently depressed: by this method it will be made to enter the bladder."

The *catheter* made use of by Mr. Ware, is twelve inches long, which is more than an inch above the ordinary length; and the curvature larger than common, as represented in the plate he has annexed; and with which he has succeeded often, where others of a different size and curvature had failed.

Those *catheters* are the best that are made with small holes at their ends instead of long eyes.

Though this instrument may be required on some accounts, yet in the following cases it cannot be used.

1. When the neck of the bladder is greatly inflamed, for then the urethra is much contracted, and to force in this case would endanger a sphacelus.
2. When a caruncle, cicatrix, or hard tubercle, obstructs the passage.
3. In old men, sometimes from the stricture shrinking, or from wrinkles in the urethra.
4. From the distension of the spongy substance of the urethra with the blood.
5. From a scirrhusity or preternatural humour of the prostate gland.
6. From a stone lodged in the neck of the bladder.
7. When the uterus is remarkably prominent and pendulous over the ossa pubis, the neck of the bladder, then forming an angle with the body of the bladder, hinders the passage of the *catheter*.

CATHIDRUSIS, from καθίδρω, to place together. See **FRACTURA**.

CATHIMIA. In the Spagyric language signifies, 1. A subterraneous mineral vein, where gold and silver is dug; 2. Concretions in the furnace of gold and silver; 3. Gold; 4. *Spuma argenti, auri, æris*, ac etiam *ferri*; and 5. Soot that adheres to the walls in burning brass. See **LITHARGYRUM**.

CATHOLCEUS. An oblong fillet which came over the whole bandage of the head, called pericepistrum, or the sling with six heads. See **FASCIA**, No. 3.

CATHOLICON. A general or universal medicine. Formerly it was supposed to purge off all kinds of bad humours. From κατα, through, and ὅλον, the whole, sometimes also termed *diacatholicon*, or universal purge. It was an electary which formerly NICOLAUS prescribed, as a purge suited to carry off all kinds of humours.

CATHYPNIA, from ὑπνός, sleep. A profound sleep.

CATIAS, **CATIUS**, from καθίμι, dimitto. An incision knife, formerly used to extract a dead fœtus, and for opening an abscess in the uterus.

CATILLIA. The weight of nine ounces.

CATIMIA. See **CADMIA**.

CATINUM ALUMEN. See **CLAVELLATI CINERES**.

CATINUS FUSORIUS. See **CRUCIBULUM**.

CATISCHON. One who is costive, or not easily purged.

CATIXIS. On the same side. In inflammation of the liver a crisis of blood discharged from the nose is by the right nostril; and inflammation of the spleen by the left; and it hath long been observed, that nature endeavours with more vigour, and more certain success, to free herself on the passages on the same side of the disease.

CATMA. See **AURUM.**

CATOCATHARTICA. See **PURGANTIA.**

CATOCHE. See **CATALEPSIS** and **CAROS.**

CATOCHITES, from *κατῴω, to retain.* A stone found in Corsica, which Pliny says attracts and retains the hand when laid upon it.

CATOCHUS. See **CATALEPSIS**; and **TETANUS.**

CATODON, from *κατω, below,* and *οδον, a tooth.* See **CETE ADMIRABILE.**

CATOMISMOS, from *κατω, under,* and *ωμω, the shoulder.* By this word P. Ægineta expresseth that mode of reducing a luxated humerus, which is performed by a strong man taking the patient's luxated arm, and laying it over his shoulder, so that he can raise him from the ground, thus by the weight of the body the luxation is reduced.

CATOPTER. From *κατα, through,* *οπισθεν, to see.* See **SPECULUM.**

CATORCHITES. A sort of wine which Dioscorides takes notice of.

CATORETICA, from *κατω, downwards,* and *ρεω, to flow.* See **PURGANTIA.**

CATOU-KARUA. See **FOLIUM.**

CATTARIA. See **MENTHA CATARIA.**

CATTEE. See **ACAJAIBA.**

CATTU-SCHIRAGAM. The Malabar name for the *scabiosa Indica arborea*: the seeds of which kill worms. Raii Hist.

CATULOTICA, *καταλω, improperly catalotica.* Medicines that cicatrize wounds.

CATULUS. In zoology it is a PUPPY. See **CANIS.** In botany it is a catkin. See **AMENTACEI FLORES.**

CATU-TRIPALI. See **PIPER LONGUM.**

CAUCALIS. BASTARD PARSLEY, called also *echinophora tertia, lappula Canaria, pseudoselinum, anthriscus, daucus annuus minor, HEDGE-PARSLEY*; they have generally red flowers, and possess the common qualities of the garden parsley. See **APIUM HORTENSE.** Boerhaave takes notice of twelve sorts.

CAUCALOIDES. A name of the *patella*, in Moschion de Morb. Mulieb. so called from its likeness to the flower of the caucalis.

CAUDA. In botany, the tail of a leaf; is a production of the middle rib, and connects the leaf with the stalk, after the manner of a pedicle; when the middle rib hath an appendix of the leaf running along it, it is often called a winged leaf. MARTIN says it is a process, or thread, terminating a seed, and facilitating its propagation; this term was used formerly for the narrow base of a petal, in a polypetalous corolla, which LINNÆUS calls *unguis*, the claw.

CAUDA. Aetius in his Tetrab. 4. ferm. 4. ch. 103. says that in some women a fleshy substance arises from the os uteri, and fills the vagina. Sometimes it protuberates without the lips of the pudenda, like the tail of some animal, whence its name. In order to extirpate it, he advises to extend it with a forceps, and then cut it off, after which it must be dressed with lint dipped in rough wine. P. Ægineta speaks to the same purpose. It is also a name of the *coccygis os*.

CAUDA EQUINA. In ANATOMY, the medulla spinalis ends about the first or second lumbar vertebra, and there forms itself into many branches which receive all together the name *cauda equina*, from being like a horse's tail. From the loins downwards the holes in the vertebrae are somewhat lower than the origin of the nerves that pass through them; hence it is of importance when any disorder arises from an injury of any of the nerves below the first and second lumbar vertebra to advert to this circumstance; and as at the first or second vertebra of the loins the *cauda equina* begins, so in tracing the source of all the nerves below these parts, their origin is together there. See **LUMBARES.**

CAUDA MURIS. A species of **RANUNCULUS.** See also **MYOSURUS.**

— **PORCINA.** See **PEUCEDANUM.**

— **VULPIS RUBICUNDI.** See **MINIUM**, under **PLUMBUM**, No. 4.

CAUDATIO. So an elongation of the clitoris is called.

CAUDEX, (from *cædo, to cut down*). The TRUNK

of a TREE. The trunk, stock, or stem, is that part of any plant which lies betwixt the root and the branches. In herbs and undershrubs this part is called *caulis, thyrsus, scapus, calmus, or calamus*; according to LINNÆUS, when a seed germinates, the *caudex descendens* terminates in roots, the *ascendens* in branches and leaves.

CAULEDON, because it breaks like *καυλον, a branch.* A species of fracture, when the bone is broken transversely so as not to cohere.

CAULIAS. An epithet for that juice of the silphium which flows from the stalk, by way of distinction from that which flows from the root, and is called *ρίζια, rizias*.

CAULIFEROUS. Such plants are so called as have a true stalk.

CAULIS. The STALK. See **CAUDEX.** It is a name also for both the *penis* and *vagina*; and in corn and grafs it is called the **BLADE**; and is also a name for a cabbage or colewort. See **BRASSICA SATIVA.**

— **FLORIDA.** **CAULIFLOWER.** See **BRASSICA FLORIDA.**

— **PROCUMBENS.** A procumbent or trailing stalk is that which lies on the ground, without emitting roots.

— **REPENS.** Runs along the ground and strikes root at certain distances, as in the ivy.

— **SCANDENS.** A climbing stalk is that which climbs by the help of tendrils, as the vines and briony.

— **VOLUBILIS.** A twining stalk is that which twists about any prop, without the help of tendrils, as the hop and kidney-bean.

CAULODES. See **BRASSICA.**

CAULOS. This is the Greek word for **CAULIS**, and is more expressive as it includes the trunk of the tree, whereas *caulis* is confined to the stalk of herbs only. See **CAUDEX.** It is also said to be used by way of eminence, to express the stalk of *silphium*, or *laser*, the asa-fœtida plant.

CAUMA, from *καίω, to burn.* The heat of the atmosphere; or of the body in a fever.

CAUNGA. See **ARECA.**

CAUSA. A CAUSE. It is more difficult very often to discover the *causes* of disorders than to prescribe for the cure, when the *cause* is known; and it is by this skill and sagacity in making such discoveries that a physician shews how much he is above the mountebank and pretender. Great confusion is met with in most writers on this subject; and indeed it is hard to say from whose theory we shall proceed to an useful practice. One says that the *causes* of diseases are in the fluids; another fixes them in the solids; some proceed from chemical, and others from mechanical principles, &c. But when reasoning a priori is laid aside, when nature is studied, and theory is confirmed only by clinical observation, this subject, so perplexed, may gradually unfold, and a theory be formed which, so far as it extends, will happily convert this uncertain science into an art.

It is some satisfaction to be able to account for morbid symptoms, though the diseases which give rise to them may be in their own nature incurable; for, where we cannot relieve, we shall at least be prevented from doing harm; and also enabled to make judicious prognostics.

Diseases should be distinguished by their *causes*, and not their effects; for this method, in many instances, Boerhaave and Van Swieten are truly admirable. It is owned that men of experience may be led from the effects of a disease to the knowledge of its *cause* in some cases; but then the curative indications can only be properly taken from the knowledge of the true *cause*.

The *causes* of diseases are what impair the functions, and thus produce disorders in the solids, fluids, or both.

Most diseases have four causes, viz. the **PREDISPOSING, PRIMARY, ANTECEDENT, and CONJUNCT.** The three last are called morbid *causes*.

The **PREDISPOSING cause**, also called *causa prægumena*, is that which renders the body more fit to receive a morbid impression, when a primary *cause* is applied; or disposes the body to suffer in one or other mode more readily than in any different ones. This kind of *cause* is a fault in the original constitution; or else it is induced in time by some accident. Of itself it neither constitutes nor produces a disorder; but when certain morbid *causes* occur, it favours their effects; e. g. a long neck and flat breast disposes to a consumption; a short neck to an apoplexy; slenderness to a pain in the side; rigid fibres to inflammation and fever; lax fibres to a cachexy and dropsy, &c. Some diseases pave the way for others, as an asthma for a dropsy; colic for the palsy; small-pox and measles for an inflammation in the eyes and a consumption;

tion, &c. And a part, once injured, is more subject to be affected in the same way again.

THE PRIMARY CAUSE, called also the *privative, external, evident, apparent, remote, active, efficient, præincipient, procatartetic, or occasional*, excites the pre-disposing cause to action, or these causes applied to the body that is pre-disposed thereto, excite diseases; and are generally an error in one or more of the non-naturals, or wounds, contusions, compressions, morbid effluvia, &c.

THE ANTECEDENT CAUSE, called also the *mediate*, is usually in the excreta and retenta. In most complaints, the non-naturals first disorder some of the evacuations, this is the primary cause of the disease; then these evacuations affect the blood and juices, which is the second cause; the blood and juices thus affected, will not fail to disturb the action of the parts, which is the last and immediate cause of disease, and in which consists the nature of all diseases.

THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE, called also the *conjunct, proximate, continent, formal, hidden, and internal*, are those which, taken altogether, immediately constitute and continue the present disease; the removal of which causes is the cure: as the air in an emphysema, and the blood in an aneurism.

A knowledge of the proximate cause enables us to judge of the nature of the complaint and its remedies, which may be learnt from, *first*, a fore-knowledge of the nature and powers of the remote causes; *secondly*, from collating the different symptoms of the disease together, and by strict reasoning to reduce them to one simple cause; *thirdly*, from the pernicious or salutary effects of the remedies applied during the disease; *fourthly*, by a careful inspection of dead bodies. In this last, though, much skill in the appearances met with in dead bodies is required, lest the effects of the causes should be mistaken for the causes themselves.

The proximate cause is often difficult to be discovered, sometimes impossible; and general causes are very numerous, hence the difficulty to fix on the particular one. However, the immediate cause, wherever it can, ought to be discovered, because upon that depends the mode of cure which should be adopted, and from whence we have every right to expect success in all curable cases. Upon the whole, if we can find out the nature of the predisposing, the primary, and the proximate cause, we shall be furnished with every material on which to found a rational practice, whether our endeavours are directed to prevent, palliate, or cure disease. See WALLIS, on Health and Disease.

CAUSIS. See AMBUSTA.

CAUSODES FEBRIS. See FEBRIS ARDENS.

CAUSOMA. In Hippocrates signifies a burning heat and inflammation.

CAUSTICA. CAUSTICS, from *καω, to burn*. See EPISPASTICA ESCHAROTICA.

CAUSTICUM AMERICANUM. See CEVADILLA.

— ANTIMONIALE. See ANTIMONIUM, No. 7.

CAUSTICUM ANTICANCROSUM. See CANCER.

— COMUNE FORTIUS. Ph. Lond.

The Common stronger Caustic of the London College.— Called now, CALX CUM KALI. PURE LIME WITH PURE KALI.

Take of quicklime, five pounds four ounces; water of pure kali, sixteen pounds; boil away the water of pure kali to a fourth part; then sprinkle in the lime, reduced to a powder by the affusion of water. Keep it in a vessel close stopped. For the mode of application, see CAUTERIA, under ESCHAROTICA.

— LUNARE. See ARGENTUM.

CAUSTICUM OPIATUM. OPIATED CAUSTIC.

R Calcis cum kali puro ʒ ij. opii pulverisati ʒ ss. saponis mollis q. s. commisceantur calx cum kali puro, et opium, et in pastam cum sapone molli formentur; This is used in the radical cure of an hydrocele, by forming of adhesive plaster spread on leather of several thicknesses a circular aperture at the lower and anterior part of the tumor, in which is introduced the paste. This is to continue for about eight hours, about which time, it will without much pain, penetrate down to the tunica vaginalis. Afterwards apply poultices till the eschar sloughs, the water is evacuated, and the cure completed. This is Mr. Else's mode, at St. Thomas's Hospital.

CAUSUS. See ARDENS FEBRIS and DIPSAS.

CAUTERIUM, from *καω, to burn*. A CAUTERY, either actual or potential. See ESCHAROTICA.

Cauterium Potentiale Ph. Edinb. The POTENTIAL CAUTERY of the Edinburgh Disp.

Take of Russian pot-ash and quicklime, of each equal parts; of spring-water three times the quantity of the whole; macerate them for two days, occasionally stirring them; then filter the ley, and evaporate it to dryness; put the dry mass into a crucible, and urge it with a strong fire till it flows like oil; then pour it out upon a flat plate made hot, and while the matter continues soft, cut it into pieces of a proper size and figure, and keep it in glassies closely stopped.

This is also called *lapis septicus*. It is a strong and sudden caustic, but it deliquesces too soon in the air, and runs beyond the bounds it ought; indeed the suddenness of its action depends on its disposition to liquify. But this inconvenience is avoided in the calx cum kali puro. Ph. Lond. 1788.

CAVA VENA. The large vein which receives the re-fluent blood, and conveys it to the heart, is thus named.

The *vena cava* is generally described as being two, viz. the ascending and the descending; the right auricle receives them both, one at its upper, the other at its lower part.

The superior *vena cava* is distributed principally to the thorax, head, and upper extremities, and but very little to the parts below the diaphragm.

The inferior *vena cava* is distributed principally to the abdomen and lower extremities, and very little to the parts above the diaphragm.

The ancients called the *vena cava* superior, the *vena cava ascendens*; and the *vena cava* inferior, *vena cava descendens*.

According to Winflow, who is extremely accurate in his description of the blood-vessels, the superior or ascending *vena cava* runs up from the right auricle of the heart, almost in a direct course for about two fingers breadth within the pericardium, on the right side of the aorta, but a little more anteriorly. When it passes out of the pericardium, it runs up to near the cartilage of the first true rib, and a little higher than the curvature of the aorta; here it divides into branches, viz. the right and left subclavian veins. The trunk of this upper *vena cava* from where it leaves the pericardium, to the just named bifurcation, sends out anteriorly the *vena mediastina*, *pericardica*, *diaphragmatica superior*, *thymica*, *mammaria interna*, and *trachealis*. All these are called *dextræ*. Their fellows on the other side are called *sinistræ*; they do not spring from the trunk of the *vena cava*, but from the left subclavian vein. Posteriorly, a little above the pericardium, the trunk of the *vena cava* sends out a capital branch, called *vena azygos*. It runs down by the *vertebræ dorsi*, almost to the diaphragm, giving off the greatest part of the *venæ intercostales* and *lumbares superiores*.

Hardly a quarter of an inch of one side of the *vena cava* inferior is contained in the pericardium; from thence it immediately perforates the diaphragm, to which it gives the *venæ diaphragmaticæ inferior*, or *phrenicæ*: it passes behind the liver, through the great sinus of that viscus, to which it furnishes those branches called *venæ hepaticæ*. In this course it inclines towards the *spina dorsi* and *aorta inferior*, the trunk and ramifications of which it accompanies all the way to the *os sacrum*, the *arteria cœliaca* and the two *mesentericæ* excepted. Arrived at the *os sacrum*, it terminates by a bifurcation, and forms the two *iliacæ*, which give off the *hypogastricæ*, and some other branches distributed into the pelvis; then they pass under the *ligamentum Fallopii*, and there take the name of *cruales*, each of which are distributed throughout the lower extremities.

CAVAN *dicitur* THORA PAROU. See CAJAN.

CAVERNA. A CAVERN. See also PUDENDUM MULIEBRE.

CAVIARIUM. It is the pickled roe of the sturgeon.

CAVICULA, } See ASTRAGALUS, and also CUNEI-
CAVILLA. } FORME OS.

CAVITAS INNOMINATA. See AURICULA.

CAYAN. See CAJAN.

CAYENNE, } See PIPER INDICUM.

CAYAN. }

CAYUTANA LUZONIS. See FAGARA MAJOR.

CAZABI. See CASSADA.

CEANO-

CEANOTHOS. See CARDUUS HÆMORRHODALIS.

CEANOTHUS. See CELASTUS INERMIS.

CEASMA, from *κεῖνω*, to split, or divide. A fissure or fragment.

CEBAR. See AGALLOCHUM.

CEBIPIRA *Brasiliensis*. *Guacū*, or *Miri*. A tree which grows in Brasil. Its bark is bitter and astringent, and of which baths and fomentations are made for the relief of pains in the limbs, diseases from cold, tumors of the feet and belly, itch, and other cutaneous diseases.

CECIS. A GALL of the OAK. See GALLÆ.

CECRYPHALOS. Hippocrates by this word means the net in which women confined their hair. See also ABOMASUM.

CEDMA. See PUDENDAGRA.

CEDRA, ESSENTIA DE. See BERGAMOTTE.

CEDRELÆUM. OIL of CEDAR. See CEDRIA.

CEDRELATE. According to Bellonius, this word is derived from *ελαιη*, the fir-tree, and *κεδρος*, the cedar. Among botanists, it signifies that species of cedar which is said to exceed all other trees in size.

CEDRIA. It is called the PITCH and the RESIN of the great cedar-tree, so that it is the crude tears of the cedar. Some say it is different from the *cedrium*, or oil of cedar, which is more oily and liquid; but by writers in general, it is called *cedria*, *cedrium*, and *cedrelæum*, &c. Gorræus and Pliny say, that the great cedar yields a pitch called *cedria*, to which Galen gives several names, and among the rest he calls it *cedria*. Salmasius says, that the Arabians call the oil of cedar *ketran*, or *alketran*; and we, by a corruption of that word, give the name of *cedrinum* to the pitch which is used for ships. Though the Greeks confound *cedrelæum* with *cedria*, they are not the same; for the *cedria* is the pitch, or resin, that distils from the cedar-tree; and the *cedrelæum* is an oil obtained from pitch or resin, and which swims above it in boiling, and is collected with wool. Dioscorides says, that the best *cedria* is thick, pellucid, of a nauseous smell, when poured out it does not spread, but runs into drops, and has a power of preserving dead bodies from corrupting: but notwithstanding all the disputes, it does not appear to be really known what the *cedrium* is.

CEDRINUM LIGNUM. See JUNIPERINUM.

— VINUM. CEDAR WINE. Take thin pieces of wood, just cut from the tree, while the fruit is on it, and expose them to the sun, or a fire, to obtain their juice by exudation. A pint of this juice is mixed with six pints of wine; then they stand for two months, after which they are decanted into another vessel, and exposed for some time to the sun, and thus this wine is made fit for use.

In the same manner are prepared wines from juniper, pine, *cypress*, bay, and the wood of some other trees. All these wines are remarkably heating, diuretic, and astringent, and the bay wine is particularly so.

Cedar wine is also prepared by mixing half a pound of the bruised berries with six pints of must, which are placed in the sun for forty days, and then taken for use.

CEDRINUM is a name for that composition of wax and resin used for ships. See CEDRIA.

CEDRIS. See CEDRUS.

CEDRITES. Is wine, in which the resin which distils from cedar-trees hath been steeped.

CEDRIUM. See CEDRIA, and PIX LIQUIDA.

CEDRO. } See CITREUM.

CEDROMELA. }

CEDRONELLA. } See MELISSA.

CEDROSTIS. See BRYONIA ALBA.

CEDRUS, called also *cedrus conifera foliis laricis*, *cedrus Libani*, *cedrus magna*, *larix orientalis*. The great cedar of Libanus.

No modern botanists find any of the cedar-trees that agree with the Scripture account of their loftiness, but rather with that account of them which the Psalmist gives, when he says, the flourishing state of a people is, that they spread their branches like the cedar-tree. Maundrel, in his Travels says, he measured the trunks of some old cedar-trees, and found one to be twelve yards in circumference, and thirty-seven yards in the spread of its boughs.

The cedar of Lebanon is an ever-green coniferous tree, with very narrow, stiff, sharp-pointed leaves, standing several together in tufts. Its fruit is called *cedris*. It is a native of the bleak snowy mountains of Syria, and is

not as yet become common in England. As a medicine, it differs very little from the virtues of the fir-tree. Its smell is considerably more agreeable, and the resinous juice extracted from the trunk of the cedar-tree, by incisions, is more disposed to concrete into a solid brittle mass than that from the fir-tree; nor does the matter which distils from the cedar-tree lose much of its finer parts in drying: even boiling water does not easily carry off the flavour of cedar-wood.

By distilling the wood with water, a small quantity of essential oil is obtained, which congeals in a moderate degree of cold. The decoction in the still affords an extract by evaporation, which smells considerably of the wood, and is in taste bitterish and saline. In the saline nature of this extract, this wood differs from all the resinous ones that have been examined. Margraff says, that the saline part which shot from the extract just named, was common salt. That — CUM FOLIO CYPRI, called also *lycia*, *bellonio*, *bellonis*, *oxycedrus*, *juniperus*, *thuyæ genus quartum*, and *sabina baccifera*.

It is a shrub with yellow flowers, and fleshy leaves, placed four together like those of cypress. The flowers are followed by a round fruit like a mulberry in taste and smell, and of a purple colour when ripe. In this fruit are three or four seeds which smell like rosin. Until this tree is three or four years old, its only distinction from the juniper bush is, that its leaves are softer and shorter. It grows in many of the southern parts of Europe. Its medicinal qualities are like those of juniper. Dale informs us of another species which he found in Carolina, and which affords a gum so like the true olibanum, that when mixed they cannot be separated. Hence he concludes, that this is the tree that affords the olibanum.

— AMERICANUS. See THUYA.

— BACCIFERA, SABINA. See CEDRUS FOLIO CYPRI.

— CEES. See CRINONES.

— PHOENICIA, called also *thuya Massiliensis*, *juniperus e Goa*, *cedrus e Goa*, *sabina Gœnfis*, and *juniperus Caroliniana*. Its virtues are similar to those of juniper.

CELASTUS, INERMIS, *foliis ovatis, serratis, trinerviis* LINNÆI. Called also CEANOTHUS Linnæi. It is a species of carduus.

Some noted Indians depend more on this than on the lobelia for the cure of the pox, and use it in the same manner as the LOBELIA, which see. If the disorder is exceedingly virulent, they mix some of the roots of the RUBUS *caule aculeato foliis ternatis* Linn. with it.

CELE. Κηλη, a TUMOR, caused by the protrusion of a soft part, also a rupture.

CELERI ITALORUM. See APIUM.

CELLULÆ MASTOIDÆÆ. These are very irregular cavities in the substance of the mastoid apophysis, which communicate with each other, and have a common opening towards the inside, and a little above the posterior edge of the orbicular groove. These cells are lined by a fine membrane, which is partly a continuation of the periosteum of the tympanum, and partly seems to be a glandular structure like a kind of membrana pituitaria. The mastoid opening is opposite to the small opening of the Eustachian tube, but a little higher. See AUDITUS.

CELLULOSA MEMBRANA. The CELLULAR MEMBRANE. It is called the MUCUAL WEB, *tela cellulosa*, *panniculus adiposus*; *adiposa*, *pinguedinosa*, and *reticularis membrana*; the French call it *tissu cellulaire*, *tissu muqueux*, and *l'organe cellulaire*. This membrane is of the greatest extent, and of the utmost consequence in the human structure; for it not only enfolds, but it enchains and penetrates into every part; indeed it seems to be the very constituent of most, if not all the parts that are called the fluids in our bodies. Experiments prove that all membranes, without exception, and the vessels, which are hollow membranes, the parenchymatous substance of the viscera, ligaments, and a great part of the bones, either are, or have been cellular membrane. The cellular membrane by being compacted in different degrees of firmness, forms these solids. Air introduced under the skin diffuses itself through all the surface of the body, penetrates into the interstices of the muscles; and Haller asserts, that even the vitreous humour of the eye hath received the flatus of an emphysema.

Some describe the cellular membrane not as one, but as a congeries of many membranous laminæ joined irregularly to each other at different distances, so as to form numerous

numerous interstices of different capacities, and which communicate with each other. These interstices they call *cellulæ*, and the substance made up of them *cellulous* substance.

But generally, and that most properly, it is considered as being of two kinds, viz. reticular and adipose; and is described as a composition of ductile *membranes* for the lodgment of oil, connected by a sort of net-work. In some parts its substance is merely a net-work of slender fibres, and small membranes which give it ductility and looseness; for instance, under the skin of the penis and scrotum. In other parts, it is more or less loaded with oil, and is less porous or spongy in its substance, as under the skin of the buttocks, and in the soles of the feet. Dr. Hunter uses the term *cellular* as the generical name, and the terms reticular and adipose, for expressing the two species. He also observes, that the reticular part is evidently dispersed through the whole body, except, perhaps, in the substance of the bones, of the brain, and in the humours of the eye. That is found in a much greater degree in the belly of muscles than in the tendons, in which it is scarcely discerned. And he is of opinion, that the adipose *membrane* is composed of two kinds of cells, viz. the reticular, which communicate with each other; and adipose, which are distinct, and are the reservoirs of the animal oil, or a white granulated matter, capable only of being fused by heat; the cells of which, containing it, are called *sacculi adiposi*. He urges, as a proof of his opinion, that the water in an anasarca goes downward, whilst we are in an erect posture, but the oil does not. The oil is supposed to be secreted by the small arteries, and occasionally absorbed into the circulation. Though Dr. Hunter thinks, that wherever there is fat in the human body, there is a particular glandular apparatus superadded to the reticular *membrane*, consisting of vesicles, or bags, for lodging the animal oil, as well as vessels fitted for its secretion.

Whether or no the *cellular membrane* be the basis of all the organized and vascular parts of our frame, Dr. Hunter hath proved, that the most simple parts of it are vascular; that the callus which unites broken bones, is itself bone, and also vascular; that the morbid adhesion between the lungs, &c. and their adjacent parts are vascular, and that a cicatrix in the skin is vascular. Whence he infers, that all our solids are organized, and that whether lengthened, or renewed, they shoot in a vascular form. But here the doctor speaks of the visible parts.

The *cellular membrane* receives the terminations of the nerves, both of the brain, and of the medulla spinalis. Perhaps it is formed of the continuation of their coats, and is the termination of them.

The ducts which carry off the fluid secreted in this membrane, pass out between two membranes like the ureters in the bladder.

The uses of this membrane are many, some of which are of the utmost importance, considered in a medical view, and others but little understood. Among the variety, the following are sufficiently obvious:

1. It fills up interstices, and gives an agreeable contour to the body.
2. It is a cushion to defend against pressure, hence it is of a thicker composition in infants.
3. It connects the parts of the body, but so as to admit of a sliding motion on the circumjacent parts.
4. In some parts of the body it serves as a bed for tender parts to be lodged on, as in the orbit, scrotum, &c.
5. It serves as a reservoir for animal oil.
6. And from observing, that the destruction of it in a muscle is always attended with a loss of motion there; it is justly concluded to be of use in conveying the principle of life, and duly distributing it throughout the body.

This membrane is the seat of abscesses, the leucophlegmatia, emphysema, anasarca. In a consumption it is shrunk up so as to be hardly visible; in an anasarca its greasy contents are all destroyed; and in an emphysema, almost its minutest parts are rendered visible. Bullets, and other large substances that cannot pass the circulation, pass by the *cellular membrane*.

On this article, see what Dr. Hunter says in the Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. ii p. 26, &c. Haller's Physiology; Malpighius on the *Cellular Membrane*; Dr. Shebber in his Theory and Practice of Physic; also Recherches sur le Tissu Muqueux, ou l'Organe cellulaire par Monf. Theoph. de Bordeu.

CELLULOSA TUNICA RUYSCHII. See *INTESTINA*.
CELOTOMIA, from *κηλη*, *hernia*, and *τεμνω*, to cut. See *CASTRATIO*, and *HERNIA*.

CELSA. Paracelsus means the same by this word, as is generally meant by what is called the beating of the life, or of the life's blood: it is a barbarous term of Paracelsus.

CELTIS. See *LOTUS ARBOR*.

CEMENTATIO. See *COEMENTUM*, and *CORROSIO*.

CEMENTERIUM. See *ALUDEL*.

CEMENTUM. See *COEMENTUM*.

CENCHRAMIS. See *FICUS SATYVIA*.

CENCHRIUS. A species of *HERPES* that resembles *κενχρος*, millet. See *HERPES*, Bell's Spec. 3d.

CENCHROS. MILLET. See *MILLIUM*. These seeds are also called *cenchreides*, whence in Hippocrates we find the words *κενχραιδες ιδρωτες*, *miliary sweats*.

CENEANGIA, from *κενος*, *vacuus*, *inanis*, and *αγγος*, *vas*. It is an emptiness of vessels, particularly those of the body; on account of abstinence, or refraining from food. By some it is thought to mean primarily, a spontaneous evacuation of blood from the vessels, and consequently that which is artificial, may be meant in some authors by this term.

CENEONES, the FLANKS, from *κενος*, *empty*.

CENIFICATUM. See *CALCINATUM*.

CENIGDAM, } CENIPLAM, or CENIPOLAM.

CENIGOTAM, } The name of an instrument an-

ciently used for opening the head in epilepsies.

CENIOTEMIUM. A purging remedy, formerly of use in the venereal disease, supposed to be mercurial.

CENOSIS, from *κενος* *empty*. EVACUATION. It must be distinguished from catharsis. *Cenosis* imports a general evacuation. Catharsis means the evacuation of a particular humour which offends with respect to quality.

CENIPLAM. } See CENIGDAM.

CENIPOLAM. }

CENT. An abbreviation of *centaurium*.

CENTAUREA BENEDICTA. See *CARDUUS BENEDICTUS*.

CENTAUREA CENTAUREUM. See *RHAPONTICUM VULGARE*.

CENTAUREUM MINERALE. See *ANTIMONIUM*, N^o. 15.

CENTAURIODES. See *GRATIOLA*.

CENTAURIUM. CENTAURY.

Boerhaave mentions thirteen sorts.

— MAGNUM, MAJUS. See *RHAPONTICUM VULG.*

— MINUS. Centaurium minus, or *lesser centaurium*.

It is the *GENTIANA CENTAURIUM*, or, *GENTIANA corollis quinquefidis infundibuliformibus, caule dichotomo, flore purpureo*. CLASS, PENTANDRIA; ORD. MONOGYNIA; LINN. Gen. Plant. 255. the PURPLE LESSER CENTAURY.

It is a small plant, with three-ribbed, somewhat oval leaves, set in pairs on the stalks which divide towards the top into several branches, bearing umbel-like clusters of bright red, funnel-shaped flowers, cut into five acute segments, followed by little oblong capsules, full of very small seeds. It is annual, grows wild in dry pastures, and among corn. It flowers in July, some call it the *febrifuga*.

The leaves and tops are strong bitters, having scarcely any smell or flavour, and agree with the gentian root.

The seeds are bitter, but the petals of the flowers and roots are almost insipid. The flowery tops are chiefly the part that is useful.

All its active parts are readily given out to water, or to rectified spirit of wine. Water takes up with the bitter an insipid mucilage; but spirit only takes up the bitter part. Hence the watery extract is more in quantity, and less bitter; and the spirituous one less, but more bitter. Cartheuser says, that one ounce of the herb yields about half an ounce of the watery extract, and scarcely two scruples of the spirituous. The Centaury is justly esteemed to be the most efficacious bitter of the medicinal plants, indigenous in England, and has been recommended as a substitute for gentian; and by several thought to be a more useful medicine. Dr. CULLEN says, though the extract of this plant is said to be less agreeable than that of gentian, he can find no difference between them, and thinks that it should be constantly used for that of gentian, as it may be more cheaply prepared. It is considered as strengthening and stomachic, and as out

of the body, centaury, manifest an equal degree of antiseptic power with that of gentian, similar medicinal effects are ascribed to it. It is given in atony, duple, and jaundice. The flowery tops are infused after the manner of tea, and a tea-cup full administered 3 or 4 times a day; but they may be also taken in powders, and prepared into an extract, in the same manner as wormwood. See Newman's Chem. Works. Lewis's and Cullen's Mat. Med.

CENTIMORBIA. See NUMMULARIA.

CENTINERVIA. See PLANTAGO.

CENTINODIA, or CENTINODIUM. See POLYGONUM.

CENTIPEDES. See ASELLI.

CENTRATIO. Paracelsus expresses by it the degenerating of a saline principle, and contracting a corrosive and exulcerating quality. Hence centrum falis is said to be the principle and cause of ulcers.

CENTRE PHRENIQUE. See DIAPHRAGMA.

CENTRION, from *νεῖω*, to prick. An epithet for a plaster mentioned by Galen, and which is calculated against stitches in the side.

CENTRUM, in Chemistry, is the principal residence, foundation, or source of any thing. Also that part of medicine in which its virtue resides.

CENTRUM NERVEUM. The tendinous part of the diaphragm, which hath a triangular appearance, is thus named by some, called also *centrum tendinosum*.

— **OVALE.** Vieussens first called a part of the *corpus callosum* thus. It is convex, and of the form of the cerebrum. See CEREBRUM.

— **SALIS.** See CENTRATIO.

— **TENDINOSUM.** See CENTRUM NERVEUM.

CENTUNCULUS. See ALSINE, and GNAPHALIUM
CEPA. The ONION. *Allium cepa*, Linn. *crommyon*; *cromyon*. Botanists enumerate ten kinds; they are called *agrumina*.

The common *onion* is a plant too well known to need any thing being said with respect to its botanical character. It is chiefly cultivated for culinary uses: its root affords a large proportion of alimentary matter, particularly in its boiled state, as it shews with some sweetness, a large proportion of mucilaginous matter, with its acrimony exhaled.—In its fresh state, it is very acrid and stimulating. In bilious hot dispositions it produces flatulence, thirst, and head-ach; it is useful in cold sluggish and phlegmatic temperaments; is warming, attenuant, and promotes both expectoration and urine. It is powerfully antiseptic; and if applied to tumors is suppurating.

The root is the most active part; it loses most of its virtue by drying. Distilled with water, all its flavour and acrimony arises. The active matter is much more volatile than garlic. but in other respects they agree.

Onions have the most effect of any of the alkalescent plants in dissolving gravelly concretions. The expressed juice has been serviceable in deafness, see ALLIUM. Neumann says, that the characteristic principle of this root is its essential oil, notwithstanding it cannot be collected to a separate state. See Lewis's Mat. Med. or Neumann's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

— **SECTILIS.** CIVES, or CHIVES.

CEPÆA. A small species of onion, is so called, which used to be in great request for sallads in spring, but is not now much regarded. See also BECABUNGA.

CEPHALÆA. A long continued pain in the head. See CEPHALALGIA.

CEPHALAGIA, CEPHALALGIA, from *κεφαλή*, the head, and *αλγος*, pain. The HEAD-ACH. It is also named *cephalæa*, *cephaloponia*, and *homonopagia*. By some it is used to signify a dull pain of the head, which is of a short duration. But most frequently it is used as expressive of pain in the head in general, without regard to circumstances.

It is sometimes acute and sometimes chronic.

In some the pain is in the back of the head, from a contraction of the occipital muscles. When mild it is called *cephalalgia*, when inveterate it is called *cephalæa*. When one side of the head only is affected, it takes the name of *hemicrania*, also called *migrana*, *hemipagia*, and *megrim*; in one of the temples only it is intitled *crotaphos*; and that which is fixed to a point, and that generally in the crown of the head, is distinguished by the name of *clavus hystericus*, which last see.

The nervous membranes of the head are the general seat of pains there, as the pericranium, the skin, dura

mater, the membrane which covers the sinus in the os frontis, &c. This complaint is not taken notice of in the nosology of Dr. CULLEN, though treated as an idiopathic affection by other nosological writers. See VOGEL, SAGAR, LINNÆUS, MACBRIDE. SAUVAGES places it under his seventh CLASS, DOLORES, and second ORD. DOLORES CAPITIS, of which the CEPHALALGIA, and CEPHALÆA, form two distinct genera. See *Nosologia Methodica*, Vol. II p. 49.

Women, on account of their care about their hair; and children, because of the irregular indulgences in improper foods, are the most subject to this disorder.

The causes are very numerous. Hippocrates, in the 13th section of his book De Flatibus, says, "As the motion of the blood in the head is performed through very narrow channels, the redundancy and confinement of this fluid excites pain; for as the blood is naturally hot, when it is impelled by any force, it cannot quickly pass through the narrow channels, since it meets with many hindrances and obstructions, for which reason there is a pulsation about the temples." Among the variety of causes are suppressed or diminished customary evacuations; the acrid matter of some diseases, as rheumatism, gout, &c. by fixing particularly on any part of the head; a caries in the bones of the head; polypuses, &c. obstructing the blood's passage through the jugular veins and sinuses of the brain; stoney concretions in the brain; acrid humours repelled from the external parts of the head; abscesses in the brain; a want of sleep; exposure of the head either to heat or coldness; a spasmodic constriction of the nervous membranes in the head; uneasiness in the stomach, and the faulty quality of its contents; cold feet; inanition; repletion; hardness, and adhesion of the meninges. The hemicrania is usually from disorders in the stomach; and periodical pains have their cause in the stomach or other viscera, &c.

When the pain is in the back part of the head, it is usually from a spasm of the occipital muscles. Some headaches are attended with fever, and others not.—When a suppressed usual evacuation of blood from the nose is the cause, there is generally a pain in the whole head, which becomes hot, red, and tumid; the vessels swell, the pulsation of the arteries become strong, especially about the neck and temples, the nostrils are parched and dry, a heat seizes the fauces, and thirst is troublesome.—When a catarrh, a pain affects the fore part of the head; it is of a dull kind, with a sense of pressure and heaviness. When a lues venerea, it often renders the cranium carious.—When the cause is from a hot bilious habit, the pain is acute and throbbing.—When from a cold phlegmatic habit, there is a dullness and heavy oppression in the head, and a sense of coldness in the part.—When hysteric affections are the cause, the pain is fixed generally to a point in the crown of the head, scarce exceeding the breadth of half a guinea; in some it seems as if a nail was driven into the head; sometimes it seizes the forehead and affects the eye-brows; sometimes it is in the sciniput, at others in the occiput; sometimes it is near the vertical suture, at others about the temples; and a sensation of cold is always attendant on this kind of pain in the part affected; it is called *clavus hystericus*.

When the cause is within the cranium, and the pain is attended with a considerable degree of fever, there is danger of a phrenitis. If, when no fever attends, a sudden pain attacks hypochondriac patients, or such as are disposed to melancholy, depriving the patient of sleep and appetite, and is accompanied with a dullness of hearing, and an internal pulsation of the vessels, there is danger of madness. When a sudden pain of the head is followed by a ringing of the ears, a weakness in the knees, and interruption in the speech, an apoplexy may be expected. Frequent head-achs in young people prognosticate future arthritic disorders. Violent head-achs with pale urine in fever indicate an approaching delirium. Violent and long continued head-achs often end in deafness, blindness, vertigo, apoplexy, and epilepsy or palsy, &c.

The causes distinguished, and the particular cause determined, will easily lead to the cure; but, in general, if the fluids are impetuously conveyed to the head, they must be derived to the less noble parts. The spasmodic strictures relaxed, the cause must be removed; and to prevent a relapse, the whole nervous system must be strengthened.

Patients subject to pains in the head should eat sparingly at night, lay high with their heads, keep their bowels soluble, and feet warm.

Vomits. They are proper to begin the cure with, in

all cases where the stomach is in fault, which it is in all hemicranias, and most periodical *head-achs*; first taking care to have the bowels soluble, and the head free from sanguinary plenitude.

Bleeding. This operation is only necessary where there is a sanguine plethora or an inflammation attendant. Opening the temporal artery is usually extolled in violent *head-achs*; but, if the external jugular vein was opened, greater benefit, and that more speedily, would be produced.

Baths for the feet. In all cases where bleeding cannot be conveniently admitted, a bath of tepid water, in which the feet and part of the legs may be now and then placed, will be of singular use.

Purges. Lenitives are more proper in all kinds of *head-achs* than the more active purges. The ol. ricini, elect. c. cassia, or vinum aloes, are to be preferred.

Ether. If this is dropped on a rag, laid upon the palm of the hand, then immediately applied to the part affected, instant relief is sometimes obtained. Thus the late Dr. Ward cured pains that were situated superficially.

A branch from the fifth pair of nerves is spread on the membrane that lines the nostrils, and another branch from the sanies passes through the foramen supercilium, and spreads on the teguments of the forehead; hence, when pain is in the eye-ball and forehead, a heat is perceived in the nostrils, and benefit may be expected from external means, if applied to the membrana narium and to the forehead; also from alternate pressure near the superciliary holes of the frontal bones.

If spasms of the lower parts propel the blood upwards, and so produce this disorder, bleed; then rub the spasmodic extremities with æther to relax them, and place the feet in tepid water.

Symptomatic head-achs are only removed by relieving the original disorder: e. g. if the venereal disorder gave rise to it, mercurials will be the proper medicines; if any other disorder, in which an acrimony is induced into the juices, let the means of relief respectively be accompanied with a free use of a decoction of sarsaparilla.

Periodical head-achs are the most difficult to remove. In these cases the bark is the general remedy, and when it fails, large doses of valerian, duly repeated, will succeed.

If the pain is so great that the strength is lessened by it, the first endeavours must be to abate the pain by gentle laxatives and anodynes, and then to remove the cause.

If a beginning caries is observed to be the cause, cut directly upon it, for thus relief is soon obtained; but if the caries hath reached the diploe, the only cure is the trepan.

In the hemicrania, vomits, repeated bitter purges, and warm strengthening stomachics, are the proper means.

Habitual head-achs have been much relieved by cold bathing, and by the use of antimonial wine taken in doses as large as the stomach will bear, with a strong infusion of the wild valerian root.

When an acid in the primæ viæ gives rise to this disorder, a glass of warm water may be taken now and then with thirty drops of liquor c. c. and a dose of rhubarb with magnesia, every third or fourth day.

In that species called *clavus* a blister may be applied to the part, setid pills and valerian must be given freely, or instead of a blister, æther may be applied to the pained part, and warm pedilaves may be used.

If a transition of gouty matter to the head produces pain there, give now and then the *vinum aloes* as a solutive, blister the legs, and give draughts with sal. c. c. vol. rad. serp. conf. aromat. &c.

CEPHALALGIA CATARRHALIS. See CATARRHUS.

— INFLAMMATORIA. See PHRENTIS.

— HERBA. See VERBENA.

— SPASMODICÆ. THE SICK HEAD-ACH. For assistance in this afflictive malady, we are first, I believe, indebted to Dr. Fothergill; who observes that it is not the complaint of any particular age, sex, constitution, or season, but it is incident to all. The sedentary, inactive, relaxed, and incautious respecting diet, are the most exposed to it.

The patients, he observes, generally awake early in the morning with a *head-ach*, which seldom affects the whole head, but one particular part of it, most commonly the forehead; over one frequently, sometimes both eyes. It is sometimes fixed about the upper part of the parietal bone, of one side only; sometimes the occiput is the part affected: sometimes it darts from one to another of these places. From the time it commences, until it wholly ceases, it is sometimes more, sometimes less tolerable.

With this is joined more or less of sickness, which in some is just barely, in many is not sufficient, without assistance, to provoke vomiting. If this pain does happen, as it most commonly comes on early in the morning, and before any meal is taken, seldom any thing is thrown up but thin phlegm, unless the straining is severe, when some bitter or acid bile is brought up. In this case the disease soon begins to abate, leaving a foreboding about the head, a squeamishness at the stomach, and a general uneasiness, which induces the sick to wish for repose. Perhaps, after a short sleep, they recover perfectly well, only a little debilitated by their sufferings. The duration of this conflict is very different in different persons; in some, it goes off in two or three hours; in others, it will last twenty-four hours or longer, and with a violence scarcely to be endured, when the least light or noise seems to throw them on the rack. In young persons, it most commonly goes off soon; if it continues to harass them many years, as it sometimes does, the fit is of longer duration, and leaves the whole frame in so weak a condition, as to require some length of time to recover. Its returns are very irregular; some have it every two or three days, some once in two or three weeks, others in as many months, and some yet seldom. Those who use but a little exercise, and are inattentive to their diet, are the greatest sufferers: costive habits are most exposed to it; an habitual laxity of the bowels coming on has removed this complaint.

The disease is spasmodic; it attacks after digestion is performed, when the bile has acquired its full activity, undiluted by fresh supplies of liquid, and the nerves exposed to irritation: from numerous circumstances it appears to proceed from the stomach. For the most part it proceeds from inattention to diet, either in respect to kind or quantity, or both; and *without exact conformity to rule in this respect, medicine proves ineffectual.* Occasional and too general mischief arises from eating butter and other fat substances, pepper, or other spices, meat pies, rich baked puddings, drinking strong liquors, also a very free use of malt liquor. Bitter medicines too are not generally agreeable. Quantity as well as quality of diet is to be considered. Bile, if very acid or bitter, is a frequent cause. There are habits in which the bile, whether acid or bitter, will purge, and these this disorder rarely affects.

In order to relief, an emetic, or mild cathartic, and sometime after it an anodyne, will carry off the complaint. But perhaps in a few days it may return, though in some a month or more, even to a year, will pass before another fit is repeated. If disposed to costiveness, an agreeable laxative should be so used as to keep the belly open: where acid bile abounds, bitter and absorbent laxatives; where the bitter is abundant, salines are generally useful. *In the former case* give small doses of stomach-bitters, with a little alkaline salt, or a chalybeate, once or twice a day: *In the latter,* mineral or vegetable acids, and a diet of the same nature, soap, and pil. aloes cum myrrha, or magnesia and rhubarb in small doses, daily continued, will often prove, in cases of acid bile, very useful; or the following: R aloes succotorin. ʒ i. rad. rhab. & rad. glycyrrhiz. incis. aa ʒ ss. infunde in aq. calcis ʒ viij. colaturæ adde tinct. lavend. ʒ ss. m. cap. cochl. i. ij. vel iij. pro re nata.

This disease is not the effect of any sudden and accidental cause, but the effect of reiterated errors in diet, or in conduct, which by weakening the organs of digestion, and otherwise disordering the animal functions, have affected the secretion of their juices, and perhaps the organs themselves, so as to require a steady perseverance in the use of medicines. This change cannot be effected speedily; it requires a patient observance of proper regimen, in respect both to medicine and diet. The former ought therefore to be so contrived, as to be taken without disgust for several weeks together, and to be repeated at proper distances, till the end is obtained, digestion rightly performed, and the bile secreted and discharged as health requires; by which means, all that train of evils, which are the consequences of its detention and disordered state, will be gradually removed. Unless the whole plan of diet, both in kind and quantity, are made to conspire with medical prescription; the benefits arising from this are hourly annihilated by neglect or indulgence. It demands attention to observe the just medium, and no less resolution to keep to it, which the stomach invariably points out in respect to quantity: *how much must be determined by every individual, and those who are happy enough to obtain at the first sensation of satiety, have made great progress in the*

art of maintaining such a command of appetite, as, under most chronic indispositions, is one of the greatest aids of recovery; and in health, one of the surest preservatives against them. These patients are often subject to false appetite, a craving that does not arise from the demands of health, but from the morbid piquances of the juices in the stomach, which prompts them to eat more, and more frequently than nature requires, whence many take more than can be digested, &c. by which their sufferings are increased, and the disease gains ground. See *BILIS*.

Also Dr. Fothergill's Works by Dr. Lettsom, 4to edit. p. 597, &c. Medical Observations and Inquiries, vol. vi. p. 103, &c.

CEPHALARTICA. Medicines that purge the head.

CEPHALEA JUVENUM. The HEAD-ACH that often attends youth at the approach of puberty.

CEPHALICA, CEPHALICS. From κεφαλη, the head, also capitalia. Thus remedies against disorders of the head are styled. Dr. CULLEN says, "however frequently employed, such a general meaning is sufficient to shew the absolute impropriety of the term. It has been proposed to limit it to such medicines as have the power of increasing the energy of the brain, and the activity of the nervous system. But in this manner it has been applied without any proper distinction and precision, and till this can be done the term would be better laid aside."

However, cordials have been comprehended hercin, as also whatever promotes a free circulation of the blood through the brain.

Except when the disorder arises from excess of heat or an inflammatory disposition in the head, moist topics should never be used, because, by distending, relaxing the vessels, they produce congestion of the humors, and consequently hurt the brain; dry ones are therefore preferable.

To rub the head after it is shaved proves sometimes an instantaneous cure for a cephalalgia, a stuffing of the head, and a weakness of the eyes, arising from a weak and relaxed state of the fibres.

And as by every fresh evacuation of the humours their quantity is not only lessened, but also their recriminative parts derived thither, the more frequently the head is shaved, the larger quantity of humour is discharged; so that the frequent shaving of the head, is like a perpetual blister: and inasmuch as it is useful, it is a *cephalic*.

— **POLICIS.** A branch from the *cephalica vena*, sent off from about the lower extremity of the radius, and runs superficially between the thumb and the metacarpus.

CEPHALICA TINCTURA, Ph. Edinb. Take four ounces of wild valerian root, finely powdered; one ounce of Virginian snake-root, powdered; half an ounce of the tops of rosemary, and six pints of white French wine; digest for three days, and then strain off the clear liquor for use: if to the *cephalic tincture* be added two ounces of fenna, one ounce of black hellebore, and two pints of French white wine, the *cephalica tinctura purgans* is formed.

Purgatives are useful additions to *cephalic* medicines.

— **VENA.** The *CEPHALIC VEIN*, called also *capitis vena*. It was so called because the head was supposed to be relieved by taking blood from it. It does not attend any particular artery; it comes over the shoulder between the pectoral and deltoide muscles, and runs down the back part of the arm; when it gets to, or a little below the bending of the fore-arm, it divides into two, below the outer, as the basilic does below the inner condyle of the os humeri. The inner of the two branches of the *cephalic vein* is called *mediana cephalica*, and is the safest to bleed in. It is a branch from the axillary vein.

CEPHALICUS. PULVIS. See *ASARUM*.

CEPHALINE. See *LINGUA*.

CEPHALITIS. See *PHRENITIS*.

CEPHALOIDES. Shaped like a head, or having a head. It is applied to plants which are called *capitata*, which see.

CEPHALONOSOS, from κεφαλη, a head, and νοσος, a disease. This term is applied to a fever that is frequent in Hungary. See *AMPHEMERINA HUNGARICA*.

CEPHALO-PHARYNGÆUS, from κεφαλη, the head, and φαρυγξ, the throat, called also *glossopharyngæus*, *mylopharyngæus*. A muscle of the pharynx is thus named. It arises above, from the cuneiform process of the os occipitis, before the foramen magnum, near the holes where the ninth pair of nerves pass out; lower down, from the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone,

from the upper and under jaw, near the roots of the last dentes molares, and between the jaws; it is continued with the buccinator muscle, and with some fibres from the root of the tongue, and from the palate. It is inserted into a white line, in the middle of the pharynx, where it joins with its fellow, and is covered by the constrictor medius, i. e. hyopharyngæus of Douglas. Its use is to compress the upper part of the pharynx, and to draw it forwards and upwards. Innes. See *PHARYNX*, and *PTERYGO-PHARYNGÆI*.

CEPHALOPONIA. See *CEPHALALGIA*.

CEPHALOS, } See *MUGILIS*.

CEPHALUS. }

CEPHALOTOS. See *CAPITATÆ PLANTÆ*.

CEPINI. See *ACETUM*.

CERA. WAX. It is a concrete collected from vegetables by bees; and extracted from their combs after the honey is separated from them. It possesses the attractive power of amber; it is lighter than water, but heavier than proof spirit: with the assistance of heat it is soluble in rectified spirit of wine. Dr. Alston says it is more soluble in this spirit than in oil. It is not at all soluble in aqueous liquors. With a small degree of heat it is dissolved into the appearance of an oil; and in this state it is easily miscible with oils, and any kind of fat. It readily takes fire, and burns all away. It almost totally rises in distillation, partly in form of a thick empyreumatic oil, and partly in that of a consistent butyraceous matter, which by repeated distillations becomes fluid and thin. Hence it appears that all the *wax*, like camphor, is volatile in a certain heat. Inflammable vegetable oils may exist under the various forms of oil, balsam, rosin, pitch, dry tears, wax, or butter.

CERA FLAVA, YELLOW WAX, in the state it is taken from the combs, is, while fresh, of a lively yellow colour, tough, yet easy to break; hath an agreeable flavour, somewhat resembling honey: by long keeping it loses its colour, its agreeable smell, and becomes harder and more brittle.

Distilled with water it impregnates the liquor with the scent, but gives no appearance of oil. If chewed, it proves tenaceous, and neither mingles with the saliva, nor discovers any peculiar taste. By a mixture of gum arabic in fine powder it is rendered soluble in water; the *wax* requires its weight of the powdered gum for this end; and thus prepared it is still insipid, and void of all acrimony.

Dioscorides says that *wax* is healing and softening. When *wax* is made into an emulsion, or mixed with spermaceti and made into an electary, or divided by rubbing it with the testaceous powders while it is in a melted state, it is successfully used to blunt the acrimony in diarrhœas, and dysenteries; it supplies the loss of mucus in the bowels, and heals their excoriations.

The College of Edinburgh gives the following preparation:

Pulvis Testaceus CERATUS.

Melt yellow *wax* over a gentle fire, and carefully stir into it, by little and little, as much of the compound powder of crabs claws as the *wax* will take up. The dose is a dram twice a day.

The chief uses of *wax* are at present in plasters, ointments, and cerates, partly to give consistence, and partly on account of its emollient and suppurating quality.

The college of physicians of London order an *EMPLASTRUM CERÆ, PLASTER OF WAX*; formerly called *emplastrum attrahens*, to be made of yellow *wax* and sheep's suet prepared, of each three pounds; yellow resin, one pound: melted together, and the mixture to be strained whilst it remains in its fluid state. Ph. Lond. 1788. Though blisters used to be dressed with this plaster; it is not an agreeable form: cerates, by being softer, and less adhesive, are to be preferred: the ceratum spermatis Ceti, or the ceratum resinæ flavæ, are good substitutes for this plaster; which see, under *CERATUM ALBUM & CITRINUM*.

Oleum Ceræ. OIL of *wax*, called also *Cereleum*—which Galen says is thinner than cerate.

Cut yellow *wax* in small pieces, and put as much into a retort as will fill near one half, then add as much clean white sand as will nearly fill the retort; after which place it in a sand furnace. At first an acid liquor arises, afterwards a thick oil, which sticks in the neck of the retort, unless it be heated by applying a live coal. The thick oil

is also called the BUTTER OF WAX, and may be rectified into a thin oil by distilling it several times, without addition, in a sand heat; if it is thus rectified, it never turns hard again.

Boerhaave highly extols this oil as an emollient, and for healing chaps and roughness of the skin, for discussing chilblains, and, with the assistance of exercise, for relaxing contracted tendons. It is rarely used on account of its empyreumatic smell, but it is wholly free from all acrimony.

CERA ALBA, WHITE WAX, is the yellow wax artificially deprived of its colour, by reducing it into thin flakes, exposing them to the sun and air, and occasionally sprinkling them with water. When sufficiently whitened, it is melted and cast into thin cakes. Some whiten it first by dissolving it in hot water, then forcing it through linen strainers into shallow metalline moulds, and then expose it to the air. When wax is thus robbed of its colour, it is also deprived of its solvent quality; but it is rendered more fit for cooling.

The college of Physicians of London give the following form for making the UNGUENTUM CERÆ, *Ointment of Wax*; formerly called *Unguentum Album*. Take of white wax, four ounces; sperma ceti, three ounces; olive oil, a pint: let these be melted over a gentle fire, constantly and quickly stirring the compound, until it grows cold. Ph. Lond. 1788.

CERÆ UNGUENTUM CUM HYDRARGYRO. OINTMENT OF WAX WITH QUICKSILVER.

R Ceræ flavæ 3 viij. adip. suillæ pp. 3 ij. ung. hydrargyri 3 vj. liquantur, cera, adeps, & oleum, donec ferè frigerant, deinde adjiciatur ung. hydrargyri, bene commisceantur. This is highly recommended in languid ulcers, and as it acts favourably on the callous edges, it should be extended some distance round the sore.

A few drops of rectified spirit of wine renders wax more easy pulverizable. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neuman's Chem. Works.

CERA DI CARDO. See CARDUUS PINEA.—CERA CINNAMOMI. See CINNAMOMUM.

CERÆÆ, from κερας, a horn, called also *Cirri*. So Rufus Ephesius calls the cornua of the uterus.

CERAGO. The aliment of BEES.

CERAMIUM. A Greek measure of nine gallons.

CERANITES. See TROCHISCI.

CERANTHEMUS. See PROPOLIS.

CERARE. To incorporate or mix.

CERASIATUM. A purging medicine in Libavius, so called because the juice of cherries is a part of it.

CERASIOS. The name of two ointments in Mesue.

CERASMA. A mixture of cold and warm water, when the warm is poured into the cold.

CERASORUM NIGRORUM AQUA. See AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ.

CERASUS. The CHERRY-TREE. It receives its name from *Ceræsus*, a city of Pontus, from whence it was imported to Rome by Lucullus, and thence propagated into Britain, according to Pliny's account. Boerhaave says that through culture the species are already forty-four in number.

Cherries have the same general properties as other summer fruits: they are agreeable, cooling, and quench thirst, and because they keep the body open, they are termed EUCOILIA.

CERASUS, *avium nigra*;—*Racemosa fructu non eduli*;—*Folio laurino*;—*Trapezuntina*. See LAURO CERASUS & PADUS;—*Americana*. See MALPHIGIA;—*Dulcis Indica*. See CAPOLIN;—*Acida nigricantia*, the morello cherry;—*rubra*, also *sativa*, and *Anglica*; common red cherry;—*nigra*, also *ceræsus major*, black cherry.

CERATIA. See SILIQUA DULCIS.

CERATIA DIPHYLLUS. See COURBARIL.

CERATITIS. See UNICORNU.

CERATIUM. See SILIQUA DULCIS.

CERATO-CEPHALUS. See ACMELLA and BIDENS.

CERATO-GLOSSUS, from κερας, a horn, and γλωσσα, a tongue. See HYOGLOSSUS.

—HYOIDÆUS. See STYO-HYOIDES.

CERATOIDES, from κεραλος, the genitive case of κερας, a horn. See CORNEA.

CERATOMALAGMA. See CERATUM.

CERATONALIA. See SILIQUA DULCIS.

CERATO-PHARYNGEUS MAJOR & MINOR. See HYOPHARYNGEUS.

CERATOPHYLLUM. This is the name given to a genus of plants by LINNÆUS. VAILLANT and many others name it *hydro ceratophyllum*, and DILLENIUS, *di-chotophyllum*. It is a genus of the polyandria order, belonging to the monoecia class of plants; ranking under the fifteenth order in the natural method *inundata*. The male calyx is multipartite; no corolla; stamina from sixteen to twenty; the female calyx is multipartite; no corolla; no pistil; no style; one naked seed.

CERATUM, from *cera*, wax, CERATE, called also *cerelaum*, which see, *ceroma*, *ceronium*, *cerotum*, *ceratomalagma*. *Cerates* chiefly differ from plasters in consistence, being a softer kind of plaster, or harder kind of ointment. Their consistence is very convenient: when mercury is made up in plasters, a sufficient quantity is not absorbed from them to produce any valuable effect; but in a *cerate* it powerfully resolves and discusses, and when thus applied to venereal tophs and nodes they often yield to it. The general rule for *cerate* is, eight parts of oil, fat, or juices, four of wax, and one or two of powders: or three ounces of oil, half an ounce of wax, and two or three drams of powder. The London College directs the following *cerates*.

Ceratum Album, WHITE CERATE, now called *Ceratum Spermatæ Ceti*. SPERMA CETI CERATE.

Take of olive oil, four ounces in measure; of white wax, two ounces in weight; of spermaceti, half an ounce in weight: melt all together, and stir them well, till the *cerate* is quite cold. Ph. Lond. 1788.

CERATUM ANTIMONII VITRUM. See ANTIMONIUM VITRIFICATUM.

—LYTHARGYRI. See LITHARGYRUM.

—HYDRARGYRI NITRATI. See MERCUR. PRÆCIPIT. RUB.

—MELLIS. See MEL.

Ceratum Citrinum. YELLOW CERATE, now called *Ceratum rezinæ flavæ*. CERATE OF YELLOW RESIN.

Take of the ointment of yellow resin, half a pound; of yellow wax, one ounce: melt them together. Ph. Lond. 1788.

CERATUM RUBRUM. RED CERATE. Take yellow wax, sheep's suet, of each two pounds, red sulphurated quicksilver, fifteen grains. Yellow rosin two ounces. Melt the rosin, wax, and suet together, and afterwards add the sulphurated quicksilver; this is a cheap *cerate* for external dressings.

CERATUM EPULOTICUM. See CALAMINARIS LAPIS.

CERATUM LITHARGYRI ACETATI. See LYTHARGYRUM.

CERATUM SAPONIS. CERATE OF SOAP. See SAPO.

CERATUM CANTHARIDIS. Cerate of SPANISH FLY. See CANTHARIDES. No. 5.

CERAUNO-CHRY SOS. See AURUM FULMINANS, under AURUM.

CERBERUS TRICEPS. See SCAMMONIUM.

CERCHNOS, } κερχνος, wheezing. See RHEN-

CERCHNON. } CHOS.

CHERCHODES. See DASYS.

CERCIS, κερκις, a pestle for a mortar, or spoke for a wheel. See SILIQUASTRUM & RADIUS.

CERCOSIS, κερκωσις, a disease of the clitoris, from κερκος, a tail. See CLITORIS.

CEREA. See CERUMEN AURIS.

CEREALIA. All sorts of corn of which bread is made. The Greeks use the word *demetrias* in the same sense. See FARINACEA.

CEREBELLUM, as it were, the LITTLE BRAIN, called also *epencranis*, *parencephalis*, *enocranium*.

The cerebrum and cerebellum together, are often called *cerebellum*, when the brain is spoken of in small animals; as birds, pigs, &c.

The *cerebellum* is flattened, and convex on its upper and lower part; its greatest extent is from side to side. It is situated under the posterior lobes of the cerebrum, and divided into two lobes by a small process of the dura mater, which is a continuation of the falx running in its direction. It is covered by the pia mater like the cerebrum, but the lobuli of the *cerebellum* differ from those of the cerebrum, mostly lying horizontal. It hath no convolutions like the cerebrum, but it hath curved parallel lines described on its surface by the pia mater, and is of a darker colour than the cerebrum. It is composed of a cortical substance, and a medullary part like the cerebrum.

brum, but disposed in a more regular manner, and a perpendicular section of it hath a beautiful appearance, called *vita arbor*, the trunks of which form the *pedunculi* of the *cerebellum*. On the back part of the isthmus which joins the cerebrum and *cerebellum*, we see four eminences, the two upper are called *nates* or *glutia*, and the two lower *testes*, or *didymus*. Before these the aquæduct runs down into the fourth ventricle, the medullary covering of which is called *valvula magna Sylvii*. The fourth ventricle is placed between the *cerebellum* and the medulla oblongata.

CEREBRI AFFECTIO SPASMODICO-ECSTASICA. See **APOPLEXIA**.

CEREBRI COMPRESSIO, } *Compression of the*
COMPRESSUS. } *brain, from con, & premo, to press together.*

This often happens from external injuries, and then is generally attended with the following symptoms; giddiness, dimness of sight, stupefaction, loss of voluntary motion, vomiting, an apoplectic stertor in breathing, convulsive tremors in different muscles, a dilated state of the pupil of the eye, even when exposed to a clear light; paralysis of different parts, especially of the side of the body, opposite to that part of the head which has been injured; involuntary evacuation of the urine and fæces; an oppressed, and in many cases an irregular, pulse; and when the violence done to the head has been considerable, it is commonly attended with a discharge of blood from the nose, eyes, and ears. Some of the milder of these symptoms, such as vertigo, stupefaction, and a temporary loss of sensibility, are frequently induced by slight blows on the head; and as they often appear to be more the consequence of a shock, or concussion given to the substance of the brain than of compression induced upon it, so they soon commonly disappear, either by the effects of rest alone, or some other gentle means. See **CONCUSSIO**. But when any of the other symptoms take place, such as convulsive tremors, dilatation of the pupils, involuntary passage of the urine and fæces, and especially when much blood is discharged from the mouth, nose, eyes, and ears, it is almost certain that much violence has been done to the brain and that *compression* in one part or another is induced. In fine, a *compression of the brain* may be brought on by whatever contributes to diminish the cavity of the cranium, or increase its contents in any considerable degree: hence fractures attended with depression of any part of the bones of which it is composed, forcible introduction of any extraneous body through both tables of the skull, the effusion of blood, serum, pus, or any other matter; the thickening of the bones of the head produced by lues venerea; collection of water in the ventricles, or other parts of the brain, may occasion this disease. For the cure of which, see **CONCUSSIO**; **FRACTURA CRANII**, No. 6; **DEPRESSIO**, **EXTRAVASATIO**, **HYDROCEPHALUS**: also Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 132. &c.

— **BASIS.** See **PLATUM**.

— **GALEA.** See **CRANIUM**.

CEREBRUM. The **BRAIN**, called *encephalus*; see also *epiphæria*. Metaphorically called emporium (a Latin term for a market town), because it is the seat of all rational and sensitive transactions. Its structure and use are not so fully known as some other parts of the body, and different authors consider it in various manners. However, according to the observations of those most famed for their accuracy in anatomical enquiries, its general structure is thus described.

The whole mass of *brain* is divided into **CEREBRUM** and **CEREBELLUM**. It consists of two substances, viz. cortical or cineritious; the other medullary. The *first* is of an ash-colour, the *second* is white, and of a firmer texture: they both are vascular, but the cortical is more so than the medullary, from whence the nerves proceed. When the two hemispheres of the *cerebrum*, each side of the falx being called an hemisphere, are removed, a white part, called **CORPUS CALLOSUM**, running from one hemisphere to the other, appears. The **CENTRUM OVALE** is the appearance of a particular section of it. The anterior ventricles are two oblong bodies, placed one on each side the corpus callosum, with a partition between them, called the **SEPTUM LUCIDUM**, which is a continuation of the medullary substance of the corpus callosum. There is commonly much water in these ventricles, in those who die of disorders in their heads, as in the epilepsy, hydrocephalus, &c. but naturally they only contain about two drams. In watery heads the fluid is always found in the *cerebrum* only; the *cerebellum* never hath any share in it. Each ventricle at the posterior part throws back an

appendage, which makes a cavity in the posterior lobe of the *cerebrum*. Below the septum lucidum appears the **FORNIX**, or **LYRA**, with the *corpora fimbriata*, narrow at the anterior extremity, where it rises by a double basis called its **CRURA**, which follow the track of the ventricle; in each ventricle are eminences of a cineritious colour, called **CORPORA STRIATA**. The **PLEXUS CHOROIDES**, called also *reticularis*, or *retiformis*, is a plexus of vessels which follow the sweep of the ventricle: it is formed by the vessels of the pia mater; it is partly collected in two loose fasciculi, which lie one in each lateral ventricle, and partly expanded over the neighbouring parts, and covering in a particular manner the thalami nervorum opticozum, **GLANDULA PINEALIS**, and other adjacent parts, both of the *cerebrum* and *cerebellum*, to all which it adheres. The parts of this plexus which are in the ventricles, contain some very small glands, which are considerably increased in some diseases. After the fornix is removed, we see a large plexus of vessels, particularly Galen's great vein, which go to form the **TORCULAR HEROPHILLI**, or fourth sinus, called also *teeheneon*, and by Herophilus *lenos*. It is a sinus formed by the meeting of the sinusses of the dura mater. Under the plexus, before the united thalami nervorum opticozum, is a hole on each side called the **ANUS** and the **VULVA**; the latter goes to the infundibulum, the former to the aqueduct and third ventricle. The **THALAMI NERVORUM OPTICORUM** are white externally, and grey within, and are little eminences from whence the optic nerves arise. The third ventricle is very small; it runs back under the two thalami, between them and the medulla oblongata. The **PINEALIS GLANDULA**, pineal gland, called also *conarium*, *conoides* & *conoides corpus*, from its conelike form; and *turbinata*, covered by the plexus choroides, and situated on the Sella Turcica of the os sphenoides, is a little greyish body, the size of a pea: it lies just a little before where the transverse and longitudinal processes meet, where the vessels go to form the torcular. It is covered by the pia mater, and is connected by a little bone to each thalam. nerv. opt.

Numberless experiments prove, that the nerves are necessary to life; and that when the *brain*, or *medulla spinalis*, is much injured, life is at an end, or at least health: yet no part of the *brain* being injured, immediate death may ensue from different causes, though an injury of the *medulla oblongata* is so instantly fatal.

Behind the infundibulum called *pelvis* is seen, the **CORPORA ALBICANTIA**, or **GLANDULÆ WILLISH**.

Two glands are said to be in the *brain*, viz. the superior or *glandula pinealis*; and the inferior, or *glandula pituitaria*, which see. They have the external appearance of glands, but as to their being such is not certainly known.

The *cerebrum* fills all the upper portion of the cavity of the cranium, or the portion which lies above the transverse septum; each lateral half is divided into three eminences called lobes; one anterior, one middle, and one posterior.

The blood-vessels which supply the *cerebrum*, *cerebellum*, and *medulla oblongata*, come partly from the carotid, and partly from the vertebral arteries. The veins of the *cerebrum* and *cerebellum* may, in general, be looked on as branches not only of the longitudinal sinus of the dura mater, and of the two great lateral sinusses, but also of all the inferior sinusses of this membrane, in all which the veins terminate by different trunks.

Malpighius says that the *brain* is a gland; but other anatomists who have attended to the use as well as the structure, &c. of it, say it is not.

Dr. Kirkland, in his Dissertation on the *Brain* and Nerves, denies that the *brain* is fibrous, and asserts, that the nerves are only the continuations of the mucus, which constitutes the *brain*. He intimates, that this mucus is sensible. He observes that, "if we view the *brain* within the skull, just before it enters those membranes, which form the covering of the nerves, it will appear that the inside of a nerve is not a mass of fibres arising from the white part of the *brain*, but that it is a small portion of the white part of the *brain* itself, which is not fibrous. This being conducted by the dura and pia mater to the different parts of the body, it deposits one, or both of these coats, and is diffused round every fibre, not only upon the part it is carried to, but a considerable way round; so that each portion of the *brain* conveyed by its own nervous case, meeting, form one continued, or connected substance, in every part included within the cuticle, and gives that glossy, or gelatinous appearance, which

is so readily distinguished in the muscular fibres. From whence it appears, that the *brain* is not confined to the skull, but is expanded in every part of the body, in the same manner, but much thinner, as the retina is expanded at the bottom of the eye." This simple method of considering the *brain* as a sensible mucus or jelly, both frees us from much perplexity, which attends all other views of it, and also has a happy influence in the doctrines which depend on this part of our frame.

Those who are disordered in their *brain*, are first affected with a stupor, often make water, and have other symptoms in common with those who have the strangury. These symptoms continue eight or nine days, and then, if there is a watery or mucous discharge from the nose or ears, there is a solution of the disease, and the strangury ceases. Plenty of white urine comes off from the patient without pain, until the twentieth day; at which time the pain in the head leaves him, but a dimness of sight remains if he looks long at any object.

Dr. Hunter observes, that the principal parts of the medullary substance of the *brain* in idiots and madmen, such as the thalami nervorum opticorum, and medulla oblongata, are found entirely changed from a medullary to a hard, tough, dark-coloured substance, sometimes resembling white leather.

See Winlow's Anatomy; Haller's Physiology; Kirkland's Dissertation on the *Brain* and Nerves; also his Dissertation on the Sympathy of the Nerves; and Monro on the Nervous System.

CEREBRUM ELONGATUM. See MEDULLA SPINALIS.

CEREFOLIUM. See COELIFOLIUM, and CHEREFOLIUM.

————— HISPANICUM. See MYRRHIS.

————— SYLVESTRE. See CHEROPHYLLUM SYLVESTRE.

CEREI MEDICATI. See BOUGIE.

CERELÆUM. See CERATUM & OLEUM CERÆ, under CERA.

CEREVISIA AMARA.

————— ANTISCORBUTICA. } See ALLA.

CEREVISIÆ CATAPLASMA.

Into the grounds of strong beer stir as much oatmeal, as will make it of a suitable consistence. This is sometimes employed as a stimulant, though most commonly as an antiseptic to mortified parts.

CERIA, or CERIE. See TÆNIE.

CERION, *resina a honey-comb*. See ACHOR.

CERITUS, or CERRITUS. Drunk with malt liquor. The goddess Ceres was supposed to affect people with that disorder which is produced by an excess of strong drink, whence this name.

CEROMA & CERONIUM. See CERATUM.

CEROPISSUS, also called *dropax*, *dropacismus*. A plaster of pitch and wax. It was usual to spread it on cloth or leather, and to apply it to some part of the body, then to pull it off again, and apply it afresh, frequently renewing the application and removal of the same, to induce a redness on the part, with an intent to attract the humors which serve to nourish it. To render this plaster the more efficacious, acrimonious powders were added to it. This *dropax* was also used to make hair fall off, or to pull it off from any part. But the ingredients for the *dropaces* were pitch, oil, bitumen, galbanum, and other stimulants.

CEROTUM. See CERATUM.

CERRITUS. See CERITUS.

CERRO. See PHELLODRYS.

CERUMEN AURIS. The wax in the EARS. The Latins call it *cerea*, *aurium serdes*, & *marmorata aurium*, *cyphsele*, *cyphselis*, *fugile*. It inviscates and retains insects, and prevents their hurting the membrana tympani. It is bitter and viscid, consequently impregnated with acrid lixivial salts, mixed with pinguious and oily particles. These principles render its qualities very similar to those ascribed to the bile, with which it agrees in many particulars. It is separated from the glands in the part of the ear in which it is found. It is fluid when first discharged, but soon thickens by lying. Wax, under some circumstances, occasions deafness. See SURDITAS.

CERUSSA. See PLUMBUM, No. 1.

CERUSSA ACETATA. See PLUMBUM, No. 5.

————— ANTIMONII. See ANTIMONIUM, No. 3.

CERVARIA. } See LASERPITIUM VULGA-

CERVARIA NIGRA. } TIUS, & OREOSELINUM.

CERVI SPINA. See RHAMNUS.

CERVICALES. The nerves which pass through the vertebræ of the neck are thus called.

The first cervical nerve throws out a considerable branch to the occiput; it joins the ninth pair from the brain, to form the first cervical ganglion of the intercostal.

The second cervical nerve hath a very remarkable plexus; it sends out a very considerable nerve to the occiput, as well as the first. It sends off three branches behind the sterno-mastoideus, where they are entangled with the accessorius Willisii. The first branch going upward and backward becomes cutaneous on the posterior parts of the temporal and parietal bones. The second goes upward and a little forward under the sterno-mastoideus, and throws branches to the parotid gland, to the lobe, and to the posterior side of the ear. The third goes horizontally forward to the neck, and there becomes a cutaneous nerve, which is sometimes pricked in opening the external jugular vein.

The third cervical nerve goes downwards by a number of filaments towards the shoulders, and produces the phrenic nerve, which runs towards the thorax, before the anterior portion of the scalenus, between the subclavian artery and vein, contiguous to the trunk of the par vagum; runs down before the root of the lungs, follows the pericardium, and branches out in the diaphragm. That on the right is shorter than that on the left, as the latter goes round the apex of the heart.

The four inferior pairs, the above to be understood as pairs, are larger than those already named. Their main trunk, with the first nerve of the back, passes between the portions of the scalenus over the first rib, into the axilla, where they produce six trunks, which go to the upper extremities. In their way thither, they detach branches to all the arteries.

The first of these six branches is the HUMERALIS, which follows the course of the artery of that name, round the head of the os humeri.

The second is the CUTANEUS, cutaneous nerve, which runs down the inside of the arm, and goes into the forearm, just where we prick in opening the basilic vein, and is often wounded.

The third is called the MUSCULO-CUTANEUS, and is larger. It rises pretty high, and throws branches into the coraco-brachæus, through which the trunk passes obliquely; it is then covered by the biceps, and passing through between the brachæus and biceps, it sends off several branches, and lies on the outside of the tendon of the last-mentioned muscle, where we commonly bleed in the median cephalic vein.

The fourth is called CUBITALIS, vel ULNARIS, the ulnar nerve; it follows the course of the artery, but passes gradually backwards, and gets behind the inner condyle of the os humeri, betwixt which and the olecranon it passes to the fore-arm. A little above the carpus, it divides into an anterior and posterior branch, which goes to the palm, the back of the hand, and fingers. See under Cubitalis, CHESelden's account.

The fifth branch, called MEDIANUS, the median nerve, passes down contiguous to the brachial artery, and accompanying the vessel, goes to the fore-arm, and to the palm of the hand, thence to the thumb and fingers.

The sixth branch, called the RADIALIS, radial nerve, passes down the inside of the arm, and then backwards between the brachæus externus, and the short heads of the biceps externus attended by the artery. When it hath got round, it runs down; and at the head of the radius it gives off a cutaneous branch, which goes to the thumb and fingers on the back of the hand, whilst the main trunk passes round the head of the radius through the supinator radii brevis, and goes betwixt the radius and ulna, to be lost in the extensor digitorum communis, and the muscles of the carpus and thumb.

CERVICALES ARTERIÆ. The ARTERIES of the NECK.

The cervical artery rises from the subclavian on its upper side, and is presently afterwards divided into two, which sometimes come out separately, and at others by a small common trunk; the anterior one goes to the anterior muscles which move the neck and head, the posterior to the scalenus, trapezius, &c.

The anterior cervicalis, running behind the carotid of the same side, is distributed to the musculus coraco-hyoideus, mastoideus, cutaneus, sterno-hyoideus, and sterno-thyroideus, to the jugular gland, and aspera arteria; the muscles of the pharynx, bronchia, œsophagus, and to the anterior muscles which move the neck and head. This artery has been observed to send out the intercostalis superior.

The *posterior cervicalis* arises sometimes a little after the vertebralis, and sometimes from that artery. It passes under the transverse apophysis of the last vertebra of the neck, and from thence runs up backward, in a winding course, on the vertebral muscles of the neck, and then returns in the same manner. It communicates with a descending branch of the occipital artery, and with another of the vertebral, about the second vertebra: It is distributed to the muscoli scaleni, angularis scapulae, and trapezius, and to the jugular glands and integuments.

— **VENÆ.** The **CERVICAL VEINS.** They are branches from the upper external jugular veins, or from the vertebral veins: they spread in the vertebral muscles of the neck, and communicate with the humeralis and occipitalis.

CERVICALIS. Belonging to the neck. The arteries and veins of the neck have this epithet.

— **DESCENDENS.** } See **SACRO LUMBARIS AC-**
— **DORSI.** } **CESSORIUS.**

CERVICARIA. BELL-FLOWER, or CAMPANULA.

The flower consists of one leaf, shaped like a bell: before it is blown, it is of a pentagonal figure, and, when fully opened, it is cut into five segments at the top. The summit of the pedicle is expanded into an ovary, whose apex is crowned with a monophyllous quinquefid calyx, divided into five long segments. The seed-vessel is for the most part divided into three cells, each having a hole at the bottom, by which the seed is emitted.

Boerhaave enumerates thirty-four species, but they possess no considerable medical virtue. The most common of them are the

Campanula cœculenta, rapunculus, campanula flore cœruleo, rapuntium parvum. SMALL or GARDEN-RAMPION.

The roots are used in fallads.

Medium, campanula foliis profunde incisfis fructu duro, viola Mariana peregrina. SYRIAN BELL-FLOWER.

Trachelium, called also *campanula vulgarior major.* GREAT THROAT-WORT, and CANTERBURY-BELLS.

The root is very moderately astringent.

CERVICARIA ALBA. See **LASERPITIUM VULGARIS.**

CERVICULÆ SPIRITUS. Rulandus says, it is the spirit of the bone of a stag's heart.

CERVIX, also *Collum.* The **NECK.** This is applied figuratively to parts: thus, there is the *cervix vesicæ, uteri, offis.* See **VESICA, UTERUS,** and **PROCESSUS.**

But in its general acceptation, it means that part of the body situated betwixt the head and breast.

The *neck* is divided into the anterior part or *throat*, and the posterior or *nape*.

It contains the *larynx*, a part of the *trachea arteria*, the *pharynx*, part of the *œsophagus*, the *musculi cutanei, sterno-mastoidæi, sterno-hyoidæi, hyothyroides, coraco-hyoidæi, splenius, complexus*, the *musculi vertebrales*, which lie upon the first seven vertebrae, and a portion of the *medulla spinalis*.

The **ARTERIES** which go to the *neck*, are the *arteriæ carotidæ externæ, & internæ, vertebrales, & cervicales.* The **VEINS** are, the *venæ jugulares externæ & internæ, cervicales & vertebrales.* The **NERVES** are, the *portio dura* of the auditory nerves, the *eighth, ninth, and tenth pair*, the *seven cervical pairs*, and the *nervi sympathetici maximi.*

Among other disorders to which the *neck* is subject, a contraction of it to one side is of the number. Tulpius calls this contraction **CAPUT OBSTIPUM**; it is a kind of *contractura*: he hath removed this disorder in those who were twenty years of age, or more, and were born with it. Meekren and Roonhuyfen have had the same success.

This disorder is usually described under the title of the **WRY-NECK.** It proceeds from various causes, as burns, a stricture in the skin, a relaxation of some of the muscles in the *neck*, or a contraction of them; but for the most part the cause is a contraction of the mastoid or sterno-mastoid muscle only.

When a paralysis is the cause, it is incurable; if it is produced by a defluxion of humours, sweating the part is often of use; if the skin is contracted by a burn, rub it with emollients, and apply warm fomentations, and if these fail, make two or three incisions transversely through the skin where it is contracted. If the cause is from several muscles being contracted, no method of relief is yet

known; but if there is a contraction of the mastoid muscle only, or as called by some the sterno-mastoid muscle, the cure is effected by dividing it.

In order to form this operation, Mr. Sharpe directs in his Treatise of Operations, "to make a transverse incision through the skin and fat, something broader than the muscle, and not above half an inch from the clavicle; then passing the probed razor with care underneath the muscle, draw it out, and cut the muscle. After the incision is made, the wound is to be filled with dry lint, and always dressed so as to prevent the extremities of the muscle from re-uniting; to which end they are to be separated from each other as much as possible, by the assistance of a supporting bandage for the head during the whole time of the cure, which will generally be about a month."

Mr. Potts directs to cut through as near the middle as may be, taking care not to wound the carotid artery, nor the jugular vein. Dr. Hunter prefers making the incision near the sternum: he says, that at the lower part of the muscle it is best to perform this operation, because there the cellular membrane is not in any great proportion. Mr. Sheldon advises, when the sterno-mastoid muscle is to be cut, not to use the razor above named, for thereby danger attends, from cutting the carotid artery, the jugular vein, and the eighth pair of nerves. He advises to use an incision knife, to cut gently in a transverse direction; then the fibres will fly from the edge of the knife, and with a moderate attention, the dangers just mentioned will be avoided. See Bell's Surgery, vol. iv. p. 366. White's Surgery, p. 387.

Wounds in the *neck.* See **VULNUS.**

CERVUS. The **STAG, HART,** or male of the red deer.

Their flesh, until they are three years old, is excellent. The bone of the *stag's* heart, called *crux cervi*, is but the tendons of the muscles of its heart hardened. This bone, as it is called, should be very white.

Balls are formed in their stomachs from the hairs which they swallow when licking themselves. These balls are called *elaphopila.* See **CAPRA ALPINA.**

The tears of a *stag* are the *sordes* collected in the inner angles of the eyes, resembling wax. This matter hath many virtues attributed to it. Three or four grains are a dose.

CERVUS DAMA. See **DAMA.**

CERVUS MINOR AMERICANUS BEZOARTICUS. The deer which affords the West Indian *bezoar*.

— **ODORATUS.** See **MOSCHUS.** — **PLATYCE-ROS.** The **FALLOW-DEER.** See **DAMA.** — **RANGIFER.** The **REIN-DEER**, called by some authors *tarandus*, and *machlis*. It is an animal very common in all the northern nations, of the shape of a *stag*, but its body is thicker, and its whole make much more robust and strong. It is of prodigious use as a beast of carriage, to the Laplanders, and almost all the other nations far north. SCHEFFER alleges from TORNEUS, that though a cloven-footed animal, and plainly of the deer kind, it does not chew its cud: this, however, is wholly disbelieved by the more accurate naturalists. Its horns and hoofs have been said to be of use in spasmodic affections.

CESTREUS. See **MUGILIS.**

CESTRITES VINUM. Wine impregnated with betony.

CESTRUM. See **BETONICA.**

CETACEUS. **CETACEOUS.** Those fishes are thus called which are very large, bring forth a perfect animal instead of spawn; or which, like viviparous animals, respire by means of lungs, generate, conceive, bring forth young, and nourish them with milk.

CETE. See **CETE ADMIRABILE.**

CETERACH. See **ASPLENIUM.**

CETUS. The **WHALE.** There are many kinds of this fish; but the two principal are the *Greenland whale*, and the *spermaceti whale*: also called *balæna vulgaris, balæna major, musculus*, according to **PLINY**, *mysticetus*. The **GREENLAND, or BLACK WHALE.**

It is from the upper jaw that *whale-bone* is taken, and from no other part of this fish. Besides this bone, its only produce is its oil, called **TRAIN-OIL**, used for burning in lamps, but of no consequence in medicine. In Paris, they have two sorts of *whale* oil: the best is called *huile de grande bête*: it is made from the blubber immediately after it is taken out of the *whale*: whence the French oils are not of so offensive a smell as those from Hol-

Holland, which are melted down, &c. after their arrival there.

CETE ADMIRABILE, also called *cachalot*, *balena macrocephala*, &c. *trompa*, *byaris*, *cete*, *occa*; THE SPERMACEI WHALE. It is also called *catodon*, because it hath teeth only in its lower jaw. This species does not afford any *whale-bone*; but instead of that, it hath teeth, which are ivory. From its body, it yields a finer oil than that from the Greenland species; and it also affords SPERMACEI, which see.

CEVADILLA, called also *sebadilla*, *fabadilla*, *causticum Americanum*, *hordeum causticum*, *canis intersector*. INDIAN CAUSTIC-BARLEY. It is the seed-vessel of a Mexican plant; its form and structure a *barley*-ear, but with smaller seeds, not above the size of linseed. They are reckoned the strongest of the vegetable *caustics*. Monardes says; that for destroying vermin, and as a corrosive for some kinds of ulcers, they are as effectual as the actual cautery, if a little of the seed is powdered and sprinkled on the part. Dale says, it is the capsula of the seed that is used.

CEVIL. See LUDUS HELMONTII.

CHAA. See THEA.

CHAB. An abbreviation of Dominicus Chabræus, M. D. Stirpium Icones & Sciagraphia, 1677.

CHACARILLA. See THURIS CORTEX.

CHACRIL. A name which the French give to the *thuris cortex*.

CHÆREFOLIUM, } called also *cerefolium*, *gin-*
CHÆROPHYLLUM, } *gidium*, *chærophyllon*, *chæ-*
refolium; COMMON CHERVIL. It is the *scandix cerefo-*
lium, Linn. It is an umbelliferous plant, with winged leaves, like those of parsley, producing smooth longish seeds, shaped like a bird's beak; a native of the southern parts of Europe, sown annually in our gardens, and slightly aromatic, aperient, and diuretic, differing not from parsley in its medical virtues. Distilled with water, it affords a small quantity of essential oil.

— SYLVESTRE PERENNE CICUTÆ FOLIO, *Cicutaria*, *cicutaria alba*, *cerefolium sylvestre*, *myrrhis sylvestris*; WILD CICELY; COW-WEED. The roots are poisonous, causing difficulty of breathing, torpors, and madness. The root resembles parsnips, and are called by the country people MADNIPS. The plant above ground resembles hemlock.

Botanists enumerate four species. Raii Hist.

CHAIARXAMBAR. See CASSIA FISTULARIS.

CHAITA. Properly the mane of quadrupeds; but Rufus Ephesus expresses by it the hair of the hind-head.

CHALAPA. See JALAPA.

CHALASIS, from *χαλασ*, to relax. See RELAXATIO.

CHALASTICA MEDICAMENTA. RELAXING MEDICINES.

CHALAZA, } from *χαλαζα*, a hailstone; called
CHALAZION, } also *lupa*. A HAILSTONE. Some
CHALAZIUM, } call them *grandines*. This name is given to a white knotty kind of string at each end of an egg, formed of a plexus of the fibres of the membranes, whereby the yoke and the white are connected together, called *aquatum*.

It is a species of the hordeolum. STYE, STIAN, or STITHE, is a moveable scirrhus tumor on the margin of the eye-lid, resembling a hailstone, whence its name. It is white, hard, and encysted; and differs from the *cribbe*, another species, only in being moveable. It continues long, and proceeds slowly. Sometimes it may be dispersed with the ung. cærul. fort. and with a few doses of calomel, of one grain each. In weakly habits, these may be accompanied with bark and steel. If they fail to relieve, make an incision through the skin which covers them, and dissect the tumor clearly out, or touch the skin over them with caustic; then either press the tumor out, or touch it until the whole is wasted. See St. Yves on the Disorders of the Eye. Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 264. Nos. Meth. Ocul. of Dr. Wallis, p. 4.

CHALBANE. See GALBANUM.

CHALCANTHUM. See VITRIOLUM.

CHALCEDONIUS, CALCEDONIUS, is the name of a medicine, which Galen directs to be used in disorders of the ears.

CHALCITIS, from *χαλκος*, brass.

The native kind is said to be a vitriolic mineral, containing copper and iron, of a copperish colour. Dr. Alston asserts it to be one of the desiderata, and that its succedaneum is the

CHALCITI officinarum. See VITRIOLI COLCOTHAR, and VITRIOLUM VIRIDE.

CHALCOIDEUM, Os. The os cuneiforme of the tarsus. See CUNEIFORME OS.

CHALCOS. See ÆS.

CHALCUTE. BURN'T BRASS. See ÆS ustum.

CHALICRATON. WINE and WATER. From *χαλκός*, an old word that imports *pure wine*, and *κρατῆρις*, to mix.

CHALINOS. This word is sometimes used to express that part of the cheeks, which, on each side, is contiguous to the angles of the mouth.

CHALYBS. STEEL; called also *acies*. As a medicine, it differs not from iron. See FERRUM. Steel is softer or harder than iron, according to the management of the artist; and, when softer, may be more easily prepared for some medical purposes, but otherwise contains no advantages above common iron. See Neumann's Chemical Works, the Dictionary of Chemistry.

CHALYBS TARTARIZATUS. See FERRUM, No. 9.

CHALYBEATÆ AQUÆ. See AQUA.

CHALYBIS RUBIGO. See FERRUM, No. 2.

CHALYBIS SAL. See FERRUM, No. 10.

CHAMA. BASTARD COCKLE; called also *glycimerides magna*, and *chama glycimeris*. They are found in the Mediterranean sea, and are of the same nature and use as our common *cockle*, and other shell-fish.

CHAMÆACTE, from *χαμαί*, upon the ground, *ακτις*, the elder. See EBULUS.

CHAMÆBALANO. See OROBUS.

CHAMÆBATOS. See RUBUS VULGARIS.

CHAMÆCEDRYS. See ABROTANUM FOEMI-NEUM.

CHAMÆCERASUS. See CAPRIFOLIUM.

CHAMÆCISSUS. See HEDERA TERR.

CHAMÆCISTUS; called also *helianthemum*, *panax chironium*, *consolida aurca cordi*, *consolida aurea*, *chamæcistus vulgaris flore luteo*; or *helianth. flore luteo*: LITTLE OR DWARF CISTUS, OR SUN-FLOWER. Miller enumerates fifty species or more.

It is vulnerary, and makes a good gargarism in diseases of the throat.

CHAMÆCLEMA. See HEDER. TERR.

CHAMÆCYPARISSUS. See ABROTANUM FOEMINEUM.

CHAMÆDAPHNE. See LAUREOLA MAS.

CHAMÆDROPS. In Paulus Ægineta and Oribasius, it is the same as

CHAMÆDRYS. GERMANDER. *Chamædris minor repens*; *vulgaris*. Also called *quercula calamandrina*, *triffago*, *chamæd. minor repens*; *cham. vulg.* SMALL GERMANDER, and ENGLISH TREACLE. It is the TEUCRIUM CHAMÆDRYS, or TEUCRIUM *foliis ovatis inciso crenatis petiolatis, floribus subverticillatis ternis, caulibus procumbentibus*, Linn. CREEPING GERMANDER. Boerhaave mentions seven species of *chamædris*.

The small *germander* is a small, creeping, shrubby plant, with square stalks, small, stiff, oval leaves, notched from the middle to the extremity, like those of the oak-tree, set in pairs at the joints, and purplish labiated flowers, set thick together, wanting the upper-lip. It grows wild in France, Germany, and Switzerland. It is sometimes found wild in England, but is generally raised by culture in gardens. It flowers in June and July.

The leaves and tops are bitter and aromatic, but by no means considerable. They lose a little by drying: they are mildly aperient and corroborant. They have been by some held in esteem, in uterine rheumatic complaints; by others, in intermittent fevers, scrophulous affections, and other chronic complaints. At present, however, they are very little in use.

The best time for gathering this herb is when the seeds are formed, and then the tops are preferable to the leaves.

When dry, the dose is from ʒ fs. to ʒ j.

Either water or spirit will extract their virtue, but water takes up more of the bitter matter.

This plant is an ingredient of the noted powder, which goes by the name of the duke of Portland's.

Pulvis ad Rheumatismum vel de Morbis Arthriticis Ducis Portlandii. The DUKE OF PORTLAND'S POWDER for the Gout or the Rheumatism.

Take of the roots of round birthwort and gentian, the tops and leaves of small *germander*, lesser centaury, and ground-pine, of each equal parts; powder them all together. Of this powder a dram must be taken, in any convenient liquor, every morning fasting, for three months;

months; then two scruples for three months; and, after that, half a dram for six months; and to conclude the process, half a dram every other day for a year. AETIUS calls a powder similar to this, *antidotus ex duobus centaureæ generibus*; CÆLIUS AURELIANUS, *diacentaurion*.

Experience in general hath tended to lessen the credit of this composition, which hath little more than its antiquity to support the character with which it was lately puffed off. It differs but little from the diacentaurion of Cælius Aurelianus, the pulvis principis Mirandolæ, and others, of which an account is given in the Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. vi. p. 126, &c. where also the origin of the duke of Portland's powder is traced, and shewn to be but a variety of the many powders which the ancients used under the following names, viz. *antidotus ex duobus centaureæ* of Aetius; *climax* vel *scala sacra*, &c. For that called

———— INCANA MARITIMA, &c. See MARUM SYRIACUM.

———— FRUTESCENS. See TEUCRIUM.

———— FRUTICOSA SYLVESTRIS MELISSÆ FOLIO. See SALVIA SYLVESTRIS.

———— PALUSTRIS ALLIUM REDOLENS. See SCORDIUM.

———— SPURIA ANGUSTIFOLIO. } See VERO-

———— LATIFOLIO. } NICA.

CHAMÆDRYS. A name of a species of caryophyllata, called *avens*.

CHAMÆLÆA. } WIDOW-WAIL. A shrub, with
CHAMELÆA. } leaves like the olive tree. The juice is a powerful hydragogue and cathartic, but much milder than mezereon. If it is applied to the pubes and abdomen of dropical patients, no medicine is more effectual in promoting urine. It is also a name of the mezereon. See LAUREOLA FÆMINA.

CHAMÆLEAGNUS. See MYRTUS BRABANTICA.

CHAMÆLEMA. See HEDERA TERRESTRIS.

CHAMÆLEO ALBUS, &c. See CARDUUS PINEA.

CHAMÆLEON ALB. See CARLINA.

———— VERUM. See CNICUS.

CHAMÆLINUM. See LINUM CATHARTICUM.

CHAMÆLINUM VULGARE. See KNAWEI.

CHAMÆLUIE. See TUSSILAGO.

CHAMÆMELUM. CAMOMILE. Galen calls it *Euanthemum*. It is corruptedly named *camomilla*.

The root is fibrous, the calyx squamous, and expanded with a manifold series of leaves. The flower is generally radiated, seldom naked, with radiated petals, for the most part white, with a yellow disk; the leaves are finely indented; in other things it resembles the bellis.

Boerhaave enumerates eighteen species; of which the following are the most common.

CHAMÆMELUM NOBILE, from *χαμαιμελον*, quoniam odorem mali habeat. PLIN. lib. 22. c. 21. Called also cham. Romanum, *chamomilla*, *leucanthemum odoratus*, vel *odoratissimum repens*, by Dioscorides *chrysocalia*, COMMON, OR CREEPING, OR ROMAN, OR TRAILING PERENNIAL CAMOMILE. It is the ANTHEMIS NOBILIS, *foliis pinnato-compositis linearibus acutis subvillosis*. CLASS, SYNGENESIA; ORD. Polygamia superflua. LINN. Gen. Plant. 940.

It is found wild in moist pasture ground in many parts of England, but is commonly cultivated in gardens. It flowers in July and August, and so on through the summer; and the seeds come to perfection at the time of flowering. The leaves and flowers have a strong, though not ungrateful smell, and bitter taste. The flowers are more aromatic and bitter than the leaves and the stalks; the yellow disk is by far the strongest part. The smell and taste are both improved by careful drying. These flowers lose very little by long keeping.

The flowers only are used internally: they are bitter, emenagogue, carminative, anodyne, antispasmodic; of particular use in colics of the cold and flatulent kind; in nephritic, hysteric, hypochondriac, and other spasmodic disorders; the pains of child-bed women are much relieved by frequent draughts of a warm infusion of them; they promote the uterine discharges. They are almost a specific in agues, by giving from half a dram to 3 i. of the powder during the intermission; but as this quantity is apt to run off by the bowels, it is best given, therefore, joined to an opiate or astringent; which renders it more effectual. The

camomile, by moving the bowels, makes it useful in flatulent and spasmodic colics, and also in the dysentery; but in diarrhoea, it has been found hurtful. In intermitting fevers, as well as those of the low and irregular kind, attended with visceral obstructions, especially when they border too much on continual fevers to admit of the bark, in this case the *camomile* is assisted by a mixture of fixed alkaline salts, and other corroborating medicines. A warm infusion, from four to six ounces, taken twice a day, has been efficacious in relieving pains of the stomach. Taken in much larger quantity, it excites vomiting, and promotes the operation of emetics; for which purposes it is frequently given.—Externally, the flowers are used in the decoction for fomentation, and are also an ingredient in the decoction for glisters.

The dose may be from gr. x. to 3 i. of the dry powder. Of the fresh juice from the whole herb, the dose may be from one to six ounces, which, if taken just before the paroxysm of agues, is effectual in a few doses. This juice is peculiarly useful against a strangury, in asthma, jaundice, and dropsies.

Camomile flowers give out their virtue to water and to spirit: the dry flowers make a more agreeable infusion than the fresh ones, or newly dried; and the most grateful is when cold water only is used. Distilled with water, they impregnate it strongly; and, from a large quantity of flowers, a small quantity of essential oil may be thus obtained. This oil is of a yellowish colour, and possesseth all the virtues of the flowers in an eminent degree.

Externally, this herb is discutient and antiseptic; but the flowers possess the greatest degree of these qualities. Dr. Pringle says, that their antiseptic power is 120 times greater than that of sea-salt.

A green oil is prepared from the herb, whilst it is fresh, in April and May at farthest, by boiling it with olive oil until the leaves are almost crisp: but as boiling dissipates all the best part of the herb, the properest method is to steep the flowers cold in the oil, and to strain it off as it is wanted.

Extractum Chamæmeli. EXTRACT of CAMOMILE.

Boil the flowers in distilled water, then press out the decoction, strain it, and set it by until the faeces have subsided, then re-boil it in a water-bath saturated with sea-salt, to a consistence proper for making pills, Lond. Pharm. 1788. This is remarkably antiseptic, according to the experiments of sir John Pringle; and in doses of one or two scruples, either given by itself, or added to other remedies, proves highly beneficial in flatulency, indigestion, and pains of the stomach and bowels. In the same manner, have the College of Physicians of London ordered the extract of broom-tops, gentian, black hellebore, liquorice, rue, and saving, to be made. But if the extract of this flower is acquired from spirituous tincture, it retains much of their flavour, as well as their bitter taste. Lewis's and Cullen's Mat. Med.

CHAMÆMELUM VULGARE, called also leucanthemum Dioscoridis, *anthemis*, *chamomilla*; COMMON WILD, OR DOG'S CAMOMILE. It is the ANTHEMIS ARVENSIS, Linn. the CORN CAMOMILE. It is upright, annual, and grows wild in corn-fields. In France, and other countries on the continent, these are used indiscriminately with the other species, but they are weaker and more disagreeable. The oil obtained from this species by distillation is of a fine blue colour, but the air soon changes it to a yellow.

———— FLORE PLENO, called also cham. nobile flore multiplici, cham. Anglicum flore multiplici, cham. repens, cham. Romanum, and DOUBLE CAMOMILE. The *Anthemis nobilis*, Linn. They are produced by culture. They differ in their flowers from the Roman *camomile*, above described, in being double, or having several rows of the white petals, and the thick disk proportionably smaller.

The single and the double flowered sorts are often used indiscriminately: their leaves differ very little; but as the active parts chiefly reside in the disk, or tubular part of the florets, which in the single flowers are largest, the simple flowers are therefore most judiciously preferred, and generally used.

The single sort affords most oil.

CHAMÆMELUM FÆTIDUM, called also *cotula fetida*, *anthemis cotula*, *cyanthemis*, *cynobotane*, STINKING CAMOMILE, MAITHS, and MAY-WEED. It is annual, growing in waste grounds and amongst corn. It is

more upright than the other species; its leaves are finer, and flowers thicker together.

In its qualities it differs greatly from the three preceding. Its smell is disagreeable; its flowers are almost insipid, but the leaves have a strong acrid bitter taste.

It has been esteemed strongly sudorific. Dr. Brown Langrish gives an account of a decoction of this, recommended by a gypsy, throwing a person affected with a rheumatism into a profuse sweat, and curing him of the disease.

———— CANARIENSE. The *leucanthemum Canariense*.

———— CHRYSANTHEMUM. See BUPHTHALMUM GERMANICUM.

CHAMÆMESPILOS. See ARIA.

CHAMÆMORUS, called also *chamæ-rubus foliis ribes Anglica, rubus palustris humilis, vaccinia nubes vulgaris Cambro-Britannica, vaccinium Lancastrense nubes, rubus Alpinus humilis Anglicus, rubus Alpinus foliis ribis, rubus Idæo minori affinis*, CLOUD-BERRY, and KNOT-BERRY.

It is a shrub which grows on boggy mountains in England and other northern countries; the leaves resemble those of the mallow or of the currant-tree; the fruit is like the raspberry, when ripe it is sweet, tart, and of a yellowish red. It ripens in July and August. This fruit, when ripe, if boiled, without any addition, to the consistence of a pulp, will keep well if closely covered in pots; and as an antiscorbutic, far excels the scurvy-grass and other vegetables of its tribe in common use.

The *chamæmorus* Norwegiæ is only another species of the same plant. Raii Hist.

CHAMÆPEUCE. See CAMPHORATA.

CHAMÆPITUINUM VINUM. It is wine in which the bruised green leaves of the *chamæpitys* have been infused.

CHAMÆPITYS, CHAMÆPITYSMAS; — *lutca vulgaris sive folio trifido*; — *vulgaris*, called also *arthetica vel arthretica*, *ajuga*, *ibiga*; *iva arthritica*; — *moschata*; *abiga herba*, &c. Dioscorides says, that it was called *holocyron* in Pontus, *Ionis* in Athens, and *sideritis* in Eubœa. COMMON GROUND-PINE. It is the *TEUCRIUM CHAMÆPITYS*, or *teucrium foliis trifidis linearibus integerrimis, floribus sessilibus lateralibus solitariis luteis, caule diffuso*. Linn.

It is a low hairy creeping plant with square stalks, whitish clammy leaves, cut deeply into three narrow segments, set in pairs at the joints, and yellow labiated flowers without pedicles, and wanting the upper lip. It is annual, grows wild in sandy and chalky grounds, in some parts of England; flowers in July and August, and has a long slender fibrous root.

The leaves are moderately bitter, of a resinous but not disagreeable smell, approaching in this respect, as in their external form, to those of the pine-tree. They are aperient, and corroborate the nervous system; are commended in palsies, rheumatisms, gout, and uterine obstructions; are very attenuating and diuretic, and in general of similar virtues with the *chamædry*s.

They give out their virtue to water, but somewhat more fully to spirit: on distillation with water, a very small portion of essential oil is obtained, resembling in some degree that from turpentine. But an infusion of the dried herb in white wine is the best preparation. The dried leaves may be taken to a dram for a dose. They are an ingredient in the *Pulvis ad Rheumatismum*. See *CHAMÆDRYS*.

———— MAS, cham. odorator, and ITALIAN GROUND-PINE.

———— MOSCHATA, also called *iva moschata Monspeliensium*; *chamæp. anthyllis*; FRENCH GROUND-PINE.

These two last are weaker, but of virtues similar to the above. See *CHAMÆPITYS*.

CHAMÆPLION. A name in Oribasius for the *ERYSIMUM*, which see.

CHAMÆRAPHANUM. So Paulus Ægineta calls the upper part of the root apium.

CHAMÆRIPHES. See PALMA MINOR.

CHAMÆRODODENDRON. See ÆGOLETHRON.

CHAMÆRUBUS. See CHAMEMORUS.

CHAMÆSPARTIUM, GENISTELLA. See GENISTA TINCTORIA.

CHAMÆSYCE. See PEPLION.

CHAMBAR. See MAGNESIA.

CHAMBROCH. See TRIFOLIUM.

CHAMELÆA. See CHAMÆLÆA.

CHAMOIS. See CAPRA ALPINA.

CHAMOMILLA. See CHAMÆMELUM.

CHAMPACAM. A large tall tree in the East Indies, which bears fragrant flowers twice a year, and not fruit until it is advanced in age. Ray thinks it is the *champaca* of Bontius. The dried root of its bark is an emenagogue: the flowers are reckoned cordial.

CHANCER, called also *caroli*. The ancients called such like ulcers on these parts *caries pudendorum*.

These do not appear at any certain period, after the application of the virus; sometimes they form in less than twenty-four hours; at others not before six weeks. But most frequently in three or four days, and are at first seldom larger than a millet seed. They occasionally make their appearance over all the parts of generation, and in some instances, even on the contiguous parts, as on the scrotum, all over the penis, and on the lowest region of the abdomen. They may indeed form on all the soft parts of the body; but they are most frequently seated on the glans penis, and on the prepuce, near to its connection with the glans; often about the frænum, and in some instances on the very point of the glans, and even within the verge of the urethra: here as well as near the frænum, they prove always very troublesome, and more difficult to cure, than in other parts of the penis. The colour, quantity, and consistence of the matter, is exceedingly variable. It is usually of a dirty green colour, and often tinged with red. When fores of this kind, as sometimes happens, are of a simple innocent nature, they usually heal in the course of a short time, merely by being kept clean; whilst they will gradually become worse, if they are venereal, should mercury not be employed, or if they are not treated with escharotic, or astringent applications. A real venereal chancre is seldom so large at the first, as the base of a split pea, and the edges of the sore are elevated, somewhat hard and painful: still in some few instances, we observe a slight superficial ulceration, not attended with either pain or hardness, and which, by the consequences alone, we find to be venereal. In all such cases certainty will be acquired from time and observation, and in no other manner.

But there are other chancres, which become suddenly elevated into extensive vesications, containing a clear lymph, but more frequently tinged with blood: from this livid appearance, these chancres are judged of a more dangerous nature than others, but this has not been found to be the case; the colour depends entirely on the blood being mixed with the serum; and on their contents being discharged, the parts beneath appear clean, the surface only excoriated, without being affected in any other manner. In WOMEN, chancres put on precisely the same appearance as in men, and occur chiefly on the internal parts of the labia pudendi, nymphæ, clitoris, and the entrance of the vagina, and urethra; but seldom or never altogether within either of these passages.

If a chancre is seated in the urethra it may be mistaken for a gonorrhœa, but may be distinguished by the smallness of the discharge, the pain during erection being in the extremity of the penis, or a particular spot in the urethra, but principally by examining with the touch of a probe or bougie whether it is callous or not.

IN ORDER TO THE CURE, the venereal infection, if they arise from that cause, must be destroyed. They may be dressed with the unguentum hydrargyrum spread on lint, once in twenty-four hours, and thus they sometimes are easily removed.

If soon after exposure to infection, an ulceration appears, it is most probably only a local affection; a cure might be effected by a very superficial dressing, yet as we have no means of being certainly safe, the cure of even the slightest chancre should never be trusted to any other remedy than the internal as well as external use of mercury; at least in moderate doses. In every case of ulcerated chancre not attended with much inflammation, after wiping the fores as clean as possible, let them be sprinkled well with the hydrargyrum nitratus ruber, finely powdered, and pledgets of any common ointment be applied over it; and after two or three dressings, the ulcer will be generally clean and nearly healed.

The free use of the lunar caustic is recommended highly in the cure of this complaint, and particularly in its incipient state; and effectually cures, by destroying the diseased parts, which soon become clean, and heal as quickly as fores proceeding from any other cause, and of the same magnitude, usually do. In common cases, the treatment here advised, will be in general sufficient to effect every desired purpose: but for further information on this head, as this complaint sometimes proves obstinate, and resists the modes

modes here recommended, the reader may consult Astruc on the Venereal Disease, or Chapman's Abridgment of Astruc, Heister's Surgery, Lond. Med. Transf. p. 337; and particularly, Bell on the Venereal disease; Hunter and Foot on the same subject.

CHANTERELLA FLAVA GELATINOSA. It is a sort of fungus, about an inch high, growing in clusters. Tournefort includes under this name, all those fungi whose heads are solid, that is, neither lamellated, nor porous, nor latticed, nor prickly, nor turning to dust when ripe.

CHAOSDA. See **PESTIS.**

CHAOVA. The Egyptian name for **COFFEE.** See **COFFEA.**

CHAR. PLANT. An abbreviation of character plantarum.

CHARABE. See **SUCCINUM.**

CHARACIAS, from *χαράξ*, a bulwark or fence. An epithet given to some plants which require support, as the vine, &c.

CHARACTER, in botany, is that assemblage of marks by which each species of plants is distinguished from each other.

Character signifies also an hereditary disposition to some particular disease.

IN **CHEMISTRY** it is a mark importing some particular thing; or it is a sign invented to represent the principal substances and operations in a concise manner, the chief of which will be found on the subjoined plates.

CHARANTIA. See **MOMORDICA.**

CHARDONE. See **CINARA SPINOSA.**

CHARISTOLOCHIA. See **ARTEMISIA.**

CHARLET. EXER. An abbreviation of Gualterus Charitonus Exercit. de Differentiis & Nominibus Animalium, 1677.

CHARME, } The name of an antidote mentioned by
CHARMIS. } Galen.

CHARONIUS. CHARONEAN. An epithet for caves, some of which are in Italy, where the air is loaded with a poisonous vapour, that animals soon expire if exposed to it.

CHARTA VIRGINEA. See **AMNION.**

CHARTREUX, Poudre de. See **ANTIMONIUM,** N° 15.

CHASME, *χασμα.* See **OSCITATIO.**

CHATE. See **CUCUMIS ÆGYPTIÆ.**

CHAULIODONTA. So the Greeks call those animals whose teeth grow a great length out of their mouths, as the boar, the elephant, &c.

CHEDROPA. A general term for all sorts of corn, and puffs.

CHEILOCACE. See **LABRISULCIUM.**

CHEILOCACE, from *χειλος*, a lip, and *κακον*, an evil. The **LIP-EVIL.** A swelling of the lips. See **CANCERUM ORIS.**

CHEIMETLON, from *χειμα*, winter. See **PERNIO.**

CHEIMIA. COLD, SHIVERING.

CHEIRAPSIA, from *χειρ*, the hand, and *απlouai*, to touch. **SCRATCHING.**

CHEIRI, called also *keiri*, *leucoium luteum*, *viola lutea*, *cheyri*, COMMON YELLOW WALL-FLOWER. It is the **CHEIRANTHUS CHEIRI**, Linn.

The stalks are woody and brittle; the leaves are oblong, narrow, sharp-pointed, smooth, and of a dark green-colour; the flowers are numerous, yellow, tetrapetalous, open successively on the tops, are followed by a long slender pod, containing reddish flat seeds. It grows wild on old walls and among rubbish, and flowers in April and May.

The flowers have an agreeable smell, but to the taste are nauseously bitter and pungent. Water takes up all their active matter; but no essential oil is obtained by distillation, though this way a water is obtained that posseth much of the flavour of these flowers.

The flowers are reckoned among the nervines, deobstruents, diuretics, and antiparalytics.

CHEIRIATER, from *χειρ*, a hand, and *ιατρος*, a physician. A **SURGEON**, called also *cheirurgus*, and *chirurgus*, from *χειρ* and *εργον*, opus. Hence *cheiriaticus*, a term appropriated to surgical remedies and operations.

CHEIRISMA. HANDLING, or a manual operation.

CHEIRIXIS. SURGERY.

CHEIRONOMIA. CHIRONOMIA. An exercise mentioned by Hippocrates, which consists of peculiar gesticulations of the hands.

CHEIRURGUS. See **CHEIRIATER.**

CHEIROURGICA. See **PHARMACEUTICE.**

CHEIZI. See **ARGENTUM VIVUM**, and **FLOS.**

CHELA. A FORKED PROBE mentioned by Hippocrates for extracting a polypus from the nose. In Rufus Ephesius it is the extremities of the cilia. But most commonly it is used for claws, particularly of crabs. It also signifies fissures in the heels, feet, or pudenda,

CHEL. CANC. PULV. C. See **CANCER FLUVIATILIS.**

CHELIDON. The SWALLOW. Also the hollow at the bend of the arm,

CHELIDONIA. The GREATER and LESSER **CELANDINES.** See **CHELIDONIUM MAJOR.**

CHELIDONIUM. See **BRIONIA ALBA.**

CHELIDONIUM MAJOR, called also *cheledonia*, *papaver corniculatum luteum*, **TETTER-WORT**, and **GREAT CELANDINE.** It is the **CHELIDONIUM MAJUS**, Linn.

Boerhaave takes notice of five sorts.

This plant hath longish leaves, divided to the rib into roundish and indented portions, of which those at the extremities are the largest, of a bright green colour on the upper side, of a bluish green underneath, full of a gold-coloured juice, as are likewise the stalks; from the bottoms of the leaves issue long pedicles, bearing clusters of tetrapetalous yellow flowers, which are followed by brownish pods, containing flattish shining black seeds; the root is thick at the top, with a number of fibres at the bottom, externally brownish, internally of a deep yellowish red or a saffron colour: it is perennial, grows wild in hedges and shady places; it flowers in May and June.

The leaves and roots have a faint unpleasing smell, and to the taste are bitter and acrid: they give out their active matter to spirit and to water; the pungency they possess is not of the volatile kind, for hardly any of it rises in distillation with water: yet it is lessened with drying the plant, and by inspissating infusions of it. Drying wholly dissipates the smell of this herb.

It is aperient, attenuant, and useful in the jaundice, when not accompanied with inflammatory symptoms. The fresh juice is used to destroy warts; also films in the eyes; but for this latter purpose it is diluted with milk. Of the dried root from 5 fs. to 5 i. is a dose; of the fresh root infused in wine or in water the dose may be to 3 fs.

—**MINUS**, called also *scrophularia minor*, *ficaria minor*, *chelidonia rotundifolia minor*, *cursuma*, *curtuma*, *hemorrhoidale*, vel *hemorrhoidalis herba*, *ranunculus vernus*, **PILEWORT**, and **LESSER CELANDINE.** It is the **RANUNCULUS SICARIA.** Linn.

Boerhaave enumerates four species. It is a small plant with roundish smooth shining green leaves, set on long pedicles; and slender procumbent stalks, bearing bright gold-coloured solitary flowers of eight or nine petals, which stand in three-leaved cups, and are followed by clusters of naked seeds; the root consists of slender fibres, with a number of tubercles or little knobs. It is perennial, grows wild in hedges and moist meadows, and flowers in April.

The leaves are antiscorbutic, but are without smell, and have very little taste, though on chewing a slight pungency is perceived. The roots are reckoned a specific, if beat into cataplasms and applied to the piles: they yield a large portion of mucilaginous matter to water. Raii Synop. & Hist. Some say that *othonna* is the juice of *celandine*.

CHELONE. A **TORTOISE.** It also imports a part of a surgical machine mentioned by Orisabius. An instrument to make a gradual extension in any fractured member, in which motion it resembles the slowness of *χελων*, a tortoise.

CHELONION. A **HUMP-BACK**, so called from its resemblance to the shell of *χελων*, a tortoise.

CHELTENHAM WATER. This arises from a spring near *Cheltenham*, in Gloucestershire; and is one of the most noted purging waters in England. When taken up from the fountain it is clear and colourless; has a saline, bitterish, chalybeate taste; it strikes a pale but vivid purple colour immediately on being mixed with an infusion of galls. When exposed to the air in an open glass vessel, it throws up a quantity of air bubbles, becomes turbid, and loses its brisk chalybeate taste, and property of tinging with infusion of galls. On evaporation it is found to contain a calcareous earth, mixed with ochre, and a purging salt. In one gallon were found by Dr. Short, 74 grains of calcareous earth mixed with ochre, and 673 grains of a purging salt. Experiment the second afforded

afforded 42 grains of earth, and 580 purging salt. The third 70 calcareous earth, and 622 purging salt. Dr. RUTTY, 36 grains of earth, 494 of salt, which was composed of vitriolated magnesia and a small quantity of sea-salt. Dr. LUCAS, 4 grains of iron, 181½ grains of calcareous earth, mixed with a small portion of selenites, 362½ of salt of the nature of Epsom, but drier and finer. Dr. A. FOTHERGILL makes the salt to be a native Glauber, mixed with a portion of Epsom salt. As a purge, this water is drank from one to three pints; though in general from half a pint to a quart is sufficient. It operates with great ease.

CHELYS. See PECTUS.

CHELYSCION. A SHORT DRY COUGH.

CHEMA. Blancard says it is a certain measure mentioned by the Greek physicians, supposed to contain two small spoonfuls; the Athenians had one of two drams, and another of three.

CHEMIA, vel CHIMIA. CHEMISTRY, or CHYMISTRY. As some say (though much difficulty attends the discovery of its etymology and its orthography) from *χυμος*, any sort of juice, but particularly from our aliment after digestion. Among the Greeks it was called *χημια* *χημεια*, and *χυμεια*; the last of which hath been generally followed by the later writers on this subject, though the most approved editors and other learned men have preferred the former. The modern Greeks write *χημια*. As to the word *chemy*, it is a very trifling innovation. It is also called ARCHIMAGIA, because by it gold has been attempted to be made: *Pyrotechnia*; from the art being conducted by fire.

Chemistry may be called the anatomy of natural bodies, or the reducing them to their component parts by attraction. See AFFINITAS.

Dr. Aiken defines it to be the art of combining or separating the constituent parts of bodies by fire.

It is an important branch of natural philosophy, and hath for its objects the properties of bodies, which it discovers by analysis, and by combinations.

As to its antiquity, TUBAL CAIN is not improperly said to have practised it. Those *chemical* arts which are exercised without literary study were introduced by necessity, and gradually improved from the earliest times; but they were practised by those who knew no more than what related to their own business; one branch occupied each practitioner, as the miner, the assayer, the smith, the dyer, &c. each confined himself to his narrow sphere; no one described his art farther than as a mechanic instructs his apprentice, so they were none of them understood scientifically.

The first grand object which engaged *chemists* in this peculiar character was, the transmutation of inferior metals into gold: and in the fourth century they distinguished themselves by the name of ALCHEMISTS. This visionary pursuit subsisted till the seventeenth century. In the sixteenth PARACELSUS was negatively useful in reforming *chemistry*; for those who despised his conduct in most instances of it, and yet were wise enough to observe that his success in the use of his *chemical* preparations exceeded theirs with the then usual ones, they engaged with new views in their pursuit of this art. These were the inventors of modern *chemistry*. The inquisitive and the ingenious now began to observe, describe, and unravel the operations of workmen, and they writ clearly on every

subject. AGRICOLA is one of the first of these writers, who, though contemporary with Paracelsus, was of a very opposite character; mines and metallurgic works are his principal subjects. NERI, MERRET, and KUNCE, besides their improvements in other respects, have very fully described the arts of making glass, enamels, imitations of precious stones. KIRCHER and CONRINGIUS seem to have quite put an end to the ancient alchemy.

In the beginning of the seventeenth century, JAMES BARNER, physician to the king of Poland, was one of the first who arranged in order the principal *chemical* experiments, to which he added rational explanations; this work is entitled *Philosophical Chemistry*. BOHNIUS, BECKER, STAHL, and BOERHAAVE, all contributed their advancements; MACQUER, NEUMANN, LEWIS, and others of their own nations, possess distinguished honour as improvers of this art. But after all, in the preface to the Dictionary of *Chemistry*, it is declared that "*Chemistry* remains but little more than a collection of facts, the causes of which, and their relations to one another, are so little understood, that this art is not yet capable either of the synthetic or analytic modes of explanation, and is not yet capable of being ranked as a science." However, of late years, it has become a subject more universally studied, received a variety of considerable improvements, and made large strides towards the formation of a regular system, as will appear by the perusal of those modern authors, to whose works our readers are referred below, particularly LAVOISIER, CHAPTAL, and BLACK.

Those who would see the learned controversies relating to the antiquity of *chemistry* may consult BORRICHIUS and CONRINGIUS, de *Hermetica Medicina*, the history of the Hermetic Philosophy by the Abbé LANGLET DE FRESNOY; a small sketch of the same may be also seen in the narrative to the former London College Dispensatory, p. 24—27.

Besides the use of *chemistry* in various other arts, it hath introduced many improvements into physic. It hath furnished us with many of the most powerful remedies, by putting into our hands some of the active principles of bodies divested of those other parts which are but clogs while in their natural combined state.

Many authors might here be commended for improvement in the present state of this art; but, in general, satisfaction will be obtained from Lewis's *Mat. Med.* the Dictionary of *Chemistry*, 1771, NEUMANN's *Chem. Works*. BERGMAN. FOURCROY. CULLEN's *Mat. Med.* LAVOISIER's and CHAPTAL's *Elements of Chemistry*, WEIGLEB's *General System*, translated by Dr. HOBSON, and the works of Dr. BLACK.

Indeed, so great has been the improvement, that a new Nomenclature has been proposed by Morveau, Lavoisier, and others, and inserted in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, vol. 4. p. 598, where a table of the alterations thought necessary to be adopted, is published, to which we refer our readers for information on this head, after presenting him with a specimen or two of the work itself. Here are given us fifty-five substances, called simple or uncompounded; and seventeen denominated compound substances, which combine without decomposition. This table is divided in the following manner:

1. SIMPLE AND UNCOMPOUNDED SUBSTANCES.		2. RENDERED INTO THE STATE OF GAZ, BY MEANS OF CALORIC.		3. COMBINED WITH OXYGEN.		4. OXYGENATED SUBSTANCES IN THE GAZ. STATE.		5. OXYGENATED SUBSTANCES COMBINED WITH BASES.		6. COMBINATIONS OF ACIDIFIABLE BASES, AND OF SUBSTANCES NOT ACIDIFIABLE.	
NEW OR ADOPTED NAMES.	FORMER NAMES.	NEW OR ADOPTED NAMES.	FORMER NAMES.	NEW OR ADOPTED NAMES.	FORMER NAMES.	NEW OR ADOPTED NAMES.	FORMER NAMES.	NEW OR ADOPTED NAMES.	FORMER NAMES.	NEW OR ADOPTED NAMES.	FORMER NAMES.
1. LUX, LIGHT. Caloric.											
2. CALORICUM, Caloric.	Phlogif. of STAHL, latent heat of BLACK; combined heat of BERGMAN; matter of heat.										
3. OXYGENUM, Oxygen.	Basis of vital, or of fire, air. Acidifying principle.	GAZ OXYGENIUM. Oxygen gaz. N. B. Light contri- butes to the gaz. state of oxygen.	Nitro atmospheric spirit of MAYOW, 1762. Dephlogifi- cation by PRIESTLEY Aug. 1774. Fire, and empyrean air, by SCHEELE, 1774.								
4. HYDROGE- NIUM; hydro- gen.	Basis of inflammable air, or gaz.	GAZ HYDRO- GENIUM. Hydrogene gaz.	Air state of Phlogiston of KIR- WAN. Inflammable air of Boyle and Caven- dish in 1776; BLACK and PRIESTLEY. Inflammable gaz.	AQUA, TAOP, WATER.	The sole element or principle of every thing, according to THALES. Water, Aqua. Its composition dis- covered by Synthe- sis in 1781, publi- shed by CAVENTISH, 1784.						
5. AZOTICUM, NITROGE- NIUM. Azote, or radical nitric, or nitrogen.	Basis of phlogiti- cated air; or of the mephitic air of the atmosphere. Basis of nitrous acid.	GAZ AZOTI- CUM; GAZ NI- TROGENIUM. Azotic gaz, or Nitrogen gaz.	Phlogiticated air of PRIESTLEY, and RUTHERFORD. a. factitious, b. native, 1. In the Bath water, PRIESTLEY. 2. Buxton water, PEARSON. 3. Atmosphere, SCHEELE, LA- VOISIER. Probably the me- phitic air of AVER- BERG, &c. of the antients.	1. OXYGEN NI- TROGENIUM. Oxyd. of nitrogen, gaz of PRIESTLEY. or azote, its compo- sition by DEIMAN; oxygenated in the Troostwyk, &c. 1793. 2. NITROUS OXYD. 3. ACIDUM NI- TROSUM. Its composition dis- covered by LAVOIS- IER and CAVEN- DISH. 4. ACIDUM NI- TRICUM, Nitric acid.	1. Basis of dephlo- gified nitrous azote of DEIMAN, &c. 2. Basis of nitrous air of PRIESTLEY. Azote oxygenated in the second degree. 3. Fuming nitrous acid of GLAUBER. Azote oxygenated in the third degree. Acidum nitrosum Parm Ed. & L. 4. Dephlogiticated nitrous acid of PRIESTLEY. Azote oxygenated in the fourth degree.	1. Gazeous oxyd. of nitrous Gaz of PRIESTLEY. &c. 2. GAZ. OXY- DUM NITRO- SUM. Nitrous oxyd. gaz. 3. GAZ. ACI- DUM NITRO- SUM. Nitrous acid gaz.	1. Dephlogiticated nitrous Gaz of PRIESTLEY. 2. Nitrous air of PRIESTLEY 1773. Nitrous acid air of PRIESTLEY.	NITRATES. Nitrates. Salts formed by the union of nitric acid with metallic oxyds, earthy, and alkaline bases.	NITRA, Nitrates. No former Nomenclature.	AMMONIACA, Ammoniac. Composed of azote, and hydrogen by BERTHOLET and MILNER. Volatile alkali. NB. In the original substance this sub- stance is in a different com- partment: but sub- sequent experiments have shewn that it consists of azote, and hydrogen.	

CHEMICI, called also **FLATUARI**. Men who pursue the art of chemistry.

CHEMOSIS, from *χαίρω*, to gape, called also *chymosis*. It is when, from inflammation, the white of the eyes swells above the black, so that there appears a sort of gap, whence the name. Galen, de Euphoristis calls it a red and carnosus inflammation of the cornea tunica: Paulus says, it is a *chemosis*; when through a vehement inflammation, both the eye-lids are turned outwards, so as scarce to cover the eye, and the white of the eye appears higher than the black, and occupies much of it. Le Dran calls it a tumor on the white of the eye.

This is a species of ophthalmia, called by **SAUVAGES**, **OPHTHALMIA CHEMOSIS**, and also by **AETIUS**, by **DE MESEREY**, **TRAUMATICA**. The **CHEMOSIS**, or **CONJUNCTIVA-CORNEA-PALPEBRARUM OPHTHALMY**. Sauvages says, This arises from an external cause as a violent contusion of the eye, whence an hypophagma, or from a surgical operation performed on the eye, an extraction of a cataract; from the operation for the unguis, or empyesis, &c. or from an internal cause, as metastasis, or severe catarrh in cacochymic habits. It is known by the black-red swelling of the conjunctiva, with a depression and obscurity of the cornea, which seems to lie, as it were, in a cavity. The inflammation is severe with excruciating pains of the eyes and head; a sense of weight also above the orbit, pervigilium, fever, pulsation, a swelling, occlusion or shutting of the eye-lids. It terminates sometimes in suppuration of the eye, whence an irremediable blindness; at least leucomata succeed it.

In Dr. Cullen's Nosology, it is a variety of that species of ophthalmia, which he names the *ophthalmia membranarum*. It is when the inflammation is very great, causing the tunica conjunctiva so to thicken or project, that the cornea, or transparent part of the sclerotica, appears depressed and sunk in the globe. When the ophthalmia is in this state, it is for the most part accompanied with violent pain. As some observe, in this state of the inflammation, the white part of the eye is become more like raw flesh; or, as others, that it resembles the pile of red velvet. All the transparent part of the cornea often comes away by suppuration, which destroys the anterior chamber of the eye. The cicatrix, subsequent to the suppuration, hinders the crystalline and vitreous humours from falling out, and by that means, the entire decay of the globe is prevented: sometimes both happen." This disease is often fatal; loss of sight always follows; and generally the pain which comes on destroys the patient.

In order to relief, the violence of the disease requires the speediest and most powerful aids. Bleeding, according to the strength of the patient, after which a purge will be necessary; and this repeated as required. A blister may be applied on the forehead, or leeches to the temples, and after them a blister there, over the part where they were applied. Goulard's saturnine poullice may be applied cold over the eye-lids, and renewed as often as it grows warm. Antinomial perspiratives may be given inwardly, &c. as in general for inflammation of the eyes. Indeed every method ought to be pursued, which can most immediately subdue the inflammatory symptoms. See Nosologia Methodica Oculorum, with notes by Dr. Wallis, and **OPHTHALMIA**.

CHENALOPEX, from *χην*, goose, and *αλωπιξ*, a fox. See **VULPANSER**.

CHENOCOPRUS, from *χην*, a goose, and *κοπος*, dung, **GOOSE DUNG**. It was formerly used as a powerful resolvent, diuretic, and anti-isteric. The green was thought the best; it was collected in spring, dried, and given from ʒ ss. to ʒ i. for a dose.

CHENOPodium, } from *χην*, a goose, and *πους*, a foot,
CHENOPUS. } **GOOSE-FOOT** or **SOW-BANE**;
called also *atriplex sylvestris*, *pes anserinus*, *botrys*, *botrys Mexicana*, and *atriplex silv. latifolia*. It is reckoned among the uterines, but not used in the present practice. Boerhaave enumerates fourteen species, besides two others, with leaves like those of the herb kali: see also **MERCURIALIS**.

CHENOPodium FOETIDUM. } See **ATRIPLEX**
----- **VULVARIVM**. } **FOETIDUM**.

CHEOPINA. See **CHOPINO**.

CHERAS. See **SCROFULA**.

CHEREFOLIUM. See **CHEROPHYLLUM**.

CHERIONIVM. It is that in which nature cannot be altered. Thus crystal hardened by nature cannot be melted, as that which is made by art.

CHERMES, also called *coccum scarlatinum*, *kermes*, *alkermes*, *coccibadicum*, *coccum chermesinum*, *coccum tinctorium*, *coccum baphicum*, *grana kermes*, *cocca baptica*, *grana infectoria*, *coccum infectorium*, *cosculia*, **SCARLET GRAIN**, and **KERMES BERRIES**; a grain is called *quisquilium*. They are the produce of the **QUERCUS COCCIFERA**, Linn.

Kermes, among the Arabians, signifies a small worm; and *κουνος* among the Greeks; *granum arboris Illicis*, quo *punicea inficiuntur*; for these grains are full of small worms, the juice of which affords the scarlet colour and dye. Hence the worm is taken for the grain itself.

An insect which much resembles the green house bug, lays its eggs on the shrub called *ilex aculeata cocciglandifera*; *ilex coccigera*, the **SCARLET OAK**. The females of this kind have no wings. The colour of these berries or rather insects, is like that of a blue plum; the brown colour which they have when brought to us, is from their having been washed with vinegar. They are about the size and shape of juniper berries that are cut into two parts; the hole in the flat surface leads to the skin of the belly. When these insects are fresh, they appear full of minute reddish ova, and which, in long keeping, change to a brownish-red colour. They are cured by sprinkling with vinegar, which prevents the exclusion of the ova, and kills such of the animacula as are already hatched, and would otherwise soon fly away. They are brought from France, Spain, Candia, &c. where they are gathered in May, and early in the mornings, while the prickly thorns on which they adhere are soft with the dew.

Geoffroy obtained an urinous kind of spirit from them by distillation. The fresh kermes on expression yield a red juice, of a light agreeable smell, and a bitterish taste, that is sub-astringent, and somewhat pungent; but before it is brought to us, it is boiled up with sugar, into the consistence of a syrup. The dried grain, if not too long kept, gives out both to water and to spirit the same deep red colour, the same smell and taste, as is in the expressed juice. By evaporation the watery tincture loses nearly all its smell and taste, but the spirituous tincture does not: besides, spirit extracts the active parts most completely.

They are grateful to the palate, esteemed cordial and astringent, but they are not either one or the other in any considerable degree: however, a confection, called **CONFECTIO ALKERMES**, was made of the juice of chermes berries, and not unfrequently prescribed; it was invented by **MESSUE**. It was a favourite medicine of Geoffroy's; but upon it at this time practitioners have no dependence.

CHERMES MINERALIS. See **ANTIMONIUM**, **SULPHUR**, **PRÆCIPITAT**.

CHERNIBION. In Hippocrates it is an **URINAL**.

CHERSA. See **FÆX**.

CHERVA. An Arabian name for **CATAPUTIA**.

CHES-BOUL. See **PAPAVER ALBUM**.

CHEVALIER. See **CALIDRIS BELIONII**.

CHEVASTRE. A double-headed roller, applied by its middle below the chin; then running on each side, it is crossed on the top of the head; then passing to the nape of the neck, is there crossed: then passes under the chin, where crossing, it is carried to the top of the head, &c. until it is all taken up. See **FASCIA**, N^o. 7.

CHEYRI. See **CHEIRI**.

CHEZANANCE, from *χεζω*, to go to stool, and *αναγκη* necessity. It signifies any thing that creates a necessity of going to stool; but particularly in P. Ægineta, it is the name of an ointment with which the anus is to be rubbed to procure stools. Aetius gives this name to a plaster, which was to procure stools by applying it to the navel.

CHIA TERRA. **EARTH** of **CHIOS**, now called *Seio*, an island in the Archipelago. It is a greyish earth, brought from that island, formerly used as a sudorific in fevers, but now neglected. Fuller's earth, or pipe-clay coloured, and impressed with proper signatures, are the general substitutes.

CHIACUM COLLYRIUM. In P. Ægineta, it is a remedy for disorders of the eyes, of which the dry ingredients were bruised and prepared in Armenian wine.

CHIADUS. See **FURUNCULUS**.

CHIASMOS. It is the meeting of any two things under the form of a cross, or of the letter X, *Chi*; whence it is named. The adverbs chiasmi and chasticos mean the same.

CHIASTOS. The name of a bandage in Oribasius,

fo called from its refembling the letter X, *Chi*. See FASCIA.

CHIASTRE. A bandage for the temporal artery. It is a double-headed roller, about an inch and an half broad, and four ells long: The middle is applied to the fide of the head, oppofite to that in which the artery is opened, and when brought round to the part affected, it is croffed upon the comprefs that is laid on the wound, and then the continuation is over the coronal future, and under the chin; then croffing on the comprefs, the courfe is, as at firft, round the head, &c. till the whole roller is taken up. See FASCIA.

CHIBUR. See SULPHUR.

CHICHIAXCOTL. See MACAXCOTLIFERA.

CHICOS, or CHICRES. See BOVINA AFFECTIO.

CHIEN-DENT. See GRAMEN CANINUM.

CHIGRES. See HYBOUCOUHU AMERICANUS.

CHILCHOTES. See PIPER INDICUM.

CHILI, BALS. DE, This feems to have been an imposition. Salmon fpeaks of its being brought from *Chili*, but there is no evidence of any fuch thing. The Barba-does tar, in which is mixed a few drops of the oil of anifeed, is ufually fold for it.

CHILIOPHYLLON. See MILLEFOLIUM.

CHILLI ARBOR. See CORT. PERUVIANUS.

CHILLI. See PIPER INDICUM.

CHILLI INDIA ORIENT. See ZINGIBER.

CHILON. One who hath large prominent lips, applicable to fifh, as well as the human fpecies; called alfo *labeo*, or whose lip or lips are inflamed and fwelled.

CHILPELAGUA. } See PIPER INDICUM.

CHILTERPIN. }

CHIMALATH, or CHIMALATL. See CORONA SOLIS.

CHIMETHLON. See PERNIO.

CHIMIA. See CHEMIA.

CHIMOLEA LAXA. Paracelfus means by this word, the powder which is feparated from the flowers of faline ores.

CHIMUS. A term in Paracelfus of an uncertain meaning; though moft likely it is the drops of metals, or of their ores.

CHINA ORIENTALIS. *China radix, fankira, quaquara, fmilax aspera Chincenfis*, or CHINA ROOT. It is the SMILAX CHINA of LINN.

It is an oblong, thick-jointed root, full of irregular knobs, of a reddifh-brown colour outwardly, but inwardly of a pale red. There are two forts, the Eaft and the Weft Indian. The firft is moft efteemed; it is paler and harder than the other, and is the root of a fpecies of fmilax, which in CHINA is called *lampatam*.

The plant is a climber, with tendrils, and, like the vine, it bears clufters of large berries of a red colour. It is a native of *China* and *Japan*.

The root hath but little fmell or tafte. An infpiffated decoction of it yields an unctuous, farinaceous, almoft infpid mafs. It is faid to promote perfpiration and urine. Proferp Alpinus fays, that the Egyptian women ufe this root to fatten themfelves with. It firft appeared in Europe as an anti-venereal about the year 1535, but now it gives place to farfaparilla.

This Eaft India kind being the beft, may be diftinguifhed from the other by its yellow-brown colour outwardly; its white, or reddifh-white colour inwardly; by its being in flattifh long pieces, full of knots, firm, and fmooth when cut.—**OCCIDENTALIS.** *China spuria nodofa, fmilax aspera, pfcudo China, kaboloffa, kiribunna-wel, fmilax Indica fpinofa, jupicanga, olcaczan, pahu-atlanica, China Mexicana.* **AMERICAN, or WEST INDIAN CHINA.**

This plant is a climber, and bears black berries, grows wild in Virginia and Jamaica, and bears the cold of our clime. The root is brought chiefly from Jamaica, in long round pieces, full of knots; whitifh without, and reddifh within.

In fcrophulous diforders, fome prefer it to the Oriental kind. In other cafes, it is of like virtue with it, but inferior.—**SUPPOSITA.** *Senecio Madrafpatanus, parin chakka, senecio Afaticus, pfcudo China, or BASTARD CHINA.* It grows in Malabar, the root greatly refembles the *China* root, both in appearance and qualities. Lewis's Mat. Med. Raii Hift.—**CHINÆ.** See CORT. PER.

CHINENSE. See AURANTIA SINENSIS.

CHINCHINA. See CORT. PERUV.

CHIOLI. See FURUNCULUS.

CHIQUES. A name which the French give to the worms which get under the toes of the negroes, and which are deftroyed by the oil which flows out of the cafew-nut fhell.

CHIRAGRA, from *χειρ, the hand*, and *αγρα, a feizure*. See ARTHRITIS.

CHIRONES. See BOVINA AFFECTIO.

CHIRONIA. See BRYONIA NIGRA.

CHIRONIUM. A name of a malignant ulcer, difficult to be cured, with a hard, callous, and tumid margin, fo called from Chiron the Centaur, who is faid to be the firft who knew how to cure them. It is alfo called *telephium*.

CHIRONOMIA. See CHEIRONOMIA.

CHIROTHECA, and PODOTHECA. In the preparation of anatomical fubjects, they are a glove and a fhoe of the fcarf-fkin, with the nails adhering to them. They are brought off with very little trouble after the cuticula loofens from the parts below by putrefaction, which comes on by long keeping a fubject; and this method is better than that of forcing off this fkin by means of boiling water.

CHIRURGIA, from *χειρ, a hand*, and *εργον, work* manual operation, SURGERY, or that part of medicine which confifts of manual operations. In this branch of healing the ancients had great merit in many particulars; but notwithstanding the flight manner in which M. C. Bernard fpeaks of the moderns, their improvements are an honour to them, and to their profefion, both by rendering ancient methods more fupportable, and introducing new ones entirely unknown to their predeceffors, and thefe in cafes where with them the patient was left hopelefs.

Among the ancients, Celfus, Paulus Ægineta, and Albucasis excel. After them, the principal systematical writer is Heifter. Though numerous are the authors among the moderns, whose publications on fubjects in this province deferve the utmoft regard, many of which are referred to in this work under their refpective articles.

CHIRURGURUM SAPIENTIA. See SOPHIA.

CHIRURGUS. See CHEIRIATER.

CHIST. See SEXTARIUS.

CHITON. See MEMBRANA.

CHIUM VINUM. CHIAN WINE. A wine of the ifland now called *Scio*. Diofcorides fays, it is lefs difpofed to intoxicate than any other fort.

CHIVES. See STAMENS

CHIVETS. The fmall parts at the roots of plants by which they are propagated. Miller's Dict.

CHIVIQUILENGA. See CATAPUTIA MINOR.

CHILIASMA. See FOTUS.

CHILMIA. See CADMIA.

CHLORA. See CHLOROS.

CHLORASMA, from *χλωρος*. A palifh green colour; fhining with a fort of fplendour, and inclining to watery.

CHLOROS, *χλωρος* or **CHLORA.** This word is variously applied to a green colour, as a pale green, a yellowifh pale herbaceous green, &c. When *chloros* fignifies green, it is fpoken of things recent, and not dry, and it is applied to leguminous plants before they are dry, or come to perfection.

CHLOROSIS, from *Chloros, χλωρος, green*, or *χλωρίζω, I am green*. The GREEN-SICKNESS, called alfo *Febris alba* the WHITE-FEVER, the VIRGIN'S DISEASE, *amatoria febris*, and *icterus albus*. Though Hippocrates docs not feem to have known thefe names of this diforder, yet in the 34th and 35th paragraphs of his book De Intern. Affection. he defcribes it fully; and when it happens to girls, he fpeaks of it in his book De Virginum Morbis.

Moft authors treat it as a fpecies of cachexy, and indeed it is no other, only diftinguifhed from other fpecies by its having retarded or fuppreffed menfes for its caufe. See CACHEXIA. Dr. Cullen fays, it is only a fymptom of AMENORRHŒA.—A vitiated appetite, a ftrong defire of eating abforbent fubftances, are conftant attendants on this diforder; and, if married women become *chlorotic*, they are thereby rendered barren, or elfe the children they bring forth are weakly. THE COMMON SYMPTOMS, when from difficult menftruation, are a palenefs in the lips, a livid colour about the eye-lids, indolence, coldnefs, particularly in the feet, lofs of appetite, naufea, vomiting, difturbed fleep, a languid pulfe, limpid urine, which in time becomes turbid, a tremor, if exercife is brisk, or if the patient afcends up hill; a frequent palpitation of the

the heart; the feet are puffed up; heart-burn, intermitting head-achs, fainting, &c. See *MENSES DEFICIENTES*.

CHNUS, *χνος*, fine soft wool; but according to some, it is chaff, found, or wind.

CHOA. See *CHU*.

CHOACON, } The name of a black plaster, mention-
CHOACUM. } ed by Celsus; made of a spuma argenti boiled in oil, then added to a proper quantity of rosin.

CHOANA, } *χοανη*, a funnel. See *INFUNDIBU-*
CHOANOS. } *LUM*. A funnel, or furnace for melting metals.

CHOAVA. See *COFFEA*.

CHOCOLATA. See *CACAO*.

CHÆNICIS. The *TREPAN*, so called by Galen and P. Ægineta. From *χοινίς*, the nave of a wheel. See *TREPANUM*.

CHCERADES, from *χοιρῶς*, a swine. See *SCROFULA*.

CHCERADOLETHRON, from *χοιρῶς*, a swine, and *ολεθρος*, destruction. See *BARDANA MINOR*.

CHOIRAS, from *χοιρῶς*, a hog. See *SCROFULA*.

CHOLADES. See *INTESTINA*.

CHOLAGO. See *ILIUM*.

CHOLAGOGA, **CHOLAGOGUES**, also *colegon*, from *χολη*, bile, and *αγω*, to drive out, or evacuate. By *cholagogues* the ancients meant only such purging medicines as expelled the internal fæces, which resembled the cystic bile in their yellow colour, and other properties, as brightness, tenacity, and bitterness. We retain the word for such purgatives as are found most useful when bile offends, or are of service when the liver is diseased. Of this kind are antimony and calomel, which are supposed to act more powerfully on bile than any other medicine. Under this description, perhaps, aloes and taraxicum may be considered as the first, being generally useful in occasioning the bile to pass freely into the intestines.

CHOLAS. See *ILIUM*.

CHOLE. See *BILIS*.

CHOLEDOCHUS, from *χολη*, bile, and *δεχομαι*, to receive. It is a common name for the gall-bladder, the biliary ducts, and the common gall-duct, which communicates with the duodenum, called

CHOLEDOCHUS DUCTUS. It seems to be a continuation of the ductus cysticus; for it is often observed, that the *ductus hepaticus* runs, for some space, within the side of the *ductus cysticus*, before it opens into its cavity: also at the opening of the hepatic *duct* into the cystic, there is a small loose membrane to hinder the bile from regurgitating.

CHOLEGON. See *CHOLAGOGA*.

CHOLERA MORBUS. Cælius Aurelianus says, the name is derived from *χολη*, bile, and *ρον*, a flux. It is called also *diarrhœa cholericæ*, *fellisua passio*, and by some of the ancients, *holera*.

Hippocrates divides this disorder into the moist and dry; and there is a kind of *cholera morbus* which frequently happens to children from dentition. Dr. Cullen names it *cholera*, and defines it a frequent vomiting and purging of a bilious humor, attended with anxiety, gripings, and spasms of the legs. He ranks it in the class neuroses, and order spasmi. He observes two species: 1. *Cholera spontanea*, which happens in hot seasons, and without any manifest cause; 2. *Cholera accidentalis*, which occurs from too acrid materials taken into the stomach.

The *intermittent*, *inflammatory*, *arthritic*, and *verminose* cholera, are considered truly symptomatic.

The true species is most frequent in autumn, and happens chiefly to young persons.

The seat of this disorder seems to be the whole volume of the intestines, but more particularly the duodenum and bilious duct, as appears by the vomiting and stools, which are bilious.

The *cholera* and bilious diarrhœa are incident to the bilious, dry, and choleric; for those of a succulent, phlegmatic, and sanguine habit, are more frequently subject to a pituitous flux. Those who are subject to a scorbutic acrimony, or who have acid fordes in the primæ viæ, are subject to this disorder; so are those of a passionate temper. In sultry weather it is most frequent: hence it is said by Bontius and Thevenot to be endemic in India, Mauritania, Arabia, and America.

The true *cholera* approaches often suddenly: sickness, pain, flatulency, and distention of the belly, are first per-

ceived, and are soon followed with frequent vomiting and purging of bilious matter; the vomiting and purging come on both at once, and continue very frequent, and violent pain racks the bowels. The matters voided are at first the remains of the food; afterwards bilious humours, more or less mixed with frothy mucus, of a yellow, green, and at length often of a black colour; sometimes bloody, like the washings of flesh, extremely acrid, and almost corrosive. The pulse is frequent, and sometimes small or unequal; heat, thirst, and anxiety, now attend; cold sweats presently appear, and spasmodic contractions affect the extremities. In greater degrees of this disorder, the muscles of the belly, and, indeed, the whole body, are seized with spasms, ineffectual strainings to vomit, with an almost continual urging to stool, usher in an hiccoughing, lividness of the nails, convulsive contractions of the legs and arms, and sometimes the patient is carried off in twenty-four hours.

In the dry species, there is a considerable distension of the stomach and intestines from wind, which is plentifully discharged both upward and downward with extreme anxiety, but without either vomiting or purging being attendant.

The remote causes are various; as acrid poison taken into the stomach, rough emetics or purgatives, diet that is acrid, such as soon ferments or corrupts, violent passions, the gas sylvestre from fermenting vegetables, or springy elastic liquors, &c.

The immediate cause is the vellication of the nervous coat of the stomach and intestines, which induces a convulsive constriction of the viscera, and which constitutes the disease, also produces the painful symptoms that attend, and are various, according as different parts are most affected.

Hoffman says, that the dangerous vomiting and purging which infants are thrown into from the vehement anger of the nurse, and those which follow the exhibition of arsenic, and some other poisons, and the virulent cathartics and emetics, seem to be no other than the true *cholera*.

The dry *cholera* proceeds from a collection of acrid and flatulent humours in the stomach, by which the adjacent nervous parts are vellicated and distended, in which respect it resembles the humid *cholera*.

The *cholera morbus* must be distinguished from a bilious looseness, a dysentery, and the dry *cholera*.

It is often fatal; no distemper is more speedily so, except the plague. The more corrosive the matter is that is discharged, the more intense the heat and thirst, the greater is the danger. Hippocrates says, that if black blood and black bile are voided together, death is certainly at hand. An exorbitant discharge of green humor, both upward and downward, fainting, hiccough, convulsions, coldness of the extremities, cold sweats, a small intermitting pulse, and the continuance of the other symptoms after the looseness and vomiting cease, are mortal signs. Danger is extreme, if what is vomited smells like the internal excrements. If the vomiting ceases, sleep succeeds, and the patient seems relieved, there is good hope; also if the disease continues more than seven days. But the best sign is a free discharge of flatus downwards.

The general indications of cure are:

1st, To correct and soften the acrid peccant matter, and fit it for expulsion, and, if necessary, to expel it by art.

2d, To check the violent commotions.

3d, To strengthen the weakened nervous parts.

When this disorder is caused by corrosive poison, treat it as directed in the articles *ARSENIC* and *MERC. COR.*

ALB. If rugged emetics or purgatives gave rise to it, foment the region of the stomach and belly with spirituous fomentations, and afterwards with a liniment of ol. nerv. ol. n. m. &c. and give internally warm opiates, such as the conf. opiat.

Fermenting and corruptible diet sometimes gives rise to this disorder; in which case, give draughts of warm water, to excite two or three evacuations by vomiting; after which the bowels may be gently moved downwards, and the patient well supplied with thin gruel, which may be drank plentifully.

If violent anger brought on the disorder, carefully avoid emetics and purgatives, and any kind of cold drink, for some time after its approach, lest an inflammation of the stomach should be produced. In this case, absorbents

ents mixed with nitre, water-gruel, barley-water, decoction of hart's-horn shavings, &c. after which, a few grains of ipecac. may be admitted of, and a gentle dose of manna with rhubarb.

In the true *cholera*, Aretæus long since commended frequent small draughts of tepid water, to evacuate the present contents of the stomach; after which, when bilious discharges appear, loathing, restlessness, &c. come on, give the patient a quarter of a pint of cold water, to check the purging, to cool the ardent heat of the stomach, and to abate the thirst: this he advises to be repeated, as often as the patient throws up what he drinks: and if fainting, with other symptoms of weakness, come on, he says, a little wine may be added to each draught of water.

Many since Aretæus have extolled cold water, and the more so, as the climate, season, and constitution of the patient, are warm; for it cools, blunts acrimony, and restores the tone of the parts.

Sydenham commends a similar practice for the most part. He orders, if called in at an early period of the disease, a chicken to be boiled in three gallons of water, but so as that the water hardly tastes of the flesh: of this the patient is to drink freely, and, at the same time, receive it glysterwise, until the whole is consumed: thus the offending matter will be evacuated both by vomit and stool, and also obtunded. The glysters may be repeated as often as they return, at least until the pain abates.

In want of chicken-water, as advised by Sydenham, barley-water may be used; water in which a little gum arabic is dissolved, or any other insipid mucilage; butter-milk, which some prefer above every liquid; gentle acid drinks; or, as Dr. Douglas hath advised in the Edinb. Med. Eff. a decoction of oat (or other) bread, that is first toasted, until it is brown as coffee, but not burnt: as much of this toasted bread should be boiled in the water, as will render the decoction of the colour of weak coffee.

These liquors should be plentifully drank, until the patient is sufficiently reduced to render the exhibition of opium safe.

If the symptoms are not exceedingly violent, from a quarter to half a grain of tart. emet. may be given in part of the drink, every three or four hours; or, if the vomiting is not very troublesome, from twenty to thirty grains of rhubarb may be taken in a draught of any of the above liquors.

When the strength is reduced by the evacuations, and the primæ viæ cleared, the vomiting and purging may be checked with opiates. Sydenham directs the tinct. opii, from twelve to twenty drops, or more, in a little mint-water, to be repeated two or three times a-day, or oftener, as the urgency of the pain, or frequency of the evacuations require, and to continue it, at least night and morning, until the patient recovers some degree of strength.

If the disorder hath continued some hours, and the patient is already weakened, begin immediately with the tinct. opii, and proceed with it as already directed. If the symptoms of weakness are extreme, the pulse weak and intermitting, and convulsions are approaching, give the tinct. opii to twenty-five or thirty drops, in a large spoonful or two of strong cinnamon-water, and after it a draught of whatever liquor the patient hath to drink, mixed with an equal quantity of wine.

Nitre is useful when great anxiety attends.

The saline draughts given in the act of fermentation often allay the vomiting very soon: they may be repeated after each evacuation upwards.

But, perhaps, it will be found, that a free use of the columbo-root will be alone an adequate remedy against this dangerous disease. It rarely requires any means to be employed for promoting the discharge of bile, or to cleanse the primæ viæ, previous to its administration. As soon as assistance is demanded, begin with this medicine, and give from ʒ ss. to ʒ ii. of it finely powdered, in a glass of peppermint-water, and repeat it every three or four hours, more or less, according to the urgency of the symptoms. In hot climes, this remedy is almost specific: it soon abates the violent evacuations; and by continuing it a few days, every other symptom vanishes.

Hoffman observes, that in *cholera*s and bilious diarrhœas, especially such as are excited by passion, it is necessary to abstain from fudorifics and a fudorific regimen, particularly at the beginning; these being apt to bring on violent rheumatic or arthritic affection.

The *cholera morbus* sometimes destroys the patient in twenty-four hours. If it is cured, the patient is much relieved in three or four days: it rarely continues a week, beyond which it never lasts, except it turns into some other disease. See Aretæus, Cœl. Aurelianus, Hoffman, Feilype's Elem. p. 2. Edinb. Med. Eff. vol. v. Wallis's Sydenham. Cullen's First Lines, vol. iv. 39.

CHOLERA SICCA. See *Colica Accidental*, under *COLICA*.

CHOLERICA. See *DIARRHŒA HEPATARRHŒA*.

CHOLOBAPHINON. See *Æs*.

CHOLOMA, from *χολος*, *lame*, *maimed*. Galen says, that in Hippocrates it signifies any distortion of a limb. In a particular sense, it is taken for a halting, or lameness in the leg.

CHOLOSIS. In Vogel's Nosology, this is a genus of disease, which he defines to be lameness, from one leg being shorter than the other. It is sometimes the case with children, that one leg seems to be longer than the other, and the patient walks rotatorily in consequence of it. Mr. Pott thinks, that this is owing to a kind of paralysis of the part. In these instances, the glutæi muscles are in a very relaxed state, and the disease most probably, in a very great measure originates from a weakness of the sciatic nerve. Amongst the most useful means of relief, are the cold bath, the bark, iron, setons, the vitriolic acid, &c.

CHONDRILLA vel **CONDRILLA.** It is a species of *succory*, the root of which is perennial, and the leaves finely jagged.

Boerhaave enumerates the following species:

1. *Chondrilla cœrulea, lactuca sylvestris peren. lactuca humilior flore cœrulea.* GUM SUCCORY.

It grows wild in Germany and Italy. A gum-like mastich is found about its branches, which is used with myrrh as an emenagogue.

2. *Chondrilla vel lactuca sylv. flore albo.*

3. *Chondrilla vel lactuca sylvestris majore flore incarnato.*

4. — vel *lactuca perennis humilior dentata.* BLUE FLOWERED GUM SUCCORY, with broad cut leaves.

There is another kind of *chondrilla*, with different characters from the just named. The seeds of this kind are oblong and narrow, and the calyx, in a manner, fistular and cylindrical. Of this there are five species, as follow:

5. *Chondrilla vel sonchus lœvis parvis floribus; lactuca sylvestris murorum flore luteo.*

6. *Chondrilla vel lactuca sylvestris purpurea; sonchus montanus purpureus.*

7. *Chondrilla hieracii folio annua.* The ANNUAL GUM SUCCORY, with hawkweed leaves. *Hieracium pulchrum, hieracium montanum.*

8. *Chondrilla viminea, chondrilla cichoroides; chond. junica; chond. viminalibus virgis; lactuca sylvestris perennis lutea, &c.* GUM SUCCORY, with yellow flowers.

9. *Chondrilla viminea viscosa Monspeliaca.*

CHONDROGLOSSUS. See *HYOGLOSSUS*.

CHONDROS. See *ALICA*, *CARTILAGO*, and *XIPHOIDES CARTILAGO*. It also signifies any grumous concretion, as of mastic, &c.

CHONDROSYNDESMUS. A cartilaginous ligament. From *χονδρος*, *cartilago*, and *συνδεσμος*, *colligo*.

CHONDROPHARYNGÆUS. See *PHARYNX*. It rises from the cartilaginous appendage of the os hyoides, and is inserted in the membrane of the fauces. Douglas.

CHONE. See *INFUNDIBULUM*.

CHOPIN. An English WINE QUART.

CHOPINO. A *CHOPINE*; also *chopina*. A pint measure at Paris. Some say it contains fifteen ounces and a half, others say sixteen ounces.

CHORA. A REGION. Galen in his work *De Ufu Part.* expresses by it particularly the cavities of the eyes; but in other of his writings, he intimates by it any void space.

CHORDA, *χορδή*. Properly a musical *chord*. Metaphorically it is used to signify a *tendon*. Poets often express by it the *intestines*. Paracelsus, in his work *De Orig. & Cur. Morb. Gal.* calls the pudenda by the name of *chordæ*. A painful tension of the penis in the lues venerea is called *chordé*.

— **MAGNA.** See *TENDO ACHILLIS*.

— **TYMPANI.** The fifth pair of nerves from the brain divides into three capital branches; one of which

is called the inferior maxillary. See TRIGEMINI NERV. VI. A branch of the inferior maxillary nerve forms the lingual, which, soon after it leaves its origin, is accompanied by a small distinct nerve, which runs upward and backward towards the articulation of the lower jaw, in company with the lateral muscle of the malleus, and passes through the tympanum, between the handle of the malleus and the long neck of the incus, by the name of the *chorda tympani*. It afterwards perforates the back side of the *tympanum*, and unites with the *portio dura* of the auditory nerve.

CHORDÆ TENDINEÆ. See COR.—WILLISII. See DURA MATER.

CHORDAPSUS. See COLICA, and ILIACA PASSIO.

CHORDATA GONORRHŒA. See GONORRHŒA.

CHORDEE, so the French call what others name *corda*, *chorda*, *cordé*, and *chordé*, from *χορδή*, the *chord* of a musical instrument.

It is a painful, involuntary erection of the penis, happening at all times of the day, but more commonly when the patient is warm in bed: under which circumstance, the penis becomes hard, and painful to the touch; and is most frequently curved downwards in a considerable degree. It sometimes remains, after the heat of urine, and other symptoms of gonorrhœa, are gone off; but is usually more severe during the continuance of the inflammation, and becomes more or less violent, according to the greater or lesser degree of that symptom.

Astruc distinguishes it, when the whole body of the penis is regularly drawn downwards in the form of a femicircle, from inflammation, or an ulcer in the membrane that lines the urethra, or in the corpus cavernosum urethræ, and when the glans only is drawn down by inflammation, or spasmodic stricture in the frænum. He also observes, that, besides the *chordee*, there are other distortions of the penis; e. g. if the suspensory ligament that connects the penis to the os pubis is inflamed, or if only one of its cavernous bodies is injured, the penis will either be bent upwards, or to one side; and these are relieved in the same manner as the *chordee*.

Dr. Rutherford of Edinburgh, in his Clinical Lectures, says, that inflammation and swelling in the corp. cavern. ureth. is the cause of the *chordee*.

BELL concludes, that *chordee* is the effect of inflammation, which proceeds from irritation, communicated from the nerves of the urethra to those of the contiguous muscles, by which those unequal degrees of contraction are produced over the whole substance of the penis, which universally takes place in this disease.

In order to the cure, if the patient is costive, gentle laxatives should be administered; and in full habits, bleeding is essentially necessary. Cold solution of acetated litharge, or the camphorated oil, applied to the part, and sleeping in tight drawers, have been recommended; or rubbing the parts with tincture of opium, or a strong solution of it in water, or pledgets immersed in either, kept upon the parts. Emollient injections, impregnated with opium, are extremely efficacious in lessening the violence of this complaint: but taking thirty or forty drops of tincture of opium at bed-time, is the remedy mostly to be depended upon, as it seldom fails to prevent or remove the affection: and this is considered as one of the most effectual remedies in every stage of this symptom, particularly where it has been of long continuance. If opium fails, the hyoscyamus niger may be tried, beginning with one grain of the extract, and gradually increasing the dose, according to its effects. Though, in slight degrees of *chordee*, blood-letting is never necessary; still, whenever it is severe, particularly if the habit is plethoric, and the pulse strong and full, it should never be omitted: and, perhaps, the best mode is by the application of leeches to the part affected; particularly as it prevents the *chordee* remaining after every other symptom of gonorrhœa disappeared, which is sometimes the case, and then is very distressing. Frictions with mercurial ointment have been strongly recommended; but as inconveniences sometimes occur from their use, they are better avoided.

See Astruc, or Chamberlyn's Account; FOOT, HUNTER, and BELL, on the Lues Venereæ. SWEDIAUR, also, may be consulted.

CHOREA, } SANCTI VITI. a χορος Cætus
CHORION, } Saltantium. St. VITUS'S DANCE.
Also called *vitifaltus*; by Paracelsus, *lascivus*. HOR-

STIUS says, that there were some women who once every year paid a visit to the chapel of St. Vitus, near Ulm, and there exercised themselves day and night in *dancing*, being disordered in mind, till they fell down like those in an extasy. Thus they were restored till the return of the following May, when they were again seized with a restlessness and disorderly motion of their limbs, in so great a degree, as to be obliged, at the anniversary feast of St. Vitus, to repair again to the same chapel, for the sake of *dancing*. From this tradition, a sort of convulsion, to which girls are principally subject before the eruption of the menses, took its name. But yet the disorder above described by HORSTIUS, is different from what we call *St. Vitus's dance*.

MEAD and PITCAIRN say, that this disorder is of the paralytic kind; SYDENHAM says, it is convulsive; BISS and CHEYNE say, that it partakes both of the convulsive and paralytic kinds. Dr. CULLEN calls it *chorea*. He used to rank it as a species of convulsion: but on account of the age at which it attacks, as well as the motions which it exhibits, it greatly differs from every other species of convulsion, he marks it down as a genus, under the CLASS NEUROSES, and ORDER SPASMI; and says it affects those of either sex before the time of puberty, for the most part between the tenth and fourteenth year. It manifests itself by spontaneous convulsive motions of some parts, commonly of one side, resembling the gestures of buffoons, in the movement of the arms and hands; the patients, in walking, often rather dragging one foot than raising it up.

SYDENHAM thus describes it: "A kind of convulsion, which principally attacks children of both sexes from ten to fourteen years of age. It first shews itself by a lameness, or rather unsteadiness of one of the legs, which the patient draws after him like an idiot, and afterwards affects the hand on the same side, which being brought to the breast, or any other part, can by no means be held in the same posture for a moment, but is distorted or snatched by a kind of convulsion into a different posture or place, notwithstanding all possible efforts to the contrary. If a glass of liquor be put into the hand to drink, before the patient can get it to his mouth, he uses a thousand odd gestures; for, not being able to carry it in a straight line thereto, because his hand is drawn different ways by the convulsion, as soon as it hath reached his lips, he throws it suddenly into his mouth, and drinks it very hastily, as if he only meant to divert the spectators."

Its cause is from an acrid humour falling on the nerves; sometimes from worms: Cheyne says, it sometimes rises from an epilepsy, which is leaving the patient as his strength increases; and Pitcairn intimates, that its cause is from a paralytic affection of the muscles. From the variety of symptoms observed in different patients, whatever can be a cause of convulsions, and paralytic relaxation, may alike conduce to the forming this disorder.

Those who have once suffered under this disease, are very subject to a relapse. However violent the symptoms are, they never are suddenly destructive. When recent in a young person, of an otherwise good constitution, there is hope of a speedy cure. If the menses or hæmorrhoids are obstructed, their return will mitigate, if not cure the disease. If the temperament is very sensible, the disease hereditary, or become habitual, the cure is very difficult. Through ill management, it may degenerate into an epilepsy or hypochondriac melancholy.

Dr. Cheyne, in his Treatise on the Gout and Bath Waters, intimates, that the indications of cure are, 1. To evacuate. 2. To attenuate. 3. To corroborate. And he informs us, that he effects the first by a vomit once a week, until the disease abates; and then he lengthens the intervals. The second he effects, by giving for a month or six weeks, on the days in which the emetic is not administered, a large dose of *Æthiops mineral*, with Bath water. The third, by an anticachectic regimen and nervous corroborant; such as the bark, orange-peel, iron, cold bathing, &c.

Valerian in large doses, e. g. three drams in a day, hath been followed with success. The *cardamines*, which SEE, has, by some, been considered almost a specific. Of purges, the vinum aloes, or pil. ex aloë cum myrrha, are the most proper. Dr. Mead particularly cautions us to administer medicines at and about the changes of the moon.

See Wallis's Sydenham, vol. ii. p. 327; Mead's Influence

fluence of the Sun and Moon upon Human Bodies; Cheyne's English Malady, and his Essay on the Gout, &c. Biss's Medical Essays; Cullen's First Lines, vol. iii. edit. 4.

CHORION. Membrana externa, quâ fœtus involvitur, a *χωρα* receptaculum. Vide H. Steph. Thes. Sometimes called *camisia fœtus*, SHIRT OF THE FÆTUS. A name of the external membrane of the fœtus. In women, as in some animals, the *chorion* at the first is without any sensible placenta. It is also said to have its name from the chorus or crowd of blood-vessels which are spread upon it. It adheres to the amnios by a gelatinous substance, and is divisible into two lamellæ: the *internal*, or true *chorion*, is even more thin and pellucid than the amnios; whilst the *external*, or false *chorion*, is thick and opaque. This spongy *chorion* adheres to the uterus at every part, and grows thicker as it approaches the placenta; whilst the internal lamina adheres inseparably to the inner surface of the placenta: hence it is plain, that the substance of the placenta is betwixt these two lamellæ of the *chorion*. This membrane hath abundance of lymphatic vessels: but in the human placenta, the vessels cannot be traced by injection on the amnios and *chorion*; yet the uterus sends veins to the outer *chorion*: perhaps the arteries do the same. See **DECIDUA**.

The use of the *chorion* is to sustain the umbilical vessels.

CHOROIDES, from *χοριον*, the *chorion*, and *ειδος*, *likeness*. It is an epithet of several membranes, which, on account of the multitude of their blood-vessels, resemble the *chorion*. It is the *tunica retiformis oculi*, a name of one of the coats of the eye. See **RETIFORMIS**. It lines the sclerotic, is a thin vascular coat of a brownish colour, generally said to derive its origin from the pia mater's covering of the optic nerve. From the colour of part of this membrane, it hath been called *uvea*; the external surface of which is called the *iris*; but at present the whole fore-part of this coat is called *iris*; and the rest is called *choroides*. It consists of two laminæ: the exterior is slightly connected with the sclerotica, and is also covered with a black matter, called *nigrum pigmentum*. Both laminæ are extremely vascular: the extremities of the vessels of the inner surface project therefrom, and are termed villi and papillæ. As this internal lamina was first noted by Ruysch, it is called *Ruyschiana tunica*. The black substance which lies between the sclerotica and *choroides*, is also found betwixt it and the retina. Near where the sclerotica becomes transparent, the *choroides* is firmly united to it; and at this circle of adhesion, the *choroides* seems to change its colour and texture, appearing as a whitish kind of ring, of a compact substance, and is termed *ciliare ligamentum*. Here the internal lamina of the *choroides* dips inwards, to make what are termed the processes. The ciliary processes are on the inside, between the iris and *choroides*, as the ligamentum ciliare is on the outside. The *choroides* is continued on the inside of the transparent part of the sclerotic, and there forms the iris: the perforation, in the middle, is called pupilla. The artery is a branch of the carotid. The veins empty themselves into the optic sinuses, which are again discharged into the internal jugulars; but some of these veins communicate with the external veins of the eye, so part of the blood is emptied into the external jugulars. The nerves are from the ophthalmic branch of the fifth pair, and a branch of the third pair.

Opposite to the insertion of the optic nerve, the *choroides* is wanting; and thus is formed that white speck, on which if the picture of an object falls, we are incapable of seeing it.

CHOU DE PALMISTE. The cabbage of the palm-tree. See **PALMA NOBILIS**.

CHOVANA MANDARU. See **MANDARU**.

CHRISTI MANUS. See **SACCHARUM**.

CHRISTOS, from *χρῶ*, to anoint. It is whatever is applied by way of unction.

CHRONICUS, or **CHRONIUS**, from *χρονος*, time. **CHRONICAL**.

Diseases which continue long, and are without any fever, or at least a considerable degree of it, are thus called, to distinguish them from those which proceed rapidly, and terminate soon, and are called acute.

In the cure of *chronical* disorders, Dr. Fothergill intimates, that those means or medicines which enable the stomach duly to perform its office, are the most effectual, if not the only remedies. See what he hath inserted on

this subject in the first vol. of the Lond. Med. Obs. p. 314. Dr. Cadogan seems to corroborate this by his observations on the causes of *chronical* disorders; which he says are indolence, intemperance, or vexation: though now and then he allows, that an ill-cured acute disorder may be the cause of *chronical* ones. See his Essay on the Gout and *Chronical* Diseases: Wallis's Sydenham; vol. i. p. 4.

CHROS. Galen says, that the Ionians mean by this word, the flesh in our bodies, i. e. all except bones and cartilages.

CHRYPSORCHES. See **PARORCHIDIUM**.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, called also *bellis lutea foliis profunde incis major*; chrys. segetum; CORN MARI-GOLD.

Botanists enumerate fourteen species. It is an annual plant, frequently met with amongst corn. The Germans commend it in the jaundice; but it does not obtain in practice with us.

It is likewise a name for the GARDEN MARIGOLD: See **CALENDULA**.

CHRYSANTHEMUM BIDENS. See **ACMELLA**.

— **COTULÆ FOLIO.** See **BUPHTHALMUM VERRUM**.

— **INDICUM.** See **BATTATAS CANADENSIS**.

— **LEUCANTHEMUM.** See **BELLIS MAJOR**.

It is also the name for several species of *sun flower*, *cotula*, and the common *ox-eye*.

CHRYSATTICUM. An epithet of a sort of *passum*, recommended by P. Ægineta to be drank with the seed of atriplex, for the jaundice.

CHRYSE. The name of a plaster in P. Ægineta for fresh wounds.

CHRYSISCEPTUM. See **CARLINA**.

CHRYSITIS, or **CHRYSITIS SPODOS.** See **LITHARGYRUM**.

CHRYSOBALANUS GALENI. See **NUX MOSCHATA**.

CHRYSOCALLIA. See **CHAMÆMELUM**.

CHRYSO CERAUNIUS. See **AURUM FULMINANS**.

CHRYSOCHALCUM. See **ÆSECAVUM**.

CHRYSOCOLLA, from *χρυσος*, gold, and *κόλλη*, glue, or solder. See **TINCAL** and **BORAX**.

CHRYSOCOME, from *χρυσος*, gold, and *κομη*, hair: See **ELICHRYSUM**.

CHRYSOGONIA, from *χρυσος*, gold, and *γινωμαι*, to be made or generated of. It is the **AURIFIC TINCTURE**. Pharm. Schroderi Medico Chemica, 1669.

CHRYSOGONUM. RED TURNEP.

CHRYSOLACHANON. See **ATRIPLEX**.

CHRYSOMELIA. See **AURANT. HYSPAN.**

CHRYSOPCEIA, from *χρυσος*, gold, and *ποιεω*, to make. The art of changing inferior metals into gold by the help of mercurius philosophorum.

CHRYSOPUS. See **GAMBOGIA**.

CHRYSULCA. See **NITRUM**, N^o. II.

CHRYSUN, from *χρυσος*, gold. An epithet of two collyria for the eyes, and also of two pessaries for the uterus, in Aetius.

CHU, or **CHUS**. The name of a measure. The same as **CHOA**, *congius*—this was a liquid measure among the Athenians, containing six *sextarii*, twelve Attic *cotylæ*, or nine pints or pounds of oil, ten of wine, thirteen and an half of honey, according to **GALEN**. **LINDEN** says, at least eight of wine and four ounces. **RHODIUS** asserts, that the *Chus*, or *congius*, weighs ten pounds. **CASSELLI**.

CHUNDRILLA VERCURIA. See **ZACINTHA**.

CHUNNO. See **BATTATAS**.

CHYBUR. See **SULPHUR**.

CHYLARIA. See **DYSURIA**, the species **MUCOSA**.

CHYLIFERA VASA. See **LACTEA VASA**.

CHYLIFICATIO. **CHYLOSIS.** **CHYLIFICATION.** The first digestion or the changing of the aliment into chyle by the power of the stomach.

CHYLISMA, from *χυλος*, juice. In Dioscorides it signifies expressed juice.

CHYLISTA. Hartman's *chylista* is glass of antimony obtunded by levigating it with mastich dissolved in rectified spirit of wine; the oleose part of this spirit blunts the spicula of the vitr. ant.

CHYLOPOIETIC, *χυλος*, chylus, *ποιεω*, facio, applied to the organs which form chyle.

CHYLOSIS. See **CHYLIFICATIO**.

CHYLOSTAGMA DIAPHORETICUM MINDERERI,

DERERI, called also *theriacalis bezoardica aqua*. It is a liquor distilled from the ther. Andromachi, or from Mithridate, or such like matters.

CHYLUS, *χυλος*. The **CHYLE**, called in Paracelsus, *chymosum*. In general it is a juice inspissated to a middle consistence between humid and dry.

In **HIPPOCRATES** the word *χυλος* is used to express the juice and forbile liquor of barley, which liquor they call strained ptisan, being the expressed substance of the barley; not what the Latins call *cremer*, which is only the expressed water of the barley. To *χυλος* is opposed ptisan unstrained.

The aliment received into our stomachs is converted into a fluid state, the oily part of it mixed with the saliva and other juices secreted into the stomach and duodenum, becomes like milk, and is called *chyle*. The bile mixing with the digested aliment when it is conveyed into the duodenum, assists the separation of the nutritious *chyle* from the excrementitious part. The nutritious *chyle* is conveyed by the lacteals into the circulation, to be converted into blood. The *chyle* seems to consist of oil, mucilage, water, a coagulable part, and fixed air.

From the *chyle* proceeds the milk which flows into the breasts of nurses, as well as all that is required to recruit the waste made by the actions of living bodies. See **LAC**.

The *chyle* when it enters the blood does not immediately mix with it, but in many instances is proved to pass in a separate state through the whole circulation; for the *chyle* hath been seen to float on the surface of blood which was taken from the arm: in the last stage of a diabetes the urine manifestly points out the presence of *chyle* in it. See Haller's Physiology on the Chyliferous Vessels; Percival's Med. Essays, edit 2. p. 251, &c.

CHYMAION. The name of a penetrating medicine in Marcellus Empiricus.

CHYMIA. See **CHEMIA**.

CHYMIATER. A chemical physician, or one who cures by chemical medicines. Called also *iatrochemicus*.

CHYMIATRIA, from *χημια*, *chemistry*, and *ιατρεια*, *healing*. The art of curing diseases by chemical medicines.

CHYMOSIS. See **CHEMOSIS**.

CHYMOSUM. See **CHYLUS**.

CHYMUS, *χυμος*, *humour* or *juice*. In the common signification of the word it is *every kind of humour which is incrassated by concoction*. Sometimes it means *the finest part of the chyle when separated from the feces*. In **GALEN** it is the *gustatory faculty or quality in plants and animals*.

CHYTLO. In **HIPPOCRATES** it means a plentiful inunction with oil and water.

CIBARIUS, **SAL**. See **MARINUM SAL**.

CIBATIO. By this is meant the assumption of meals and aliments. In **CHEMISTRY** it means corporatic, incorporating. It is also considered as nutrition of the dry parts of our machine; or is an accumulation of what is subtle or fine, or a subtilization of thick, or grosser parts. Castelli.

CIBORIUM, } See **FABA ÆGYPTIA**.
CIBOTIUM, }

CIBOUL. A sort of **ONION** nearly allied to the scallion. They have no bulb at the root, and are cultivated in the kitchen garden.

CIBUR. See **SULPHUR**.

CIBUS ALBUS. **WHITE FOOD**. It is a species of jelly, which in Fuller's Pharmacopœia is thus made: take four pints of milk, the breast of a boiled capon, and two ounces of blanched sweet almonds; let them be beat and strong impression made; then boil them over a gentle fire, adding three ounces of rice meal; and when they begin to coagulate, add eight ounces of white sugar, and ten spoonfuls of rose-water; mix all well together.

The Spaniards give the name of *cibus albus* to a certain American plant. But by **WHITE MEATS**, we now mean milk, butter, cheese, custards, and other foods consisting of milk or eggs; as, **WHITE POT** made of milk, or cream, baked with the yolks of eggs, fine bread, sugar, and spice in an earthen vessel. There are a variety of dishes under this form, and denomination; such as *rice white-pot*, Westminster and Norfolk *white pot*, &c. Some also add to the catalogue of white meats, *fish*, *veal*, and *chicken*.

CICADA. The **BAUM CRICKET**. An insect common in Italy, somewhat resembling a cricket. It hath wings, is very noisy, and is said to live on dew, which

it sucks from the dwarf ash-manna-tree. These insects, when dried and burnt, are used in the colic, and stone, as a solvent.

CICATRISANTIA. See **EPULOTICA**.

CICATRIX. A seam or elevation of callous flesh, rising on the skin, and remaining there after the healing of a wound or ulcer, and is commonly called a **SCAR**.

It is the destruction of the cellular membrane by inflammation that causes *cicatrices* to tuck inwards, as they are always observed to do. Some commend the steams of hot water to be often applied to the growing skin, to prevent a *cicatrix*, and to dress with a cerate of wax and the oil of eggs.

CICER, album, nigrum, vel rubrum; *cicer sativum*, *cicer Arietinum*, *crabanthus* **CHICHES**, **CICHES**, **CICERS**, and **CICH** PEASE. The sort used in medicine is the *cicer Arietinum*. Linn.

Chiches, a sort of pulse, cultivated in warmer climates, where our finer peas do not thrive so well. They are a strong flatulent food, hard of digestion. They are sown in France, Italy, &c. flower in June, and the peas are ripe in July.

CICERA. See **POMACEA**.

— **TARTARI**. Small pills composed of turpentine and cream of tartar.

CICHOREUM, } **SYLVESTRE**, and **SATIVUM**.

CICHORIUM, } **WILD** and **GARDEN SUCCORY**.

The wild is the **CICHORIUM INTYBUS**. Linn.

It is a plant with oblong, dark green, hairy leaves, deeply jagged like those of dandelion, but larger; in the bosoms of which, towards the tops of the branches, the flowers come forth in spikes, consisting each of a number of blue flat flosculi, set in a scaly cup, which afterwards become a covering to several short angular seeds: the root is long and slender, of a brown colour on the outside, and white within. It is biennial, grows in hedges, and by roadsides, and flowers in June and July.

It abounds with a milky juice, of a penetrating bitterish taste, and of no remarkable smell: the roots are bitterer than the leaves or stalks, and these much more so than the flowers. But by culture in gardens it loses its green colour, and in a great measure its bitterness, and in this state is a common fallad herb: the deeper coloured and the deeper jagged the leaves are, the bitterer is the taste of the whole plant.

The whole plant is mildly aperient, and if freely used it loosens the belly. The virtue resides in the milky juice, which may be extracted by coction in water, or by pressure. The wild and the garden sorts may be used indifferently, but should be used as food rather than physic. If the root is cut into small pieces, dried and roasted, it resembles coffee, and is a good substitute for it.

CICHOREUM LATIFOLIUM. See **ENDIVIA**.

CICHOREUM VERRUCARIUM. } See **ZACINTHA**.
— **VERRUCARUM**, }

CICILIANA. See **ANDROSÆMUM**.

CICINDELA. The **GLOW-WORM**, also called *λάρυα*, *noctiluca terrestris*, *scarabæus*, *cicindela mas* & *fœmina*.

The flying glow-worms are males, and the reptile ones are the females. Some reckon them anodyne, others that they are useful against the stone in the bladder.

CICINUM OL. See **RICINI OL** under **CATAPUTIA**.

CICIS, *κικις*. In some places of Hippocrates and Theophrastus it is put for *κικις*. A **GALL**. See **GALLÆ**.

CICLA. See **BETA ALBA**.

CICONGIUS. Blancard says, it is a measure containing twelve sextaries or pints.

CICONIA. The **STORK**.

CICUTA. **HEMLOCK**, called by some *camarum*, and according to **EROTIAN**, *Cambeion* is an old Sicilian word for *cicuta*.

CICUTA MAJOR FOETIDA. The **CONIUM MACULATUM**, vel **CONIUM MAJUS SEMINIBUS STRIATIS**. **CLASS**, **PENTANDRIA**; **ORD**. **DIGYNIA**; **LINN**. **Gen**. **Plant**. 336. **SPOTTED HEMLOCK**. It grows wild almost all over the world, and with us is found about the sides of the fields, under hedges and in moist shady places. It is a tall umbelliferous plant, with large leaves, of a blackish green colour on the upper side, and a whitish green underneath, divided into a number of small oblong somewhat oval segments, which stand in pairs on middle ribs; these segments are again deeply cut, but not quite divided on both sides; and many of these ultimate sections have one or two slighter indentations. They much resemble

femle parsley or chervil, especially the leaves of the smallest sorts, whose poisonous quality is the most violent. The stalk is round, smooth, hollow, irregularly variegated with spots and streaks of a red or blackish purple colour: the flowers are white, and blow in June or July; the seeds greenish, flat on one side, very convex, and marked with five furrows on the other. The root is oblong, about the size of a middling parsnep, yellowish without, white and fungous within, and part of it hollow; it changes its form according to the season. The leaves have a rank smell, but do not much affect the taste.

It agrees with all ages, and every circumstance of patients. Joined with pectorals it promotes perspiration. It hath been of great efficacy in epilepsies and convulsions. Internally and externally it abates inflammations of the eyes; it is narcotic and anodyne, it promotes rest and eases pain. It seldom creates thirst or head-ach, which succeed opiates next morning, and as rarely creates costiveness, but commonly produces a lax stool the day following. It possesses a property of altering thin, corrosive, cancerous ichor, and renders it mild. It hath been used with considerable advantage in sanious ulcers, gleet, painful discharges from the vagina, fixed pains from acrid serum, fluor albus, and scirrhus tubercles. It powerfully promotes the menses, particularly when suddenly restrained by colds, &c. Inveterate itches have been cured by an internal use of the extract. Cancers have had their virulence much abated by it. It neither heats, nor cools, nor disturbs the animal functions. It promotes perspiration in some, and a copious discharge of urine in others. Though it is not a cure in cancers, yet it is a specific anodyne; when the uterus is affected therewith, relieving more effectually than opium,

It is useful in syphilis according to Mr. John Hunter. Dr. Cullen observes, that when hemlock, either in form of powder or extract, has no sensible effect, when taken to twenty grains for a dose, the medicine may be supposed to be imperfect, and that, if it is to be continued, another parcel of it should be employed. He says also, that he has known it useful in resolving and dissolving scirrhusities of different kinds, and particularly those of a scrophulous nature: also in healing ulcers which had come upon scirrhus tumors, and which continued to be surrounded with such scirrhusity; and in some ulcers, certainly that approached to the nature of cancer; nay, in those that might be considered truly cancerous, he has known it relieve the pains, mend the quality of the matter proceeding from the fore, and even to make a considerable approach towards the healing of it, but never completed it. Mat. Med. It has been considered by some as very useful in the chinough, and rheumatic complaints.

When hemlock is imprudently eaten, it causes a vertigo, a dimness of sight, hiccough, a sort of madness, and coldness of the extremities, convulsions, and death, by an utter interception of respiration: sometimes by the spasms, which it produces in the stomach and other nervous parts, hæmorrhages are the consequence; or if this happens not, an epilepsy comes on, which, without very speedy relief, is fatal. The proper method of relief is to discharge the stomach of its contents by means of the most active emetics, and then to administer frequent doses of sharp vinegar, &c. as in the articles AMANITA and VENENUM.

The proper method of administering hemlock inwardly is, to begin with a grain or two of the powder, or inspissated juice, and gradually to increase the dose until the full one is arrived at, which is thus known: for the most part a giddiness affects the head; there is a motion in the eyes as if something pushed them outwards; a slight sickness and trembling agitation of the body; a laxative stool or two the morning after the dose. One or more of the symptoms are the evidences of a full dose: and here continue until none of these effects are observed; and then, after a few days, increase the dose; for little advantage can be expected but by a continuance of full doses. In some constitutions even small doses greatly offend, occasioning spasmodic twitchings, heat and thirst; in such instances its use must be discontinued.

The College of Physicians of London order, instead of the former extract, the inspissated juice of hemlock, SUCUS CICUTÆ SPISSATUS, made in the following manner: let the expressed juice of hemlock, cleared from its faeces, be evaporated in a water bath, saturated with muriatic salt to a proper consistence. Ph. Lond. 1788.

As the powder of the dried leaves has been thought

to act, and may be depended upon with more certainty than the extract; the following direction should be observed in the preparation: gather the leaves about the end of June, when the plant is in flower; pick off the little leaves, and throw away the leaf-stalks; dry the small selected leaves in a hot sun, or in a tin or pewter dish, before the fire. Preserve them in bags made of strong brown paper, or powder them, and keep the powder in glass phials, in a drawer or some place from whence the light may be excluded: for light dissipates the beautiful green colour very soon, and thus the medicine loses its efficacy: this mode is recommended by Dr. WITHERING. The extract should also be made of the plant gathered at this period. And we must observe, that which grows in exposed places, is generally stronger, than what grows in the shade, and that in dry places is also to be preferred.

After all, this plant is not found to be so injurious as has been related, for it has been taken a long time without any bad effect. The *cicuta aquatica* is probably the sort which is so poisonous, and is mistaken for it. Externally it is applied with advantage, and particularly in the form of fomentation and poultice.

FOTUS CICUTÆ.

R Fol. cicutæ recent. ʒ 6. vel. sicca ʒ ij. coq. in aqua fontanæ ꝑ ij. & ꝑ ij. & fiat fots. This is commonly made use of to foment cancerous or scrophulous ulcers, previous to the application of the succeeding cataplasm.

CATAPLASMA CICUTÆ, hemlock cataplasm.

R Fots cicutæ. q. v. inspissetur avenæ farinâ ad crassitudinem propriam pro cataplasmate. This is not only applied in cancerous and scrophulous cases, but to most inveterate ulcers, and very often both meliorates their discharge, and lessens their sensibility, though Mr. JUSTAMOND preferred the application of the fresh herb bruised. An ointment is also made of hemlock, by bruising the plant very well in a marble mortar, then mixing with it an equal quantity of hog's lard, and gently melting them over the fire; afterwards the composition is to be strained and stirred till cold. This has been recommended to be applied to cancerous or scrophulous sores.

In this mode, it has been useful in resolving some indurations, especially those of the scrophulous kind, but in the indolent scirrhusities in the breasts of women, it is seldom of any service; and the frequent applications of hemlock poultices have been known to do much harm by bringing these tumors sooner to an open cancer. See Wilmer's Observations on Poisonous Vegetables. Withering's Bot. Arrangement, vol. i. p. 161. Cullen's Mat. Med.

— AQUATICA vel VIROSA. WATER HEMLOCK, also called *sum alterum olusatri facie*, *sum majus alterum angustifolium*, *sum erucæ folio*. LONG LEAVED WATER HEMLOCK and COW-BANE. It is the *CICUTA VIROSA* of Linn. Dr. WITHERING gives the following description of it; rundle roundish, with many equal spokes. Rundlets roundish, with many bristle-shaped spokes. Empalement; general fence none. Partial fence of many leaves; little leaves, bristly, short. Cup scarcely evident. Blossom, general, uniform. Florets all fertile. Individuals: petals five, egg-shaped, nearly equal, bent inwards. Chives; threads five, hair-like, longer than the petals. Tips simple. Pointal; seed-bud beneath. Shafts two, thread-shaped, longer than the petals permanent. Summits roundish. Seed-vessels none. Fruit nearly egg-shaped; slightly furrowed; divisible into two. Seeds two, somewhat egg-shaped; convex, and scored on one side; flat on the other. To this he adds, with rundlets opposite the leaves. Leaf-stalks with blunt borders; leaves with about seven pair of little leaves, which are variously divided and indented. Petals yellowish pale green. It is met with in shallow waters, and flowers in July.

It is one of the most active of the vegetable poisons. Early in the spring, when it grows in the water, cows often eat it, and are killed by it; but as the summer advances, and its smell becomes stronger, they carefully avoid it.

Mr. WILMER observes, that the poison is of that class which produces epileptic symptoms. WEPFER notices some children, who, on taking some of the roots of this plant, were seized with pains of the præcordia, loss of speech, abolition of the senses, and terrible convulsions; the jaws were locked, blood started from the ears, the eyes were distorted, and some of these children died in

half an hour. Others have observed that the old roots are a more active and sudden poison than arsenic, or than corrosive sublimate.

If any of this plant is taken, a quick vomit should be instantly given, after which give vinegar in water, to be drank now and then. See VENENUM.

See Lewis's Mat. Med. Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. iii. p. 229, &c. 400, &c. vol. iv. p. 104, &c. Neumann's Chemical Works. Medical Museum, vol. iii. p. 566. Withering's Botanic Arrangement, vol. i. p. 177.

CICUTARIA AQUATICA; — PALUSTRIS. See PHELLANDRIUM AQUATICUM.

— VIROSA. See CICUTA AQUATICA.

CICUTARIA. See CHÆROPHYLLUM SYLVESTRE, &c. and MYRRHIS.

CIDRA. See POMACEA.

CIGNUS. A measure so called, containing about two drams.

CILIA. The extreme parts, or edges of the eye-lids; they are semi-circular, and cartilaginous, with hairs fixed in them, which by some are called *cilia*. See TARSUS.

CILIARES vel MEIBOMII GLANDULÆ. On the inner edge of each eyelid, in the tarsus, is a row of small holes, which are the excretory ducts of what are called the *ciliary*, or *Meibomii's glands*; these glands appear of a whitish colour, and are situated on the internal surface of the tarsus; their ducts are short, resembling white lines running down towards the edge of the eye-lids. These glands, like the miliary ones, secrete an unctuous matter, which prevents the attrition of the eye-lids from their frequent motion, to keep the edges soft and free from excoriation, and to prevent the tears from falling down the cheeks. See TARSUS.

CILIARE LIGAMENTUM, also called *processus ciliaris*. It is a range of black fibres, circularly disposed, having their rise in the inner part of the choroides, and terminating in the prominent part of the crystalline, where the sclerotic, choroides, retina, cornea, processus ciliaris, and iris end; they surround the crystalline humour, or rather the sclerotica joins the choroides, and round the edge of the cornea, they adhere firmly; at this circle, the *choroides* (which see) seems to change its colour and texture, appearing as a whitish kind of ring; this ring is termed *ligam. ciliare*: here the internal lamina of the choroides dips inwards, to make what are termed the processes, which are little folds of the inner lamella of the choroides. These folds become broader until they terminate in a broad point in the crystalline humour; the whole radiated ring, made by the *ciliary processes*, is sometimes called *corona ciliaris*. See CHOROIDES.

CILIARIS MUSCULUS. That part of the musc. orbicularis palpebrarum which lies nearest the cilia, mistaken by Riolanus, who gave it this name for a distinct muscle.

CILLO. One who is affected with a perpetual trembling of the upper eye-lid, from *cillendo*, being in continual motion.

CILLOSIS. A trembling of the upper eye-lid.

CILO. One whose forehead is prominent, and temples compressed, called BEETLE-BROWED.

CIMEX. *Cimex domesticus*, *cimex lectularius*. The WALL-LOUSE, or BUG, called also *cotula*. It is of a rhomboidal figure, a dark brown colour, and hath six legs. The skin is extremely tender, so that it bursts with the least compression, and emits an offensive smell. Six or seven are given inwardly to cure the ague, just before the fit comes on.

CIMOLIA ALBA, TERRA: called also *Creta fullonica*, *terra candida*, *terra fullonica*, *argilla candida*, *argilla alba*, *Creta cimolia*. TOBACCO-PIPE-CLAY.

It obtained the name Cimolia from the island *Cimolus*, now called *Argentiere*. It hath nearly the same quality with the boles, and is often substituted for them. Its soft viscous quality is its only medicinal one, and in this particular it excels most of the earths of its kind.

The *Cimolia alba* of the ancients seems to have been a sort of loose marle; probably it was our fuller's earth. In Cornwall there is a sort of clay called *steatites*, which is used as soap, as well as the *Cimolia alba* of the ancients. This sort, which is called *steatites*, is marked with a seal, and called *terra sigillata alba*, and some call it *terra Samia*: but it is only a fatter pipe-clay.

— PURPURESCENS TERRA; called also *smectis*, *terra saponaria Anglica*, *terra fullonica*, and FULLER'S EARTH. It has its name *smectis*, from *σμηξω*, to *absterge*.

It is a kind of marle rather than a compact earth, and

of the same qualities as bole. Edwards, in his Fossilogy, ranks it as a species of bole.

CINA CINÆ. See CORT. PERUV.

CINARA. The ARTICHOKE. Also called *scolymus*, *alcoolum*, *articoica*, *articoalus*, *artischocus lævis*, *costus nigra*, *carduus sativus non spinosus*, *cinara hortensis*, *carduus sativus*, *scolymus sativus*, *cinara maxima alba*, *carduus domesticus capite majore*, *carduus altalis*. The species used in medicine is the CYNARA SCOLYMUS *foliis subspinosis pinnatis indivisisque, calycinis squamis ovatis*. Var. v. CLASS, SYNGENESIA; ORD. POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS. LINN. Gen. Plant. 928.

Boerhaave mentions six species.

Artichokes are sufficiently known not to require a description; they are natives of the southern parts of Europe, perennial, and cultivated in our kitchen gardens.

The bottoms of the heads, and the fleshy parts of the scales, are easily digested, though flatulent, and afford but little nourishment. The leaves are bitter, and give out their bitterness along with the juice, on being bruised and pressed. This juice is powerfully diuretic and useful in dropsies; it should be mixed with an equal quantity of white wine, and three or four table-spoonfuls taken every night and morning. An infusion of the leaves is likewise diuretic, and may be employed with the same intention.

In England we only eat the heads, but the Germans and French eat the young stalks after boiling them.

CINARA SPINOSA, called also CARDUUS ESCULENTUS VEL SPINOSISSIMUS ELATIOR, *chardone*, *caïtos*. The CHARDON.

As a medicine it is similar to the *artichoke*. It is a culinary plant, which is blanched like celery, and, like that, eaten raw with pepper and salt in Italy.

CINARA SYLVESTRIS, also called SCOLYMUS SYLVESTRIS, *agriocinara*, wild ARTICHOKE, or CARDONET. They grow in Italy and France, but the flowers are only used. See Dale, Ray.

CINARA ACAULIS GUMMIFERA. See CARDUUS PINFA.

CINCHONA. See CORT. PERUVIAN.

CINCLESIS, in Vogel's Nosology, signifies a morbid inclination, or an involuntary winking.

CINCLISIS, or CINCLISMOS, from *κινυμιζω*, to *shake*. Hippocrates means by it a small and repeated motion.

CINERARIUM. The ash-hole of a furnace.

CINERES RUSSICI. See CLAVELLATI CINERES.

CINERITIUM. See CUPELLA.

CINERULAM. See SPODIUM.

CINETUS. See DIAPHRAGMA.

CINGULARIA CLUBMOS. See LYCOPODIUM.

CINGULUM. A GIRDLE or BELT. Dr. Cheyne, in his Essay on Regimen of Diet, &c. says, "*Cincture*, with a broad quilted belt about the loins, to keep the bowels in their natural situations, and the chylous vessels in their best locality, and in flabby constitutions, weak bowels, and atrophies, is of great benefit."

— MERCURIALE. A MERCURIAL GIRDLE, called also *cingulum sapientiæ & cingulum stultitiæ*. It was an invention of Rulandus's; different directions are given for making it, but the following is one of the neatest.

Take three drams of quicksilver; shake it with two ounces of lemon juice until the globules disappear; then separate the juice, and mix with the extinguished quicksilver, half the white of an egg; gum-dragon finely powdered, a scruple; and spread the whole on a belt of flannel.

CINGULUM SANCTI JOHANNIS. See ARTEMISIA.

— SAPIENTIÆ, } See CINGULUM MERCURIALE.
— STULTITIÆ, }

CINNABARINUM BALSAMUM. The simple balsam of sulphur is a proper substitute, and a better medicine, as a pectoral particularly.

CINNABARIS, CINNABAR. Also called *cinnab. nativ. minium purum*, *minium Græcorum*, (*magnes epilepsicæ*, so called, because of its supposed usefulness in epilepsies), also ALZEMAFOR, *ammion*, *amogabriel*, *amogabriel*, *azamaros*, *azamar*, *azemafor*, *azymar*. VITRUVIUS calls it *anthrax*.

Native *cinnabar*, a ponderous, red, sulphureous ore of quicksilver. It is found in Spain, Hungary, East Indies, &c. The finest is brought from the East Indies.

Sometimes it is brought to us in large irregular masses, at others it is in smaller roundish ones, smooth without, and striated within; and of a deep red colour throughout.

This ore consists of sulphur and quicksilver, in the proportion of from four to seven parts quicksilver to one of sulphur;

fulphur; the finer the colour, the more quicksilver it contains: with these constituents there is generally much earthy matter, from which it is easily sublimed. If this earth be of the calcareous kind, iron-filings, or such substances as absorb quicksilver more than sulphur does, may be added; some of the sulphur will be detained by them. One part lime, &c. one part iron-filings, is usually sufficient for extricating all the quicksilver from four parts of *cinnabar*; or the sulphur is easily separated by boiling the *cinnabar* in a lixivium of wood-ashes, or rather of decrepitated nitre, and then precipitating it with vinegar. See ARGENTUM VIVUM.

The heterogeneousness of the native *cinnabar* renders it less fit for use than the artificial. See Dict. of Chemistry, Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

Cinnabar is a name now confined to the native and factitious sorts; but formerly it was applied to *dragon's blood*, *madder-root*, *cerusi calcined to redness*, and to some other articles.

CINNABARIS ANTIMONII. See ANTIMONIUM.

CINNABARIS FACTITIA. Artificial CINNABAR, now called *hydrargyrum sulphuratum rubrum*, RED SULPHURATED QUICKSILVER. It has also had the name of *Mercurius cinnabarinus*.

Take of purified quicksilver, forty ounces; of pure sulphur, eight ounces. Stir the quicksilver into the sulphur melted; and if the mixture takes fire, it is to be extinguished by covering the vessel. Then let the matter be reduced to powder and sublimed. Ph. Lond. 1788.

The quicksilver in the *cinnabars* is too much restrained by the sulphur to be efficacious as an internal medicine. The factitious or native *cinnabar* is supposed never to be active, without having lost a portion of its sulphur, though it has been esteemed an useful medicine in diseases of the skin; arthritic, rheumatic, and epileptic cases. Their chief use is for fumigating venereal ulcers; in which case the quicksilver is resolved into fume, and blends in part with a volatile vitriolic acid, derived from the sulphur, forming a mercurial salt, from whence its efficacy.

If it is adulterated with red lead, it may be discovered by putting a little on a hot iron; for thus the *cinnabar* is all evaporated, and the lead remains behind.

This preparation is used by painters under the name of VERMILION; and to improve the colour, the less sulphur used, the better; and if a little arsenic be added in the sublimation, though the preparation is thereby spoiled as a medicine, it is more perfect as a pigment.

An oval earthen jar is the best subliming vessel. The great art of making this *cinnabar* is first to manage the fire so as continually to keep the matter subliming, yet not so as to force its way through the mouth of the vessel, which is covered with an iron plate. Secondly, to put in but little at a time.

— GRÆCORUM. See SANGUIS DRACONIS.

CINÆ, SEM. See SANTONICUM.

CINNAMOMUM, also called *cinnamum*, *canella*, *canella Zeylanica*, *laurus Zeylanica*, *cassia cinnamomea*, *cassia fistula*, *canella cuurdu*, *kurudu*; CINNAMON. The best sort of which the Arabians distinguish by the term *karfe*, and the ordinary, by *darfimi*; the choicest sort by many is called *mosyllon*; the wood of the tree *xylocinnamomum*; and it is also called *darchem*.

It is the bark of a tree of the bay kind, growing in the island of Ceylon, freed from the outer green or greyish part, and cut into long slices, which curl up in drying into quills or canes, the form in which it is brought to us; very thin, light, of a reddish yellow, or pale rusty iron colour, somewhat tough in breaking, and of a fibrous texture. The tree is the LAURUS CINNAMOMUM, or LAURUS fol. trinerviis ovato-oblongis, nervis versus apicem evanescentibus, floribus parvis albis. CLASS, ENNEANDRIA; ORD. MONOGYNIA, LINN. Gen. Plant. 509. The CINNAMON-TREE.

It is often mixed with the cassia bark, which is thus distinguished; the cassia hath a close smooth surface, which it shews on being broken, and when chewed, it is slimy; it is also of a dark brown colour, whereas the *cinnamon* is rougher to the sight and taste, having an astringency and brittleness in chewing, and is of a paler brown colour.

It is one of the most grateful aromatics, both to the palate and stomach, of a fragrant smell, moderately pungent, but not fiery, sweetish to the taste, and somewhat astringent, but not so considerable as to be trusted

to by itself. It likewise corroborates the viscera, and proves of great service in several kinds of alvine fluxes, and immoderate uterine discharges. The fine flavour is said to reside in the thin pellicle which lines the interior surface of the bark, and which abounds with vesicles of essential oil; the rest of the bark, while fresh, being merely astringent, receiving its flavour from the inner pellicle; accordingly the thinnest pieces are the most cordial, and the thicker most astringent. In using it we should never lose sight of its being stimulant and astringent, for even the simple distilled water, when frequently employed, has proved hurtfully irritating to the fauces.

Infused in boiling water in a closed vessel it gives out the greatest part of its virtue. The watery decoction, after distillation, yields, on being inspissated, a mild astringent mass, but without the flavour of the *cinnamon*.

Rectified and proof spirits extract its virtues better than water, and that without heat; but in distillation they carry over very little of the flavour.

An extract made with rectified spirit of wine has all the virtue of the spice: *cinnamon* affords about 1-16th of its weight of extract.

The London College directs the following waters, viz.

AQUA CINNAMOMI. CINNAMON WATER.

Take of *cinnamon*, one pound; of water, as much as is sufficient to prevent burning; macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil off a gallon. As the oil of *cinnamon* is very heavy, in time it falls to the bottom; and as this water loses its milky appearance, it loses also its aromatic and cordial quality; to prevent which, some let it run upon fugar, which keeps the oil divided and suspended.

AQUA CINNAMOMI SPIRITUOSA. Spirituous CINNAMON WATER. Now called Spiritus Cinnamomi. SPIRIT OF CINNAMON.

Take of *cinnamon*, a pound; of proof spirit, a gallon; of water as much as is sufficient to prevent burning. Distil a gallon. In distilling with proof spirit, the spirit which arises first is almost flavourless; the water which arises after, bringing the oil with it, and this oil being dissolved by the spirit, is the reason why it is so limpid. As the oil of *cinnamon* is the heaviest of almost any vegetable oil, therefore, when *cinnamon* water is distilled, use a low flattish still, and a quick equal fire. As very little of the oil rises with the spirit, the best method is first to distil the *cinnamon* with water only, and then to add a proper quantity of rectified spirit of wine.

The aromatic principle in *cinnamon* resides in the essential oil, which arises when distilled with water, slow and difficultly, rendering the liquor rather milky. When a large quantity is distilled at once, a small portion of the oil is found sunk to the bottom of the receiver. To obtain this oil more easily and plentifully, let the water, after it is distilled, stand in a cold place. A pound of good *cinnamon* affords a dram or a dram and a half of this oil, which, if exposed to the air, loses its virtue without any sensible loss of its weight; so that it is not the oil that is efficacious, but the spirit in the oil. The oil of cassia bark is substituted for the oil of *cinnamon*; however, as they are the same in their medicinal virtues, no objections can be reasonably made. The ol. canel. alb. is also mixed with the ol. *cinnam.* so is the ol. caryoph.

Oil of *cinnamon* is one of the most immediate and most powerful cordials in languors, hiccoughs, and all debilities; it is so extremely pungent, that on being applied to the skin, it produces an eschar, though a drop or two may be given in a draught mixed up with a little fugar or mucilage of gum arabic.

Cinnamon, when fresh, affords much more oil than what is above mentioned; but the Dutch extract great part of it before they sell it, so that the best method is to buy it of them. In proportion as the oil is separated, the *cinnamon* loses its pungency. It is said that the Dutch obtain above an ounce of essential oil from every pound. If this oil is genuine, and you dip a pen-knife point into it, it will not flame at a candle, but smok; if it soon flames, it contains rectified spirit of wine. The use of the *cinnamon* tree is not confined to the bark; for the leaves, root, and fruit, all yield oils of different qualities, and of considerable value. That produced from the leaves is called oil of cloves, and *oleum malabathri*; from the bark of the root, an aromatic essential oil, or what has been called oil of camphor, and of great estimation as a medicine, and also a species of camphor, which is much

much purer and whiter than that kept in the shops; and that obtained from the fruit, a white sebaceous matter, extremely fragrant, resembling the ol. n. m. per express. of a thick consistence, and at Ceylon is made into candles for the sole use of the king. It is white, and is called *cera cinnamomi*.

The London college directs the following tinctures:

TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

Take of *cinnamon*, an ounce and a half; of proof spirit, a pint. Digest without heat, for ten days, and strain. It contains all the cordial and restringent qualities of the *cinnamon* itself: if it is continued for some time daily, it warms and strengthens the stomach.

Casp. Neumann, in his *Prælect. Chem.* says, that a pound of *cinnamon* contains near three-fourths of its quantity of an indissoluble earth, two ounces of a resinous substance, an ounce and a half of gummy substance, and about two scruples and a half of essential oil. See Neumann's *Chem. Works*, Lewis's *Mat. Med.* and Cullen's *Mat. Med.*

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA. COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CINNAMON. Formerly the *Tinctura Aromatica*. AROMATIC TINCTURE.

Take of *cinnamon* bruised, six drams; lesser cardamom seeds freed from their husks, three drams; long pepper and ginger, reduced to powder, of each two drams; proof spirit, two pints: digest for eight days, and strain. Ph. Lond. 1788.

CINNAM. ALBUM.—*Malabaricum*. See CANELLA ALBA.

— CRASSIORE CORT. VULG. i. e. MALABATHRUM. See FOLIUM.

— MAGELLANICUM, vel CORTEX MAGELLANICUS. See CORT. WINTERANUS.

— MALAB. See CASSIA LIGNEA.

— SPURIUM, i. e. CORT. CARYOPHYLLOIDES.

CINNIQLOTTUS CINNATUS. Paracelsus coined these words to express the total destruction and corruption of mineral bodies.

CINNUM, or CINNUS. See CYCEON.

CINZILLA. See ZONA.

CION, κίων. See UVULA, HIMAS. Hippocrates gives this name to a carunculous excrescence in the pudendum mulicbre.

CIONIA. In Dioscorides it is the middle part of a whelk or purple fish, near the centre of the striæ, which being calcined, is more caustic than the other parts.

CIONIS. A painful thickness of the uvula.

CIRCÆA, from Circe, the famous enchantress. ENCHANTER'S NIGHTSHADE. Called also *Dipcea*. Its leaves resemble those of the garden nightshade: the flowers are small and black; the seeds are like those of the millet; they are inclosed in a sort of corniculated capsule; the roots are three or four spans long, white, scented and heating. It grows on rocky ground, where it is exposed to the sun.

Bocrhaave says, that there are two species, viz.

Circæa Lutetiana, *oeymastrum verrucarium*, or ENCHANTER'S NIGHTSHADE.

Circæa minima, the smallest enchanter's nightshade.

The virtues of the first species resemble the garden nightshade.

CIRCOCELE, from κίρκος, *varix*, and κελη, a tumour. See CIRSOCELE.

CIRCULATIO, CIRCULATION. For what is understood by it in chemistry, see CIRCULATORIUM and DIGESTIO.

IN ANATOMY it is the *circulation* of any fluid through the vessels destined for its conveyance. But properly *circulation* is only applied to the blood, because it moves from the heart to return to it again; but the other fluids do not return to where they first were separated.

Dr. HUNTER says, there are only three men who have any claim to the discovery of the *circulation*, viz. SERVETUS, SESALPINUS, and HARVEY.

SERVETUS discovered the blood going from the right ventricle, by the pulmonary artery, to the lungs, where it was mixt with the inspiratory air, and returned by the veins to the left auricle, and so into the aorta. He traced the *circulation* through the lungs; but, like the old anatomists, he attributed the functions of the arteries to the veins.

SESALPINUS says, that the blood cannot be returned to the heart by the arteries of the valves, but by the veins,

where the passage is open; but his ideas were confused and neglected. He observes, that the arteries and veins come from the heart. He improves greatly upon Columbus, who, in 1559, described the *circulation* through the heart and lungs. Thus improving on Servetus, he shews the use of the valves; but still abides in the track of the old anatomists. He does not carry the *circulation* from the aorta to the vena cava; but he says, the blood cannot return by the arteries, and that it passes through the veins. He imagines that the blood is in the arteries whilst we are awake, and being received into the veins by their anastomosing with the arteries, is returned to the heart whilst we are asleep. Here is the *circulation* completed so far as that one could not well read it without being struck with the notion, and almost convinced of the truth of it. But his account is so jumbled with the notions of the ancients, and in other parts of his works he speaks so contrary to this, that one would really imagine he did not thoroughly understand what he there advanced.

HARVEY led to the discovery in full, by a Treatise on the Valves of the Veins, in the beginning of the seventeenth century. When he first published his *History of the Circulation*, its novelty and merit drew upon him the envy of the most learned men in Europe, who accordingly opposed him; but afterwards, incapable of arguing against truth, they strove to rob him of the discovery, alleging that it was known to Hippocrates; but this will not bear a controversy.

However, with regard to the *circulation*, it is thus clearly described. The blood is conveyed from the left ventricle of the heart by the aorta and its branches to the minutest and most remote parts of the body, and then passing from the extremities of the smallest arteries into the incipient veins, circulates through them into their larger branches, and so on into the right auricle of the heart, thence into the right ventricle, from whence it is forced (with the fresh supplies that it receives from the chyle in passing through the subclavian vein) into the pulmonary artery, and after *circulating* through, and being acted upon by the lungs in its passage through them, is returned by the pulmonary vein into the left auricle, and thence into the left ventricle, and so on the same round, until death concludes the progress.

Dr. Shebbaer observes, in his *Theory and Practice of Physic*, that during the dilatation of the heart, when the blood enters the ventricles, the coronary arteries receive that fluid, contrary to all the other arteries of the body, and thus supply the body of the heart with the blood; and perhaps this blood is partly the cause of the vital heat being attracted stronger into the heart by the nerves at that time than at any other; though there is another reason for its passing at this time rather than at any other, viz. the passage of the blood is freer through the arteries during the heart's inflation than at the contraction, because those vessels then approach nearer the direction of a straight line. That the heart is not the one and sole cause of *circulation*, appears, because the arteries all perform their diastole at the same instant, in healthy people. If the heart's propelling the blood was the sole cause of the *circulation*, the pulsation of the artery would be an undulation, and in different parts it would be perceived at different times, as the impress at different distances of the artery from the heart would be in succession.

That some other power than the velocity of the blood dilates the capillary arteries to give passage to the globules, seems evident also from the experiments of Dr. Hales. He poured water into the aorta and other arteries of dogs; and though water is so much a more limpid fluid than blood, and its force and velocity equal to that given to the blood by the heart, yet it never passed by the anastomoses of the arteries and veins, but through the sides of the arteries; and this seems to prove that the arteries are totally stopped by the contraction of their fibres, after the vital fire no longer continues to act, and that the force of the heart hath not a power equal to what is required to dilate them. Besides, it should be remembered, that fire acts momentarily in all the distances in which it hitherto hath been tried.

The cause of the great velocity of the blood's motion is distributed to the whole arterial tube; and the heart, instead of moving a weight equal to more than that of the blood, in this way, impels no more than about two ounces, the quantity supposed to be contained by the ventricle in each diastole. See ANIMALIS MOTUS, also Haller's *Physiology*, lect. iv. Berdoe on the nature and *Circulation of the Blood* may be consulted.

The *circulation* of the blood in a fœtus hath some peculiarities different from what is observed in adults. 1st, The blood does not all pass through the lungs; a very small part only each time that it returns to the heart. 2dly, The blood brought by the two *venæ cavæ* into the right auricle of the heart, passes chiefly into the right ventricle, but not entirely; for some portion goes immediately through the foramen ovale into the left auricle, and especially that brought up by the cava interior. Suppose then two thirds of the blood got into the right ventricle, in order to pass along the pulmonary artery; yet all the blood that flows into it in the fœtus will not *circulate* through the lungs, for a considerable part must necessarily pass by the *ductus arteriosus*, directly to the aorta, before it hath arrived at the lungs; so that probably not above one third of the blood *circulates* through the lungs every time it is brought back to the heart. That blood which was thrown out directly from the right to the left auricle, goes thence to the left ventricle, and so on to the aorta, without touching at either the right ventricle or pulmonary artery, and consequently not coming to the lungs. After the child is born, and a little grown up, the foramen ovale becomes closed up in most subjects, though in some instances it is found to continue more or less open during the whole life of the person.

CIRCULATOIRES. See AGYRTÆ.

CIRCULATORIUM. A CIRCULATORY GLASS. It is a vessel in which the contained liquor, when put over the fire, performs certain gyrations, and circulates by ascending and descending in such a manner, that the more volatile parts of the liquor, raised by the fire, not finding a passage, may always fall back again. Thus chemical *circulation* is only a species of digestion. Repeated distillation answers the end of *circulation*. See DIGESTIO.

CIRCULATUM. According to Boerhaave, the *circulatum* of Paracelsus was a liquor prepared from sea-salt. Paracelsus obtained from this salt a perpetual oil, which he called *circulatum minus*, *circulatus sal minor*, *ens primum salium*, *oleum salis*, *liquor salis*, *aqua salis*. He had also a *circulatum majus*, which he called also *materia mercurii salis*, and *ignis vivens*. Different writers assert variously concerning these *circulatus*; and those whose curiosity leads to an enquiry into the process for obtaining them, may see Barchusen in his *Pyroosophia-Mæta*, and the *Collectanea Chim. Leydens.* and *Blancard's Lexicon Renovatum*.

CIRCULATUS SAL MINOR. See CIRCULATORIUM.

CIRCULI IGNEI. See ECLAMPSIS.

CIRCULUM LACTEUM. See GALAXA.

CIRCULUS. A CIRCLE. Besides its proper signification, it is applied to parts of the body; as by Hippocrates to the balls of the cheeks, the orbs of the eyes, or the cavities which surround the eyes, &c. *Circulus* is also the name of an iron instrument used by the chemists for cutting off a neck of glass vessels, as retorts, &c. the *circulus* is heated, then pressed close to the glass where it is to be divided; and when the glass is hot, a blast of cold air, or a few drops of water, divides it, if applied thereto: it is also called *abbreviatorium*.

The *circulus* is reckoned among surgical instruments, figures of which may be seen in Scultetus's *Armamentarium Chirurgicum*, tab. xxii. fig. 6, 7, tab. xliii. fig. 5.

CIRCULUS QUADRUPLIX. See CIRCUS QUADRUPLIX.

———— **ARTERIOSUS IRIDIS.** It is composed of two arteries going round the basis of the iris. From the arteries of the external lamina are sent several ramifications to the circumference of the iris, where they produce a vascular circle, called *circulus arteriosus*. From this vascular circle, pass off many smaller vessels, which form themselves into arches; and from these arches still finer vessels are sent, which probably secrete the aqueous humour.

CIRCUMCALUALIS. See ADNATA.

CIRCUMCISIO. CIRCUMCISION. Albucasis describes several methods of performing this operation; but the best is to stretch the prepuce over the glans, and make a ligature about it, then with a razor cut off all that extends farther. In warm countries, this operation seems to be convenient, in point of cleanliness; for the glandulæ odoriferæ lying under the prepuce, corrupt, and become acrid, corrode the glans, inflame both it and the

prepuce; and thus sometimes health, as well as neatness, may require it.

CIRCUMFLEXUS PALATI, called also *musculus tubæ novus Valsalvæ*, *palato-pharyngæus*, *spheno-salpingo-staphylinus*, *peri-staphylinus externus*, *tensor palati*. Of this muscle VALSALVA was the discoverer. It rises from the spinous process of the sphenoid bone, behind the foramen ovale, which transmits the third branch of the fifth pair of nerves, from the Eustachian tube, not far from its osseous part; it then runs down along the pterygoides internus, passes over the hook of the internal plate of the pterygoid process by a round tendon, which soon spreads into a broad membrane. It is inserted into the velum pendulum palati, and the semilunar edge of the os palati, and extends as far as the suture which joins the two bones. Its use is to stretch the velum, to draw it downwards, and to a side towards the hook. It has little effect upon the tube, being chiefly connected to its osseous part. Innes.

CIRCUMFORANEI. See AGYRTÆ.

CIRCUMGYRATIO. CIRCUMGYRATION. A turning of the limb round about in its socket.

CIRCUMLITIO, in general, is any medicine applied by way of unction, or as a litus; but in a particular manner, it is appropriated to ophthalmic medicines, with which the eye-lids are anointed.

CIRCUMOSSALIS. See ADNATA and PERIOSTEUM.

CIRCUMSTANTIÆ. CIRCUMSTANCES. In medicine, they are whatever are not essentially necessary connected with the principal indicant. Of this kind, in what are commonly called *res naturales*, are the condition of the patient and the part affected; the strength, age, sex, custom, and way of life. In the *præternaturales*, are the times of diseases, paroxysm, number, and symptoms. In the *non-naturales*, are the air and soil. These regulate the conduct of a physician.

CIRCUS, QUADRUPLIX; also *circulus*. The four-fold circle. It is a kind of bandage; called also *plinthius laqueus*. See Galen de Fasciis.

CIRRUS, rather **CIRRUS**, from *νεφας*, cornu, a horn, because cirri resemble the figure of horns; one of the fulcres of plants, called also *clavicula*, *claviculus*, *tendrill*, *clasper*, *capreolus*. That spiral string by which some plants fix themselves to other bodies, and has different terms, according to the part from whence it proceeds, or the number of chords of which it consists; as *cirrus axillaris simplex*, &c. They are of various textures: some of them emit a glue at their termination, by which they stick, as well as cling; others have points, by which they stick into trees, walls, &c. which points serve also for roots.

CIRRI. In Pliny, they signify the four lesser claws of the polypus fish. See also CERÆÆ.

CIRSIIUM ARVENSE. See CARDUUS HÆMORRHOIDALIS.

CIRSOCELE, from *νεφος*, a varix, and *κηλη*, a tumor. It is also called *varicocele*, *circoccele*, *ramex varicosus*, and *hernia varicosa*.

This is an irregular, elastic tumor of the spermatic arteries and veins. Any large tumor in the abdomen, or external force pressing the veins, or a large tumor of the scrotum stretching the vessels, or impeding the return of the blood, may occasion the veins of the scrotum, or the spermatic veins, to be dilated with blood; in which case, they are also here and there diversified with large and unequal knots, and the testicles hang lower than in their natural state. But mostly this disorder depends on a relaxed state of the veins themselves.

Sometimes young men of a falacious turn, abounding with seminal matter, are subject to this disorder, mostly in the scrotum. However, when neither pain nor other troublesome symptoms attend, no regard need to be paid to the case, except it be to apply to matrimony for the cure. As this disorder is symptomatical, to remove the circumstances on which it depends, will be its cure. It sometimes depends on the pressure of an hernial truss upon the spermatic process; and then an alteration in the bandage will probably answer the purpose. If tumors of a scirrhus kind are the cause, and they are so situated as to admit of extirpation, let them be removed. However, when the veins have been long distended, so that their coats are become very weak, incisions may be made lengthways into them, after which, dressing as in a common wound, a cicatrix will be formed, and the return of the complaint prevented. Before incisions are

made in the veins, it will be proper to try a fuspensory bandage, the cold bath, the application of a solution of alum, or other astringents. Before opening the knot in these veins, it will be proper to try evacuates, lying in an horizontal posture, by which the course of the returning blood is facilitated; the scrotum and its contents should be supported by a proper bandage, and strengthening embrocations may be applied to the part affected. See Heister's Surgery, Bell's System of Surgery, vol. i. p. 493. Pott's Works, 4to. White's Surgery, 334.

CIRSOIDES. It is an epithet in Rufus Ephesius for the upper part of the brain. He also applies this name to two of the four femoral vessels.

CIRSOS. *μῆροσ*. See VARIX.

CISSA. See PICA.

CISSAMPELOS PAREIRA. See PAREIRA BRAVA.

CISSARUS. See CISTUS.

CISSINUM. The name of a plaster mentioned by P. Ægineta.

CIST, or RIST. A measure of wine containing about four pints.

CISTERNA. A CISTERN. A name of the FOURTH VENTRICLE OF THE BRAIN, and of the concurrence of the lacteal vessels in the breasts of women who give suck.

CISTHORUS, } The *cistus*, or ROCK-ROSE; also

CISTUS, *κίσθος*, } *cissarus*, *cistus Creticus*, *Dorycnium*. It is a shrub which grows in stony places: it is full of branches and leaves, but not tall: the leaves are round, black, and hairy. The leaves of the male *cistus* resemble those of the pomegranate tree, but those of the female are white. See LADANUM. Boerhaave mentions seventeen species.

— **HUMILIS.** See PARNASSIA.

— **LADANIFERA.** See LADANUM.

CISTUS LEDON. See LEDUM PALUSTRE.

CITHARUS. According to Hesychius, it signifies the breast, the side, and a species of fish.

CITRAGO. } See MELISSA.

CITRARIA. }

CITREUM, called also *cedro*, *citron*, *malum citreum*, *malus medica*, *malus citria*, *citreum vulgare*, *mala Assyria*. The CITRON-TREE.

It was first brought from Assyria and Media into Greece, and thence into the southern parts of Europe, where it thrives and produces perfect fruit, called *cedromela*, which is larger and less succulent than the lemon; but in all other respects the *citron* and lemon trees agree.

As to its medicinal qualities, the chief difference from those of the lemon are, that the *citron* juice is less acid, the yellow rind is hotter, bitterish, and its flavour more volatile, even so that it rises with rectified spirit of wine. The *citron* juice, when sweetened with sugar, is called by the Indians *aigre di cedre*.

Oils obtained from the fresh peels of the more odorous kinds, by rolling the fruit on a plane stuck full of points, are brought from Italy, and used as perfumes; these are more grateful, and less pungent, than such as are drawn by distillation with water. The oil prepared either of these ways is subject to lose its flavour, and become thick and resinous in keeping; when distilled with rectified spirit of wine, and afterwards separated from the spirit by dilution with water, it retains much longer its odour, fluidity, and limpidness. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

CITRONELLE. So the French name the liquor which we call BARBADOES WATER. Take the dry yellow rind of *citrons* lb iii. of French brandy lb vi. infuse cold for a month, then distil in B. M. in a retort, with a receiver luted to it. When the strongest part of the spirit is drawn off, add to the remainder the pulps of the *citrons*; let them macerate five or six days; then distil, and add what comes over to the former strong spirit; add to this mixture as much sugar and orange-flower water as is needful to render it agreeable.

CITRINATIO. COMPLETE DIGESTION.

CITRINULA. SPEAR-WORT. See RANUNCULUS LONGIFOLIUS, &c.

CITRON. See CITREUM.

CITRULLUS, called also *anguria*, *Jace Brasiliensis*, *tetranguria*; the WATER MELON, or CITRUL. It is the CUCURBITA CITRULLUS, Linn. It is a kind of gourd. The Greeks call it *αγγυριον*, from *αγγος*, which signifies any vessel, or receptacle. This name was probably given, because when the pulp was taken out, a vessel may be made of the shell for holding any liquor.

The branches run along the ground; the fruit is large, sometimes as big as a man's two fists, and at others as a man's head; the rind is smooth, of a green colour, variegated with specks of a paler green, though in this it is not always the same. The pulp is grateful to the taste; the seeds are oblong, broad, rhomboidal, and blackish. The seeds only are used in medicine; they are one of the four greater cold seeds.

CITRUM. See LIMONUM.

CITRUS AURANTIUM, vel **PETIOLIS ALATIS.** See AURANTIA HISPALENSIS.

— **LIMONUM.** } See LIMONUM.

— **MEDICA.** }

CITTA. See PICA.

CIVETA, or CIVETTA. See ZIBETHUM.

CLÆR. A chemical term for the BONE-FLLOUR, which is prepared from the bones of the forepart of the cranium of a calf, depurated from the fat by boiling, then calcined to whiteness, and levigated finely, afterwards moistened with water, and calcined again in an earthen pot closed, and after cooling, reduced again to a subtil powder, which is sprinkled through a sieve upon earthen vessels, to prevent their contracting chinks.

CLAMOR. A solicitous exaltation of the voice.

CLANGOR, or as the Greeks write, *Clange*, *κλγγη*. It is properly the cry of cranes, geese, &c. A SHRILL NOISE. *Clangosum de voce dicitur, quæ a gravi tono inchoata in acutum definit.* See Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.

CLARETA. See ALBUMEN OVI.

CLARETUM. CLARET, or CLAIRET, a diminutive of *clair*, bright, transparent. By this name is generally understood an infusion of aromatic powders in wine, which is afterwards edulcorated with sugar and honey. This sort of liquor is also called *vinum Hippocraticum*, and by the Germans *Hippocras*; because when the infusion is finished, it is strained through Hippocrates's sieve. It is prepared of various ingredients, according to the intentions to be answered.

Extemporaneous *clarets* are made by pouring into those wines a small quantity of tincture, according to the intention, made with spirit of wine, which some keep under the name of tincture of *claret*. It is also a name given by the French to such of their red wines as are not of a deep, or high colour. See VINUM.

CLARIFICATIO. See DEPURATIO.

CLARUM. Any thing made of crystal.

CLASIS, }

CLASMA. } See FRACTURA, from *κλαω*, to break.

CLASPER. See CIRRHUS.

CLASSIS. CLASS. An appellation given to the most general subdivisions of any thing; thus, ANIMAL is subdivided into the CLASSES, *quadrupeds*, *birds*, *fishes*, &c. which are again subdivided into *orders*, and these into *genera*. LINNÆUS, in his botanical arrangement, defines it to be an agreement of several genera in the parts of fructification, according to the principles of nature distinguished by art. He divides the vegetable kingdom into twenty-four classes. Nosological writers preserve similar distinctions, dividing diseases into CLASSES, these into *orders*, ORDERS into *genera*, and GENERA into *species* and *varieties*; so that we are supplied with a concatenation of dependencies; the ORDER upon the CLASS, the GENERA upon the ORDER, the SPECIES and VARIETIES upon the GENERA. See Cullen, Sauvages, Linnæus, &c. Botanical and Nosological Arrangements.

CLAUDIACON. The name of a collyrium in P. Ægineta.

CLAUDICATIO. STAGGERING, HALTING, or LIMPING, as when one leg is shorter than the other.

CLAUSTRUM vel **CLEITHRON GUTTURIS.** The passage to the throat, which lies immediately under the root of the tongue and tonsils.

— **VIRGINITATIS.** See HYMEN.

CLAUSURA. An imperforation of any canal or cavity in the body. Thus,

— **UTERI,** is a preternatural imperforation of the uterus.

— **TUBARUM FALLOPIANARUM.** A morbid imperforation of the Fallopian tubes, mentioned by Ruysch as one cause of infecundity.

CLAVA RUGOSA. See CALAMUS AROMATICUS.

CLAVATA. The name of a future. See SUTURA.

CLAVATIO. See GOMPHOMA.

CLAVELLATI CINERES, also called *alumen catinum*, *soda*, *sal alkali fixum*, *cineres Russici*, *cali*, *kali*, *potassa*,

potassa, gasfrinum, gatrinum, alkin, lix. POT-ASH, and PEARL-ASH.

The ancients called the ashes of burnt wood, *lix*; the moderns call them *cineres clavellati*, from *clavæ*, or clavi, billets, into which the woods were cleft. The English name *pot-ash* is from the pots in which the lixivium was boiled.

Pot-ashes are made in most countries that abound with the hard kind of wood; as Scotland, Ireland, Sweden, Prussia, Poland, Hungary, Russia, and many parts of North America, from which last the best is brought to us.

It is produced from the ashes of vegetable substances, by dissolving their salt in water, decanting the clear solution from the ashes which subside, and then evaporating the clear liquor to dryness.

Oak, ash, and other trees that shed their leaves in autumn, are proper, and the smaller shrubs, &c. commonly called underwood; but evergreens, as the pine, cypress, &c. yield very little salt. Fern, bean-straw, and most annual plants, afford a large quantity of salt; dead trees are seldom good, but old hollow trees are the best.

The timber may be cut down at any season of the year, but should be burnt as soon as possible. Pieces of eight or ten feet long may be laid in piles, filling the interstices with the chips and smaller wood; then the fire should be kindled at both ends of the pile. As soon as the pile is burnt down, rake such ashes as lie thin on the outside, a little in towards the middle; add no fresh fuel, nor throw on any of the brands. The ashes must lay without being stirred, till you can bear your hand in them, and no longer; then place them in a shade on a plank floor; there wet them, until they are brought near to the consistence of mortar in the first mixture of lime and sand, or so as to stick together, and ram them in a heap, in which they must continue not less than twenty days, but may continue many months. This is called WOOD-ASH.

Kilns are also made for the more advantageous burning of wood into ashes.

Wood-ashes, put into vessels with false latticed bottoms, covered with clean straw, are to be firmly pressed together; then cover their surface four or five inches deep with soft water, and as it subsides, add more; place a receiver underneath to receive the solution, and continue adding water until the ley is very weak; pass this ley through a fresh parcel of ashes, until it is strong enough, which is when it weighs eighteen carats, or more. This ley must be conveyed, as it is wanted, into a pan to be evaporated to dryness, and the produce is called *pot-ash*.

If the ley of *wood-ashes*, made strong enough to bear an egg, is boiled briskly, until a pellicle appears on the surface, then gently boiled until it thickens, then continued just bubbling until it is very hard; after which taken out in pieces, which must be cut out with a cold chisel, and spread on the floor of a furnace, the middle door of which is to be kept open, and the flues stopped up so as to make a gentle fire at first, and to keep the salt just covered with the flame: if it is thus continued until it begins to look fair, and incline to look red, then kept red-hot, and turned now and then, until it is of a pearl colour, it is called PEARL-ASH. When this *pearl-ash* is cold enough to handle, put that which is imperfectly calcined, with such as falls into powder, back into a caldron, with fresh ley. From contact with some inflammable matter it hath sometimes a blue colour, but it should be of a pearl colour.

POT-ASH is said to be a creature of the fire. In some parts of Germany it is prepared from the same wood of which charcoal is made. A number of tubes made of copper, or of iron, are so disposed in the pile of wood intended to be burnt into charcoal, that the water, acid, and oil, which are obtained in ordinary distillations, shall, when separated from the wood by fire, pass through these tubes into buckets placed to receive them. The oil is then to be separated from the acid liquor, which is then to be boiled in copper or iron vessels, and the residuum dried and calcined. By this calcination, the acid salt is alkalinized. This method, and the preparation of salt of tartar, by calcining tartar, shews that vegetable alkali is produced by conversion of an acid to an alkali; but the general practice, wherever *pot-ash* is made, is to burn wood, lixiviate the ashes, evaporate the ley, and calcine the produce. Sometimes in calcining, too much heat being admitted, some part of the *pot-ash* will be fused, and then it appears of a blue colour, but this circumstance should be guarded against.

PEARL-ASH is entirely soluble in water, and is, in all respects, the same as the fixed ALKALINE SALT. See ALKALI.

POT-ASH, if good, is equal to *pearl-ash* in every consideration, particularly if prepared according to Mr. Stevens's method.

The Russian *pot-ash* contains a large portion of quicklime.

Pot-ash often, though carefully prepared, contains some portion of neutral salt, which is either a vitriolated tartar, or sea-salt. It also contains some earth. The earth is separable by dissolving the salt in water. The neutral salt dissolves with difficulty, and so may easily be separated by solution in cold water, which readily dissolves the alkaline salt, but leaves the neutral unaffected; or the *pot-ash* may be left to deliquesce in the air, and thus its separation will be perfect, for no part of the neutral salt will be thus dissolved. The sea-salt discovers itself by decrepitating, if laid on red-hot iron; and is separated by dissolving one part of *pot-ash* in two parts of water, for in this the sea-salt will not dissolve.

Pot ash is met with of various colours; but when good, if it is exposed to the air, it first grows clammy, then runs to an oily liquid, which, when dried, leaves an impalpable powder of a whitish colour. It hath but little smell, and is of a quick, pungent, urinous taste; does not crumble in solution, but dissolves gradually; it ferments, but does not foam, with acid; and it unites with oil.

As a medicine, the virtues of the alkaline salt of *pot-ash* are the same as those of any other vegetable fixed alkaline salt.

See ALKALI. Neuman's Chem. Works; Dict. of Chemistry, 4to. and Mr. Stevens's Plan for making *Pot-ash*.

CLAVI SILIGINIS. See Secale.

CLAVICULA. In botany. See CLAVICULUS.

CLAVICULÆ. In ANATOMY, the CLAVICLES. From *clavis*, a little key. So the COLLARBONE is called from its likeness to an ancient key, called also FURCULÆ, sometimes *clidion*, or *clidion*; *claves*.

Each *clavicle* resembles the Italian letter *J*: they bend forwards near the sternum, and backwards near the scapula. They are more strait in women than in men. They are placed almost horizontally, between the sternum and acromion, and are connected to the sternum by a sort of arthrodia. At their extremities, next the sternum, is a ligament, which runs across to the other *clavicle*, and it is connected to the first rib likewise by a ligament. These bones, by keeping the scapulæ in their proper situation, serve for the more free and easy motion of the arms.

CLAVICULUS, vel CLAVICULA. See CIRRHUS.

CLAVIS. IN ANATOMY, the same as *clavícula*. IN CHEMISTRY, it is any menstruum, particularly of minerals, which unlocks them, as it were, and penetrates to their inner substance.

CLAVUS. An instrument in surgery mentioned by Amatus Lusitanus, which was designed to be introduced into the ulcerated palate, for the better articulation of the voice. Sometimes this word signifies indurated tubercles of the womb. Also

— A CORN. Called likewise *callus*, *condyloma* and *tylloma*. Dr. Cullen defines it a lamellated hard thickening of the cuticle. He ranks it as a genus of disease in the CLASS, LOCALES, and ORD. TUMORES.

Corns are a sort of horny excrescence growing on the feet and toes, and on the hands of labouring people. These callosities resemble an inverted wart, and are seated in the cutis and cuticle, arising chiefly from pressure and attrition, and are excessively painful when rooted near a tendon. The easiest and best way to get rid of them, is to take off all uneasy pressure, and apply a piece of plaster, spread with soap, or plaster of litharge, little more than the size of the corn, which may be close on the part for four or five days together, to render its surface soft, and that part which appears sodden pared away, but by no means so low as to touch the quick, after which the plaster is to be renewed, and the whole process may be repeated in five or six days, till the *corn* appears likely to turn out at the root, or waste away. Soaking the part in bran and warm water, is very useful previous to each cutting. Hog's gall dried in the bladder, spread thin upon rag and applied to the *corn* only has often proved efficacious; it is apt to inflame the part a little, but the *corn* generally

generally withers after a few applications of this kind, and turns out at the root. See White's Surgery, also Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 539.

CLAVUS HYSTERICUS. A symptom attending some hysteric patients, which is thus described by Sydenham: "Hysteries sometimes attack the external part of the head, between the cranium and the pericranium, occasioning violent pain, which continues fixed in one place, not exceeding the breadth of one's thumb; and it is also accompanied with enormous vomiting." See **CEPHALALGIA**. Such again attends a venereal caries, or an exostosis of some bone of the cranium.

— **OCULORUM.** See **STAPHYLOMA**.

CLEIDION, vel **CLIDION**. An epithet of a pastil described by Galen and P. Ægineta. It is the name of an epithem, described by Aetius. Sometimes it signifies the same as *clavicula*.

CLEIDOMASTOIDEUS. See **CLINOMASTOIDEUS**.

CLEISAGRA, from *κλεις*, the *clavicle*, and *αγρα*, a *pain*. See **ARTHRITIS**.

CLEITHRON. See **CLAUSTRUM**.

CLEMA. A twig or tendril of a plant.

CLEMATIS. See **ATRAGENE** and **VINCA PERVINCA**.

CLEMATIS RECTA. See **FLAMMULA JOVIS**.

CLEMATITIS PERUVIANA. See **BEXUGO**.

CLEONIS COLLYRIUM. The name of a collyrium described by Celsus.

CLEONIS GLUTEN. Is mentioned by Oribasius, lib. iv. and recommended for restraining fluxes; it consists of terra Samia, myrrh, grains of frankincense, of each equal parts; the white of egg, a sufficient quantity; spread on linen cloth, to be applied to the temples, and forehead.

CLEPSYDRA, from *κλεπτα*, to *conceal*, and *ὑδωρ*, *water*. Properly an instrument to measure time by the dropping of water through a hole from one vessel to another; but it is used to express a chemical vessel perforated in the same manner. It is also an instrument mentioned by Paracelsus, contrived to convey fuffumigations to the uterus.

CLIBANUS. A little portable oven.

CLIDION. See **CLEIDION**.

CLIFTON-WATER. This well lies a mile from Deddington in Oxfordshire. It is a weaker water of the same sort with **TILBURY**, which see.

CLIMACTERICUS ANNUS. From *climacter*, a *round of a ladder*. The **CLIMACTERIC YEAR**. According to some, this is every seventh year; but others reckon only those years that are produced by multiplying seven by odd numbers, viz. 3, 5, 7, 9, to be *climacterical*. These years they say bring with them some remarkable changes with respect to health, life, or fortune. The grand *climacteric* is the sixty third year; some making two, add to this the eighty-first year. The other remarkable ones are the seventh, twenty-first, forty-ninth, and fifty-sixth. The credit of *climacteric* years depends on Pythagoras's introduction of the doctrine of numbers.

CLIMAX, also called *scala sacra*. A name given by the ancients to some antidotes, the ingredients in which gradually diminished in quantity, e. g. Chamædryo ℥ij. centaurei ℥ij. hyperici ℥j. See **PULVIS AD RHEUMATISMUM**, under **CHAMÆDRYS**.

CLIMIA. See **CADμία**.

CLIMIA EREPS. Rulandus explains it by cadmia auripigmenti.

CLINICUS, from *κλινη*, a *bed*, also *cataclines*. **CLINICAL**. It is applied to patients who keep their beds. Hence a *clinical* physician is one who attends the sick.

CLINOIDES. The four small processes of the os sphenoides, which form the *fella turcica*, from *εἶδος*, *resemblance*, and *κλινη*, a *bed*.

CLINO-MASTOIDEUS vel **CLEIDOMASTOIDEUS**. See **MASTOIDEUS MUSCUL**.

CLINOPETES. A person who, on account of great weakness, or any disorder, is obliged to lie in bed, or on a bed.

CLINOPodium. See **MARUM**.—*Majus acinos*. See **BASILICUM**.

CLISSUS. In Paracelsus, it is a certain virtue, or occult vicissitude of things, which go and return; thus the flowers of all vegetables grow flaccid in the evening, but revive, and are expanded in the morning. It is also a chemical technical term, and denotes mineral compounded spirits. But particularly antimony is consider-

ed. Basis clyffi. Hence spiritus antimonii, is called **Clyssus**.

CLITORIDIS FLOS TERNATENSIBUS. A beautiful flower growing in the island of Ternate. The inhabitants boil and eat it; but it hath no medical virtues attributed to it.

CLITORIDIS MUSCULUS. Innes calls it *erector clitoridis*, and describes it as arising from the crus of the os ischium internally, and in its ascent covers the crus of the clitoris, as far up as the os pubis. It is inserted into the upper part of the crus and body of the clitoris. Its use is to draw the clitoris downwards and backwards, and may serve to make the body of the clitoris more tense, by squeezing the blood into it from its crus.

CLITORIS, called also *æstrum Veneris*, *columella*, *dulcedo Veneris*, *epideris*, *hypodermis*, *myrton*. It is a part of the external pudenda, situated at the angle which the nymphæ form with each other. In the angle between the labia externa, and the upper angle, we observe the prominent extremity of the *clitoris*, which is covered with a preputium similar to that of the penis. It is very vascular and villous; the villi are very nervous, and full of vessels, to occasion a greater irritation in coitu. The *clitoris* is in many respects analogous to the penis; the two *crura clitoridis*, which are two spongy bodies, and form the clitoris by their union, arise from the ischium, and running along the lower edge of the os pubis and the os ischium, unite, to form the corpora cavernosa of the *clitoris*. It is furnished with two erector muscles, whose origin and insertion are the same as in the penis; but though the *clitoris* has a glans, there is no corpus spongiosum urethræ; its trunk is sustained by a suspensory ligament, fixed in the symphysis of the ossa pubis. Like the penis it has an erection, and it is thought to be the principal seat of venereal pleasure.

The *clitoris* is of different sizes in different women; but in general, it is small and covered with the labia.

The preternaturally enlarged *clitoris* is what constitutes an hermaphrodite.

When the *clitoris* is too large, it is styled *cercosis*, and may be so extirpated as to remove the unnecessary part; but this requires much care, for a farther extirpation subjects the patient to an involuntary discharge of urine.

CLITORISMUS. A morbid enlargement, or swelling of the clitoris.

CLOACA. A **JAKES**. In comparative anatomy, it imports the canal in birds, through which the egg descends from the ovary in its exit. In this it is remarkable, that the part which is next the ovary is jagged like the morsus diaboli, and fluctuates in the abdomen without any attachment to the ovary; hence anatomists have been puzzled to comprehend by what means the egg falls into it.

CLONICUS. See **CLONOS**.

CLONICI. Diseases from clonic spasm. See **SPASMUS CLONICUS**.

CLONODES. An epithet for a sort of pulse which is vehement and large, at the same time unequal in one and the same stroke.

CLONOS. Κλονος, also *clonicus*. Any tumultuary, interrupted, or inordinate motion. It is applied to the epileptic and convulsive motions. See **SPASMUS CLONICUS**.

CLOUS. See **CARYOPH. AROMAT.**

CLUNES. The **BUTTOCKS**, called also *ephipisana pygæ*. These are the two posterior and lower parts of the abdominal cavity; and are separated by a fossa, which leads to the anus, and each buttock is terminated downwards by a large fold, which distinguishes it from the rest of the thigh. They consist of skin, fat, and muscles, principally those of the glutæi.

CLUNESIA. See **PROCTALGIA**.

CLUPEA. See **ALOSA**.

CLUS. & CLUS. HIST. An abbreviation of *Caroli Clusii rariorum Plantarum Historia*.

CLUS. HIST. An abbreviation of *Caroli Clusii rariorum aliquot stirpium per Hispanias observatorum Historia*.

CLUS. CUP. POST. An abbreviation of *Caroli Clusii Curæ Posteriores*.

CLUTTONI DOM. SPIRITUS FEBRIFUGUS. See **FEBRIFUGUS SPIRITUS**, &c.

CLYDON. A fluctuation and flatulency in the stomach and intestines.

CLYMA. The fæces of silver and gold.

CLYMENUM ITALORUM. See **ANDROSÆMUM**.

CLYPE-

CLYPEALIS CARTILAGO. See ASPERA ARTERIA.

CLYPEUS. It is supposed to be an instrument used in the ancient baths, to increase or diminish their heat, by admitting or excluding air.

CLYSMA. See CLYSTER.

CLYSSIFORMIS DISTILLATIO. A distillation of such substances as are subject to take fire, and fulminate, by a tubulated retort.

CLYSSUS. *Cliffus* vel *Clifus*. Among the ANCIENT CHEMISTS, this word imported an extract prepared of various substances mixed together. Among the MODERNS, it signifies a mixture, containing the various productions of one substance united with each other: e. g. when the distilled water, the spirit, the oil, the tincture, and the salt of wormwood are so blended, that the mixture is possessed of all the united virtues of the simple, from which these preparations are obtained. *Cliffuses* were formerly prepared from the vapours of different matters joined with nitre; several instances of which may be seen in the Dictionary of Chemistry; and as their virtues merit not the trouble of preparing them, the curious are referred thereto.

CLYSSUS ANTIMONII, } It is obtained by deflagrating
MINERALIS, } a mixture of antimony, nitre, and sulphur, in a red-hot retort, fixed to a receiver, in which is some water. But as it is no other than a weak spirit of sulphur, it is not worth the labour of preparing. See Dict. of Chemistry, and Neumann's Chemical Works.

CLYSTER. A GLYSTER, also CLYSMA. From *κλύω*, to wash or cleanse out. See ENEMA.

CNAPHOS. See HIPPOPHÆS.

CNECUS. See CARTHAMUS; also the seeds of the carthamus.

CNEMIUM. Galen expounds it, something belonging to the tibia.

CNEMODACTYLÆUS. See EXTENSOR DIGITORUM LONGUS.

CNEORON. See THYMALÆA.

CNESIS, } *Κνησις*, the same as *cnisios*, and *cnyma*,
CNESMOS, } from *κνῶω*, to scratch. That eager, hurrying scratching observed in brutes; but is more generally meant of the itching itself.

CNESTON. It is a species of thymalæa; a RASP, which is also called cnester, and particularly a rasp for scraping cheese.

CNESTRUM. See THYMALÆA.

CNICELÆON, from *κνικος*, *cnicus*, and *ελαιον*, oil. Oil made of the seeds of *cnicus*. The virtues are the same as of the oil of ricin. only weaker.

CNICION. A name of the trifolium.

CNICUS. The heads are surrounded with a crown, formed of a complication of a multitude of leaves. Boerhaave speaks of nine species, among which are the *carduus benedictus*, the TANGIER PERENNIAL BLUE DISTAFF THISTLE, the *cnicus Hispanicus arborescens scetidissimus*, STINKING SPANISH TREE-DISTAFF THISTLE, *carduus pinca*, which see.

CNICUS, see also ATRACTYLIS. That used as a purge by Hippocrates, is supposed to be the *carthamus*, which see: but modern botanists exclude it from the species of this plant.

ALBIS MACULIS NOTATUS. See CARDUUS LACTEUS SYRIACUS.

SYLVESTRIS. See CARDUUS BENEDICTUS.

CNIDE. See URTICA.

CNIDELÆON. Oil made of the cnidia grana.

CNIDIA COCCUS. See THYMALÆA.

GRANA. CNIDIAN BERRIES; called *Ætalion*. *Cocca cnidia*. *Coccalos*. *Coccum*. *Gnidia grana*. Some say these are the fruit of the thymalæa, which see; others of the mezercon. Ray says, the berries of the thymalæa are not the grana *cnidia*, but the seeds contained in the berry.

CNIDOSIS. An itching and stimulating sensation, such as is excited by the cnide, or nettle. Celsus renders it *prurigo*.

CNIPOTES. ITCHING. Some take it to signify a dry ophthalmia.

CNISMOS. See CNESIS.

CNISSOREGMIA, from *κνισσος*, a *nidorous* smell, and *ερευνα*, an *eruption*. A *nidorous* eruption.

CNYMA, from *κνῶω*, to *scrape*, or *grate*. In Hippocrates it signifies a *rasure*, *punction* or *vellication*; and also the same as *cnisios*. See CNESIS.

COACHIRA INDORUM. See INDICUM.

COACUS. An epithet of a treatise of Hippocrates, called *Coacæ Prænotiones*, from *Cos*, his birth-place.

COAGULANTIA. In general such things as coagulate fluids; but in medicine it signifies more particularly such remedies or poisons as coagulate the blood and juices flowing from it.

COAGULATIO. COAGULATION, is when a fluid, or some part of it, is rendered more or less solid. This is variously effected, and from the different methods, as well as means, the appellations vary.

Heat and cold are the two principal natural agents for coagulating fluids. When heat is used by art, its effect is called *coagulatio* per segregationem, vel separationem. When cold is thus made use of, its effect is called *coagulatio* per comprehensionem, which is when no part of the fluid is lost, and all its parts are brought into a solid state.

Different means coagulate different matters; thus heat coagulates salts by dissipating their moisture; cold coagulates water by freezing it; water coagulates camphor, if it is dissolved in spirit of wine; spirit of wine, if pure, coagulates the white of egg and other matters; and motion coagulates milk into butter.

The *coagulatio-continua* is produced either by impastation, that is, when powders, &c. are mixed with the fluid; or by condensation, that is, when coldness is applied to water so as to congeal it.

The *coagulatio-partis* is when one substance so adheres to another, as to form a more solid body; for example, dry things with moist, oil with water, &c.

The *coagulatio-totius* is preternatural, when heterogeneous matter is united; and natural, when homogeneous fluids are coagulated by way of generation.

COAGULUM. Curdled concretions, formed by the mixture of two liquors, are thus called; such as the curd for cheese, separated from the serous part of milk, by means of rennet infused in warm water, &c. It means also RENNET, or RUNNET; and is the concreted milk found in the stomachs of sucking quadrupeds, which as yet have received no other nourishment than their mother's milk. In ruminating animals, which have several stomachs, it is generally found in the last, though sometimes in that which is contiguous.

If *rennet* is dried in the sun, and then close kept, it may be preserved in perfection for years.

Not only the *rennet* itself, but also the stomach in which it is found, curdles milk, without any previous preparation. But the common method is, to take the inner membrane of a calf's stomach, clean it well, salt and hang it up in brown paper: when this is used, the salt is washed off, then it is macerated in a little water during the night, and in the morning the infusion is poured into the milk to curdle it.

The medicinal qualities of *rennet* are its acrimony, solvent power, and usefulness in surfeits from food of difficult digestion.

COAGULUM ALUMINIS, called also *cataplasma aluminis*. In ophthalmia it is found very serviceable, particularly in that species called purulent, applied between two pieces of fine soft linen rag. It is also very effectual as a remedy for chilblains. See also ALUMEN.

COALESCENTIA. COALESCENCE. The union, or growing together of two bodies, which before were separate.

COALTERNÆ FEBRES. Fevers mentioned by Belini, which are most probably imaginary. He describes them as two fevers affecting the same patient, and the paroxysm of one approaching as that of the other subsides.

COARCTATIO. COARCTATION. A rendering the canals more narrow, or contraction of the diameters of the vessels. A *coarctation* of the pulse is its diminution of the capacity of the arteries.

COARTICULATIO. See ARTICULATIO.

COATLIS. See BEN.

COAVA. The infusion of coffee, as it is usually drank. See COFFEA.

COBALTUM, called also *cadmia metallica*. COBALT. It is a ponderous hard fossil, or metallic and earthy mineral, or a kind of marcasite. It hath been found in some parts of Asia, is now chiefly dug up in Saxony, and also met with in some parts of England. The best way of distinguishing it from other mineral matters, is to turn it into glass, or to melt it therewith, for it gives thereto a sapphire blue colour.

Cobalt is the foundation of *saphera*, *zaffer*, or *smaltum*; and from it the greatest quantity of arsenic is obtained, that is used all over Europe.

The *cobalt*, when dug up, is mixed with various other

substances; it is then broken into small pieces, and calcined in a reverberating furnace, so formed as that the flame of the fire may pass over the calcining matter, and keep it ignited: the flame, in passing over the *cobalt*, carries off a copious fume, which is conveyed from the top of the furnace into a large winding wooden chimney, which is some scores of yards long, to the inside of which the fumes adhering in the form of a white foot, are at proper intervals swept down, and when melted form the white arsenic.

After the arsenic is thus separated, the *cobalt* is calcined two or three times; and then being finely ground with two or three times its weight of powdered flint, with which being melted, *zaffer* is produced. The *zaffer* being powdered and washed, the whitish part that separates from it thereby, is called *eschel*, and the blue powder is named *blanc tarbe*.

If two parts of calcined *cobalt*, one part of pot-ash, and three parts of common sand, are melted together, a vitreous, opaque, bluish mass is formed, which when ground to powder is called *smaltum*, *SMALT*, or *encaustum cæruleum*, *POWDER-BLUE*.

Bismuth, small portions of silver, and other matters, are found in different parcels of *cobalt*.

On the outside of the mines where *cobalt* is found, there is a mineral of the colour of streaked roses, called the *FLOWER OF COBALT*.

The chief use of this mineral is for obtaining arsenic, and the reguline part, which is the blue made use of for colouring glass, china, and other such like manufactures. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Dict. of Chem. 4to. and Neumann's Chem. Works.

COPASTOLI. *ASHES*.

COBBAN. A small tree much like the peach-tree. It grows in Sumatra: the fruit quenches thirst, and the kernel affords an oil by expression, which is externally used against pains. Raii Hist.

COBHAM-WATERS. These arise from a spring which lies a mile south from Church Cobham, about twenty-four miles from London. It is considered as one of the weaker saline purging waters. See *AQUÆ CATHARTICÆ AMARÆ*.

COBRA DE CAPELLO. A venomous serpent, which is also called *serpens Indicus coronatus*, *vipera Indica vittata gesticulatio*, *vipera pilcata*. The *INDIAN SERPENT*. The part in use is a stone taken out of its head, called *pedro del cobra*, and by mistake *piedra di cobra*: it is of an oval figure, plain on the outside, and gibbous on the other, of a brown colour, shining, with pores interspersed. It is said to be an antidote to the poison of venomous animals; but neither this quality, nor the truth of its being a natural production are ascertained. For the *Pierres de Cobras* are discovered by *FELIX FONTANA* to be artificial productions, and to consist only of calcined hartshorn.

COBRE VERD. See *BOJOBI*.

COBRELO. See *EPILEPSIA*.

COBUS DE CIPO. See *BOITIPO*.

COCAO AMERICÆ. See *CACAO*.

COCCA BAPTICA. See *CHERMES*.

— *CNIDIA*, or *GNIDIA*, } See *CNIDIA GRANA*.

COCCALOS.

COCCARIUM. The name of a very small pill mentioned by Oribasius in his Synop. lib. iii.

COCCERA INDICA. See *PALMA COCCIFERA*.

COCCI CNIDII. See *LAUREOLA FÆMINA*.

— *ORIENTALES*. See *COCCULUS INDUS*.

— *BADICUM*. See *CHERMES*.

COCCIÆ MINORES PIL. *colocynth. pil. cum aloë*. See *CATHARTICUM EXTRACTUM*.

COCCINILLA, also called *COCCINELLA*, *ficus Indiæ grana*, *scarabæolus hæmisphæricus*, *cochinellifera cochenilla*, *coccus Americanus*, *cochinelle*, *cochinille*, *cochinilla*, *cochinille*, *coccus Indicus tinctorius*, *COCHINEAL*.

It is an insect, but, as brought to us, appears in little grains, that are wrinkled, of an irregular figure, convex on one side, and flat or hollow on the other; externally they are of a dark red colour, generally sprinkled with a whitish clammy powder; internally of a deep bright red. It is brought from Mexico and New Spain; and found adhering to the leaves and branches of the *OPUNTIA*, called *nochetli*, *nopalli*; or *nocheznopalli* in New-Spain, or the *AMERICAN PRICKLY PEAR-TREE*, or *INDIAN FIG*. *COCCUS CACTI*, *CACTI COCCINELLIFERI*, Linn. The natives carefully collect, preserve, and cure them. The male insects have wings, and are about the size of

a flea; the females have no wings, and are larger: when full of young they swell so as to resemble berries, in which state they are swept off from the leaves and branches of the *opuntia* with a pencil: if left until the young ones creep out, the parent dies, and its body becomes an empty husk. It is the female sort that we use.

The greatest consumption of this article is amongst the scarlet dyers, and for making carmine. By different management it affords all the shades of red, from the lowest to the highest.

Carmine is a fecula or powder that settles at the bottom of the water wherein *cochineal* hath been mixed; with this the drapers rub scarlet cloth where it misses to take the dye.

Aq. regia, impregnated with pewter, improves the Bow scarlet into a flame colour.

Aq. fortis, impregnated with pewter, produces from *cochineal* a scarlet dye.

Cochineal affords also the finest lake.

Rags dyed in the dregs of the scarlet dye made from *cochineal*, take the name of *TURNSOLE*, which is used to colour wines, &c.

Cochineal gives a fine durable red to proof and rectified spirit, and a deep durable crimson to water, and none of them lose any of their colour by inspissating them to an extract.

This insect hath been commended as diuretic, diaphoretic, and corroborant. See Neumann's Chem. Works; Dict. of Chem. Lewis's Mat. Med. But in the present practice, they are very properly considered of no use, except as a colouring ingredient.

COCCOBALSAMON. The fruit of the true balsam.

COCCONES. The grains or acini of the pomegranate. See *GRANATA MALA*.

COCCOS. See *PALMA COCCIFERA*.

— or *COCCUM*. In Hippocrates, when without any addition, it signifies the *cnidia grana*: but *coccus* implies any berry or grain.

COCCULI INDICI AROMATICI. See *PIPER JAMAICENSE*.

COCCULUS INDUS, called also *cocculæ officinarum*, *cocci orientales*. *INDIAN BERRY*. It is a brown fruit, of the size of a very large pea; it is rough, brittle, and when perfect hath a white kernel. It is brought from Malabar and the East Indies, where it grows in clusters on a large tree called *natsiatam*. It is poisonous; it brings on a nausea, fainting, and convulsion, if swallowed. The noxious quality resides in the kernel, and it operates both as an emetic and purgative. It is only used externally, and that very rarely: made into ointment, or infused in water, it destroys lice more effectually than the slaves-acre. Mixt with paste it stupifies fishes so that they will lie on the water and not attempt to escape from the hand that takes them. Condronchius wrote a treatise on these berries. Wepfer takes notice of several experiments made with them in his work *De Cicuta Aquatica*. See also Raii Hist. and Neumann's Chem. Works.

COCCUM. See *CNIDIA GRANA*.

COCCUM BAPHICUM, *infectorium*, *tinctorium*, *chermesinum* vel *scarlatinum*. See *CHERMES*.

COCCUS AMERICANUS, } See *Cocc* -

— *INDICUS TINCTORIUS*. } *NILLA*.

— *DE MALDIVIA*. See *PALMA COCCIFERA*.

— *POLONICUS*. } It is said to be

— *RADICUS TINCTORIUS*. } found of different

sizes, from a poppy-seed to a pepper-corn, and in greater or lesser numbers adhering to one plant. Breynius describes it as being round, smooth, and of a purple violet colour; it has a thin skin, inclosing a blood-red juice; one half or more of it is covered with a rough dark-brown crust, by which it adheres to the roots. It is gathered in summer and dried in earthen platters. One of these exposed to the sun, by the latter end of July produces a small worm, which worm, after a few days, produces from 50 to 100 or more eggs; these in a month after are hatched, and the young ones fixing to the roots of the plant, and its lowest branches, live by sucking its juice. These berries are used as a colour in dying, for they abound with a purple juice. As a medicine, their virtues are the same with the *chermes*, and for these they are a good succedaneum. See Neumann's Chem. Works, and Raii Hist. Plant.

COCCYGEUS Musc. It rises from the spine of the ischium, and is inserted into the side of the os coccygis: this muscle and its fellow form a sling to bring that bone upwards

upwards and inwards. It is nothing else but a continuation of the posterior part of the levator ani. It is Winslow's *coccygæus posterior*.

COCYGEUS ANTERIOR, called also *Ischio-coccygæus*. This muscle is fixed in the anterior portion of the small transverse ligament, at the upper part of the foramen ovale of the os innominatum; from thence it runs between the great transverse ligament of the pelvis and the musculus obturator internus, and is inserted in the lower part of the os coccygis.

— **POSTERIOR**. This muscle is fixed to the inner concave edge of the two first vertebræ of the os sacrum, to the inner and lower edge of the ligamentum sacro-sciaticum, and to the spine of the os ischium, and is inserted in the inside of the os coccygis, above the *coccygæus anterior*, it is called also *sacro coccygæus*.

COCYGIS OS. Also called *cauda*; *coccyx*; *offis sacri acumen*. It is situated at the extremity of the os sacrum, and is in some measure an appendix thereof; it is bent forward towards the pelvis; the fore side is flat, the back part rather convex; it is made up of four or five pieces, like false vertebræ, joined together by cartilages, more or less pliable; sometimes all the pieces are cemented together. The first piece is the largest; it hath two shoulders, betwixt which and the os sacrum is a notch, through which a pair of nerves pass. The other pieces are irregular squares, diminishing in squares as they descend.

Daventer and some other writers say, that difficult labours are often caused by these bones being ankylosed; but experience manifests that these gentlemen were sometimes impatient, and waited not always long enough for nature to do her own business: for it is generally found that when the head is confined in the pelvis, and advances but slowly, or not at all, by waiting and leaving the work to nature, the head is moulded into the shape of the pelvis, and comes along very well.

COCYXS. See **PALMA COCCIFERA**.

COCYX. See **COCYGIS OS**, *κοκυξ*.

COCCHENILLA. } See **Coccinilla**.

COCHENILLE. }

COCHIA. A name formerly of some officinal pills: the etymology of this word is obscure. There were two compositions bearing this name; the pil. *coch. majores*, which were taken from Rhases, and the pil. *coch. minores*, which were taken from Galen: the first is totally excluded from practice; the second is called *pil. colocynth. cum aloë*, or *extractum colocynthidis compositum*. See **COLOCYNTHIS**.

COCHINILLA.

COCHINILLIFERA. } See **Coccinilla**.

COCHLEA, } Called also *antrum buccinosum*. The

COCHLIA, } first mention made of this part of the

COCHLIAS. } ear is by Plutarch, who says that Em-

pedocles, a scholar of Pythagoras, was acquainted with it and its use, for he said that sounds were formed there. It is a winding cavity, which turns round a nucleus in a spiral manner. It is larger where it begins, and becomes smaller like a horn, the second turn almost within the first, and the third within the second, making about two turns and a half. It is divided into a superior and inferior cavity, by a partition in the middle, perpendicular to the axis of the spindle of the *cochlea*: that part of the partition next the axis is bony, which terminates in an edge, where it is membranous; it grows narrower towards the apex. The scala, which is next the basis, opens into the tympanum by the fenestra rotunda; that towards the apex into the vestibulum by the fenestra ovalis.

That the *cochlea* is a part of the organ of hearing, may be concluded from its spiral lamina, which is hard, dry, slender and easily broken; all which conditions are required in bodies susceptible of tremulous motions. Again, when the large branch of the portio mollis of the seventh pair of nerves arises at the basis of the *cochlea*, it is divided into a great number of smaller branches, which passing through all the small meatuses with which the spindle is perforated, are distributed to the various windings and meanders of this spiral lamina, where they lose themselves. This lamina is not only calculated for receiving the vibratory motion of the air, but its structure ought also to be looked upon as a convincing proof that it is qualified and disposed for accommodating itself to the different characters and degrees of these motions; for since it is broader at the beginning of its first circumvolution than at the extremity of its last, and since the breadth of its other parts are in like manner proportion-

ably diminished, we may venture to affirm that its broadest parts are only fit for the reception of flow and languid vibrations, which are productive of grave tones, since they may be put into a commotion without the other parts undergoing any change; and vice versa, that when its narrower parts are struck, their vibrations are brisk and lively, and consequently produce acute tones. Therefore, according to the various commotions of the spiral lamina, the nerves distributed through its substance receive the various impressions of the air, which exhibit and represent various tones or modulations of sound. See **Sonus**.

COCHLEA CELATA. See **ARDROSACE**.

— **FOSSILIS** and **LAPIDEA**. See **COCHLITA**.

COCHLEÆ, *κοχλῶ*, to wind, or wreath. **SNAILS**.

The *snail* is an animal lodged in a short thick turbinated shell, whose aperture is closed in the winter with a kind of cement. The land *snails* are called *operculares*: that sort which adheres to briars and tendrils of vines, &c. are sometimes called *seselon* and *pomaticæ*.

Before the time of Serenus Samonicus, who flourished in the third century after Christ, shell-*snails* were not recommended in phthifical cases. But indeed, abstracted from the shell, *snails* without shells do not differ from those that have them; it is the different shells that form the different species.

Snails abound with a viscid slimy juice, which they readily give out, by boiling, to milk or water, so as to render them thick and glutinous. They are a tender substance, therefore easily digestible; very nutritious and demulcent. Employed in cases of emaciation and hectic fever, though as animal food, they cannot be refrigerant according to the opinion of many, still perhaps they are only slightly stimulant.

In Holland the sea-*snail*, called the **PERIWINKLE**, is eaten; in France the land-*snail*, called the *vine shell-snail*, is eaten; but the small white shell-*snail* is the most valued.

Naturalists describe a great variety; the following only have medical virtues attributed to them, though the large ash-coloured *snail* is said to be that which is intended for medicinal use; but the smaller, dark-coloured, spotted, or striped sort, more common in gardens, is taken indiscriminately, and their qualities do not appear to differ.

Earth-worms, or any other jelly, are as good as *snails*, if not better.

If salt is put upon the *snail* it soon dies, but it first contracts itself so as to force out all its mucus.

Cochlea aquatica. The **WATER-SNAIL** or **PERIWINKLE**.

— *cælata*, *antonomastica*. This is a good shell-*snail*, found in the Mediterranean. Its operculum or cover is, according to some, the *umbilicus marinus* of the shops.

— *margaritifera*. See **CONCHA MARGARITIFERA**.

COCHLEARE, cochlear, *doedyx*, and cochlearium. A **SPOON**. Perhaps so called from resembling a shell. The ancients had two kinds of *cochlearia*; the greater, which contained a dram, and the lesser, which contained a scruple. Various indeed are the accounts of the ancient *cochlearia*; but in the present London and Edinburgh Dispensatories, a *cochleare* is, of fyrup half an ounce in weight, and of distilled waters three drams in weight, by measure half an ounce.

COCHLEARIA. **SCURVY-GRASS**, a low plant, with thick juicy leaves, somewhat hollowed, so as to resemble a spoon, whence its name; those from the root standing on long pedicles; those on the stalk joined close to it without pedicles; producing toward the upper parts of the stalks small white tetrapetalous flowers, followed by roundish seed vessels. It is annual, grows wild in several parts of England, particularly about the sea-coasts and salt-marshes, and flowers in May or sooner. In Greenland and some other northern parts it is mild and totally destitute of pungency, and yet as effectual as that which grows with us, when eaten for the same purposes. The **COCHLEARIA OFFICINALIS** is the **COCHLEARIA foliis radicalibus subrotundis, caulinis oblongis subinnatis, caulibus ramosis**. **CLASS**, **TETRADYNAMIA**; **ORD**, **SILICULOSA**; **LINN**, **Genera Plant.** 803. The **COMMON** or **GARDEN SCURVY-GRASS**. And a variety of this, viz. **COCHLEARIA OFFICINALIS MINOR**, i. e. **COCHLEARIA MINOR rotundo folio nostras**, **LINN**. **SMALL-LEAVED SCURVY-GRASS**.

— **BATAVA**, called also *cochl. hortensis*, vel *rotundifolia*; **ROUND-LEAVED, DUTCH, or GARDEN SCURVY-GRASS**. The radical leaves are unevenly roundish, and those

those on the stalks are oblong. It is cultivated in gardens. It does not change its qualities with the soil.

— BRITANNICA, called also *cochl. marina*, *cochl. folio sinuato*. ENGLISH SCURVY-GRASS or SEA SCURVY-GRASS. It is the *COCHLEARIA ANGLICA*, Linn. All its leaves are alike, oblong, pointed, deeply and irregularly indented and sinuated.

The fresh leaves of both sorts have a disagreeable smell, and a penetrating acrid taste: the first sort is by much the strongest. The leaves are the strongest part of the plant: they are antiseptic, attenuant, aperient, and diuretic, and are said to open obstructions of the viscera, and remoter glands, but neither heat nor irritate so much as their pungency would cause one to suspect. It has long been considered as one of the most effectual antiscorbutic plants. SYDENHAM and LEWIS recommend this plant highly, combined with arum, and wood-forrel, in rheumatic and wandering pains, accompanied with fever. It is of service also in paralytic and cachectic indispositions.

A small quantity of nutmeg covers their disagreeable flavour.

Their active parts are wholly in the expressed juice. Water or spirit alike extracts their whole virtue. The pungent part exhales in drying, and in evaporating the liquors which possess it.

The method of preserving the herb with all its virtues, is by beating it up with sugar into a conserve, and keeping it in a close vessel. But as an antiscorbutic, this does not promise so much benefit as the fresh plant, eaten as a salad, or the expressed juice as directed in the Pharmacopœias.

The principal virtue resides in an essential oil, separable in small quantities by distillation in water; this oil sinks in water, yet it is very volatile, subtil, and penetrating. Rectified spirit of wine carries the oil with it in distillation as easily as water does. A pint of spirit will take with it all the oil from two pounds weight of the leaves. See LEWIS's Mat. Med.

SPIRITUS COCHLEARIÆ. *Spirit of SCURVY-GRASS.*

Take ten pounds of the leaves of fresh *scurvy-grass*; of rectified spirit of wine, five pints: macerate the herb twelve hours, and with a water-bath draw off five pints. This is called simple spirit, in contradistinction to what is called golden. The dose is from twenty to an hundred drops. Horfe-radish may be mixed, or wholly substituted, without any sensible difference in any point of view.

SUCCUS COCHLEARIÆ COMPOSITUS. COMPOUND JUICE OF SCURVY-GRASS; formerly SUCCI SCORBUTICI; SCORBUTIC JUICES.

Take of the juice of garden *scurvy-grass*, two pints; of brooklime, and water-cresses, each a pint; of Seville oranges, twenty ounces; mix them, and after the fæces have subsided, decant off the liquor, and strain. Dose from two ounces to four, twice a day. This is antiscorbutic, gently diuretic, and maintains a laxative habit.

SUCCUS COCHLEARIÆ AUREUS, GOLDEN SPIRIT OF SCURVY-GRASS.

To a pint of the simple spirit of *scurvy-grass* add an ounce of gamboge. The dose is from twenty to sixty drops. This operates as an aperient and diuretic stimulant, and participates much of the virtues of the gamboge, which is thus made to act in a mild manner. See Gambogia.

— ARMORACIA. See RAPHANUS RUSTICANUS.

COCHLIA, COCHLIAS. See COCHLEA.

COCHLIAXON. A name for a part in a machine described by Oribasius.

COCHLITA. It is also called *cochlea fossilis* or *lapidea*. It is a stone of the shape and figure of a certain shell-snail. It is said to be lithontriptic.

COCHONE. Galen explains this to be the juncture of the ischium, near the feat or breech; whence, says he, all the adjacent parts about the feat are called by the same name. Hippocrates often mentions these parts. Hefychius says, that *cochone* is the part of the spine which is adjacent to the os sacrum and breech, and tells us that some call the parts on both sides the os sacrum by this name, and adds, that the ischia are thus called.

COCILIO. A weight of eleven ounces.

COCKENILLE. See COCCINILLA.

COCO. See PALMA COCCIFERA.

COCOLATA. See CACAO.

COCOMICA SIGNA. A term used by Paracelsus, but his meaning is unknown.

COCOS. See PALMA COCCIFERA.

COCTIO. BOILING. Also *decoctio*, *aphepsima*, *apozema*. The effect of *boiling* differs from that of infusion in some material particulars. In the heat of *boiling* water the essential oils of vegetables, in which their virtue generally resides, are dissipated; and when the medicine to be obtained is to consist of the more volatile parts of the ingredients, infusion is obviously preferable to decoction.

In decoctions, those ingredients should be boiled first from which their virtues are most difficultly extracted; and those which more readily give them out may be reserved until the latter end of the *boiling*; such volatile ones as hardly bear the heat of *boiling* water may be added when the decoction is removed from the fire; they may stand closely covered until the liquor is cool enough to be strained off.

Agglutinants, astringents, and emollients, are the chief subjects of this operation, and such other materials as require some force to separate their parts. See DECOCTA.

By decoction the fermentation of fermentable liquors is destroyed. See Dict. Chem. 4to.

By the *coction* of humours is meant the digestion of the aliment into chyle with the *first coction*; the reduction of the chyle into blood, which is the *second*; and the separation of the juices from the blood by means of the glands, is the third and last.

COCUSTA. See COURBARI.

COCYTA. See MALIS.

CODAGA PALA. See CONESSI.

CODDAM-PULLI. See CARCAPULI and CAMBOGIA.

CODESELLA. See CARBUNCULUS.

CODIA, in Hippocrates, signifies a POPPY-HEAD. See PAPAVER ALBUM. The heads of other plants are also thus named.

CODIAMINUM. } See NARCISSUS LUTEUS SYL-
CODIANUM. } VESTRIS.

CODI-AVANACU. An under-shrub growing in sandy soils in the East Indies. The juice of the whole plant taken in wine is a good remedy for fluxes. Some other preparations are made from it.

CODOSCELLA. See BUBO.

COECALIS VENA. A branch from the concave side of the vena mesaraica major; it runs to the beginning of the colon; it divides by two arteries, one of which communicates with the gastro-colica; the other, after sending branches to the intestinum cœcum and appendicula vermiformis, communicates below with the extremity of the great mesaraic vein.

COELA. The hollow of the eyes, or rather above and below the eye-lids. They are puffed up in a cachexia. The *cœla* of the feet are the hollow parts at the bottom of the foot, adjacent to the heels.

CŒLESTINUS COLOR. In Paracelsus it signifies a sky colour.

CŒLIA. It signifies a cavity in any part of the body, or in any of the viscera; it is also the same with *ALVUS*: if *an* is joined with it, it signifies *stomachus*, and sometimes the *thorax*; and *κατω* joined with it, is the *abdomen*, or lower-belly, or intestinal tube, from the cardia to the anus.

CŒLIACA ARTERIA, *καλιε, venter*. The *cœliac* artery arises anteriorly from the *aorta descendens*, as soon as it has passed through the diaphragm; its trunk is short, but it sends off from the right side two small *diaphragmaticæ*, though sometimes there is but one. The left branch, which rises from the *intercostales* and *mammariæ*, sends ramifications to the superior orifice of the stomach, and to the glandulæ renales of the same side, as the right furnishes the renal gland on the right side, and the pylorus. After these the *cœliac* artery sends off the *arteria ventriculi coronaria*, and the *gastrica superior*; then divides into the *arteria hepatica* on the right hand, and the *arteria splenica* on the left. Sometimes this artery is divided into the *coronaria*, *hepatica*, and *splenica*; in the same place, very near its origin, the trunk going out from the aorta in a straight line, and the branches from the trunk almost at right angles, like radii from an axis, whence this trunk hath been called *axis arteriæ cœliacæ*.

CŒLI-

— MUCOSA, }
 — CHYLOS, } See DIARRHOEA.
 — LACTEA. }

— PASSIO. The COELIAC PASSION is a species of diarrhoea, in which the aliment is carried off in a liquid state, but not well digested; the discharges resemble chyle. Aretæus calls those afflicted with this disorder *κοιλιακοί*; Cælius Aurelianus calls them *ventriculosi*; Hippocrates does not name the disease. Sauvages enumerates four species, the chylosa, purulenta, mucosa, and lactea; but the first is generally understood by the *cœliac passion*, which is a chronic discharge of liquid indigested aliment; in this disease, on account of the debility of the digestive power, the aliment is left half digested, and becomes depraved both in colour, smell, and consistence, for the colour is white; the excrementitious matter filthy, and offensive; there is a rumbling in the intestines, and flatus break forth with some violence, the pain of the stomach is severe, resembling pricking; the patient becomes weak, and emaciated. The disease continues long, is periodic, and difficult to cure. Dr. CULLEN considers it as synonymous with diarrhoea, and mentions it, in his third and fourth species, under the terms mucosa, chylosa, lactea, making the purulenta only symptomatic.

It is caused by a disorder in the first passages; which admits of the aliment being dissolved, but not properly digested. Dr. Freind says, that it originates from an obstruction of the intestinal glands, on which account a sufficient quantity of lymph cannot, by these, be supplied for diluting the chyle, and rendering it fit to pass into the lacteals; hence it passes off with the excrements. He distinguishes it from the chylous flux, by observing that in this the cause is an obstruction of the lacteal vessels.

The symptoms attending this disorder are in general such as are met with in different patients labouring under a diarrhoea, which are as the constitution and various other circumstances differ.

It must be distinguished from other intestinal discharges, and from what Celsus calls *cæliacus VENTRICULI MORBUS*.

The cure is tedious at best, but often uncertain. It sometimes abates, but is apt, upon the least irregularity, to return.

As the cause is in part an interception of the humours which used to be discharged from the glands in the first passages, astringents are obviously prejudicial; and those remedies which gently irritate the bowels, and deterge the mouths of their glands, are manifestly the means of relief; to this end vomits of ipécacuanha may now and then be given, and gentle purges frequently repeated in small doses. As indigestion or weakness of the stomach in part contributes to the production of this disorder, warm strengthening stomachics will be useful; the diet and other non-naturals also must be properly regulated. See DIARRHOEA.

See Aretæus, lib. ii. cap. 7. Cælius Aurelianus Morb. Chron. lib. iv. cap. 3.

COELIE. See VENTER.

COELI-FLOS. } Paracelsus called this *nostoch*
 COELIFOLIUM. } and *cerefolium*; others call it
flos terræ. In some places it is known by the name of
 STAR-FALL. *Purgamentum stellarum*.

It is a species of jelly, sometimes clear, at others greenish, and agitated with a kind of tremulous motion so long as it is fresh.

It is found after rain in meadows, and in dry parched grounds, generally betwixt the spring and summer seasons. If it is not gathered before the rising of the sun, it will be shrivelled up to a thin membrane of a brownish colour. Magnol, in his Botanicum Monspeliense, calls it *muscus fugax*; *membranaceus pinguis*. And Tournefort calls it *nostoch ciniflonum*.

It is a production of the earth, to which it adheres by one or more slender roots. The embryo at first appears like a small tubercle, which is fleshy, soft, and diversified with inconsiderable inequalities, like those on strawberries, at first of a greenish blue colour, but afterwards clear. Afterwards this membrane is unfolded on the earth, and thus it remains while the weather is moist, not fading till the wind and sun dries the earth. It affords a clear insipid liquor, that turns hydrargyrus muriaius white, and fyr. violar. green. It affords a volatile salt well crystallized, a volatile urinous spirit, and a fetid oil.

The Germans use it to make the hair grow.

COELI SPECTATOR. See URANOSCOPUS.

CŒLOMA. *Κοιλωμα*, hollow. See BOTHRIUM.

CŒLOSTOMIA, from *κοίλον*, hollow, and *στος*, the mouth. A defect in speaking, when a person's speech is obscured by sounding as if his voice proceeded from a cavern.

CŒMENTATIO. } CEMENT; also CÆMENTUM,
 CŒMENTUM. } *cementum*, *cementatio*. It is a
 tenacious matter by which two bodies are made to adhere.
 What is used by the chemists is commonly called lute.
 See LUTUM.

Besides, *cements* are those powders and pastes with which any body is surrounded in pots or crucibles, and which, by the help of fire, produce changes in the bodies about which they are spread. The COMMON CEMENT which Schroder directs, is the following: Take half a pound of finely powdered brick-dust, four ounces of common salt prepared, and of nitre and verdigrise, each an ounce; mix.

There are many compositions for *cementing*, which may be seen in chemical writings; one of the chief of them is what is called the ROYAL CEMENT, because used in purifying gold from silver. It is thus made: Take four parts of fine brick-dust, one part of green vitriol, calcined to redness; and one part of common salt; mix them well, and then work them into a firm paste with water. See Dict. of Chem. 4to. Newmann's Works.

CŒNA. SUPPER. *Suppers* that are heavy should be avoided, because the stomach is more oppressed with the same quantity of food in an horizontal posture than in an erect one, and because digestion goes on more slowly when we sleep than when we are awake. They should also be eaten long enough before bed-time, that they may be nearly digested before going to sleep, and then a draught of pure water will usefully dilute that which remains in the stomach. Indeed suppers, in many cases, are very pernicious; inducing disagreeable dreams, disturbed rest, the incubus or night mare, and laying the foundation for visceral obstructions, particularly in those who have weak digestions, bringing on a variety of unpleasant complaints.

CŒNOTES, from *κοινος*, common. The physicians of the Methodic sect asserted that all diseases arose from relaxation, stricture, or a mixture of both. These were called *cœnotes*, because diseases have these in common.

COERULEUM MONTANUM. MOUNTAIN BLUE. It is a blue ore of copper.

— FOSSILE. See ARMENUS LAPIS.

COERULEUS LAPIS. See VITRIOLUM COERULEUM.

COFFEA, called also *jasminum Arabicum*, *castanea folio flore albo odoratissimo*, coffee, *chaava*, *jasminoides*, COFFEE TREE or BUSH. It is the COFFEA ARABICA, Linn. called also BAN, BON, and BUNA ARBOR. When made fit to drink, it is then named *caova*, *chaova*, *coava*.

The fruit of the coffee-tree, called its berries, is of a pale colour and oval shape, rather less than a common bean, convex on one side, and flat on the other, with a remarkable furrow.

The tree is of the jessamine kind, with leaves like those of the bay-tree: it grows in Arabia Felix; from thence it was introduced into the West Indies. The fruit is a juicy berry, including two of the seeds, joined by the flat sides, and covered each with a thin shell.

Coffee was but little known in Europe before the seventeenth century. The first coffee-house in London was erected in the Tilt-Yard, in the year 1652. In Paris it was scarcely known until 1669; though at Marseilles it was used in 1644. Rauwolfius, a German, and Prosper Alpinus, an Italian, were the first Europeans who write on the use of it.

The Arabian coffee is called the Levant coffee, and is the smallest; the Java coffee is called the East India coffee; it is larger, and of a whitish livid colour: the American coffee is called English or Surinam coffee; the berries are large and of a greenish colour; but the best are small, close, and somewhat transparent.

The Arabic word *caboua*, signifies any kind of liquor, consequently the liquor made with coffee. Hence the Turks derive their *cahveh*; whence again the European word *café*.

In Arabia, persons of rank only use the seminal capsules, and the pellicles immediately covering the berries; these produce a grateful liquor, but for this purpose the capsules,

capsules, &c. must be fresh. The French call this *café à la sultane*.

The *coffee*-berries have a farinaceous, somewhat unctuous bitterish taste; and little or no smell. They are roasted to destroy that flatulence that they have in common with all farinaceous substances. Many seeds, &c. by roasting, acquire the flavour for which *coffee* is admired. Dillenius hath given a dissertation in the *Ephem. Nat. Curios.* on the substances which in smell and taste resemble *coffee*; and finds that roasted rye, with a few roasted almonds, to furnish the necessary proportion of oil, comes the nearest to it.

From sixteen ounces of roasted *coffee*, Neumann obtained seven ounces, two drams, and two scruples of watery extract; and afterwards five drams and one scruple of spirituous extract. On reversing the operation, he obtained four ounces and four scruples of spirituous extract, and four ounces of watery; the residuum, in both cases, was nearly the same, viz. about one half of the whole.

The roasted seeds ground into powder soon lose their flavour in the air, impart it to water and to spirit by light cotion, or digestion, and give over a great part of it with water in distillation. The roasted berries keep very well; to recover their brisk flavour, lay them before the fire a few minutes, and, when they are warm, they may be ground for use, and are then as agreeable as when first roasted.

Coffee should be boiled eight or twelve hours before it is drank, and if the liquor is mixed with an equal quantity of milk, it is excellent.

If *coffee* is drank warm within an hour after dinner, it is of singular use to those who have head-achs from a weakness in the stomach, contracted by attention, or from drunkenness. It is useful when digestion is weak. The phlegmatic and corpulent are much benefited by its use. In some delicate habits it produces nervous symptoms. It is slightly astringent and antiseptic, moderates alimentary fermentation, and is powerfully sedative. See Lewis's *Mat. Med.* Neumann's *Chem. Works*; Percival's *Ess. Med. and Exp.* vol. ii. Lettsom's edit. of Fothergill's *Works*, vol. ii.

COHOB. *Cohobatio, cohobium, cohoph.* COHOBATION. It is the returning of a liquor, distilled from any substance, back again upon the same substance, and distilling it again, either with or without an addition of fresh ingredients. The alembic, called a pelican, was invented for the more easily effecting this operation. Modern chemists neglect it.

COHOL. See **ALCOHOL**. Castells says, it is used in Avicenna, to express dry collyria for the eyes, in fine powder.

COHOPH. See **COHOB.**

COILIACOL. See **CÆLIACA PASSIO**.

COILIMA. A sudden swelling of the belly from wind.

COIRA. See **TERRA JAPONICA**.

COITIO. The act of venery. See **VENUS**.

COLATORIA LACTEA. See **FLUOR ALBUS**.

COLATORIUM. A strainer of any kind.

COLATURA. So any strained or filtered liquor is called. See **DEPURATIO**.

COLCAQUAHUITL. An American plant commended in palties and uterine disorders. Raii Hist.

COLCESTRENSIS AQUA. COLCHESTER WATER. This mineral water is of the bitter purging kind, similar to that at Epsom, but not so strong. See **AQUÆ CATHARTICÆ AMARÆ**.

COLCHICUM, called also **COUM**, *colchicum autumnale*;—*commune*;—*Anglicum, purpureum, & album*.

Boerhaave mentions eight species. It is the *colchicum foliis planis lanceolatis erectis*. CLASS, HEXANDRIA; ORD. TRIGYNIA; LINN. Gen. Plant. 457. MEADOW SAFFRON.

It grows in meadows that are moist and rich; and sometimes it is found in marshy grounds. It hath two fleshy bulbous roots, the one producing from its lower part a smaller bulb. From the last arises in autumn, along a furrow, in the side of the old root, a slender, hollow, transparent pedicle, widening at the top into a flower like those of the crocuses, divided into six segments, of a purplish or whitish colour, withering in two or three days. From the same root there come forth in the next spring three or four upright leaves, like those of the lily, in the middle of which appear, on short pedicles, commonly three triangular pods, about the size of small walnuts, divided into three cells, full of roundish dark-coloured seeds. The outer root is barren and shrivelled, the inner one produces the plant.

When the root is young and fresh, its taste is very acrid; but when old, it is mealy and faint. For medical purposes it is best when full of sap. Two drams of this root killed a large dog; after putting him to great torment for about thirteen hours, it operated violently by vomit, stool, and urine. One grain of it being swallowed by a healthy man, produced heat in the stomach, and soon after flushing heats in different parts of the body, with frequent shiverings, followed by colicky pains; after which an itching in the loins and urinary passages was perceived, and then came on a continual inclination to make water, a tenesmus, pain in the head, a hurrying pulse, thirst, and other disagreeable symptoms.

Notwithstanding these effects, when made into an oxymel, it becomes a safe, but powerful medicine. The roots should be fresh, and full of sap, when they are used. In slicing them, they emit acrid particles, which affect the head, irritating the nostrils, throat, and breast; the fingers that hold them when cutting, become numb for a time, and lose their sensation; though, after being steeped in vinegar, they are almost insipid, their acrimony being taken up by it.

When this root is imprudently swallowed, the following method gives the speediest relief. To a pint of water add an ounce of vinegar, or lemon-juice, and half an ounce of the syrup of poppy heads. Of this take three ounces every quarter of an hour. After the use of this hath removed the immediate effects of the *colchicum*, finish the cure with demulcents.

Acetum Colchici. VINEGAR OF MEADOW SAFFRON.

Take of the fresh roots of *meadow saffron*, sliced, an ounce; white wine vinegar, a pint. Mix and digest in a glass vessel, over a gentle fire, during forty-eight hours, then strain off the liquor.

To render this vinegar more mild, and less disagreeable, it is made into an oxymel, as follows:

Oxymel Colchici. OXYMEL OF MEADOW SAFFRON.

With a pint of the vinegar of the *meadow saffron*, mix two pounds of clarified honey; gently boil the mixture, frequently stirring it with a wooden spoon, to the thickness of a syrup. Pharm. Lond. 1788. It is of consequence that the bulbs be in perfection, they should therefore be taken up in autumn.

This oxymel is agreeably acid, gently vellicates the tongue, is moderately astringent, excellent for cleansing the tongue from mucus; in an increased dose it is an emetic, and sometimes a purge; but its most general effect is as a diuretic, and as such it is very constant, and remarkably powerful.

The dose should be small at the first; half a tea-spoonful may be given two or three times a-day, increasing the dose as the stomach will admit. In dropsies, and tertian agues, its success has been great; as an expectorant it succeeds when squills fail; and, when opiates are joined with expectorants, this oxymel should be preferred, for no medicines in conjunction interfere with its operation. See Dr. Storck's *Essay on the Use and Effects of the Root of the Colchicum Autumnale*. Its use in dropsies, see London Med. Journal, vol. i. p. 395. In *Germany and France*, it continues still to be a favourite medicine. In *England*, from its want of success, it is generally thought a less efficacious diuretic than the squill, which yet excels it more as an expectorant.

— **ILLYRICUM.** See **HERMODACTYLUS**.

— **ZEYLANICUM.** See **ZEDOARIA**.

COLCOTAR. See **VITRIOLUM**.

COLCOTHAR, SAL. When the *colcothar* of vitriol is washed in water, a salt is obtained from it which is thus called; it is also named fixed salt of vitriol. If borax is added to this salt, and the mixture exposed to the fire, it easily sublimes in the form of silver-coloured fine flowers, thus forming the *sal sedativus Hombergii*. Two ounces of this fixed salt of vitriol, well calcined, must be dissolved in a quart of warm water; the same quantity of borax must be dissolved also in a quart of warm water: these solutions being mixed and filtered, the clear liquor must be evaporated in a glass alembic to dryness, then the dry mass must be sublimed. By mixing oil of vitriol with twice its weight of borax, the same sedative salt may be obtained.

COLES, or COLIS. See **PENIS**.

COLI DEXTRUM, LIGAMENTUM. Where the mesentery changes its name for that of mesocolon (which is about the extremity of the ileum) the particular lumen, which

which is turned to the right side, forms a small transverse fold, which is thus named.

COLI SINISTRUM, LIGAMENTUM. It is a contraction of the mesocolon, a little below the left kidney.

COLICA. The **COLIC**; *tiberianum tormentum*, also termed *rachialgia*; but this term is more particularly confined to the *colica piñonum*, species 2, below.

The appellation of *colic* is commonly given to all pains of the belly, almost indiscriminately, but properly it is confined to pains seated in the colon; however it is not necessarily so limited. From the different causes and circumstances of this disorder it is differently denominated, and some difference in the mode of cure is also to be observed in different cases.

When the pain is accompanied with a vomiting of bile, or with obstinate costiveness, it is called a **BILIOUS COLIC**; if flatus causes the pain, it takes the name of **FLATULENT** or **WINDY COLIC**; these two last named are varieties only of the **spasmodic colic**: when accompanied with symptoms of heat and inflammation, it takes the name of **INFLAMMATORY COLIC**, &c. The different kinds seem to be properly included under the distinctions of inflammatory, spasmodic, or from irritation, and flatulent, or from wind.

The **INFLAMMATORY** is when actual inflammation seizes some part of the intestinal canal, the disorder will then be considered and treated as an inflammation of the respective part. See **INFLAMMATIO VENTRICULI, & INTESTINORUM**.

The **SPASMODIC** is when pain affects the belly principally about the navel, attended with an obstinate costiveness, and either a nausea, or actual vomiting. In the beginning it is absolutely void of inflammation, though, as a consequence, this symptom sometimes appears.

The **FLATULENT** is when, from a sudden rarefaction of vapours in the intestinal canal, there is pain; and as an effect of the distension, or of the pain, a constipation of the belly.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the **CLASS NEUROSES, and ORD. SPASMI**; and defines it, pain of the abdomen, particularly running round the umbilicus, attended with vomiting and costiveness. He enumerates seven species. 1. *Colica spasmodica*, with retraction of the navel, and spasm of the muscles of the belly. 2. *Colica Piñonum*, called also *rachialgia piñonum*; *metallica*; *ab adiapneustia*; *traumatica*; *spasmodica*. It is also called *bellon*, when produced by lead. Beasts and poultry, as well as men, are subject to it, if they remain much about smelting houses. The symptoms of this species are a sense of weight or uneasiness, first affecting the abdomen, particularly round the navel; succeeded by a colicky pain in the beginning, slight, not continued, and increased especially after eating: at length its violence increases, and remains almost constant, with pains of the arms and back, terminating in paralysis. 3. *Colica stercorea*, which happens from obstinate, and long continued costiveness. 4. *Colica accidentalis*, called also *cholera sicca*, from sharp undigested matters. 5. *Colica meconialis*, in infants, from a retention of meconium. 6. *Colica callosa*, from a sensation of a stricture in some part of the colon, and frequently before this, of flatulence, collected with some pain; which flatulence, gradually passing off, vanishes; the habit being costive, and parting at length with liquid faeces, but in small quantity. 7. *Colica calculosa*, from calculi formed in the intestines, attended with a fixed hardness in some part of the abdomen, having before parted with calculi downwards.

The **SPASMODIC COLIC** is treated of under a variety of names: Hippocrates seems to include it under pains of the belly, where he calls all pains of the intestines, *iliac*; others, since him, have named it **CHORDAPSUS, ILEUS, VOLVULUS, &c.** Writers of a more modern date have named it differently, according as it appeared epidemically in a particular country, or was apprehended to proceed from a particular cause, or had certain symptoms attending it: hence the names *colica Piñonum*, *colica saturnina*, *colica plumbariorum*, *colica Damnoniorum* or of Devonshire, *bilious colic*, *dry belly-ach*, the painter's *colic*, *spasmodic colic*, *nervous colic*, *colic* of Surinam, &c. &c.

Pains of the bowels are common to all ages, but the tender, and easily irritable are most frequently subject to them.

As to the seat, the whole region of the intestines is the subject of this disorder; in any part of them it may manifest its presence.

Whatever be the preceding, *the immediate cause is always a spasm*: and with respect to the theory of pains in the intestines, it may be observed, that the cause from whence they arise, hath its seat in a part distant from where the uneasiness is felt. Whenever an inflation happens in an intestine, there is either an obstruction from excrements, or a spasm in another part. When either obstruction or constriction happens in some part of the small intestines, or a compression on them; or when a load of excrement is lodged in the beginning of the colon on the right side, there arises a great and painful inflation of the belly above and below the navel, and also in the middle of the same. If the lower part of the colon, or the *intestinum rectum*, is thus affected, the colon in the left hypochondrium, towards the spleen, together with that part of it which is seated beneath the stomach, and near the liver, becomes greatly inflated. When, as it often happens in hypochondriac and hysterical disorders, the beginning of the jejunum, or end of the duodenum, is spasmodically affected, there presently arises a severe pain in the loins, on account of the superior mesenteric, and intercostal branch of the nerves, which spread themselves on the jejunum. In this case the duodenum and stomach are inflated, the breathing is thereby affected, and great anxiety comes on.

Spasms may be excited by extraordinary agitations of mind, or uneasy affections thereof; also by acrid and stimulating matter thrown upon the bowels. Bile, and other excrementitious fordes, may be too long retained, or otherwise have changed their healthy qualities; acrid substances may be swallowed, or conveyed to the intestines by other means; vapours from lead, in the various employs where its use is frequent, as well as solutions of it from the tinning, by which kettles, &c. are lined, and various other methods by which this pernicious metal is conveyed into our bodies; the matter of the gout, &c. diverted from their original seat to the intestines; worms; obstructed periodical evacuations, &c.

Whatever be the cause, the approach and progress of this disorder is nearly the same. It begins with a sense of weight, or pain, at the pit of the stomach, attended with loss of appetite, yellowness in the countenance, a slight sickness and costiveness; the pain gradually increases, and from wandering about becomes fixed somewhere about the navel, from whence painful dartings proceed, at times, in various directions; wherever pain is felt, a foreness and tenderness remain some time afterwards; the sickness keeps pace with the pain, and, at length, a vomiting of bilious matter comes on; the urine is diminished in its usual quantity, and a tenesmus sometimes adds to all the other grievances. While the pain is spasmodic, the pulse remains unaffected, except concurring circumstances produce a change in it; the urine is various; if the smaller intestines are the seat of the pain, it is felt more acutely; if the larger intestines are the parts aggrieved, the sense of the pain is more dull and heavy; sometimes there is a bitter taste in the mouth, and a yellowness in the countenance: if the symptoms are not relieved, an inflammation or a gangrene may ensue; or the excrements returning, are ejected by vomit, and the *iliac passion* puts an end to the whole, by opening the way for death.

The *colic* should be distinguished from a fit of the gravel; stones passing through the ureters; rheumatic pains in the muscles of the belly; a beginning dysentery; the blind piles; from a stone passing through the gall-duct; and from the flatulent pains which receive the denomination of *flatulent colic*.

Of the remarkable symptoms that sometimes come on in consequence of this disorder, a palsy is the chief. Dr. Thierry says, that it is the natural crisis of a *colic*: however, it may be observed, that though it sometimes comes on during the fit, it generally follows; and, secondly, it seldom appears after the first fit, if the *colic* was not ill-treated.

When the *colic* attacks with a shivering, and the pain is very violent, great danger attends it, for an inflammation is denoted thereby. When lead is the cause, the *colic* is apt to terminate in a spasmodic asthma, or a palsy. A sweat, a salivation, an hæmorrhage at the nose, or from the hæmorrhoidal veins, spontaneously occurring, sometimes terminates the *colic*: though, if after the strength is exhausted, a colliquative sweat comes on, a stupor of the hands or feet is to be feared, if not a true palsy. If the violence of the pain continues to increase, fatal effects are to be expected.

As preventives of this complaint, those who are at times afflicted with pains in the belly, should be careful to keep from all violent agitations of the mind, shun exposures to the northern winds, keep the feet dry and warm, abstain from flatulent food, and spirituous liquors. Those whose occupation subjects them to the fumes of lead, or to the influence of any of its preparations, should breakfast on fat broth, or eat bread that is spread with sweet lard, before they begin their work.

IN ORDER TO THE CURE, as a spasm is declared to be the immediate cause, its resolution is the chief indication; to which end relaxing and antispasmodic medicines, with purges, which, while they solicit the internal discharge, will not increase the morbid irritation, are the proper means.

If the pains are violent, and the pulse full, take away blood in proportion to the strength of the patient; after which the stomach may be cleansed with as much warm camomile tea as will excite two or three discharges by vomiting, or, if need be, a few grains of ipecacuanha may be given.

After the stomach is cleansed, opium should be given, and the dose, which may be more or less, according to the violence of the pain, must be repeated every two or three hours, until sleep is procured, and ease obtained. The notion that a free use of opium may cause the palsy, is erroneous.

As soon as by a due use of opium the sickness and pain abate, let gentle purges, that is, such as operate with the least irritation, be given: when the pain is first moderated by the use of opium, take ʒ ii. of the sal amar. in warm water; if repeated every two hours it will operate with sufficient efficacy; though the ol. ricini should be preferred, because its repetition need not be so frequent as the other purgatives; however, in want of it, ʒ i. of crystal. tart. or ʒ ss. of sulph. præcip. may be repeated every hour or two. The ol. ricini may be given to ʒ i. with an equal quantity of the tinct. card. comp. Ph. Lond. or any other agreeable mixture. If the ol. ricini is not to be had, any other purgative, that is not painful in its operation, may be used. When a free passage is obtained downwards, laxatives must still be continued, until all danger of a relapse seems to be removed.

If doses of a grain or two of opium, repeated every six hours, fail to relieve, forty drops of the tinct. opii may be mixed with four ounces of warm olive oil, and injected clysterwise. This may be repeated as often as the pain returns.

In case of a relapse, after the good effect of purges, the properest method is to begin as at the first, and moderate the pain by means of opium, before the use of purging medicines.

Fomentations, and warm baths, may prove auxiliaries, but no great dependence is to be had on them. It is true, that while the patient is fet in the warm bath, the pain abates, but when he is taken out, it returns. In this disorder, the pain must be allayed during some hours before the intestines will be disposed to perform their office of excretion; and few, if any patients, can continue in the bath so long as ease is required. Some assert, that the warm bath being used before the belly is evacuated, is hurtful, by conveying the offending humours into the blood, instead of determining them to the skin, and thus may be cause of convulsions.

Drs. Warren and Biss relate their success in attempting the cure of the *colica Pictonum*, as it is denominated by one, and the dry belly-ach by the other, by means of a salivation with mercury; and observe, that as soon as the ptyalism was perceived, the pain abated, and returned no more. One of these gentlemen observes, that in mild cases, where a salivation seemed not necessary, blisters applied to the upper and fore-part of the thighs, near the groin, were sometimes effectual. Dr. Hugh Smith advises to apply the blisters on the belly.

Dr. Graffius commends alum as a specific in this disorder: and Dr. Percival, in his Ess. Med. and Exp. relates the success which hath attended his use of this medicine in various painful disorders of the bowels. He gives it from gr. x. ad xx. every four or six hours; and a few doses, thus administered, never failed to procure relief, and, duly repeated, to effect a cure.

Dr. Percival also proposes as follows, in a letter to Dr. Duncan, which is inserted in the 5th vol. of Edinb. Med. Comment. p. 172, &c. In violent *colics*, attended with vomiting and an obstinate constipation of the bowels, it has been the common practice amongst physicians to give

opiates, in conjunction with purgatives. This method of treatment has been lately improved by administering the opiate first, and the purgative an hour or two afterwards. But I take the liberty of suggesting to you another mode, which, as far as my own experience extends, has proved the most successful. I direct three or four ounces of a strong decoction of poppy heads, with twenty, thirty, or forty drops of tinctura opii, to be injected into the intestines, and retained as long as possible. If it be speedily discharged, the glyster is repeated till the pain is relieved, and the vomiting ceases. A dose of calomel and jalap, or of any other brisk cathartic, is then administered, and its operation quickened by the use of sena tea, of a solution of the neutral salts, or of castor oil. By this process, evacuations are procured with more ease, certainty, and expedition, than by any other which I have tried. For opium, when given in a clyster, does not check the peristaltic motion of the intestines, nor counteract the operation of any purgative, so powerfully as when received into the stomach. And, in this way, it is most efficacious in alleviating the sickness, and in putting a stop to the violent retchings with which *colics* are often attended. The taste of laudanum is often so nauseous, that it is frequently rejected as soon as swallowed. And, if the extractum opii be given in a solid form, time must be allowed for its solution, before any effect can be expected from it.

The *columbo-root* infused in boiling water, and given to the patient in the beginning of this disorder, may be useful to abate the sickness and vomiting.

The palsy which remains after the removal of the *colic*, is best relieved by the use of Bath-water; but as the circumstances of many do not admit of this method, the whole length of the spine may be rubbed with Barbadoes tar, dissolved in rum; and such other antiparalytics may be used, as the constitution of the patient, and other circumstances, may admit.

See Dr. Tronchin on the *Colica Pictonum*, with Dr. Schomberg's Notes. Dr. Thierry on the *Colica Pictonum*. Dr. De Haen on the *Colica Pictonum*. Dr. Huxham on the *Colic* of Devonshire. Dr. Warren's account of the *Colica Pictonum*, in the Lond. Med. Transf. vol. i. ii. Dr. Sydenham's Works, with Notes, by Dr. Wallis. Dr. Percival's Essays, Med. and Exp. vol. ii. p. 194, &c. Med. Mus. vol. iii. p. 579, &c. Cullen's First Lines, vol. iv.

COLICA FLATULENTA. The FLATULENT *colic* is usually a symptom or consequence of some other disorder, and is neither accompanied with fever nor thirst; however, the pain is acute, as the seat of the complaint is in the small intestines; cardialgic symptoms, with efforts to vomit, sometimes attend, and a costiveness is the consequence of the great distension.

Sometimes it is caused by wetting the feet, or otherways checking the perspiration; in which case, instead of taking heating medicines, rubbing the legs with warm cloths, and afterwards keeping the feet for some time in warm water, will be the most effectual remedy.

When a person is subject to frequent returns of this disorder, it proves that the digestive powers are weak; and in order to the cure, this circumstance is to be attended to.

To promote the discharge of wind, clysters of warm water, with a little common salt, may be frequently repeated. Warm camomile tea may be now and then drank, and tinct. of rhubarb, with a few drops of the oil of mint.

Crystals of tartar, dissolved in water, form a useful drink. Sometimes the conf. opiata, joined with rhubarb, gives speedy relief.

COLICA COLICOTOR. See VITRIOLUM.

— SINISTRA, ARTERIA. } See MESENTERICÆ.

— SUPERIOR, ARTERIA. } ARTERIÆ.

— VENA. It is a branch from the *meseraica vena major*. It runs from the anterior part of the trunk before it joins the artery, to the middle of the colon, where it divides to the right and left, and forms arches. On the left it communicates with the upper branch of the hæmorrhoidalis, and on the right with the second branch of the *meseraica*.

— RECTA, VENA. It is a branch of the *gastro-colica vena*; it goes to the right portion of the colon, from thence to the upper part thereof, where it divides, and anastomoses with the *colica*, and the *cœcalis*.

COLIFORME OS. See ETHMOIDES OS.

COLINIL. Called also *Nil*; *Indiga spuria*; *Polygala Indica*

Indica minor. The name of an American plant, the juice of which, with a little honey, cures pustules in the mouth. Raii Hist.

COLIPHUM. BOMPOURNICKEL. A sort of bread made of the flour and bran, as it comes from the mill. It was made for wrestlers, and used by the Greeks. Bread made of fine flour neither nourishes nor strengthens so much as the coarser made with the addition of the bran. Indeed bread made of bran alone is more strengthening, than that of fine flour, when made for labouring men. The Romans, for three hundred years, only made bread of bran. In *Norfolk*, that sort of bread is now in use, and also in *Westphalia*. The name *Coliphum* is derived from the Greek words, which imply strength of limbs, *κλον*, a member, and *ισι*, strength. Some of the most ancient nations called the bread thus made *panis furfuraceus*. See AULIUS GELLIUS, lib. ii. cap. 9. *Panis impurus*. See Hippocrates. Athenæus, lib. iii. calls it *syncomiston*, bread prepared of unsifted meal. Cælius Rhodiginus, lib. ix. c. 16. calls it *panis cibarius*, and *panis gregarius*. Terence calls it *panis ater*.

COLIS. See PENIS.

COLLATENNA. A certain specific for the cure of wounds. It is mentioned by Paracelsus in his work *De Vita Longa*.

COLLATERALES. See ERECTORES PENIS.

COLLATITIUM. A sort of food prepared, according to Blancard, of the flesh of a capon, or a pullet bruised, and then mixed with mutton broth, and given with verjuice, or lemon-juice.

COLLETICA, from *κλλα*, glue. Conglutinating medicines.

COLLICLÆ. The union of the ducts which convey the humours of the eyes from the puncta lachrymalia to the cavity of the nose.

COLLICULA } A diminutive of *collis*, a hill. See

COLLICULUM. } NYMPHÆ.

COLLIGAMEN. See LIGAMENTUM.

COLLIQUAMENTUM. An extremely transparent fluid in an egg, observable after two or three days incubation, containing the first rudiments of the chick. It is included in its own proper membranes, distinct from the albumen. Harvey calls it *oculus*.

COLLIQUATIO. COLLIQUATION, from *colliquo*, to melt away. A dissolving, or wasting.

COLLISIO. See CONTUSA.

COLLIX. A sort of round loaf or cake; but in Hippocrates, and other Greek medicinal writers, *κολλιξ* imports a sort of pastil, or troche, of the form above mentioned. See TROCHISCI.

COLOBOMA. The growing together of the eyelids.

COLLODES, from *κλλα*, glue. Glutinous.

COLLUM. See CERVIX.

COLLUTORIUM ORIS. See GARGARISMA.

COLLUVIES, from *colluo*, to wash, or rinse, in its primitive sense means filth, sink, hogwash: hence the term applied to people, means the rabble. In a medical sense, it is expressive of any corrupted or contaminated fluid.

COLLYRIUM, from *κλλα*, glue, and *ουρα*, a tail, because the ancient collyria were in the form of a rat's tail, and prepared of powders made up of something glutinous; according to some, from *κλνω*, to stop, and *ει*, a running. Suppositories, tents, and other things, have been called *collyria* from their form; but as they were used whole, or in their proper form, they were called *entire*; but what were called *collyria*, without the epithet *entire*, were powdered fine and applied to the eyes.

At present a *collyrium* only means a topical medicine for the eyes, called EYE-WATER. It differs not from a lotion; but as applied to the eyes, it is now called a *collyrium*.

Collyriums made with vegetables and salts that entirely dissolve, are more elegant, and agree better with the eyes, than when they are made with powders.

Hoffman condemns all acrid, astringent, cooling, drying, and mucilaginous applications to the eyes. Wedelius says, that opium does not ease pain in the eyes when externally-applied, but rather excites greater heat. He says, that aloes relieve the eyes more than opium. Experience however proves this erroneous, particularly in ophthalmia; after proper evacuations have preceded, two drams of tincture of opium, mixed with two ounces of rose water, will very often produce every desired effect; or in some obstinate case, the tincture of opium may be used alone with success. See OPHTHALMIA. Besides there are a variety of other collyria against inflammations and other complaints of the eyes, of which the

principal ones in use may be found in the Pharm. Chirurg. p. 25, to p. 29.

COLLYR CÆRULEUM. See CUPRI AMMONIATI AQUA.

— SICCUM. See PLUMBUM. No. 1.

COLOBOMA, from *κολοβω*, to maim, the growing together of the eye-lids. Also the want of a particular member or part of the body.

COLOBOMATA. In Celsus, this word is expressed by *curta*. Both the words signify a deficiency in some part of the body, particularly the ears, lips, or alæ of the nostrils.

COLOCASIA. See FABA ÆGYPTIA.

COLOCHIERNI CARDUUS CRETENSIS. A plant which differs very little from the *atractylis*.

COLOCYNTHIS. BITTER-APPLE. Also called *handala*, *alhandala*, *colocynthidis medulla*, *coloquintida*, *alandahal*. Bitter or WILD-GOURD. It is the dried pulpy part of a species of gourd. The CUCUMIS COLOCYNTHIS, or CUCUMIS *foliis multifidis*, *pomosis*, *globosis*, *glabris*. CLASS, MONOCIA; ORD. SYNGENESIA. Linn. Gen. Plant. 1092: differing from the common sort only in the leaves being deeper jagged, and the fruit not eatable. It is brought from Aleppo, and grows in many parts of Turkey. It is very light, white, and of a fungous texture, composed as it were of membranaceous leaves, with a number of roundish seeds lodged in the cavities.

The seeds are unctuous and sweetish like those of cucumbers, but not purging: the fungous medulla, freed from the seeds, is acrid, nauseous, and bitter to the taste, and is a strong, irritating cathartic; some commend it also in lesser doses, as an alterative in chronical disorders. It is rarely used alone, though ten or twelve grains will purge violently, frequently producing violent gripes, bloody discharges, and even disordering the whole system; but is mixed with other purgatives, to quicken their operation.

When boiled in water, it gives out a large quantity of slime; to proof spirit it does the same; the watery decoction, inspissated to an extract, purges briskly, but with less irritation than the *colocynth* itself, and half its weight. Mr. Baldus says, that the active matter resides in its salts, which far exceed the resin and the oil in quantity, and that hence water is its best menstruum. But the best method of abating its virulence, without diminishing its purgative qualities, seems to be by triturating it with gummy farinaceous substances, or the oily seeds, by which means its resinous particles are prevented from adhering, and sticking upon the membranes of the intestines, so as to irritate, inflame, or corrode them.

COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM EXTRACTUM. See CATHARTICUM EXTRACTUM.

COLOCYNTHIS FRUCTU ROTUNDO MAJOR. The greater *coloquintida*. It grows where the above species is met with, and possesses similar virtues.

COLON, from *κωλον*, hollow. It is the first of the large intestines, and the most considerable of them all, called also *enteron*. From the cæcum it reaches in the form of an arch above the umbilical region, and extends to the lower part of the left hypochondrium, then runs down before the left kidney, to which it is connected, and below which it turns toward the spine, and forming two opposite convolutions, terminates in the rectum, which having passed below the last vertebra of the loins to the inside of the os sacrum, is bent backwards on the concave side, to which it is joined, and running in the direction of the os coccygis, bends a little forwards, and terminates in the extremity of that bone.

The continuity of the *colon* is a little interrupted by the intestinum ileum, which advances into the cavity of the *colon*, and, together with a certain fold of that intestine, forms what is called *valvula coli*.

The whole convex side of the *colon* is divided longitudinally into three parts by three ligamentary bands, continued from those of the cæcum, and of the same structure with them. Two of these bands run on each side along the great curvature of the *colon*, and the third along the small curvature. This last was first noticed by M. Morgagni. Between these ligaments the intestine is formed into cells, called the cells of the *colon*, which are processes of all the coats. The cellular coat does not differ from that of the small intestines; the internal coat is not villous, but papillous; the rugæ are waved and irregular.

Where the ileum terminates, there is a valve called *valvula cæci, coli, or ilei*. Its figure is oval, it keeps

soft and loose, and upon the very edge there is a distant sphincter, which acts so as to hinder the feces from returning into the ilcum.

The whole course of this intestine is such, that when warm clysters are plentifully injected, their efficacy is by it applied to almost all the abdominal viscera, for it begins under the right kidney, and runs up on its fore-part, passes under the gall-bladder, then runs upon the first curvature of the duodenum, to all which it adheres; from thence it runs before the great convexity of the stomach, then touches the spleen, and goes on to the left kidney, &c. as above mentioned.

The *colon* on its upper part receives arteries from the mesenterica superior and inferior: the lower portion is supplied from the mesenterica inferior, one of which forms the internal hæmorrhoidal artery. The veins are from the vena portæ ventralis, the mesenterica major and minor, or hæmorrhoidalis interna. The nerves of the arch of the *colon* are the two mesenteric plexuses.

When pain is in the *colon*, it is *less acute*, and with a *sense of weight*; when in the small guts, there is *not any sense of weight*, but an *acute pain*. If fever attends pain in the *colon*, the pain extending to the ribs gives a suspicion of pleurisy, though the *colon* in reality is only affected. The *colon* is narrower in the right side than elsewhere, whence colic pains rise more frequently, and rack more violently in this part. The excrements are long retained here, and often are much indurated before they pass further on.

COLOPHONIA. **COLOPHONY**, or **BLACK ROSIN**, called also *berionis*;—*fricta*;—*rezina torta, vel nigra*; **DRIED** or **BLACK ROZIN**. **PHRYCTE** is used alone in this sense, as a distinction from the liquid sort called **HYGRA**. It is only *resin* whose humid and volatile parts are most dissipated. It receives its name of *colophon* from Colophon, a city of Ionia, because the best was formerly brought from thence.

Two sorts are mentioned in ancient writings, the one dry, the other in a liquid form. The latter seems to have been liquid pitch, which is the crude *resin* of the pine brought from Colophon, the former was the *resin* fricta. The latter Greeks called every kind of *resin*, *colophony*.

The best *colophony* is the *resin* of turpentine, which, after the ethereal oil is distilled, is again urged by a strong continued fire.

COLOQUINTIDA. See **COLOCYNTHIS**.

COLORINDUS. It is a mixture of blue and purple.

COLOSTRUM. The first milk of any animal after bringing forth its young, is thus called; that from cows is also called **BEESTINGS**. It is gently cathartic, and purges off the meconium: thus it serves both as aliment and medicine.

An emulsion prepared with turpentine, dissolved with the yolk of egg, is sometimes called *colostrum*.

COLOTOIDES. Variegated like the skin of a lizard. Hippocrates applies it to the excrements.

COLPOCELE, from *κολπος*, *sinus*, and *κνην*, *hernia*. A hernia of the urinary bladder protruding into the vagina. Hence called *cystocele vaginalis*, seu—in *vagina, clytrocele*. A patient had been for many years liable to violent hysteric affections, which at last were succeeded by a dry, convulsive kind of cough. When in course of time, this cough disappeared, she was seized with a suppression of urine, together with great pain and tenderness in the abdomen. Other remedies failing, the catheter was had recourse to, for evacuating the urine, but it was with difficulty introduced. This suppression returned very frequently; was always preceded by the convulsive cough, and sometimes even with convulsions, which commonly ended in faintings. The obstruction which occurred to the introduction of the catheter, seemed to proceed from a considerable weight and pain which the patient complained of in the forepart of the genitals, and which was always most severe when the suppression of urine was not considerable. On examining the parts, the hypogastric region was tense and painful, but there was no considerable tumor perceivable, as there usually is, in the under part of the belly, when the urine has been long suppressed; but, upon introducing the finger into the vagina, while the suppression continued, a large tumor was discovered, which occupied the whole cavity of the vagina. In this swelling, a fluctuation was perceived, but no urine could be evacuated by compressing it, unless the catheter was at the same time introduced, and then a plentiful evacuation ensued; though, even in this manner, the contents of the swelling could not be entirely discharged, unless the compression

was continued. When the urine was entirely evacuated, the catheter could be easily introduced; the tumor disappeared; the superior part of the vagina felt lax and flaccid; and the finger could be easily pushed up to the mouth of the uterus, till the tumor began again to increase, by the urine collecting in the bladder. Then the suppression returned, attended with tension and pain as before, which commonly ended in convulsions, unless the urine was in due time evacuated by the introduction of the catheter. The urine, which at first was of a natural appearance, after the disorder had subsisted for some time, became less pure, and seemed to contain a number of small membranous filaments, as if the internal coat of the bladder had been eroded by it. From this time, the sensibility of the bladder became so much increased, that it was found necessary to introduce the catheter much more frequently than before. On considering the case, it appeared, that a pessary, properly adapted for the support of the relaxed parts, would, in this case, probably be the most effectual remedy; and an instrument of that kind being procured, and so constructed as not to prevent the discharge of the menstrual flux, it was introduced; and being continued for several years, till the parts had again recovered their tone, a complete cure was at length obtained. The pessary was then no longer necessary, and the patient discharged her urine with perfect ease. See *Edin. Med. Comment. Vol. V. p. 257. Sauvages, Nosol. Meth. Vol. I. p. 216.*

COLPOS. See **SINUS**.

COLPOPTOSIS. See **PROCIDENTIA VAGINÆ**.

COLUBER BERUS. See **VIPERA**.

COLUBRINA. See **SERPENTARIA**, **DRACONTIUM**, and **BISTORTA**.

COLUBRINA LUSITANICA, HERBA. See **CAACICA**.

COLUBRINUM, called *colubrinum lignum, radix colubrina, nux vomica minor* Mollicana, *modira, caniram, nux vomica altera, solanum arborescens Indicum*, **SNAKE-WEED TREE**.

It is the wood of the trees on which the *nux vomica* grows, and of other trees of a similar kind. Linnæus mentions two species of *strychnos*, viz. *strychnos nux vomica*, and *strychnos colubrina*. See **STRYCHNOS**. They are brought from the East Indies in pieces about the size of a man's arm, covered with a brownish or rusty-coloured bark, internally of a yellow colour, with whitish streaks.

It hath a faint smell, but not a disagreeable one; on chewing it some time, it is bitterish: it gives a gold colour to water and to spirit. It affords a fourth of its weight of extract by means of spirit, but not so much by water.

It hath been given in doses to half a dram, as an anthelmintic; in quartan agues and some other disorders. It operates differently, sometimes passing off by urine, at others by sweat, and also by stool. In a lesser degree it possesses the ill qualities of the *nux vomica*.

COLUBRINUS LAPIS, also called *serpentis lapis*. It hath its name from the *coluber* snake, from which it was thought to be taken; but it is now known to be an artificial composition. It is made of hartshorn, luted up in an earthen pot, where it burns to a blackness, and is afterwards polished. The Moors say it is made of a kind of clay. It is fabled to be a cure for the bites of serpents, by applying it to the wound.

COLUMBA. See **COLUMBO**.

COLUMBAC. See **AGALLOCHUM**.

COLUMBO, COLUMBA, COLUMBOE, or in the Portuguese language, *raijs de Moçambique*.

It is produced in Asia, from whence it was transplanted to *Columbo*, a town in the island of Ceylon, whence its name, and from whence all the East Indies are supplied with it.

It is brought into Europe in circular pieces of different sizes, up to three inches diameter; its sides are covered with a thick wrinkled bark, of a dark brown hue externally; when cut transversely they exhibit a large central disk with brown streaks, and yellow points. The root consists of three laminæ, viz. the cortical, which in the larger pieces is a quarter of an inch thick; the ligneous, which is about half an inch; and the medullary, which forms the middle, and is near an inch in diameter. This last is softer than the other parts, and when chewed, seems to be very mucilaginous. Many small fibres run longitudinally through it. The cortical and ligneous parts are divided by a circular black line.

It hath an aromatic smell, but is disagreeably bitter, and slightly pungent to the taste.

It is almost a specific in the cholera morbus, nausea, vomiting,

vomiting, purging, diarrhoea, dysentery, bilious fever, indigestion, want of appetite, acidity in the primæ viæ, and most disorders of the stomach and bowels. It is powerfully sedative, corroborant, and antiseptic. The bark more powerfully resists the putrefaction of animal flesh, but this root exceeds it in preserving the bile from putridity, and also in correcting its begun putrescency. It is a good substitute for the bark where an aversion thereto renders the taking of it difficult. As it does not belong to the class of heating bitters, it may be used in hectic fevers. A tincture of this root in brandy is the most useful remedy known for moderating the retchings so commonly attendant on pregnant women during the first months of pregnancy. Dr. Cullen says it is a strong and agreeable bitter, and has employed it in many instances of dyspepsia with great advantage. In stopping vomiting, it has frequently answered, but not always, even where there seemed to be a redundancy of bile; but in changing the acrimony, and correcting the putrescency of the bile, he has not found it more powerful than other bitters.

It may be given in powder from three grains to two drams, but the common dose is from ten to thirty grains, every three or four hours; and in bilious cases, it should be joined with equal part of vitriolated kali. The powder has been applied to ulcers which by common remedies cannot be brought into a healing state; and Mr. Home thinks it next to rhubarb; nay even when rhubarb begins to lose its effect, columbo will frequently renew the healing process, and ultimately be successful.

Distilled with spirit, it sends over little or nothing of its taste or smell; but the extract, made by evaporating a decoction of it in rectified spirit of wine, is better than the root itself in powder: about two-thirds of this root is obtained in the spirituous extract.

The College of Physicians, London, order the following tincture:

TINCTURA COLUMBÆ, Tincture of COLUMBO.

Take of *columbo-root*, powdered, two ounces and an half; proof-spirits of wine, two pints; digest for eight days, and strain: one or two drams, or more of which may be taken repeatedly in mint-water, or an infusion of orange-peel, which last renders it the most grateful. It powerfully and speedily relieves colicky pains from flatulence or from indigestion.

EXTRACTUM COLUMBÆ. Extract of COLUMBO-ROOT.

Take twelve ounces of *columbo-root* in powder, digest it four days in rectified spirit of wine, three pints; filter this tincture; boil the residuum repeatedly in different waters, until it yields little or no taste to the liquor; strain the decoction, and evaporate until six pints only remain; then evaporate in a vapour-bath, and, when nearly finished, add to it the tincture, and reduce the whole to the consistence of a pill.

In disorders of the stomach, attended with a violent fermentation of the food, with flatulence and great acidity, no other known medicine equals this extract. See APEPSIA.

See Dr. Cullen's Mat. Med. Dr. Percival's Essays, Med. and Exp. vol. i. ed. 2. Notes to Sydenham by Dr. Wallis, vol. iv. p. 221.

CUMELLA. The *clitoris*, also the *uvula*, and *hypostaphile*, or falling down of the uvula. See also CAPSULA.

CUMELLARES DENTES. See CANINI DENTES.

COL. ET COLUM. ECPH. An abbreviation of Fabii Columnæ minus cognitarum rariorumque stirpium Ecphrasis, l. 2. Romæ, 1616. 4to.

COL. ET COLUM. PHYT. An abbreviation of Fabii Columnæ Phytobasanos sive Plantarum aliquot Historia. Neap. 1592.

COL. ET COLUM. IN RECH. An abbreviation of Fabii Columnæ in Rechum in Hernandez. Romæ, 1649.

COLUMNÆ. See CARDUUS PINEA.

— ORIS. See UVULA.

COLUMNÆ CORDIS, vel Carneæ. These are small, long, and round fleshy productions in the ventricles of the heart. According to Le Dran, the basis of the heart is also thus named. See COR.

COLUMNA NASI. The lowest and fleshy part of the nose, which forms a part of the septum.

— SEPTIPALATI. See PALATUM MOLLE.

CUMOBÆ. See CUMBO.

COLUTEA, called also *senna pauperum*, *colutea vesicaria*, *senna Mauritanorum*, *pseudo-senna*, *senna Europæa*, *senna spuria*, BASTARD SENNA. Botanists enumerate six species.

It is a bush whose flowers are succeeded by large, swelled, thin bladders, flattish on the upper part, sharper and boat-fashioned underneath; with a crooked appendix at the end, full of black kidney-like seeds. It grows wild in Italy, and flowers in July. The leaves and seed purge violently both upward and downward. Miller's Bot. Off.

COLUTEA, caule genistæ fungoso. See POLYGALLA VERA.

COLUTEA INDICA HERBACEA. See INDICUM.

— SCORPIOIDES, MAJOR & HUMILIS. } See E-

— SILIQUOSA. } MERUS.

COLYMBADES. Olives pickled in salt. Some say; olives pickled, and swimming in their own oil.

COLYMBETHRA. See DEXAMENE.

COLYTEA. See SILIQUASTRUM.

COMA. (*κομη*, a head of hair.) The hair of the head. In BOTANY, a species of Bractæ, terminating the stem in a tuft, or bush. A spike of flowers terminated by a coma is called *comose*. And plants with such flowers are ranged in the thirty-sixth of the natural orders of LINNÆUS's *Philosophia Botanica*.

In Galen's Exegesis it is expounded by *cataphora*, and in his treatise of a *coma*, he says, that *coma* includes every *cataphora*, both the sleepy and wakeful. By the word *coma* the author of *Prorrheticon* often expresses a lethargy. Some call the *coma* by the name *typhomania*, being supposed to consist of a mixture of phrenzy and the lethargy. It is the *coma* somnolentum of authors. In reality, it is a less violent degree of apoplexy, in which the loss of sensation is not so considerable. See CAROS.

COMA AUREA. GOLDEN LOCKS, also GOLDEN CUDWEED. See ELICHRYSUM.

— VIGIL; called also *agrypnocoma*. A disease, wherein the patients are continually inclined to sleep, but scarce can. Blancard. See CAROS.

COMAROIDES. } See ARBUTUS.

COMARUS. }

COMATA. The second class, *NEUROSES, nervous diseases*, and FIRST ORDER, *COMATA* of Dr. Cullen's Nosologia, defined, a diminution of voluntary motion, attended with sleep, or a deprivation of the senses. Under which he ranks APOPLEXIES, PALSIES, and mentions TREMORS. We therefore find, in this order, he comprehends those affections which have generally been called soporose diseases; but says they are most properly distinguished by their consisting in some interruption or suppression of the powers of sense and voluntary motion, or of what are called the animal functions. These (he adds) are usually suspended in the time of natural sleep; but in all these diseases, sleep, or even the appearance of it, is not constantly a symptom. These are also termed *nervorum resolutiones*.

COMBUSTIO and COMBUSTURA, from *con* and *uro*. See CALCINATIO.

COMEDONES. A sort of worms. See BOVINA AFFECTIO, and CRINONES.

COMETES. See AMYGDALOIDES.

COMETZ. HALF A DROP.

COMISDI. See GUMMI ARABIC.

COMISTE,

COMITIALIS MORBUS. } See EPILEPSIA.

COMITISSÆ PULVIS. See CORT. PERUV.

— PALMÆ, or PALMERI PULV. See MAGNESIA ALBA.

COMMAGENUM. The name of an ointment mentioned by Galen. It is also called *Syriacum unguentum*.

COMMANDUCATIO. See MASTICATIO.

COMMANSUM. See APOPHLEGMATICA.

COMMEL. PLANT. USU. An abbreviation of Caspari Commelinis Horti Medici Amstædædamenti Plantarum Usualium Catalogus. Amstel. 1724.

— PRÆLUD. An abbreviation of Caspari Commelinii Præcludia Botanica, Ludg. Batav. 1715.

— FLOR. MAL. An abbreviation of C. Commelinii Flora Malabarica, sive Horti Malabarici Catalogus.

— INDIG. An abbreviation of Casp. Commelinii Catalogus Plantarum Indigenarum Hollandiæ.

COMMENDATORIUM (BALS.) The balsam of the commander of Berne, Balf. Traumaticum. Now *Tinctura benzoes comp.* See BENZOINUM.

COMMI. See GUMMI ARABICUM.

COMMINUTIO. **COMMINUTION.** From *comminuo*, to break to pieces, also *contritio*. It is the reduction of any solid body into finer particles by any means whatever, and is of two kinds, viz. **CONFUSION** or **PULVERIZATION**, and **LEVIGATION** or **TRITURATION**.

Subservient to pulverization, where extremely fine powders are required, two secondary motions are necessary, viz. **SEARCING** and **ELUTRIATION**: the *first* is the passing of any pounded matter through a sieve of a proper degree of fineness; the latter is by diffusing the powdered substance in a proper quantity of water; then decanting the liquor with the lightest part of the powder, &c. as directed in the preparation of crude antimony. See **ANTIMONIUM**.

In powdering any substance, care should be taken to accommodate the substance to the instruments: such things as will dissolve metals should be prepared in stone or glass mortars; very hard bodies will abrade soft marbles: to prevent then the mixture of the instruments made use of, with the medicine that is prepared by them, such mortars, stones for levigating on, &c. must be chosen, as cannot be affected by the uses they are employed in.

Light dry substances, resins, roots of a tenacious texture, are more easily pulverized if the mortar is previously rubbed with oil; camphor and cortex require a little water; tough substances may be grated or rasped; hard minerals, as flint, calamine stone, &c. should previously undergo an *extinction*, that is, should be made red-hot and then quenched in water; the alkaline and calcareous stones need not this process, for they would thereby be converted into lime.

Some metals, if heated to a proper degree, are rendered brittle, and then by agitation are easily powdered: of this kind is tin. This *comminution* of metals is called **GRANULATION**.

Simple as this pharmaceutic operation is, its importance is considerable in medicine: resinous purgatives, when well triturated, are more easily soluble in the animal fluids, and operate more briskly with less irritation: antimony, finely powdered, discovers but little efficacy; but exquisitely levigated, is a powerful alterative. Mercury, and many other medicines, owe their virtue to *comminution*.

Roots, and such other articles as consist of different parts, viz. a resinous, ligneous, &c. should be wholly powdered, and then the whole powdered substance should be well mixed together, for without this precaution one part will be too active, and another too inert.

In levigating, some fluid must be added to the levigated matter. Earthy and other hard bodies that are not soluble in water, must first be finely powdered in a mortar, then levigated with water on a hard marble stone, and afterwards dried on a chalk stone.

Bezoar, on account of its colour, should be levigated with spirit of wine.

COMMISSURA. See **SUTURA**, & **ARTICULATIO**.

COMMISSURES. See **LABIÆ PUDENDÆ**.

COMMOSIS, *κρημωσις*, *onatum accuratum & supervacaneum adhibeo*. The first stratum of gummy matter with which bees line their hives. It also signifies that art which is employed in concealing natural imperfections with respect to beauty: this is distinguished from the cosmetic art, which consists in preserving the beauty which is natural.

COMMUNICANTES FEBRES. According to Bellini, they are two fevers which infect a person at one and the same time, the paroxysm of one beginning as soon as the other ceases.

COMMUNIS SAL. See **MARINUM SAL**.

COMOSE. See **COMA**.

COMPASSIO. **COMPASSION.** In Nosology it is the suffering of one part on account of an affection of some other part: this is called suffering by consent, or *sympathy*. See **SYMPATHIA**.

COMPEBA, } See **CUBEBA**.

COMPIPER. }

COMPRESSOR NARIS. See **NASALIS**.

COMPLEXUS, called also *Trigeminus*. This muscle runs obliquely, rising from the transverse processes of the six inferior cervical vertebrae, and sixth, seventh, or eighth superior dorsal vertebra: it then directs its course upwards, and is inserted into the concavity, below the transverse line of the occiput, and bends the head back. It sometimes receives a few slips from the spinal processes of some of the vertebrae of the dorsum. The com-

plexus being removed, we see the two recti and the two obliqui.

COMPLEXUS MINOR, called also *massoidæus lateralis*, *trachelo-massoidæus*, & *capitis*, *par tertium Fallopii*. When the splenius muscle is removed, we see the *complexus* and the *complexus minor*; the *complexus* is nearer the spine, and the *complexus minor* is under the upper edge of the splenius; it is various in different bodies. Albinus describes its originations twelve different ways: it rises from the transverse processes of the three uppermost vertebrae of the back, and from the five lowermost of the neck, where it is connected to the transversalis cervicis, by as many thin tendons, which unite into a belly, and run up under the splenius. It is inserted into the middle of the posterior side of the mastoid process, by a thin tendon. Its use is to assist the *complexus*, but it pulls the head more to a side. Innes.

COMPREHENSIO. See **CATALEPSIS**.

COMPRESSUS. See **CEREBRI COMPRESSIO**.

COMPUNCTIO. See **PARACENTESIS**.

CONARIUM. See **CEREBRUM**.

CONCAUSA. A cause which co-operates with another in the production of a disease.

CONCENTRANTIA. Absorbents of acids are sometimes thus named.

CONCENTRATIO. **CONCENTRATION.** To *concentrate* a body is to approximate its principal parts by removing those which keep them asunder, and which are not proper to the body *concentrated*. This word is generally applied to the dephlegmation of acids, and particularly of the vitriolic by distillation, and of vinegar by congelation.

CONCEPTIO. **CONCEPTION.** After all the conjectures, inquiries, observations, &c. to discover this process in nature, with many others, it is still only to be resolved into the divine contrivance. Dr. Berdoe, in his Enquiry into the Influence of the electric Fluid, defines conception to be, "The first occult sensation by which the unformed being unites itself to its parent." He farther observes, that the foetus is not perfected at once, but passes through different gradations of its existence as follow:

"1st. The fecundating powers of the uterus are employed to collect the coagulamentum, in which the gonè of Hippocrates is to establish the rudiments of the future embryo. This first division in the formation of the foetus, is perhaps the primitive attractive power of the animated mucus, collecting together the first particles of the nervous system to form the cicatrix, medulla oblongata, &c.

"This 2d division is what Hippocrates calls *cuema*, or the *conception*, and is what *conception* is above defined to be.

"The 3d division in the formation of man was called *embryon*, *cuema*, *cyema*, by Hippocrates; in this state it consists of a trunk without limbs, the expanding of which completes the embryo state.

"The last division is called *cours*, *paidion*, *foetus*, or **CHILD**."

However secretly conception is effected, its effect on those who are its subjects is very manifest by symptoms that immediately appear, particularly in the human species; all which are produced by a preternatural irritability being induced into the uterus, and indeed into the general habit. If we consider that the foetus is sometimes extra-uterine, we are certain that impregnation has taken place in the Fallopian tubes, ovaria, or even within the grasp of the fimbria called *morfus diaboli*. Hence the appellation of tubal, ovarial, or abdominal foetus, for the placenta has been found adhering within the two former, and instances have occurred, where the membranes of the abdomen have been the seat, without any appearance of the least alteration occurring in either the tubes, or ovaria. Might it not therefore be concluded, that impregnation is the effect of the vital principle, or *aura vivificans* a semine masculino influencing the ova?

See Malpighius, De Graaf, and Harvey; also Berdoe's Enquiry, Kirkland's Treatise on the Child-bed Fever, Hamilton's Outlines.

CONCEPTUS. The very first rudiments of the foetus in the uterus after conception.

CONCHA. A SHELL ANIMAL. Some confine this word to the shell, whilst others intend by it the animal with its shell. Some use it only to signify fishes with two shells, the history of which sort see in the Spectacle de la Nature, tom. i.

See *shell-fish*, when boiled, are eaten as wholesome food.

food, and are calefcent: their shells are absorbent; if calcined, become a quick-lime, possessing a lithontriptic virtue.

CONCHA ANATIFERA. These shell-fishes are thus called, because it was fabulously said that a species of duck was formed in them.

— **AURICULÆ.** See **AURICULA.**

— **CYTHERIACA.** } See **CONCHA VENEREA.**

— **ERYTHRÆA.** }

— **MARGARITIFERA.** This word belongs to every shell-fish in which pearls are found; but because the best pearls are found in the East Indies, it is confined for the most part to the **CONCHA INDICA MAGNA**, whose shells are moderately hollow, thick, and externally of a yellowish colour, rough, uneven, and not striated; internally they are smooth, and shine like pearls. It is a species of oyster, and is eaten raw or roasted. It is principally found in the Persian sea. The shell of this fish is the *mater perlarum*. It is also called *cochlea margaritifera*.

— **MATER UNIONUM,** } See **MATER PERLA-**

— **VALVIS ÆQUALIBUS.** } **RUM.**

— **STRIATA.** The **COCKLE.** This is a shell-fish employed as a nutrient, but being of a firmer substance than the oyster, is not so easily digested: in other respects it seemingly possesses the same properties. See **OSTREA.**

— **VENEREA, VENERIS, or ERYTHRÆA.** **VENUS'S SHELL.**

It is an univalve wreathed shell having a small longitudinal and denticulated chink or aperture in it. It is also called *concha porcellana*, from its aperture resembling the mouth of an hog, and *concha cytheriaca*, from Venus, who received the epithet Cytherea from Cythera, a Grecian island.

As a medicine, for these shells the cockle shell may be substituted.

CONCHA. A liquid measure among the Athenians, which contained half an ounce, or, according to some, three spoonfuls, and others again say five spoonfuls, or six drams. Galen says that the *concha magna* was the same as the *acetabulum*, which of liquid contained an ounce and a half, and in weight fifteen drams; and that the *concha minor* was half an ounce of liquid, and five drams of weight.

CONCHÆ NARIUM INFERIORES, the inferior spongy laminae of the nose. Also called **CONVOLUTA INFERIORA**, *laminae spongiosæ inferiores*. They are situated in the nasal fossæ, one in each side; they are suspended like the ethmoidal *concha*, without resting on any thing. The inferior edges are the most considerable of their three edges; they are rough, thick, a little rounded, and turned outwards, that is, toward the os maxillare. By their anterior superior edge, they are joined to the anterior transverse eminences of the os maxillare; their posterior superior edge is the longest, and is joined backwards to the small transverse eminence of the middle portion of the os palati. See Winflow's Anatomy.

— **NARIUM SUPERIORES.** So Winflow calls the inferior part of each lateral portion of the os ethmoides. Also named *convoluta superiora ossa*, and *laminae spongiosæ interiores*.

CONCHARUM ANTIFEBRILE. In Bate's Pharmacopœia it is thus directed: pour vinegar upon the muscle shells, and macerate them for twenty-four hours, wipe off the external mucus, dry and reduce them to a powder, during which operation add a spoonful of carduus water, to prevent the light parts from flying off. A dram is a dose as a febrifuge and diaphoretic.

CONCHIFOLIA. See **MANGA.**

CONCHIS. Among the Romans it is an entire bean wrapped up in its entire capsule.

CONCHYLIA FOSSILIA. **FOSSILE SHELLS.** They are lithontriptic.

CONCHYROIDES. See **CORACOIDES PROCESSUS.**

CONCIDENTIA. A decrease of bulk in the whole or any part of the body, or the subsiding of a humour.

CONCOAGULATIO. The *coagulation*, *concretion*, or crystallization of different salts, first dissolved together in the same fluid.

CONCOCTIO. **CONCOCTION.** It is generally understood to be such a work upon the morbid matter; by the power of nature or assistance of art, as renders it fit for separation from the healthy parts of our fluids, and to be thrown out of our bodies. But this doctrine, at least in fevers, is doubtful, if not false. That morbid matter passes off from the blood in a crude state, or in the state

it was first formed in, appears from the matter of the small pox and measles, both which are effectual in inoculating, in whatever state of the disease it is taken. And it is most probable that, in every infectious fever, the morbid matter, after assimilating some of the humours into its own nature, passes off in the same state that it was in when the body was first disordered by it. Farther, acrimony in the blood is not rendered mild by any process in our frame; on the contrary, it is always expelled by some of the emunctories. And as to what is observed in pus, none of a kindly nature is formed whilst the heat of the body much exceeds the degree that is proper to health; but in its stead there is an ichor.

Sydenham's notion of *concoction* was, that "the *concoction* of the febrile matter means no more than a preparation and separation of the morbid from the sound particles."

See Kirkland on Fevers, p. 14, 27.

CONCREMATIO. See **CALCINATIO.**

CONCRETIO. In **CHEMISTRY** it is the condensation of any fluid substance into a more solid mass, importing the same as coagulation. In **SURGERY** it is the growing together of any parts which are separate in a natural state.

CONCURSUS. See **SYNDROME.**

CONCUSSIO. A **CONCUSSION**, from *concutio*, to shake. A **JOLT** or **SHOCK** OF THE **BRAIN** by blows or falls.

Extravasion and commotion is what old writers, when they found no fracture or depression of the skull, and yet the patient died in consequence of the injury received, called a *concussion*. A *concussion* of the brain is a sudden and a violent motion thereof, and of the pia mater, with such a sudden distension of their blood-vessels (occasioned by a determination of their contained blood, both arterial and venal, into one direction by the force of the accident) as occasions them to lose their power of propelling their contents as formerly, or of continuing the circulation of the blood as before. Mr. Dease, in his Observations on Wounds of the Head, remarks, that the two carotid, and the two vertebral arteries, supply the brain with blood; that these arteries lose their strong elastic coats on entering the cavity of the cranium; that their capacities are enlarged, and their tunics become similar to those of veins. That elevation and descension we see on exposing the dura mater, and which corresponding with expiration and inspiration, gives us room to imagine the brain is not always in so close a contact with this membrane, as is generally supposed. From this disposition, he adds, we can readily conceive, how easily the *concussion*, in consequence of fractures or smart strokes on the head, will be transmitted, so as to affect the vessels of the pia mater and brain. And the degree may appear from a temporary suspension of the faculties of the brain, to a total abolition of them, as happens when death ensues. Many of these cases are not attended with any immediate alarming symptoms, and yet those vessels will suffer so much by the shock, as to be rendered incapable, by their oscillating powers being weakened, to continue the circulation; and which, after some time, if not restored, will infallibly lay the foundation of their future inflammation. When we consider the infinite number of vessels that run through this viscus, and the general communication that exists between them; we shall not be surprised that a great number may be obstructed, or rather rendered incapable of the office of circulation, and the fluids be suspended in them, and no immediate injury arise that will impede the functions of the brain, and, of course, the patient feel no present complaint. However, we know that our fluids cannot long exist in this situation, without being liable to degenerate from their original mild nature, and become a principle of irritation, which will excite the surrounding vessels to quicker oscillations, so as to determine their fluids with redoubled velocity towards the point irritated; and of course an inflammation will succeed. Dr. Whytt, on the Motion of the Fluids in the small Vessels, p. 240, says, an inflammation is not owing to an increased force of the heart and large arteries, consequent upon an obstruction, as some say; but to an increased alternate contraction of the small vessels, whether this arises from some obstructing matter overstretching their fibres, or acrid matter irritating them. Mr. Schmucker, in his Chirurgical Observations, published at Berlin, deserves to be consulted on this subject. He observes, that in many cases of wounds of the head, especially in those from gun-shots,

which at first, and for many days after being inflicted, appear to be attended with no kind of danger, at last turn worse, and frequently carry off the patients. He adds, that on the opening the heads of such patients after death, either pus was found diffused upon the pia mater, or a gelatinous, semi-purulent kind of matter was observed. Most frequently the brain itself appeared perfectly found. Mr. Schmucker attributes the loss of life in these cases, chiefly to an affection of the tunica arachnoidea, (i. e. upper lamina of the pia mater) and of different lymphatics. The contusion occasioned by gun-shot wounds, and similar accidents, produces always, he says, an effusion and stagnation of lymph, which, in cachectic and debilitated subjects, is with difficulty absorbed, and is commonly therefore either converted into pus or ichor.

It is often very difficult, when an accident from external violence happens to the inside of the head, to know of what kind it is, and where is its seat: in such circumstances, consider the symptoms; how the misfortune happened, with any other circumstance that may throw light on the case; sometimes the misfortune proves fatal, only for want of knowing what part is injured.

The signs of a concussion do not always appear immediately after the injury is received. Mr. Pott remarks, that the symptoms attending a *concussion* are generally in proportion to the degree of violence, which the brain itself has sustained; and which, indeed, is discoverable only by the symptoms. *If the concussion be very great*, all sense and power of motion are immediately abolished, and death follows soon: but, between this degree, and that slight confusion, (or stunning as it is called) which attends most violences done to the head, there are many stages. *SOMETIMES a concussion produces the same kind of oppressive symptoms as an extravasation*, and the patient is either almost or totally bereft of sense; *AT OTHER TIMES*, no such symptoms attend, but *the patient gets no sleep at all, hath a wild look, an eye much like that of a person who hath long watched through apprehension and anxiety; talks much, and very inconsistently; hath a hard labouring pulse, some small degree of fever, and sometimes an inclination to vomit; if not retained, the patient will get out of bed, and act with a kind of frantic absurdity, and appears in general much hurt by a strong light.* Stunning is a slight degree of commotion, which soon goes off. Mr. Dease, in his *Observations on Wounds of the Head*, says, that if the instrument with which the blow was given, was not heavy, nor the force very great, the patient, after a few minutes, perceives no complaint more than might be expected from a simple wound. If the patient be attended, it is very seldom that the surgeon will be able to determine, the first days, whether any farther injury has actually taken place or not. The wound digests as kindly, and the patient performs all the functions necessary to health, as well as before he received it. In such as became afterwards affected, whether they underwent profuse evacuations, or were entirely left to nature, it made so very little difference as to the time or manner in which they were first invaded by the symptoms that usually attend an inflamed or suppurated state of the parts underneath the cranium, that the variation could never be attributed to the treatment. The first symptoms, that generally alarmed those patients who were brought to the hospital, were slight shiverings, attended with an inclination to puke. In some, this was preceded by a languor, accompanied with more or less fever, and often with a dull pain in the head, and melancholy look. The wound, in some, put on the appearance which Mr. Pott describes in his book on *Wounds of the Head*, p. 63. But this was not always that infallible sign of the inflammation and putrefaction of the dura mater he makes it; nor did this appearance often take place, until the fever and other symptoms were far advanced. In some, these symptoms made a rapid progress, so as to carry off the patient in a few days. In others, they seemed to advance more slowly, and were less severe, although not less fatal. Mr. Dease goes on to observe, that he hath seldom seen *these symptoms appear earlier than the eighth, or later than the sixteenth or seventeenth day*, between the eighth and the sixteenth being in general the period most to be dreaded. If the trepan was applied at any time after those symptoms took place, the appearance of the dura mater was invariably this; either it was detached and in a state of suppuration and sloughy, or found in every respect. If the injury was confined to it, the operation was usually

successful. If the patient died, he ever found the cause of his death in the suppuration of the pia mater, or brain, but more generally both.

A violent blow on the head, not beating the head to the ground, nor against any hard body, most frequently causes a fracture or fissure, with but small *concussion*; when a blow is given with such violence as to knock the person down, and his head hits the ground, if the skull is not thereby broken, a *concussion* will be the consequence. If the head strikes against a hard immoveable body, in consequence of a fall from a considerable height, a *concussion* with an extravasation usually follows, and generally death is the consequence. A *concussion* of the brain seldom is attended, if ever, with extravasation, unless when re-action follows the blow. A *concussion* with a fracture is less dangerous than one with a fissure, because in the first case the extravasation is less.

To distinguish betwixt a *concussion* and an extravasation of and in the brain, is sometimes extremely difficult, though, in many instances, very easy. The first stunning or deprivation of sense, whether total or partial, may be from either, and no man can tell from which; but when these first symptoms have been removed, or have spontaneously disappeared; if such patient is again oppressed with drowsiness, or stupidity, or total or partial loss of sense, it then becomes most probable that the first complaints were from commotion, and that the latter are from extravasation. But when, after several days from the accident, at which time the symptoms were inconsiderable, or soon passed off, the watchfulness above noticed, &c. attends, the case is clearly a *concussion*. See COMPRESSIO CEREBRI.

In those who recover from a commotion of the brain, the office of some particular nerve or nerves is often deranged or destroyed; as a squint of one eye produced, which lasts for life; a distortion of the corner of the mouth; an incapacity of retaining the urine for a great length of time; and often a total incapacity through life of distinguishing by the smell the rankest leek from the sweetest rose.

The case discovered, bleeding and antiphlogistics should be used, to prevent if not remove the inflammation; and if the injured part of the inside of the head cannot be discovered, the chief dependence is on bleeding, purging, and sweating.

Bleeding may be performed in the temporal artery, or in the jugular vein, though generally from the arm suffices.

Except there is a depression of the skull, the trepan does not seem necessary. On this subject authors vary much.

Lenient purges, which operate with the least irritation, are of singular efficacy: according to Joha Meekren and some others, they prevent an abscess forming itself in the liver, which sometimes, when they are omitted, follows in consequence of a *concussion* of the brain.

The diet should be cooling and slender.

If great heat is perceived in the head, apply thereto an embrocation of oil, vinegar, and sal ammoniac.

From Mr. Schmucker's view of the cause of the disorder, is suggested the idea of astringent applications as proper; and he informs us, that he employed them with the greatest advantage. The following he seems to prefer. R Aq. pur. ℥ x. acet. acerrim. ℥ i. sal. nitri ℥ iv. sal. ammon. crud. ℥ ij. m. With this embrocation he orders the part affected to be frequently well bathed; at the same time that blood-letting is prescribed, together with the internal use of nitre, stimulating injections and laxatives. In all the slighter affections of the head, the greatest success, he says, has been observed from such a course; and, even in such as have required the trepan, Mr. Schmucker thinks he has often seen it put in practice with advantage. In *concussions* of the brain, even without any external wound, cold epithems and fomentations, he says, are very serviceable, especially if conjoined with stimulating clysters, and the application of leeches to the temples. Mr. Schmucker farther observes in the same work, that violent *concussions* of the brain are often produced merely from the passage of cannon-balls near to the head, without any external affection being observable. In such cases, and in all similar *concussions*, emetics, he says, are commonly attended with the best effects; venæsection, however, must always be premised to the use of these remedies.

Mr. Bromfield asserts the happiest success in these cases from the use of Dover's sweating powder; after bleeding, if required, he orders the bowels to be evacuated by

by means of a clyster, and then a scruple of Dover's powder, the operation of which must be encouraged by putting the patient between blankets, and repeating it every twelve or twenty-four hours, according as the violence of the symptoms requires. As it is chiefly from the attenuating property of the opium that relief is expected, he uses such a proportion of the vin. antim. mixed with tinct. opii, as will be needful to keep up a diaphoresis when the violent symptoms are allayed, and until such a freedom from complaint, as needs no farther similar aid, is brought about: of this he gives ten or fifteen drops every four or six hours. As oft as the violent symptoms return, he hath recourse to the powder: and such was his success, that in more than a hundred cases he succeeded, and in two which were attended with fractures of the skull, cures were thus effected without the use of the trepan. Mr. Justamond says, that the trepan is never required, and that the best we can do, is to leave the patient entirely at rest.

From all which, we may collect, that gentle evacuations, sufficiently continued, are chiefly to be depended upon, to which, from Mr. Bromfield's account, we may add, that they are not a little assisted by the sedative power of opium, more than from any attenuating property it possesses.

See Bohnius, in *Renunciatione Vulnerum de Vibracione Cerebri*; Berengarius de *Commotione Cerebri*; Monf. Bertrandi's *Dis. on the Concussion of the Brain*, in the 3d vol. of the *Mem. of the Royal Acad. of Surgery*; Wiseman's *Surgery*, book v. ch. ix. obs. x. Gooch's *Cases and Remarks*, ed. 2. and Bromfield's *Chirurgical Obs. and Cases*, vol. i. ch. i. Dease's *Obs. on Wounds of the Head*; Pott's *Works*; Bell's *Surgery*, vol. iii. p. 132.

CONDENSATIO. CONDENSATION. It implies a contraction of the cutaneous pores by means of cooling, drying, or astringent medicines. It is also an inspissation of any sort of fluid, whether in or out of the body: hence *condensantia medicamenta* are medicines that condense or inspissate the juices.

CONDER. See **OLIBANUM**.

CONDIMENTUM. Artyma, conditura. A **CONDIMENT** or **PRESERVE**. From *condio*, to season, pickle, or powder. It signifies whatever procures sweetness and a grateful taste to any substance. But, in a more restrained sense, that is called *condimentum* which is used in preparing aliments, whether with an intention of rendering them palatable or assisting their digestion. See **CONDITUM**.

CONDIO. To embalm; also *conditura*. The Latins call it *pollincio*. The practice of embalming is as ancient as the first record of the character of physician. See Genesis, ch. l. v. 2. In the East it is still practised, but seems not so general as formerly. On this subject see Paré Dionis's *Surgical Operations*, Gooch's *Treatise on Wounds*, p. 456; Greenhill's *Art of Embalming*; Bell's *Surgery*, p. 465.

CONDITUM. PRESERVES. They are made by steeping or by boiling recent simples (of the vegetable kind) first in water, then in syrup or a solution of sugar. The subject is afterwards either kept moist in the syrup, or taken out and dried, that the sugar may candy upon it: this last is the most usual method. This art was formerly a branch of the apothecary's business, but now is wholly in the hands of confectioners.

The Latins and the latter Greeks meant by *conditum* a sort of *acratomeli*, that is, a wine impregnated with honey and aromatics. See **MULSUM**.

CONDITURA. See **CONDIMENTUM**; also **CONDIO**.

CONDRILLA. See **CHONDRILLA**.

CONDUCTIO, in Cælius Aurelianus, is a spasm or a convulsion.

CONDUCTOR, from *conduco*, to guide. A **CONDUCTOR**. It is an instrument used in surgery for the direction of a knife when a sinus is laid open. It is also a name of the instrument called a **GORGET**, which is used in the operation of lithotomy.

CONDUPLICATUM FOLIUM, *con* and *duplicor*, to be doubled, a term in foliation, signifying, that the sides of the leaf within the gemma are parallel, and approach each other, or are doubled over each other at the midrib. It is used also in the sleep of plants in the same sense, when the leaves during the night fold together, like the leaves of a book.

CONDYLI. Knots in the bones about the joints of the fingers, which make them thicker.

CONDYLOIDÆ. APOPHYSES. See **MAXILLA INFERIOR**.

CONDYLOMA, *κονδυλος*, a joint, or tubercle. A tumor so called from its resemblance to a *condyle*, a joint bent, or a tubercle. It is a hard eminence, which arises in the folds of the anus, or a hardening or a swelling of the wrinkles there. These tumors often happen in the orifice of the uterus, and other parts. It is variously described in authors; one says it is a tumor of the cuticle; another ranks it as an instance of sarcoma. An anonymous French writer says, it is in general a fleshy excrescence which appears on the fingers, hands, feet, and principally about the anus, the perinæum, and the private parts of both sexes. He adds, that warts, the tumors called *ficus*, *marisca*, *sycofis*, *thymus*, &c. are all but different instances of *condylomas*. See **ATRICES**.

It generally proceeds partly from a fault in the quality and partly from a fault in the quantity of the fluids flowing there. At first it is named a tubercle, but when hardened, a *condyloma*.

Authors abound with unnecessary distinctions respecting tumors, &c. but all tubercles and fungi, whether within the verge of the anus or more outward, are of the same nature, and are cured by the same method, whether called *condyloma*, *ficus*, *fungus*, *crista*, or whatever else, and are tumors of the glandules of the part, which increasing, like a polypus of the nose, prove troublesome, being often painful. Those who are troubled with the piles have them very much. They often appear in the pudenda from the lues venerea.

If the roots are small, a ligature may extirpate them; if broad, they are best removed by a caustic, if care is taken that it doth not injure any other part.

See P. Ægineta, Celsus, Heister, Turner, Wiseman; Bell's *Surgery*, vol. ii. p. 264.

CONDYLOMA. A CORN. See **CLAVUS**.

CONDYLUS. A CONDYLE. It is a knot in any of the joints, formed by the epiphysis of a bone. In the fingers it is called the knuckle. See **PROCESSUS**. In **BOTANY** it signifies the joints of plants.

CONEION. In Hippocrates it imports the *cicuta*. It is said to be thus named from *κωνιον*, to turn round; because it produces a vertigo in those who take it internally.

CONESSI, called also *codaga pala*, *conessi fecæ*, *cadaguspali*. It is the bark of a small tree, called *arbor Malabarica lactescens*;—*jasmīni flore odora, filiquis oblongis*, growing in Ceylon and Malabar, and on the Coromandel coast, where it is called *conessi*. It is blackish outwardly, and covered more or less with a whitish mofs or scurf, which should be scraped off. To the taste it is gratefully austere and bitter. When powdered and made into an electary, it is commended in diarrhœas; half a dram may be taken three times a day; or taken in four milk, it also restrains, not only alvine fluxes, but hæmorrhages. The root, boiled in water, makes good fomentations against inflammatory tumors; and taken inwardly, destroys worms. When used it should be fresh powdered, for it soon loses its medical qualities under any form or preparation. When taken to restrain an alvine flux, an emetic of ipec. should precede its use. Those with whom a diarrhœa is frequent in moist weather, are much benefited by its use, if a dose is taken morning and evening. Raii Hist.

CONFECTA **CONFITS** or **SUGAR-PLUMS**. Seeds or other substances incrufted with sugar. These, when impregnated with purging ingredients, are given to children when they will not take the usual forms of medicines.

CONFECTIO. A **CONFECTION**, called also *aligulus*. In general it is any thing prepared with sugar. In particular it is the same as *conditum*. These articles are also called dry confects. The word *confectio*, when alone, signifies a soft electary. The dry confects are now a branch of the confectioner's business, though formerly a part in the apothecary's: they are dry substances, such as the roots of cringo, the peels of oranges, &c. which are incrufted with sugar, and are called **CANDIED ROOT**, or **PEEL**. As to the soft electaries, the London College prescribes the following:

Confectio Cardiaca. The **CORDIAL CONFECTION**, now called *Aromatica.* The **AROMATIC CONFECTION**.

Take of zedoary in coarse powder, saffron, of each half a pound; distilled water, three pints; let them macerate for twenty-four hours, then press and strain them. Evaporate the strained liquor to a pint and an half, to which add

add the subsequent ingredients reduced to very fine powder; compound powder of crabs' claws, sixteen ounces; cinnamon, nutmegs, of each two ounces; cloves, one ounce; lesser cardamom seeds husked, half an ounce; double-refined sugar two pounds: and thus form the *confection*. Pharm. Lond. 1788. This is altered from the last Dispensatory, and may be considered as an improvement. It is certainly an agreeable cordial, and carminative, but should not be long kept, as by that means it loses its efficacy. This is substituted for the confection of fir Walter Raleigh.

CONFECTIO ALKERMES. See CHERMES.

— ANACARDII. See ANACARDIUM.

— AROMATICA. See CONFECTIO CARDIACA.

Confectio *Damocratis*. DAMOCRATES'S CONFECTION, called also *Diascini*.

This was formerly called *Mithridatium*, from Mithridates king of Pontus and Bithynia, who, after the example of Attalus of Pergamus, is said first to have experienced the virtues of simples separately, and then combined them. But it should be noted that the original compound, as prepared by this king, consisted of but a few ingredients. Serenus Sammonicus says, that when Pompey took the baggage of this prince, he was surprised to find that this antidote consisted of only twenty leaves of rue, two walnuts, two figs, and a little salt. Of this he took a dose every morning, to guard himself from the effects of poisons. It is now, however, very judiciously thrown out of the London Dispensatory of 1788.

— OPIATA. See PHILONIUM.

— SAPIENTUM. See ANACARDIUM.

CONFERTUS. See ATHROOS.

CONFIRMANTIA MEDICAMENTA. Medicines which restore or confirm the strength of the body, or any part of it: or medicines which fasten the teeth in their sockets.

CONFLUENTIA. A term used by Paracelsus to express the agreement, conjunction, or confederation of the microcosm with the stars, or of a disease with remedies: hence,

CONFEDERATIO, is of the same import.

CONFORMATIO. CONFORMATION. Some diseases are called *morbi malæ conformationis*, or organical diseases; that is, which depend upon the ill *conformation* of the parts. These, if external, may admit of a surgical cure; and proper exercise, regimen, and medicines may sometimes contribute much to the relief, even of those which are internal, or at least may render them supportable. See also DIAPLASIS.

CONFORTANTIA. } See CARDIACA.

CONFORTATIVA. }

CONFRICATIO. In pharmacy, is the reducing of any easily friable substance to powder by rubbing it with the hands, as starch, for instance: or it signifies the rubbing any soft and succulent vegetable with the hands, to express the juice.

CONFRICATRICES. Lascivious women, who gratify their lustful desires with what the Greeks call *ομοσος*, *penis coriaceus*, and hence plunge themselves into a variety of chronic diseases.

CONFUSÆ FEBRES. Bellini says he met with such, and that they were two fevers attending at the same time, beginning and ending together, but so confusedly as not to be distinguished.

CONFUSANEUS PANIS. Bread made of meal, from which the bran has not been separated.

CONFUSIO. A disorder of the eyes, which happens when, upon a rupture of the internal membranes which include the humours, they are all confounded together.

CONGELATI, or CONGELATICI. Persons afflicted with a catalepsis are so called. See CATLEPSIS.

CONGELATIO. CONGELATION; also CONGLACIATIO; COAGULATIO. It is such a change produced by cold in a fluid body, that it becomes condensed; thus *conglaciation* is when a liquid is converted into ice.

Water is rarefied or expanded by *congelation*; but pinguious bodies and fixed metals are rendered more compact by it.

The condensation of any liquor, by setting it in a cold place, is called *congelation*.

The stones produced in some caverns from the drops of petrifying waters are called *congelations*.

CONGELATIVA MEDICAMENTA. Medicines which stop fluxions, inspissate and dry.

CONGELATUS. Frozen, or *frost-bitten*. Persons thus affected by the cold are compared to cataleptic patients, but still there is much difference between a catalepsy and a *frost-bitten* case.

Cold braced up the body when applied to it in a certain degree; upon this constriction being increased, the humours are carried in a larger quantity to the internal parts, and are principally accumulated in the head; they stagnate in the vessels of the brain, and distend them; hence they produce a stricture in, or a compression on the nerves that arise from the brain, which is the origin of a catalepsis, attended with an abolition of the senses. The cold continuing, with its effects just mentioned, at length there is an extravasation of the blood or serum in the head, by which the cerebellum is compressed, whence death ensues, which is ushered in by a lethargy, ending in an apoplexy.

When a man is pierced with cold, so as to be benumbed, if he attempts to warm himself by the fire, pains are presently produced in the part exposed to the heat, and a mortification is too often the consequence; just as is seen in frozen fruit, which if put into cold water that is near freezing, it recovers, but if put into warm water, or in a warm place, it soon rots; and if men, when too severely affected with cold, would first put the frozen part into cold water, or cover it with snow, until a sense of warmth is perceived, or some degree of motion returns, at which time a little warm wine, mixed with camomile tea, might be drank, or either of these alone, and then proceed gradually to allow of warmth, a mortification would be avoided.

When travellers begin to be drowsy, in the cold they should redouble their speed to extricate themselves from danger: for though their sleepiness is easy, it is often fatal.

The heat of our bodies, when in health, exceeds that of the ambient air, even in the hottest weather; whence a considerable degree of cold is required to freeze the soft parts of our bodies: it is because our extremities are the coldest parts, that frost always affects them soonest. And when a mortification from cold approaches, Van Swieten observes, that the part affected by it is first pale, then red; this redness is attended with a troublesome pain, and a violent itching; after this the colour becomes almost purple, and at last black.

That sudden heat, applied after extreme cold, should produce the same symptoms and consequences, will be readily understood by what follows. As water cools, it condenses, until it comes to the freezing point; but in the act of *congelation* it expands with a violence that nothing can resist. When a person goes into the cold air, his fluids are gradually condensed, the vessels collapse, and the skin is pale, the circulation again pushes the blood into the arteries, whose contracted extremities allow it only to pass slowly, and make the skin look red; also produces an itching, because of the obstruction that it meets with; the blood being pushed from behind, whilst the obstruction is increased before, a livid colour is produced, and a tingling pain; at last the circulation being stopped, a gangrenous black finishes the scene, with a loss of all sensation, the vessels being stretched far beyond their natural dimensions by the frozen juices. In this case, applying of cold water dissolves the frozen juices, and condenses them; thus the vessels have room to contract, and are assisted in so doing by the coldness of the water: after this, if warm diluting liquor is drank, a diaphoresis is produced, and all danger is overcome; if warmth is applied at the first, the outer parts are quickly thawed, but the inner vessels, still obstructed, soon burst by the rarefaction of their contents, and destruction to the part is instantly produced.

See Tissor's Advice to the People; Van Swieten's Com. on Boerh. Aph. 422, 427, 454. Med. Mus. vol. i. p. 71.

CONGENERES. When spoken of muscles, it imports those which concur in the same action.

CONGER, or CONGRUS. The CONGER-EEL. It is a large sea-eel. It is often called the sea-serpent.

CONGESTIO. CONGESTION, or COLLECTION. From *congro*, to gather into a heap. A swelling which gradually arises, and takes time to ripen; in opposition to that defluxion, which soon is formed, and soon terminated.

CONGIUS. A GALLON. This is a very ancient measure, and is generally said to have been equal to ten pints of wine, and nine of oil. The Athenian congius, or conchus, weighed nine pounds, and the Roman weighed

weighed ten, or contained ten Roman pints of wine. In the London and Edinburgh Dispensatories the gallon is only eight pints. See CHU.

CONGLACIATIO. See CONGELATIO.

CONGLOBATA GLANDULA. A CONGLOBATE GLAND, from *conglobo*, to gather singly into a ball. All the glands are either *conglobate*, or *conglomerate*. A *conglobate gland* is a little smooth body, wrapped up in a fine skin, by which it is separated from all other parts, only admitting an artery, and a nerve to pass in, and giving way to a vein and excretory canal to pass out. Of this sort are the glands of the brain and the testes.

Under the title of *conglobate glands* Winflow includes the lymphatic glands alone; and he calls all the other conglomerate. See Winflow's and Keil's Anatomy.

CONGLOMERATA GLANDULA, from *conglomerare*, to heap up together. A *conglomerate gland* is composed of many little *conglobate glands* all tied together, and wrapped up in one common membrane. Sometimes all their excretory ducts unite, and make one common pipe, through which the liquor of all of them runs, as the pancreas and parotids do. Sometimes the ducts uniting form several pipes, which only communicate with one another by cross canals, and such are the mammaræ. Others again have several pipes, without any communication with one another; of which sort are the glandulæ lacrymales & prostatae; and there is another sort when each gland hath its own excretory duct, through which it transmits its liquor to a common basin, as the kidneys. See Winflow's and Keil's Anatomy.

CONGLUTINANTIA. Healing medicines; from *conglutino*, to glue together.

CONGRUS. See CONGER.

CONIA. LIME, *κονια*. When joined with *εσκηνη*, it imports lixivium, or ley of vegetable ashes; also wine impregnated with fir. Dioscorid. lib. v. c. xlviii.

CONIFERÆ ARBORES. *Coniferous trees*: They are such which bear cones, as the cedar, fir, pine, &c.

CONILE. See MYRRHIS.

CONIS, *κονις*, dust; fine powder; ashes; a nit in the hair; scurf from the head; and sometimes it signifies lime.

CONISTERIUM. See APODYTERIUM.

CONIUM MACULATUM. } See CICUTA MAJOR
— MAJUS. } FOETIDA.

CONJUNCTA CAUSA. The *conjunct cause*, or the immediate cause. See CAUSA.

— SIGNA. The pathognomonic signs of a disease are so called.

CONJUNCTIVA TUNICA. The *conjunctiva* is erroneously confounded with the adnata; they are two distinct coats, and both but partial coverings of the forepart of the eye, though the *conjunctiva* is also spread over the inside of the eye-lids. This is a thin transparent membrane, which lines the inner surface of the eye-lids, and, at the edge of the orbit, has a fold, and is continued forward, over the anterior half of the globe of the eye. It is exterior to all the other coats of the eye, and connected with the albuginea, by means of a cellular substance; from which it may easily be separated in the dead subject by dissection. See Ware's Remarks on the Ophthalmia, &c. p. 5. Some call it the *mucous coat*.

CONNA. See CASSIA FISTULARIS.

CONNECTIO. See SYMPHYSIS.

CONOIDES. }

CONOIDES CORPUS. } See PINEALIS GLANDULA.

CONQUASSATIO. CONQUASSATION. In pharmacy it is a species of comminution, or an operation by which moist concentered substances, as recent vegetables, fruits, the softer parts of animals, &c. are agitated and bruised, till partly by their proper succulence, or by an affusion of some liquor, they are reduced to a soft pulp.

CONSERVA. A CONSERVE. *Conserve*s are compositions of recent vegetable matters, and sugar, beat together into one uniform mass.

On account of the large quantity of sugar contained in *conserve*s, it is obvious that their use in medicine is as an auxiliary to other more efficacious drugs. Though of the *conserve*s of lavender, rosemary, orange and lemon peels, arum, wormwood, an useful dose may be taken.

Mucilaginous substances, if mixed with sugar, become glutinous; astringents become soft; bitters are every way improper for this form; and lightly flavoured vegetables soon spoil: so none of these are proper to make *conserve*s.

The general observations for properly making *conserve*s

are but few: 1. Leaves are to be picked from their stalks. 2. Flowers are to be separated from their cups. 3. When the flowers or leaves are properly prepared, they must be beat into an uniform mass, in a marble mortar, with three times their weight of powdered lump sugar.

Orange peel may be rasped, or ground in a mill, and then beat up with the sugar.

Roses are to be ground before being beat up into a *conserve*.

CONSERVATIO. In pharmacy, the same as *affervatio*: it is preserving, pickling, or keeping from putrefaction, and evaporation, by the addition of some other substance, or the repositing things ready for use.

CONSERVATIVA MEDICINA. That part of medicine which relates to the preservation of health.

CONSILIGO. See HELLEBORUS NIGER HORTENSIS FLORE VIRIDI.

CONSISTENTIA. When used with respect to disease, it imports the state or achme thereof. When applied to the humours, excrements, or excretions, it imports their consistence.

CONSOIDES. See AMIANTHUS.

CONSOLIDA, COMFREY, called also *alum*, *alus*, *alus Gallica*. Of this there are many species.

CONSOLIDA MAJOR, called also *Symphytum majus*, GREATER COMFREY.

It is the SYMPHYTUM OFFICINALE, or, SYMPHYTUM foliis ovato-lanceolatis decurrentibus, flore purpureo. Linn.

A rough hairy plant, with large, somewhat oval, pointed leaves, producing on the tops of the branches spikes of white or purplish pendulous, nearly cylindrical flowers, followed each by four shining black seeds. The root is thick and fleshy, black on the outside, and white within. It is perennial, grows wild in moist grounds, and flowers in May or June. There is a sort with purple flowers, but it is rarely met with. The purple and the white flowers are but varieties of the same species.

The whole plant is used, but the root is the only part that deserves much notice; it gives out to water by decoction about two thirds of its weight of mucilage, that is almost void of smell and taste, and similar to that from the althæa, but more tenacious; whence in all the purposes for which the althæa root is used, the *comfrey* is to be preferred. This mucilage is its only medicinal principle. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Raii Hist.

— AUREA. }

— AUREA CORDI. } See CHAMÆCISTUS.

— MEDIA. DAISY. See BUGULA, and BELLIS MAJOR.

— MINIMA. See BELLIS MINOR.

— MINOR. See BRUNELLA.

— RUBRA. See TORMENTILLA.

CONSOLIDA SARACENICA. See VIRGA AUREA.

CONSOLIDANS. CONSOLIDATING, from *consolidare*, to make firm. This is applied to medicines that produce new flesh.

CONSOMME. See CONSTUMMATUM.

CONSPERSIO. See CATAPASMA.

CONSPICILIUM, or CONSPICILLUM. A PAIR OF SPECTACLES.

These helps to the sight are with convex, concave, or plain glasses. The *first* magnifies the objects looked at, the *second* diminishes them, and the *third* are called *conserve*s, being made of white or green glass, for preserving the sight.

It is a caution of importance not to use *spectacles* too soon; and, when they are begun with, not to change them too often, for it may happen that in time none can be obtained that will suit.

Sometimes, after the use of *spectacles* during some years, it has been known that the crystalline reassumes its proper form, so that they are no more required. See Martin's Essay on Visual Glasses.

CONSTANS. When applied to the strength, or vital powers, it imports firmness, or a good condition.

CONSTELLATUM UNGUENTUM. It is an ointment made of earth worms, cleansed, dried, powdered, and mixed with the fat of bears or bears.

CONSTIPATIO. } OBSTIPATIO, ADSTRICTIO.

CONSTIPATUS. } COSTIVENESS. Dr. Cullen gives this disorder the name of *obstipatio*. A person is said to be *costive*, not only when the excretion from the intestines does not daily happen, but also when what is discharged is too hard to receive its form from the impress of the rectum upon it. See OBSTIPATIO.

Hoffman says, that *costiveness* is generally owing to spasms in the intestines themselves, or as propagated by content; but various causes conduce to this habit, as an inert bile, acidity prevailing greatly in the first passages, coldness of the feet, sitting much, especially if the body is to be bent forwards, working with vigour, drinking but little, and that after a full meal, &c.

This habit of body is generally attended with *head-ach*, *vertigo*, *disagreeable taste in the mouth*, a *disrelish of food*, and as it is a sure step towards chronic complaints, hath, in different persons, very various effects. In *costive* bodies, the moisture which should be discharged with the excrements is absorbed into the constitution, and though a strong perspiration may discharge some part of it, yet the grosser part remains in the blood, which fails not to produce one disorder or another, as it happens to be at last thrown on one or another part.

The *costiveness*, peculiar to *studious people*, is much relieved by alkaline salts, or the ol. ricini. *Artificers* who sit much, and work with their bodies leaning forward, are best relieved by the same.

In *melancholy cases*, alkaline salts answer the best if long continued, for they leave no effects which tend to render the body *costive*.

Women during pregnancy are sometimes *costive* from the pressure of the child's head against the rectum. Early care should be had to prevent an accumulation of feces, by a due administration of the milder purges, for rugged ones are to be absolutely rejected in this case.

Old people, from the weakness of their muscles, have hard feces collected in the rectum: and notwithstanding they take laxative medicines, which procure a discharge of what is thin, the indurated matter still lodges, except manual assistance is given.

ALOES given in small doses proves sufficiently laxative, and this effect is continued longer after its use than is observed with respect to any other medicine; and when flatulencies are very troublesome, if a little assa fœtida is joined, therewith, more considerable relief may be expected.

CALOMEL very much prevents other purging medicines from leaving *costiveness* behind. The extract. colocynthidis compos. united with calomel, and corrected by the addition of oleum carui, seu anisi, forms an excellent remedy for relieving, and preventing costiveness, used occasionally.

Habitual *costiveness* hath been much lessened both by the cold and hot baths, also by early rising and walking in the open air.

In the Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. iv. are two cases of *costiveness*, which resemble diarrhœas.

CONSTRUCTIVA. See STYPTICA.

CONSTRUCTOR ALÆ NASI, also called *triangularis*; *depressor labii superioris*. Fallopius first described these, though Placentinus assumes the discovery. They rise fleshy below the root of the nares, immediately above the gums of the dentes incisarii, and ascending transversely, are inserted into the coats of the alæ nasi, and the superior part of the upper lip.

— ANI. See SPHINCTER ANI.

— ISTHMI FAUCIUM. From the uvula two arches run down, and there is a cavity between them, where the tonsils are lodged. The anterior arch goes down to the basis of the tongue, and is thus called; the other passes down the palatum molle, and goes to the pharynx, whence it is distinguished by the name of *palato-pharyngeus*.

— LABIORUM. See SPHINCTER LABIORUM.

— MUSCULUS. See BUCCINATOR.

— PALPEBRARUM. See ORBICULARIS PALPEBRARUM.

— PHARYNGIS INFERIOR. See CRICO-PHARYNGÆI.

— PHARYNGIS MEDIUS. See HYOPHARYNGÆUS.

— PHARYNGIS SUPERIOR. See CEPHALOPHARYNGÆUS.

— VESICÆ URINARIÆ. See DETRUSOR URINÆ.

CONSTRICTORES PHARYNGÆI. See PHARYNX.

CONSTRICTORII. Diseases attended with constriction.

CONSTRINGENTIA. See ASTRINGENTIA.

CONSUETUDO. CUSTOM. Also *hexis*. CUSTOM and HABIT are two terms, used by many synonymously, and indeed the former is often confounded with the latter. By CUSTOM is meant a frequent repetition

of the same act; by HABIT, the effect that custom has on the mind or body; so that one appears to be the cause of the other. THE EFFECTS OF CUSTOM AND HABIT IN THE ANIMAL ECONOMY, may be reduced to five heads. 1st. On the simple solids. 2nd. On the organs of sense. 3rd. On the moving power. 4th. On the whole nervous power. 5th. On the system of blood-vessels; for an explanation of which, see Encyclopædia Britannica, vol. 5. page 625. But the word habit is often made to express constitution, as a plethoric habit, &c. means the constitution superabundant with blood, &c.

IN MEDICINE this chiefly respects the non-naturals, and produces habits which sometimes are pernicious. Custom sometimes increases the efficacy of applications, though sometimes the contrary happens. When custom hath formed an habit that is improper, it is best to remedy it by degrees. See Fordyce's Elements, part i. p. 58, &c.

CONSUMMATUM. The French call it *consommé*. It is a *broth* so strong as to concrete into a jelly when cold. Frequent mention is made of it in the French medicinal writers.

CONSUMPTIO. See PHTHISIS.

CONTABESCENTIA. See ATROPHIA.

CONTAGIO vel INFECTIO. CONTAGION, or INFECTIO, also *aporrhœa*. Of disorders from these causes, it is said, some require an immediate contact with the bodies of the infected, as in the case of the lues venerea, and the small pox, as also the measles, which require at least an approach within the reach of the *effluvia* from an infected body. In other instances the *infection* is spread by more general causes, such as the air, diet, &c. Of these there are three kinds, which differ only in their being more or less in quantity, and are all curable by the same means, applied in different degrees. These *infectious* effluvia spring from either fermenting vegetable fluids, putrifying animal or vegetable bodies, or mineral exhalations. And it is remarkable that each of these alike are destructive of flame.

It is by the destruction of the vital principle in us, that *infection* proves so fatal; it is thus that some poisons so soon destroy us.

According to the kind of effluvia and its degree, different diseases are produced, e. g. where mineral exhalations prevail, nervous colics, nervous and intermitten fevers, peripneumonia notha, &c. When putrid ones are diffused in the air, scurvis, plagues, gangrenes, &c. are the consequence. These are called *fomites*.

At every inspiration these effluvia are taken into our bodies, and thus produce their ill effects. They are swallowed with our food, by which their quantity being increased, their power of action is also greater: possessing an assimilating property too, no wonder that destruction is so speedy, as in many instances is observed. See MIASMA.

In short, so similar are the effects of *infection* and poison, that they may be considered as the same, differing only in their modes of communication. See VENENUM.

See on this subject Mead on Poisons, essay the fifth; and Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Physic; Cullen's First Lines, vol. i. But there is another distinction to be made between the two terms, which appears not altogether useless. There are some diseases, which are acquired, by the particles of morbid matter floating in the atmosphere, either from that matter being inhaled by the lungs, impregnating what we eat or drink, or absorbed by the inhaling vessels of the skin, nose, or fauces; whilst others are communicated by contact alone: hence the former of these should be termed *infectious*, the latter *contagious*, and for this reason, the mode of prevention would be different: in a country or town where the first were rife, quitting those places is absolutely necessary; where the last, cautious residence in the same is sufficient, avoiding commerce with persons so contaminated, or touching any materials which are capable of retaining the contagious matter, that have by them been used or handled. Besides, in this country, it proves, in case of the plague, the security in drawing lines of circumvallation to prevent its progress, for this is agreed to be a contagious disease. Indeed other modes, from this idea, might be found out to be of great utility under these unhappy circumstances. WALLIS on Health and Disease.

CONTAGIOSI. Disorders from infection, or contagious diseases.

CONTEMPERANTIA. See TEMPERANTIA.

CONTENSIO. It sometimes is used to express attention or stricture.

CONTENTA. CONTENTS. By these are understood any fluids contained within a solid part of the body.

CONTENTUS. STRETCHED.

CONTINENS FEBRIS. A *continual* or a *continent* fever, which proceeds regularly in the same tenor, without either intermission or remission. This happens rarely, if ever.

CONTINUA FEBRIS. A *CONTINUED FEVER*, attended with exacerbations, and slight remissions, but no intermission; some use the term *assidua*.

CONTORSIO, from *contorqueo*, to turn aside, **CONTORSION.** In MEDICINE this word hath various significations. See *ILIACA PASSIO*; *LUXATIO*; *LUXATION OF THE VERTEBRÆ*, and *CAPUT*.

CONTRA-APERTURA. A *COUNTER-OPENING*. This is sometimes necessary in wounds made by puncture, or a bullet, &c. to discharge what is contained in them, or to prevent their growing fistulous. The circumstances requiring this procedure are so various, as to demand the sagacity of a surgeon: however, in general the opening is made by passing a trochar, or such like instrument, to the bottom of the wound, directing its point to the nearest skin, and continuing it through, so as to make the old and the new *aperture* one continued passage: or, secondly, by cutting through the skin, &c. directly upon the intruded body, or upon the button of the probe, which may be introduced to the bottom of the wound to direct the incision. See Petit and Heister's Surgery.

CONTRACTURA. *CONTRACTURE*, called also by Dr. AITKIN, *beriberia*. An immobility of any of the joints, induced by a preternatural *contraction* of some of the muscles destined in a natural state to move them; or from some derangement of the osseous or ligamentous parts about the joint affected.

Dr. Cullen ranks this as a genus of disease in the class *locales*, and order *dyscinæsiæ*, and defines it, "a continued, rigid contraction, of one or more of the limbs."

He distinguishes two species. 1. *CONTRACTURA PRIMARIA*, from a rigid *contraction* of muscles, termed also *obspitas*: which word, with any other annexed, is only one or other variety of contracting; this is the instance known by the name of *WRY-NECK*, called *torticollis*. Of this species, he forms four varieties. 1st. When the muscles become rigid from *inflammation*. 2d. From *spasm*. 3rd. When contracted, from the *antagonists being paralytic*. 4th. From *irritating acrimony*. 2. *CONTRACTURA ARTICULARIS*, from rigid joints.

Dr. Aitkin observes, that joint *contraction* (as he terms this disorder) is most frequently symptomatic: and when it depends on muscular *contraction* only, he advises the tepid bath, and deligation, and counteraction by weights, hung in due proportion, to oppose the *contraction*.

CONTRA-FISSURA. *CONTRA-FISSURE*. See *FISSURA*.

CONTRAHENTIA. Medicines which shorten and strengthen the fibres. Astringent medicines are generally reckoned the only medicines which do this.

CONTRA INDICATIO. See *ANTEDEIXIS*.

CONTRALUNARIS. An epithet given by Dieters to a woman who conceives during the menstrual discharge.

CONTRA-VERMES (Sem.) See *SANTONICUM*.

CONTRAYERVA. called also *Drakena*, *Cyperus*, *longus odoratus* & *inodorus Peruanus*, *dorstenia*, *bezoardica radix*: *COUNTER-POISON*. It is the *dorstenia contrayerva*, (called *dorstenia*, by father PLUMIER, in honor of Dr. DORSTEN, a German physician) *scapis radicatis*, *foliis pinnatifido-palmatis*, *ferratis*, *receptaculis quadrangulis*. CLASS, *TETANDRIA*; ORD. *MONOGYNIA*; LINNÆI, Gen. Plant. 158.

This root was first brought into Europe about the year 1581, by sir Francis Drake, whence its name *Drakena*. It is the root of a small plant which is found in Peru, and other parts of the Spanish West Indies. There are two kinds, the one *placenta ovali*, the other *angulari & undulata*. That sort which is generally brought to us is about an inch or two long, half an inch thick, full of knots, surrounded on all sides with numerous long tough fibres, most of which are loaded with scaly knobs, of a reddish brown colour on the outside, and pale within.

The tuberos parts of these roots are the strongest, and should be chosen for use. They have an agreeable aromatic smell; a rough, bitter, penetrating taste; and, when chewed, they give out a sweetish kind of acrimony.

They are diaphoretic and antiseptic: of use in low nervous fevers, and those of the malignant kind; though

taken freely, they do not produce much heat.

Dr. Cullen says, both this and *serpentaria* are powerful stimulants, particularly the last, and both have been employed in fevers in which debility prevailed. However he thinks wine may always supersede the stimulant power of these medicines, and that debility is better remedied by the tonic and antiseptic powers of cold, and Peruvian bark, than by any stimulants.

By the assistance of heat, both spirit and water extract all their virtues, but carry little or nothing over with them in distillation; extracts made by inspissating the decoction retain all the virtues of the roots.

The London College directs the following preparation.

Pulvis Contrayervæ Compositus. Compound Powder of CONTRAYERVA.

Take of the compound powder of crabs' claws, a pound and a half; of *contrayerva* root, five ounces; mix, and make them into a powder. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

This powder was formerly made up in balls, and called *lapis contrayervæ*. It is excellent in the decline of ardent fevers, and through the whole course of low and nervous ones.

The rad. serp. V. in all cases may be well substituted, for it excels the *contrayerva*. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Raii Hist. and Cullen's Mat. Med.

CONTRAYERVA NOVA, or *MEXICAN CONTRAYERVA*. It was introduced into Europe after the above sort, and is brought from Guiana, as well as from Mexico. The root is longish, about two fingers thick, externally rough, and of a brownish colour, internally white, with a pith in the middle, of a sweetish aromatic taste, and but little inferior to the sort introduced before it.

— ALBA.

— GERMANORUM.

— VIRGINIANA.

} See ASCLEPIAS.

See SERPENTARIA VIRGINIANA.

CONTRITIO. See *COMMUNITIO*.

CONTUSA, from *contundo*, to knock together. *Contusio*, *contusura*, *collisio*, *phlasma*. *CONTUSED WOUNDS*, *CONTUSIONS*, or *BRUISES*: When any part is bruised, one of these two are always consequent, and commonly both happen together; either the small blood-vessels of the *contused* part are broken, and the blood they contained spread about in the adjoining parts; or else without such an effusion of it, these vessels have lost their tone, or active force, and no longer contributing to the circulation, their contents stagnate. In either of these if nature, with or without the assistance of art, does not remove the impediment, an inflammation comes on, followed by an imperfect unkindly suppuration, with putrefaction or gangrene. Beside which, there are peculiar symptoms from the injury done to a nerve, a blood-vessel, or a bone.

In general the symptoms consequent on *bruises* may be reduced to three classes; for,

First, They arise either when the solids are destroyed; and the humour discharged: then those functions are abolished which depend upon a due and determinate motion of the fluids through the sound vessels.

Secondly, The discharged humours, collected either in the natural or preternatural cavities of the body, by their bulk and quantity press upon the adjacent parts, and either totally destroy or at least disturb their respective functions.

Thirdly, The humours, thus discharged, may, by their continuance and stagnation in the cavities, acquire such a degree of acrimony as to corrode and destroy the adjacent parts.

When the internal parts are *bruised*, and the external integuments are entire, or confine the extravasated fluid, the consequence is, 1. An *echymosis*. 2. A *spurious aneurism*. 3. A *fugillation*. 4. *Ulcers* and *gangrenes*. 5. A *caries*. 6. A *scirrhus*, or a *cancer*.

Boerhaave observes, that *contusions* on fleshy parts may produce suppuration, gangrene, palsy, or a *contraction*: On a large nerve, a palsy, atrophy, incurable insensibility, and a gangrene in all the parts below the injured part: this peculiarly may follow *contusions* of the spine and its marrow. *Contusions* of the viscera, he justly observes, are often speedily fatal, and no wonder, seeing how tender they are, and how little force may burst their vessels.

Contusions from gun-shot wounds are not so dangerous from the destruction of the injured vessels and the consequences thereof, as from the general concussion that the whole

whole body suffers from the air which is violently impelled against it; and from this concussion it is that most of the grievous symptoms proceed, which are consequent on wounds or bruises from fire-arms.

In no case should we be more cautious of pronouncing the event of any disaster than where a concussion or a *contusio* happens; and where both may have occurred, the caution, if possible, should be greater.

Bohnius de Renunciat. Vulner. § 2. cap. 1. gives the following case from Paaw: A man was struck on the bregma; on examination no fracture was found nor fissure, and he continued vigorous, during ten months after, when, being seized with a vertigo, he dropped down, and soon after died: on opening his cranium, in the place where the blow was received, the bone and membranes of the brain were putrid and fetid. Similar instances have occurred to others in their practice, and the same happening to any other bone, by affecting the marrow, may be as destructive as in the cranium. When *bruises* are received inwardly, it is not easy to judge readily of the extent of injury done by them, and when the case becomes more manifest, it is too late to attempt relief.

In order to the most effectual relief, remedies must be used that dissolve coagulated fluids, and that restore the tone of the vessels.

For external use, where the skin is not much destroyed, a mixture of sharp vinegar, with twice its quantity of water, may be applied frequently by means of linen cloths wrung out of it, and as often as they dry, moistened again. If there is much inflammation present, the following called EMBROCATIO AMMONIÆ ACETATÆ CUM SAPONE, acetated ammoniated embrocation with soap, is very useful. R Aq. Ammoniæ acetatæ, solutionis saponis ʒā ʒ. i. m. But where the inflammation has subsided, two drams of aqua ammonia pura added to the above is considered as very efficacious. Spirituous applications should not be used, except where the sole intention is to strengthen the injured fibres; in slighter cases a small quantity of spirit may be mixed with vinegar, and used on the first reception of the bruise.

If on account of a tumour or wound a poultice is applied, the common bread poultice is the best.

If the bruise is considerable, and particularly if any internal part is affected, bleed as freely as the constitution will admit; direct a cooling liquid diet: let clysters be repeatedly injected, if the lower belly be the seat of complaint; and, in all cases, repeated gentle purging is of the greatest advantage; of all the purging medicines perhaps none excel the volatile tincture of aloes.

The advantages of the tinct. opii externally as a resolvent, of Dover's powder, and the anodyne antimonial drops recommended in the article CONCUSSIO, deserve the same attention when *contusions* happen, and on the same principles.

See Bohnius de Renunciat. Vulner. Van Swieten's Commentaries on Boerhaave's Aphorisms; Tissot's Advice to the People; Bilguer's Dissertation on the Inutility of amputating Limbs, p. 69. 73. Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 446.

CONTUSIO.

CONTUSURA.

See CONTUSA.

CONUS. A CONE. The fruit of the pine, fir, or cedar-tree. Or fruit with a broad basis, and which gradually diminishes to a point. The trees which bear such fruit are called *coniferous*. Dioscorides says that *κωνος* is a name of liquid pitch.

CONUS FUSORIUS, also called *Pyramis*. A CONE. It is a vessel resembling an inverted cone, made of brass or iron, and is used for separating reguluses from their scoræ; for while the fused mineral is pouring into the crucible, it is struck with a mallet, in order to produce a tremulous motion in it, by which the heavier parts fall to the bottom.

CONVALLARIA. See LILIUM CONVALLIUM.

— POLYGONATUM. See POLYGONATUM.

CONVOLUTA SUPERIORA OSSA. See CONCHÆ NARIUM SUPERIORES.

— INFERIORA. The lower shelves of the nose. See CONCHÆ NARIUM INFERIORES.

CONVOLVULUS. See ILIACA PASSIO. It is also the name of a plant, of which botanists enumerate nineteen species with scandent stalks, and nine with stalks that are not scandent. See also JALAPA, MECOACHANA; TURBITH. The whole plant usually abounds with a milky juice that is strongly cathartic and caustic.

— COLUBRINUS. See PAREIRA BRAVA.

CONVOLVULUS INDICUS RADICE TUBEROSA EDULI, CORTICE RUBRO. POTATOES. See BATTATAS HISPANICA.

— MARITIMUS. See BRASSICA MARITIMA.

— MARITIMUS ZEYLANICUS, &c. See BINTAMBARU ZEYLANENSIBUS.

— Cantabrica;—*spica foliis*;—*linariæ folio*. See CANTABRICA.

— SOLDANELLA. See BRASSICA MARITIMA.

— SYRIACUS. See SCAMMONIUM.

— PERENNIS. See LUPULUS.

CONVULSIO. A CONVULSION, or involuntary contraction of the muscles, from *convello*, to pull or haul together. Called also *Hicranosofos*, *distensio nervorum*.

Of *convulsions* there are different species, as the *epilepsia*, *emprostotonos*, *opisthotonos*, *tetanus*, &c. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS NEUROSES, and ORD. SPASMI; and defines it "an irregular clonic contraction of the muscles without sleep," of which he enumerates nine species, idiopathic; and five symptomatic. See Nosol. Methodicæ Synopsis, p. 216, vol II.

The brain, and its expansions, the nerves, are the seat of these disorders. Primarily, any nervous part is the seat, as the stomach, and, as frequently as any other, the duodenum, which being irritated by its contents, *convulsions* are the consequence.

Weakly habits with impure juices are most subject to these affections; those of choleric temper, acute genius, and a delicate turn of mind, are all liable to attacks of this kind.

The immediate cause of *convulsions* is generally distinguished from the immediate cause of an epilepsy (which yet is a species of *convulsion*) by being seated differently; or rather the *convulsion* and epilepsy are said to differ thus, a spasm of the coats of the medulla spinalis is the immediate cause of *convulsions*; in the dura mater, of the *epilepsy*. The mediate causes are passions of the mind, uneasiness in the stomach and bowels, or other nervous parts; and among the material causes, are worms, acrid medicines, a repulsion of morbid matter from the superficies of the body inwardly, wounds, dislocations, &c.

In infants, whose disorders of this kind are symptomatic, an acrimony in the contents of the bowels is the general cause, though the pain excited by the teeth passing through the gums is also a frequent one.

Sometimes *convulsions* attack suddenly, at others their approach is indicated by certain symptoms; such as coldness of the feet, or a sense of formication, which also seizes the os coccygis, and like a cold vapour ascends through the spine of the back; the left hypochondrium is affected with tensive and flatulent pains, and a costiveness attends; the urine is thin and pale; tremors and various unusual sensations are perceived, and in different patients other symptoms also attend, as the prelude to more violent ones. During the fit the motions are violent and involuntary, in some continuing longer, in others passing off sooner, and sooner returning; after the fit there continues in some a considerable languor; though in others this is not complained of; delirium, sleepiness, vomiting, or other symptoms sometimes follow upon the departure of a *convulsive* paroxysm, and there are causes in which little or no sensible uneasiness is perceived on recovery from it.

Infants while in that state which so generally subjects them to *convulsive* disorders, and particularly when disposed thereto, are attended with a cough, vomiting, or diarrhoea; their features are at times distorted; a blueness appears about their eyes and upper lip, and twitchings or startings are often observed, particularly a contraction of the fingers into the palm of the hand, and during the intervals of the fits they are drowsy. As death draws nigh, the *convulsions* are more frequent.

Convulsions, as distinguished from an epilepsy, should not be confounded with those that constitute the epilepsy, or are accompanied therewith.

These disorders often degenerate into a melancholy, or take off the patient by inducing an apoplexy.

THE INDICATIONS OF CURE ARE, to correct or to discharge the material cause, to allay the spasm, and to strengthen the nervous system.

In the fit there can be but little done. The only cases that require immediate assistance in the fit are, when it is so violent as to swell the neck, and the face becomes red, and there seems to be danger of an apoplexy: also when *convulsions* seize pregnant women, and labour at the same time comes on; in this latter instance delivery must be hastened as the only cure.

Dr. Bland thinks that *convulsions* in pregnant women, and

and during labour, have nothing peculiar in their cause, from those which happen to women differently situated; and though external agents, particularly violent affections of the mind, may sometimes, as at other periods, excite them; yet this will rarely happen, unless there is some peculiar vice in the constitution, disposing to them: and, from observation, he thinks, he is justified in saying, that the puerperal state is far from favouring them; as women at that time may do and suffer, almost with impunity, what at any other time would be attended with the most serious consequences. But whatever may be the cause, he observes, there is evidently in the fit, as in the apoplexy, a too rapid and dangerous determination of the blood to the head, which demands the most immediate and serious attention. To remedy this, blood must be immediately drawn, and, if possible, from the jugulars. The state of the labour should then be inquired into, and if the child is not too far advanced in the pelvis, it will be right to prescribe a large stimulating clyster to empty the bowels; and at the same time lessen the determination to the head; this, if not sufficient for the purpose, should be assisted by a few grains of jalap and calomel, or some other brisk purge. If the labour is far advanced, the *convulsions* will act upon the fœtus; and if there is no impediment, either from wrong presentation, or disproportion of the child to the pelvis, will, in a little time, safely expel it. If any obstacle to delivery is found, the position of the child, if faulty, must be altered; or we ought to have recourse to other necessary assistance, in the same manner as if *convulsions* were not present. In either way the termination of the labour will frequently put an end to the *convulsions*. But if this is too hastily performed, before the vessels have been properly emptied, and the rapid motion of the blood in them diminished, there will be danger, from the torrent rushing too impetuously into the intestines or other abdominal viscera, of inflammation in some of those parts, inducing puerperal fever, and oftentimes death. But where the labour is not far advanced, after the exhibition of the clyster and purgative, thirty drops of the tinct. opii may be given, and repeated, interposing occasionally the clyster or cathartic, as symptoms shall indicate. See Dr. Bland's Essays on the Treatment of *Convulsions* during Parturition.

Convulsions are sometimes a symptom attending fevers, and may be produced by inanition, as when hæmorrhages, &c. have happened; also by repletion; irritation is most frequently their cause; in these cases relief will most readily be procured by means adapted to remove it: the same method of relief, as is last proposed when *convulsions* are a symptom of fevers, should be attended to when they are caused by wounds; here warm oil, or the warmer kind of balsams, applied to the injured part, are often a speedy cure, where no stricture in the part remains unrelieved by manual operation: the causes of irritation are indeed various, and therefore different means will be required to effect this one end.

Convulsions in children, from teething, require the loss of blood, particularly if the gums are swelled and painful; in this case bleeding is the grand specific.

When depletion is the cause, cordials must immediately be administered, and a generous nourishing diet allowed.

If suppressed menses or piles, their return must be promoted; here hot and acrid means should be avoided; warm baths, with antispasmodic and gentle anodynes, preferred.

Worms, producing this disorder, are to be destroyed, and the present symptom relieved, by clysters of milk, sweet and oily substances; calomel may be mixed with rhubarb and valerian; but irritating medicines must be shunned.

Irritating poisons cause *convulsions*, which generally are fatal: however demulcents and gentle opiates should be tried.

The itch or other morbid humours being repelled, and producing this disorder, will require absorbents to correct the primæ viæ; and to relieve from the present symptom, antispasmodics, with cordials and gentle anodynes, should be used.

Other causes may produce the same complaint; and, as in other instances, they must be investigated, as the surest way towards relief.

Musk produces happy effects, if given in doses from a scruple to half a dram, as is intanced in a case related by Dr. Owen of Salop. See the Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. iii. p. 183, &c. The cause was a shock received

from an electric machine; the quantity of musk which he prescribed at the first, was half a dram every four hours.

Bleeding is only necessary in plethoric habits; and Hoffman says, that this operation should not be performed until after the fit, for otherwise the disorder will be protracted.

Laxatives are essentially necessary, as an open belly conduces to prevent and relieve this kind of affliction: of these kinds of medicines, rhubarb, manna, and diuretic salt, are to be preferred.

Warm bathing, in many cases of this kind, is followed with happy effects.

Clysters, in which are from x. to xxx. drops of laudanum, give speediest relief, when the intestinum rectum is affected with the spasms.

Blisters, applied upon the part affected, are powerful means of relief. Dr. Whytt relieved a patient who complained of an alternate motion of the muscles of his belly, by a blister applied thereon; and he says farther, that, when epilepsies arise from an uneasy sensation in the arm or leg, a blister applied there is the most effectual remedy. And in the *convulsions* peculiar to children, as a drain, a blister may be highly useful.

Æther, in many instances, hath been usefully applied for the removing of spasmodic complaints.

See Aretæus, Prosper Alpinus's Presages, Hoffman, Med. Mus. vol. iii. p. 562. Van Swieten's Com. on Boer. Aph.

CONVULSIO *clonica*, and *tonica*, are distinctions made by authors. The *first* is when contraction and relaxation alternate with each other; the *last* when contraction continues, and is not succeeded by relaxation. See SPASMUS CLONICUS, & TONICUS.

— INDICA. See TETANUS.

— A NERVI PUNCTURA. See TRISMUS.

— RAPHANIA, — SOLONIENSIS, — ab Ustilagine. See RAPHANIA.

— TONICA. See CONVULSIO CLONICA.

— UTERI. See ABORTUS.

CONYZA. FLEA-BANE, also *danais*. The leaves of this plant are commonly glutinous and strong-scented, the cup of the flower generally fealy and of a cylindrical form. The flower consists of many florets, which are succeeded by seeds covered with a downy substance. See ELICHRYSUM and VIRGA AUREA.

— ÆTHIOPICA. See ELICHRYSUM.

— MAJOR VULGARIS. See BACCHARIS.

— MAS THEOPHRASTI, *conyza* major Diosc. *pulicaria*, *virga aurea* major *foliis glutinosi et graveolentibus*. GREATER FLEA-BANE.

Boerhaave mentions ten species, and Dale adds two more.

CONYZA MINOR FLORE GLOBOSO, also called *pulicaria*, *after palustris* parvo flore globoso, *conyza* minima, *conyza* mediæ species flore vix radiato; SMALL FLEA-BANE.

The chief use of all the *flea-banes* is to destroy fleas and gnats, by burning them so as to waste away in smoke.

COOPERTIO. COVERING, CLOATHING; or A SMALL CLOAK, by which the body is defended from the air, the same as περιβολη, *amicus*. According to HIPPOCRATES, from περιτελλειν, *coopere*, *tegere*, *to cover*, in which sense it is several times used by him. It is applied to the belly, and uterus investing the fœtus; and also to a medicament, which is placed upon the tooth, involving it like a plaster, by SCRIBONIUS.

COOPERTORIA, i. e. *Cartilago thyroidea*, called also *abicum*. See ASPERA ARTERIA.

COOSTRUM. See DIAPHRAGMA.

COPAIBA,

COPAIFERA OFFICINALIS, } See CAPIVI BAL-

COPAIVA. } SAMUM.

COPAIBÆ INJECTIO. R Balf. copaibæ ʒ ij. mucilaginis g. arab. ʒ fs. aquæ calcis ʒ fs. m. This is an astringent injection, proper in gleet, in the latter stage of gonorrhœa, and in the fluor albus.

COPAIBÆ cum OLIVANO MISTURA. Mixture of *Capiivi* with *Olibanum*.

R Balsami copaibæ ʒ fs. olibani ʒ ij. mucil. g. Arab. ʒ fs. mellis despumati ʒ i. Aquæ cinnamomi ʒ v. Olibanum prius pulverizetur, & cum balsamo misceatur; deinde melle, & mucilagine bene concorporentur; et postea cinnamomi aqua gradatim addatur. Dosis; ʒ U coch.

cochlearia larga duo vel tria, bis terve indies. This will be found of great benefit in gleets, leucorrhæa, &c.

COPEIA, **COPELLA AMERICANORUM**, **COPEY**, and **COPELGA**. The name of a tree in Hispaniola, in America, whose leaf serves for paper, and of which the Spaniards there make cards. This tree affords a kind of matter of which a sort of pitch is made. Raii Hist.

COPELLA. See **CUPELLA**.

COPHOS, *κοπος*, *deaf*. A sort of toad mentioned by Nicander. It also signifies deaf, dumb, or both together. It is also used to express a dulness of any of the senses.

COPHOSIS. DEAFNESS, DUMBNESS, or dullness of any of the senses. See **DYSECÆA**.

COPOS. WEARINESS. A gently-warm bath soonest relieves it; for what is *weariness* but an overstretching or too great a tensity of the fibres, occasioned by using them too long or too violently? and must, upon their being relaxed, go off again. It is for the same reason that sleep takes off *weariness*.

COPOVICH OCCASSOU. A tree mentioned by De Laet, which grows in the West Indies; the leaves resemble those of the pear-tree; and the fruit called *oumery*, is like a large pear, and when ripe is eaten as a delicacy. Raii Hist.

COPRAGOGUM, from *κοπος*, *dung*, and *αγω*, *to bring away*. The name of a gently-purging electary, mentioned by Rulandus.

COPRIEMETOS, from *κοπος*, *dung*, and *εμεω*, *to vomit*. A person who vomits up his excrements.

COPROCRITICA MEDICAMENTA, from *κοπος*, *excrement*, and *χωω*, *to separate*. See **ECCOPROTICA**.

COPROSTASIA. A CONSTRICTION of the BELLY.

COPTARION. A medicine in the shape of a very small cake. These were directed for disorders of the aspera arteria and lungs, and for many other intentions, by the ancients. It is a diminutive from

COPE, from *κοπω*, *to beat or pound*, because it was formed by beating or pounding the ingredients into a paste. It was the form of a medicine used by the ancients, generally made of vegetable substances, and applied externally, as on the stomach, &c. also given internally on many occasions.

COPULA. See **LIGAMENTUM**.

COQUENTIA MEDICAMENTA. Medicines which promote concoction.

COR. IN CHEMISTRY signifies *gold*; and sometimes an *intense fire*. IN BOTANY, it is the *heart* of vegetables, or their pith. See **MEDITULLIUM**, and also **CORCULUM**.

COR, called also by the ancients *cardia*. The **HEART**. This viscus consists essentially of two cavities, serving for two circulations of the blood, one through every part of the body, and one through the lungs. The right side of the *heart* is similar to the left, excepting that both the auricle and ventricle have fewer muscular fibres, and that the auricle receives blood from the *venæ cavæ*, and the ventricle throws it into the pulmonary artery.

The situation of the *heart* is in the middle of the cavity of the thorax, but rather inclining to the left; on each side of it lie the lungs, loose, playing upon the ribs and diaphragm, and attached at their roots to the *heart* by the pulmonary vessels.

The *heart* is attached, on its lower side, to the diaphragm, by the pericardium, which is a membranous bag, inclosing the *heart* and all the parts belonging to it.

The figure of the *heart* is conoid, its base is irregular, because of all the large vessels fixed there. The human *heart* differs from those of quadrupeds, which are round every where; the human rather represents half a cone, because the under part which lies upon the diaphragm is flat.

The apex of the *heart* is to the left and forwards, its situation varies somewhat with the motion of the diaphragm, but that is very little, as it lies upon the tendinous part.

The body of the *heart* is composed of two large muscular cavities, called **VENTRICLES**, one to the right and forwards, the other to the left and backwards. Winslow calls them anterior and posterior.

At the basis of the *heart* are two muscular bags, called **AURICLES**, adjoining to the ventricles; they lie contiguous to one another below; but above they are distant, as the aorta and pulmonary artery lie betwixt them. The *right* is larger than the left, and it is very thin. The *left* is pretty thick, unequally square; into which the four pulmonary veins empty themselves.

The *heart* hath a septum divided into two, called **SEPTUM VENTRICULARUM**, and **AURICULARUM SEPTUM**.

The right auricle receives the two *venæ cavæ*, one at the upper part, the other at the lower; the blood brought thither, by the contraction of the auricle, passes into the right ventricle, from thence into the pulmonary artery, then through the pulmonary veins, into the left auricle, which propels it into the left ventricle, from whence it is sent into the aorta, to be dispersed all over the body, and at last is returned by the two *cavæ* to the right auricle.

The two *cavæ* go into the middle part of the auricle, each something inclined inwards; the angle between them is partly filled up by the left auricle; there is a transverse ridge upon the septum auricularum, called **TUBERCULUM LOWERI**, which is placed there to hinder the current of the blood from each cava rushing directly against each other.

The right auricle hath an appendicle which serves to fill up the part between that and the aorta; for the same reason the left hath an appendage upwards, and to the left side, to fill up the space between the pulmonary artery and the left ventricle. The whole of the cavity of the auricles internally is not smooth, but composed of fasciculi, running from one side to the other; this fasciculated texture obtains, less in the left than in the right auricle; it is most observable in the appendages of the auricles, which no doubt is with a view to hinder the blood from concreting, as there it is most out of the way of the circulation.

Under the tuberculum Loweri, we see the **FORAMEN OVALE**, which runs upwards from the right to the left auricle, and goes through the **AURICULARUM SEPTUM**, directly opposed to the vena cava inferior. After the child is born, and a little grown up, this hole closes, though in some instances, it remains a little open, even through old age. In the fœtus there is a valve which is loose, but this valve in adults is connected to the septum.

The coronary vein opens into the right auricle, between the orifice of the cava inferior, and the passage into the ventricle.

The fibres of the auricle are so irregularly disposed as to act as sphincters, and hinder the regurgitation of the blood.

At the insertion of the cava inferior, is a valve called **VALVULA NOBILIS**: it is larger in the fœtus than in the adult; whose office is to hinder the blood from flowing back into the vein.

The right ventricle, called *lagaros*, on its lower part, lies on the diaphragm; on its upper part, it makes the larger part of the *heart*; this ventricle is thicker than the auricle, and the whole internal surface of it is fasciculated. It hath two orifices, one at the lower part, where it receives the blood, and one at the upper part where it expels it: the auricular orifice is surrounded by a loose membrane, which is notched into three parts, called **VALVULÆ TRICUSPIDALES**, which, though reckoned three, are really but one.

From the edge of the valves we see certain fibres continued, called *chordæ tendinæ*, which, collected, make what are called the *columnæ carneæ*, and lead to the internal structure of the *heart*: their use is to hinder the *valvulæ tricuspidales* from being inverted; and the fasciculi are of use to churn the blood, and are only in the middle to hinder this fluid from stagnating.

The other orifice, which leads into the pulmonary artery just at its beginning, is furnished with three semilunar valves, whose loose floating edges lie towards the artery, whilst the others are fixed to the ventricle. In order to make these valves catch more, each hath a little mamilla in its middle (to fill up the triangular space which is left) called the **CORPUS SESAMOIDEUM** of Arantius: these valves hinder the blood from regurgitating into the *heart*.

The left auricle lies rather on the back part, behind the basis of the *heart*, and towards the left. It is situated below the bifurcation of the trachea and pulmonary artery. It is stronger than the other, and is smooth internally, except at the little appendicle, because the pulmonary veins being two on each side, the blood cannot stagnate. There are no valves on the orifices of the pulmonary veins. This auricle is stronger than the right, because the left ventricle is stronger than the right, and therefore requires more force to open it.

The left ventricle is fasciculated. At the orifice, between the auricle and the ventricle, is a valve, called the **VALVULA MITRALIS** vel **EPISCOPALIS**, so called from resembling

resembling a mitre, which runs from the one to the other; it is fissured into two points, which are fixed to the auricles; and hang down loose into the ventricles. The *CHORDEÆ TENDINÆÆ*, and *COLUMNÆ CARNEÆ*, are the same as in the other, but much stronger. The orifice, by which it expels the blood, is situated in the middle of the ventricle; so the aorta rises from the middle of the basis of the heart. The larger flap of the *valvula mitralis* hangs down between the auricle and ventricle; and some imagine it serves as a valve to both the auricular and arterial orifices; but this is absurd.

The coronary arteries are two. See *CORONARIÆ ARTERIÆ*.

The *FORAMINA THEBESII* are venal orifices, said to open into all the cavities of the heart.

The fibres of the heart are muscular; at each of the orifices is a tendinous ring, where the fibres of the ventricles begin, which go downwards to the apex, where they turn in, and run up on the inside, representing in perspective a figure of 8. There are some fibres common to both ventricles, which, as they compress them both, Dr. Hunter thinks is a proof of the ventricles being in action at the same time.

According to Lancisi, the nerves of the heart are both numerous and large. In each side there are inserted five pair, viz. from the par vagum, the superior intercostal pair, the vertebral pair, the inferior intercostal pair, and the phrenic pair. The heart hath two motions, *systole* and *diastole*. Harvey, and others say, that the systoles of the two auricles of the heart, the two ventricles, and the aorta and pulmonary artery, are respectively synchronous with each other. But Dr. Nichols, with great probability, thinks that the motion of the auricles are asynchronous, and that the ventricles and arteries are likewise dilated and contracted at different periods of time. As the auricles throw blood into their respective ventricles, so do the ventricles perform the same duty, viz. the right throws blood into the pulmonary artery, the left into the aorta.

See Winslow's Anatomy. Haller's Physiology.

CORACINE. An epithet for a sort of pastil, quoted by Galen from Asclepiades.

CORACINI LAPIDES. Certain bones found in the head of the

CORACINUS, the CROW-FISH, which is found in the Nile, and other rivers in the Mediterranean sea.

CORACOBOTANE, from *κρᾱξ*, a crow, and *βοτανή*, a plant. See *LAURUS ALEXANDRINA*.

CORACO-BRACHIÆUS (*MUSCULUS*), from *κρᾱξ*, a crow, and *brachium*, an arm; also called *coracoides*, *coracoidæus*. It rises from the point of the coracoid process, and is inserted internally into the middle part of the os humeri. Riolanus gives it this name, and Arantius first took notice of it as belonging to the arm. Winslow calls it *coracobrachialis*. It hath been called *perforatus Casserii*, because this author first gave a particular account of it, and because it is perforated in the middle, to give passage to a nerve. Spigelius calls it *nonus humeri placentini*.

CORACO-HYOIDEÆUS, called also *omo-hyoidæus*, *omoplato-hyoidæus*, and *costo-hyoidæus*. It rises from the superior part of the upper costa of the scapula, and is inserted into the basis of the os hyoides, to pull it downwards and backwards.

CORACOIDES PROCESSUS. The BEAK-LIKE PROCESS. Its name is from its likeness to a crow's beak; called also *sigmoideus processus*. It projects from the anterior extremity of the upper costa of the scapula, which see. This process is a little crooked, with its point inclining forwards: a ligament goes out on its superior part, to connect it to the acromion and clavicle. At the birth of children it is cartilaginous; it is also called *anchoralis processus*, *ancoralis*, *ancyroides*, *anchyroides*, *cornicularis processus*, *conchyroides*.

— *MUSCULUS*. See *CORACO-BRACHIÆUS*. It is called *coracoides*, from *κρᾱξ*, a crow, and *εἶδος*, form, because it proceeds from the process which is formed like a crow's beak.

CORACOIDEUS. See *CORACO-BRACHIÆUS*.

CORACUM EMPLASTRUM. The name of a plaster described by P. Ægineta.

CORALATUM. See *MERC. PRÆCIP. RUB.*

CORALLINA. Called also *Muscus Marinus*, *Muscus Maritimus*, *Corallina Anglica*, *Corallina Alba*, *SEA CORALLINE*, and *WHITE WORM-SEED*.

It is a marine production, common on rocks and shells in shallow water, &c. It resembles a small plant with-

out leaves, consists of several jointed branches, generally of a greyish colour, sometimes greenish, yellowish, or reddish; of a brittle stony substance, friable betwixt the fingers, and crackling between the teeth. It hath commonly been supposed a vegetable; but late observations give us to believe that it is of animal origin. Its height is about two or three inches.

It ought to be entire, of a strong sea-smell and salt taste. Worms will live in a strong infusion of it for several days, notwithstanding it is given in doses of ten grains or upwards, even to a dram, as an anthelmintic. By calcination in a strong fire, it becomes true quick-lime. It is alkaline and absorbent, and consists of the same general nature as crabs' claws, and other testaceous marine bodies. See Neumann's Chem. Works, Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Med.

CORALLIUM, *CORALIUM*, or *CORALLUM*. *CORAL*. It is also called *lithodendron*, or *TREE-STONE*; *almarago*, *mergen*, *almargen*, *armolgo*, *bolefis*, *gorgonias*.

— *ALBUM RAMOSUM*, *Madrepora vulgaris*, *corallium*, *officinarium oculatum*, and *WHITE CORAL*.

— *NIGRUM*. Also called *antiphates*, *lithophyton nigrum*, *pseudocorallium nigrum*, and *BLACK CORAL*.

What is usually shewn for black coral, is a woody, and not a stony plant. See *KERATOPHYTON*.

The best sort of *white coral* is brought from the Mediterranean, and is not porous, but solid.

— *RUBRUM*. *RED CORAL*, called also *acmozur*.

This is what hath been chiefly used in medicine. It is a hard, brittle, branched substance, resembling a plant without leaves, usually about the thickness of a goose-quill, full of knots, sometimes straight, and sometimes variously bent, both externally and internally of a deep bright red colour. It is found adhering to rocks and other bodies, particularly in the Indian and Mediterranean seas, and in the Persian gulf. It has generally a covering of soft fungous matter, in which is a great number of cells; containing a milky liquor. This cortical part is separated easily whilst fresh and soft. Corals are supposed now to be of the animal kind.

Red coral contains some iron; its basis seems to be the same calcareous animal earth as that of *coralline* and other animal earths. It is alkaline and absorbent.

The common testacea, coloured with dragon's blood, is sold for it; but by shaking this substitute in water, the fraud is discovered; for the colouring matter being separated, the other becomes white, whilst red coral is still red.

Oil of aniseeds, white wax, milk, or juice of citrons, all extract the red colour from coral.

Many preparations have formerly been made from red coral; but as the present practice justly rejects them, it is only farther observed, that chalk, coral, or oyster-shells, may be indiscriminately used.

CORALLODENDRON. It resembles a tree; the leaves are for the most part consisting of three lobes; the flowers are papilionaceous, and are succeeded by knobbed bivalve pods, which contain several kidney-shaped seeds.

Boerhaave mentions two species. A confection made with the flowers is called *caryl*.

Arbor coral, also called *Arbor coral filiquosa*; *siliqua sive stris spinosa*, *arbuscula corallii*, or *coralloides*, and the *THREE-LEAVED AMERICAN CORAL-TREE*, with deep red flowers, commonly called in America the *BEAN-TREE*.

Arbor coral, min. or the *LESSER THREE-LEAVED AMERICAN CORAL-TREE*, with blacker seeds and spines.

Ray informs us, that the inhabitants of Malabar make sheaths for their knives and swords with the wood; that they use the wood with the bark for washing of their garments, which they call *saraffas*, and of the flower they make the confection called *caryl*. The powdered leaves, when boiled with the mature cocoa-nut, consumes venereal buboes, and eases pains in the bones. The juice of the leaves, taken with the oil *sergelim*, mitigates venereal pains.

CORALLOIDES. So called from their likeness to coral. See *DENTARIA*, and *CORALLODENDRON*.

They are a dry juiceless substance, brittle, ligneous, ramous, and furnished with apices: on the apices of the tops of the branches, grow fungous tubercles, which contain many small seeds. Boerhaave enumerates nine species. They are said to be astringent, but are not of any note in medicine.

— *FLAVA*. A sort of fungus:

CORALLOIDES FUNGUS, also called **EROTYLUS**. Tournefort uses it to express a genus of mushroom; which are thus distinguished—they are of a fleshy, fungous texture, and are branched in the manner of coral. The species he enumerates are nineteen. They are said to be corroborant and astringent, but little notice is taken of them.

CORCHORON. See **ANAGALLIS**.

CORCULUM, called also *cor*. The heart or essence of a seed, and the primordium of the future plant, attached to and involved in the cotyledon. It consists of the *plumula*, the ascending scaly part, and the *rostellum*, the descending part of the corculum.

CORD. EUR. An abbreviation of Euricii *Cordi* Botanologicon, five Colloquium de Herbis.

CORD. An abbreviation of Valerii *Cordi* Historia Stirpium.

CORDA, or CHORDA. See **CHORDEE**.

CORDA TYMPANI. The portio dura of the seventh pair of nerves: having entered the *tympanum*, it sends a small branch to the stapes, and another more considerable one, which runs across the *tympanum* from behind forwards, passes between the long leg of the incus, and the handle of the malleus, then goes out at the same place where the tendon of the anterior muscle of the malleus enters.

Dr. Monro thinks, that the *corda tympani* is formed by the second branch of the fifth pair, as well as by the portio dura of the seventh.

It is called *chorda tympani*, because it crosses the tympanum as a cord crosses a drum-bottom.

CORDE WILLISII. See **DURA MATER**.

CORDE' or CHORDE'. See **CHORDEE**.

CORDIA SEBESTINA. See **SEBESTEN**.

CORDIALA. See **CARDIACA**.

CORDOLIUM. See **CARDIALGIA**.

CORE. See **PUPILLA Oculi**.

COREMATA. BRUSHES, or BESOMS; but in P. Egineta it is used to signify medicines for cleaning the skin.

CORIANDRUM. **CORIANDER**. Probably derived from *κορις*, *cimex*, a bug; because the green herb, seed, and all, stinks intolerably like bugs: also called *caffidrott*, *caffibor*, *corianon*. The **CORIANDRUM SATIVUM** or **CORIANDRUM MAJUS**, *fructibus globosis*. **CLASS, PENTANDRIA**; **ORD. DIGYNIA**; **LINN. Gen. Plant. 356**. This plant is an umbelliferous one, with finely-divided leaves; the lower ones are like parsley; the seeds are of a pale yellowish-brown colour, they are striated. The plant is a native of Italy, and is cultivated in some parts of England. It is annual, flowers in June, and ripens, it is said, in July or August.

The leaves have a small degree of an aromatic smell, mixed with a greater degree of what is offensive. The seeds, when fresh, are also disagreeable, but by drying they become grateful: to the taste, they are moderately warm and pungent. Notwithstanding Dioscorides has asserted, that these seeds, taken in a considerable quantity, produce deleterious effects; Dr. Withering says, he has known six drams of the seeds taken at once without any remarkable consequences. Mathioli says, they are antiseptic. They are generally used as stomachic and carminative. Mixed with fenna in infusion, they more powerfully correct the odour and taste than any other aromatic; and are equally powerful in obviating the griping it is very apt to produce. Rectified spirit of wine takes up all their virtue, but water only partially extracts it. Distilled with water, a small quantity of essential oil is obtained, which partakes agreeably of the quality of the seeds. Pure spirit carries off in evaporation a great part of their flavour. Raii Hist. and LEWIS's and CULLEN's Mat. Med.

CORIANON. See **CORIANDRUM**.

CORIARIUM. See **RHUS**.

CORIS. See **SYMPHYTUM PETRÆUM**.

CORIS LUTEA, CORIS LEGITIMA CRETICA. See **HYPERICUM SAXATILE**.

CORIUM. The skin of a beast; also leather, from whence the buff appearance upon the blood is called **CORIACEOUS**. See also **DARTOS**.

CORNACHINI PULVIS. See **SCAMMONIUM**.

CORNEA. A COAT of the EYE, which is also called *sclerotica ceratoides*. It is the first coat which is proper to the eye; it is strong, thick, and tendinous; its anterior part is distinguished by the name of *cornea transparentis*, or *cornea lucida*, and the posterior part is called *cornea opaca*. Some call the transparent part *cornea*; and the posterior part *cornea opaca*, and *sclerotica*, or *scler-*

rotis. The transparent part of this coat is elastic, the opaque part is not. The opaque part is made up of several laminae closely connected, whose fibres run in different directions, and form a dense, compact substance. The fore part of this coat, bearing a fancied resemblance to transparent horn, takes the name of *cornea*.

The *cornea* consists of two principal laminae, an external and internal one, each of which is composed of thinner laminae. The substance of the *cornea* is in some degree elastic, the better to fit the eye to the different magnitudes and distances of objects; it is also perforated with many small holes, through which a fluid is supposed to be constantly discharged, but which soon evaporates.

The *sclerotica* and *cornea* are furnished with arteries, chiefly from a branch of the internal carotid. The nerves proceed chiefly from the ophthalmic branch of the fifth pair.

The *cornea* transmits the rays of light into the eye, and produces the first refraction of those rays which are necessary to vision.

The natural transparency of the *cornea* is liable to be obscured by inflammation, or by humours affecting it, by abscesses and ulcers.

It seems more proper to consider this coat of the eye as the *SCLEROTICA*, which see, and the *cornea* only as its transparent part.

CORNESTA. See **CORNUMUSA**.

CORNI. The CORNEL-TREE. The fruit is moderately cooling and astringent. The *schagri cottam* is a species of *cornel* which grows in Malabar, the expressed juice of which, drank with sugar, is cooling and astringent.

CORNICULA. An instrument of horn, which was used by the ancients for the purpose of a cupping-glass. The broad part was applied to the skin, and the opposite part ended in a point with a hole in it, through which, by sucking, the skin was raised into the instrument.

CORNICULARIS PROCESSUS. See **CORNICOIDES PROCESSUS**.

CORNICULATÆ PLANTÆ. Plants which produce many distinct horned seed-pods, called *siliquæ*.

CORNU CERVI. In CHEMISTRY, is the beak of an alembic. It is particularly the HORN of the STAG or HART. Those of the *hart*, or male red deer, are to be understood; but those commonly used are the male or female of the common fallow deer. See **DAMIA**.

HART'S-HORN shaved gives out to water, by boiling, a soft gelatinous matter, insipid and flavourless, in quantity about one-fourth of the weight of the *horn*. This jelly is used as a nourishing diet, and to obtund acrimony. It is putrescent, so should be mixed with acids, as the juice of lemons, or with wine or spice, according to the different circumstances of the patient. The Edinburgh College directs the following:

JELLY of HART'S-HORN.

Boil half a pound of the shavings of *hart's-horn*, in six pints of water, to a quart: to the strained liquor add one ounce of the juice of lemon, or of Seville orange, four ounces of mountain wine, and half a pound of sugar, then boil again to a proper consistence.

The *horns* of deer are used for obtaining a liquor, salt, and oil, denominated, liquor, sal, and oleum cornu cervi; but there is no observable difference betwixt one animal substance and another for this purpose, except that one affords more oil than another: hence the bones of oxen and other animals, the hoofs of horses, the horns of oxen, ivory, blood, urine, foot, the white of eggs, the shells of tortoises, hair, silk, &c. all afford the same liquor, salt, and oil. See **ALCALI**.

Hart's-horn is said to be prepared philosophically, when it is suspended in a still, while distilling any spirituous liquor; the *horn* being cut into thin slices, and placed in the neck of the still, so as only to be affected by the vapours: thus it is rendered white and friable. This preparation was accidentally discovered at Dresden, in Saxony, by Caspar Pantzerus, an apothecary, and native of Prussia. At present it is boiled till the black part separates, and then the inner white part is dried for use. Hoffman orders some alkaline salt to be put in the water when boiling, to make the black part soon soft. This process frees the *horns* from their glutinous matter, and thus renders them friable.

By calcination, the earthy part is obtained most pure and perfect, in quantity to about half the weight of the *horn*. The London College directs to burn pieces of *hart's-*

hart's-horn, till they become perfectly white, then rub them to a very fine powder; it is then called *CORNU CERVI CALCINATUM*, calcined *hart's-horn*, and is to be powdered and levigated for use. As the intention of this operation is to burn out from the *horns* all that is volatile, and leave only the terrestrious part, here therefore the heat cannot be too great; for the earth of *hart's-horn* is not, like that of coral and the testacea, convertible into quick-lime. The *horns* left after distilling the spirit, salt, and oil, are as proper as fresh ones. The calcined *hart's-horn* is found to be a mixture of calcareous earth and phosphoric acid, and is the weakest of the absorbents, being the most difficult of solution in acids. The earth of all bones is the same as the earth of *hart's-horn*.

Solutions of this earth in vegetable acids are restringent, and it is probable that it only checks fluxes by uniting with acid humours in the primæ viæ. The London College only directs the following decoction:

Decoctum Cornu Cervi vel Decoctum Album. DECOC-TION OF HART'S-HORN.

Take of burnt *hart's-horn* prepared, two ounces; gum arabic, six drams; distilled water, three pints; boil the water away to a quart, and strain it off. This is used as a common drink in fevers attended with laxity of the bowels.

Decoctum Cretaceum. CHALK DECOCTION.

Take of *chalk* subtilly powdered, two ounces; of gum arabic, half an ounce; boil in water three pints to two; pour off the liquor from the heavier parts that fall to the bottom. This may be substituted for the former.

If a little cochineal is added, it is called *DECOCTUM RUBRUM*, red decoction.

These decoctions are used as common drink in acute diseases, attended with a diarrhœa, and where acrid humours prevail in the primæ viæ, and to this end *chalk* is to be preferred to the calcined *hart's-horn*. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Newmann's Chem. Works.

CORNU UNICORNU. } See UNICORNU.

— FOSSILE.

— CERVINUM. See CORONOPUS.

CORNUA. Horny excrescences, which sometimes arise on some part of the body.

CORNUA UTERI, called also *plectenæ*. In comparative anatomy, the *horns* of the womb. The womb is so divided in some quadrupeds, as to form *corners* resembling *horns*.

CORNUMUSA. A RETORT, called also *batia*, *cornesta*, *cornuta*.

CORNUS. The CORNELIAN CHERRY. That used in medicine is the *CORNUS MAS* Linn. or *cornus hortensis*, called also *CRANEIA*. The CORNELIAN CHERRY TREE hath an upright stem, rising 20 feet high, branching and forming a large head, garnished with oblong leaves, and small umbels of yellowish-green flowers, at the sides and ends of the branches, appearing early in the spring, and succeeded by a small red, cherry-like, eatable, acid fruit. They possess the same properties as the *CERASUS*, which see.

CORNUTA. A RETORT. See CORNUMUSA.

CORN. An abbreviation of *Jacobi Cornuti*, M. D. *Canadensium Plantarum*, &c. Historia.

COROCRUM. See FERMENTUM.

COROLLA (from *corona*, a crown), one of the seven parts of fructification, according to LINNÆUS, who defines it, the bark of the plant present in the flower: it is the coloured or painted leaves of the plant, consisting of *petala*, and *nectarium*. The corolla of LINNÆUS, English botanists call blossom..

CORONA. A CROWN. In botany it is a series of small beads, or rays, in discoid flowers.

— SEMINIS is the appendage to the top of many seeds, enabling them to disperse, serving them as wings. This is either the *calyculus*, formed of the perianthium of the flower; as in the *scabiosa*, *knautica*, &c. or it is the *pappus* (down), as in the *hieracium*, *sonchus*, &c.

— CILIARIS. See CILIARE LIGAMENTUM.

— IMPERIALIS. CROWN IMPERIAL.

It is a bell-shaped flower, a fine ornament in gardens. Boerhaave enumerates thirteen species. In the petals is a juice that is very sweet, which the Turks use as an emetic; but the whole plant is esteemed poisonous.

— REGIA. See MELILOTUS,

— SOLIS. SUN-FLOWER, called also *chimalath*, *chimalati*. This flower is well known as an ornament

in gardens. Boerhaave enumerates eighteen species. It is a native of Peru, and other warm countries of America. It is not known to possess any valuable medicinal qualities; though some take notice of it as heating, and an agreeable food. It produces a resinous tear which is its most active part. A gum also flows from it, copiously obtained, if the seed vessels are taken when ripe, cut small, and boiled in water. The seeds are made into bread.

CORONA SOLIS RAPUNCULI RADICE. The species is used as food in Canada.

— SOLIS PARVO FLORE, TUBEROSA RADICE. See BATTATAS CANADENSIS.

— TERRÆ. See HEDERA TERRESTRIS.

CORONALE OS. See OS FRONTIS.

CORONALIS vel ARCUALIS SUTURA. The future upon the crown of the head.

CORONARIA LIGAMENTA. The *coronary ligament* of the radius is a sort of ligamentary loop, surrounding the circular circumference of the head of that bone, reaching from one side of the small lateral sigmoid, or transverse cavity of the ulna, to the other, in an arch, which is about three fourths of a circle. It is nearly as solid as a cartilage. It connects the radius very closely to the ulna, yet admits of the pronation, and the supination of the arm.

CORONARIA VASA. Vessels that surround the heart like a crown; also in the stomach. See

CORONARIÆ ARTERIÆ & VENÆ. The *CORONARY ARTERIES* and *VEINS*. Those of the heart are also called *cardiacæ*. The first branches which the aorta sends off, are the *coronary arteries* of the heart; they appear between the aorta and the pulmonary artery, run round the basis of the heart and to the apex, giving branches chiefly to their respective ventricles. They frequently anastomose both at the basis and apex. One of these runs anteriorly, the other posteriorly on the heart, and sometimes there are three. They are lost in the substance of the heart.

The *coronary veins* of the heart are distributed on its surface, much in the same manner as the *arteries*; they rise chiefly from the right auricle, and come out in the angle between the vena cava and the passage into the ventricle; one principal branch runs to the apex; the great trunk, to the other parts. Dr. Hunter says, that the *coronary vein* of the heart opens into the right auricle, between the orifice of the cava inferior, and the passage into the ventricle, and is furnished with a semilunar valve, to hinder the blood from flowing back.

Mr. C. F. Wolf observes, in his paper in the Transactions of the Imp. Acad. of Scienc. at St. Petersburg, that the great *coronary vein*, and the orifice by which it communicates with the right sinus of the heart, were known to Galen, but Eustachius seems to have been the first who noticed the valve with which this orifice is furnished. Since his time, Mr. Wolf says, anatomical writers have constantly spoken of this valve as being of a semilunar shape, but he asserts that its figure is oblong and narrow; and that it is a valve of its own kind, different from any other to be met with in the human body.

The *coronary artery* of the stomach rises from the cœliaca, goes first to the left side of that organ, a little beyond the superior orifice, round which it throws branches, and also to every part of the stomach near it: and these branches communicate with those which run along the bottom of the stomach to the pylorus: afterwards it runs on the right side of the superior orifice, along the small curvature of the stomach, almost to the pylorus, where it communicates with the *arteria pylorica*, and turning towards the small lobe of the liver, it gives off some branches to it; then it advances under the ductus venosus to the left lobe of the liver, in which it is lost near the beginning of the duct just named, having first given off some small branches to the neighbouring parts of the diaphragm and omentum.

The *coronary vein* of the stomach is sometimes a branch from the vena portæ ventralis, or from its principal branches. It sometimes springs from the splenica. The *coronaria ventriculi* is so called, because it surrounds the upper orifice thereof. It runs along the small arch to the pylorus, and gives out branches to the sides of the stomach.

CORONARIUM LIGAMENTUM. See JECUR.

CORONARIUS STOMACHICUS. The ramification of the nerves from the eighth pair near the upper orifice of the stomach.

CORONE. So the acute process of the lower jaw-bone is called. See also *PROCESSUS*.

CORONILLA INDICA. See *INDICUM*.

— **MONTANA.** See *EMERUS MINOR*,

CORONOID. See *PROCESSUS*.

CORONOIDAS APOPHYSIS ULNÆ. It is at the upper end of the *ulna*, prominent, and a little pointed, resembling a broad short beak. It is received into the anterior cavity above the pulley, at the lower extremity of the os humeri, when the fore-arm is bent.

CORONOIDAS APOPHYSIS MAXILLÆ. See *MAXILLA INFERIOR*.

CORONOPUS, from *κωρον*, a carrion crow, and *πους*, foot, the plant being said to resemble a crow's foot. It is also called *cornu cervinum*, *herba stella*, *stella terræ*, *plantago*, *BUCK'S HORN PLANTAIN*.

Its flowers and fruit are like those of plantain, but its leaves are deeply cut. Its root is long and slender; many of its leaves lie flat on the earth in a circular manner, whence the name *stella terræ*, or *star of the earth*. The leaves are downy, long, and narrow; the stalk is hoary; the seeds are small, and of a dark brown colour. It grows on sandy places and heaths, and flowers in June.

Its medical virtues are the same as those of the other plantains; See *PLANTAGO*. Botanists enumerate five species.

CORPORA ALBICANTIA. See *CEREBRUM*.

— **CAVERNOSA PENIS**, called also *nervea spongiosa*. The two bodies, thus named, rise by two distinct crura from the lower part of the ossa pubis; after which they join, and are continued to the glans. They are separated by a septum, disposed like the teeth of a comb, so that any fluid forced into one, distends the other. The two crura are connected to the symphysis of the os pubis by the *ligamentum suspensorium*, which proceeds from the cartilage, and is diffused upon the sheaths of the *corpora cavernosa*. Towards the upper extremity of the *corpora cavernosa*, are several white ligaments, which seem to be placed there to hinder the penis from being over much distended. In the axis of each *corpus cavernosum*, an artery and a vein run, which enter near the union of the crura, and ramify throughout the spongy substance.

— **FIMBRIATA.** A border on the edge of the fornix in the brain is thus named. See *FORNIX*.

— **LOBOSA.** See *RENES*.

— **OLIVARIA.** Two eminences on the medulla oblongata are thus named. Winslow calls them *corpora olivaria*, which Willis calls

— **PYRAMIDALIA**; but these are two eminences on the medulla oblongata, near the corpora olivaria. The spermatic vessels have this name given them by some.

— **STRIATA.** Two prominences in the lateral ventricles of the brain. They got this name, because by scraping them with a knife, we meet with a great number of white and ash-coloured lines alternately disposed, and which are only the transverse section of the medullary and cortical laminæ mixed together. See *CEREBRUM*.

CORPULENTIA. See *OBESITAS* and *POLYSARCIA*.

CORPUS CALLOSUM, called also *CALLUS*. If the falx is cut away from the crista galli, turned backwards, and the two lateral parts of the cerebrum gently separated, we see a longitudinal portion of a white convex body, named *corpus callosum*, which is a middle portion of the medullary substance of the brain: under the inferior sinus of the falx, and also a little towards each side, it is parted from the mass of the cerebrum, to which it is simply contiguous from one end of that sinus to the other; so that at this place the edge of the inside of this hemisphere only lies on the *corpus callosum* much in the same manner as the anterior and posterior lobes lie on the dura mater. Both extremities of this medullary body terminate by a small edge bent transversely downwards. The surface of the *corpus callosum* is covered by the pia mater; along the middle of its surface, from one end to the other, there is a kind of raphe, which hath on each side a white cord. The *corpus callosum* covers the two lateral ventricles. See *CEREBRUM*.

— **GLANDULOSUM.** See *PROSTATÆ*.

— **MUCOSUM.** See *RETE MUCOSUM*.

— **PAMPINIFORME,** } The *SPERMATIC CHORD*.

— **PYRAMIDALE** } See *SPERMATICA CHORDA*.

— **RETICULARE.** See *RETE MUCOSUM*.

— **SESAMOIDEUM.** See *COR*.

CORPUS SPONGIOSUM URETHRÆ. The spongy body of the urethra. It is of the same substance as the corpora cavernosa, and surrounds the urethra. That part which is next the prostata is thick, but as it runs on it becomes smaller, and at the extremity forms the gland. That end next the prostata, because of its bigness, is called the bulb of the urethra; the other end forms the glans upon the extremities of the corpora cavernosa.

— **VARICOSUM.** See *SPERMATICA CHORDA*.

CORRAGO. See *BORRAGO*.

CORÆ. See *TEMPORA*.

CORRECTIO. CORRECTION. This word, in pharmacy, signifies, first, that medicines, which operate violently, are corrected by adding something which checks their action. Secondly, when some addition lessens the noxious quality of a medicine. Thirdly, when nauseous medicines are made more palatable; or those which are apt to gripe by themselves, have that effect lessened or prevented.

CORRIGIOLA. See *GRAMEN POLYGONUM*.

CORROBORANTIA, also *ROBORANTIA*, *CORROBORANTS*. All such medicines as are suited to strengthen the body, and therefore to restore the strength when it has been lost, may come under this head. But Dr. CULLEN thinks, as a general term, it is improper: still as it is employed for medicines which increase the tone of the moving fibres, it may be allowable. See, on this subject, *Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ Doctoris Gregorii de remediis roborantibus*. Under this head are placed absorbents, agglutinants, and astringents. These give bulk and firmness to the solids, which are rendered necessary by the continual waste which the actions of life occasion. *Absorbents* remove redundant moisture, *astringents* contract the relaxed fibres, and agglutinants add substance, where a previous waste renders a supply necessary.

CORRODENTIA. *CORROSIVES*, or corroding medicines, also called *cathartica*. They are thus divided: 1st, The *MILD*, such as burnt alum, the ashes of green wood, calomel, calx hydrargyri alba, and zincum vitriolatum purificatum. 2, The *STRONG*, as hydrargyrus nitratus ruber, colcoth. vitr. troch. de minio vignonis. 3d, The *STRONGEST*, as butyr. ant. lap. infern. hydrargyr. muriatus, aqua kali, & acidum vitriolicum. *Corrosives* act by their acrimony, by which they destroy not only foreign substances adhering to animal bodies, but also the solids themselves, provided they meet with any moisture when applied to them; and particularly if so confined upon the part, as to have their actions excited by the heat of the body. In the two first cases they are called cathartics; in the last, potential caustics. See *ESCHAROTICA*.

CORROSIO, from *corrodo*, to eat away. *CORROSION*. It is the acting on bodies by means of proper menstrua, so as to produce new combinations, and a change of their form, without converting them to fluids. This depends on the same principles as solution. The subjects are usually metals; and the modes are either, first, by immersing the body to be corroded, in some fluid menstruum, and this is called *corrosion* by immersion; or, secondly, by exposing it to the action of some vapour, and this is called *cementation*. There are other kinds of *corrosion*, as by sprinkling the subject with some proper fluid, rubbing it with some dry substance, &c.

CORRUGATOR COITERII Volcherus Coiter first took notice of this pair of muscles. So called from *con* and *rugo* to wrinkle. The *corrugator* arises fleshy from the internal angular process of the os frontis, above the joining of the os nasi, and nasal process of the maxillary bone; from thence, it runs outwards, and a little upwards. It is inserted into the inner and inferior fleshy part of the occipito-frontalis muscle, where it joins with the orbicularis palpebrarum, and extends outwards as far as the middle of the superciliary ridge. When one of these muscles acts, it draws the eye-brow of that side towards the other; and makes it project over the inner canthus of the eye: when both act, they pull down the skin of the forehead and make it wrinkle particularly between the eye-brows. This muscle is called by WINSLOW *musculus supercilii*; by DOUGLAS, *frontalis verus musculus*; and by RIOLAN, *carnosa musculoſa membrana*:

CORSÆ. See *TEMPORA*.

CORSOIDES. See *AMIANTHUS*.

CORTALON. See *ERIGERUM*.

CORTEX CARDINALIS DE LUGO. The *cor*
Peru.

Peruv. was thus called, because the cardinal Lugo had testimonials of above a thousand cures performed by it in the year 1653.

CORTEX CARYOPHYLLOIDES. See **CASSIA CARYOPHYLLATA.**

— **CRASSIOR.** See **CASSIA LIGNEA.**

— **CULITLAWAN,** also called *culilawan*, is a hot aromatic bark found in New Guinea, of similar virtues to the *cortex massory.* See **CASSIA CARYOPHYLLATA.**

— **ELATERII.** See **THURIS CORTEX.**

CORTEX FLAVUS. See **FLAVUS CORTEX.**

— **MAGELLANICUS.** See **WINTERANUS CORTEX.**

— **MASSORY.** It is a warm aromatic bark, found in New Guinea. It is alexipharmic, carminative, and stomachic. The inhabitants powder, then mix it with water to anoint their bodies with in cold wet weather. It is also used against pains and gripes.

— **PERUVIANUS:** The **PERUVIAN BARK**; also called *cinchona*, *china china*, *gannana*, *gannanaperide*, *kin-kina*, *chinchina*, *cina cinæ*, *kina*, *kina-kina*, *magnum Dei donum*, *quinquina*, *quina-quina*, *holquahuilt*, *cortex patrum*, *cortex Peruanus*, *cortex cardinalis de Lugo*, and the **JESUIT BARK.** The tree from whence it is acquired is called by some the **ARBOR FEBRIFUGA PERUVIANA**, *chilli arbor.* The powder of this bark hath been sold under various names, as *pulvis comitissæ*, *patrum & Jesuitarum pulv.* **BERLIN POWDER, &c.** **CINCHONA** is the practical name in the new London Dispensatory.

It is the bark of a tree which grows in Peru, according to the account given of it by Mr. Arrot, a surgeon, who lived a long time there. It is the *cinchona officinalis*, or *cinchona panicula brachiata*, **PERUVIAN JESUIT-BARK-TREE**, or rather *CINCHONA OFFICINALIS foliis ellipticis subtus pubescentibus, corollæ limbo lanato.* **CLASS PENTANDRIA; ORD. MONOGYNIA.** **Lin. Gen. Plant. 228.** There are four sorts of this bark, viz. the reddish, yellowish, whitish, and the curling; the two first are the best, the curling is from young trees. Mr. Condamine says, that the tree is call *cascarilla*, and is very different from the *quinquina.* He also asserts, that, according to an ancient tradition, the Americans owe the discovery of this remedy to the lions, which some naturalists pretend are subject to a kind of intermittent fever, of which they were observed to be cured by eating instinctively the bark of the cinchona. But it is more generally believed, and with the greatest probability, that its virtues were discovered by the Indians about the year 1500. A lake near a town in Peru was surrounded by these trees, which were torn up by an earthquake, and falling into the adjacent water, they rendered it bitter. An Indian, urged by his thirst during a fever under which he laboured, drank of this water, because no other could be had: however, observing that he soon recovered, he related the case, and others were also cured. On this, inquiry was made, and to the trees it was found that the water owed its virtue; then it was soon discovered, that the bark alone possessed the medicinal quality. In 1640, a Spanish soldier was quartered in an Indian's house, and being seized with an ague, his landlord, moved with compassion, told him of a cure, and with the same he cured his companions. At length the vice-queen, wife of the count de Cinchon, then vice-roy of Peru, was seized with an intermitting fever; this soldier cured her also; hence the name **CINCHONA** and **COMITISSA.** The countess on her recovery distributed a large portion of this bark to the Jesuits, in whose hands it greatly increased its reputation: hence was it called *Jesuitarum pulvis*, and *patrum cortex vel pulvis.* After this, father de Lugo at a great expence brought a parcel of it to Rome, and distributed it among the religious, poor, &c. and from him it received the name of **CORT. CARD. DE LUGO.** From Rome it was spread into France and England, and at length became general. By way of eminence it is called the **BARK.**

This bark is brought in pieces of different sizes, some rolled up in short thick quills, and others flat; the outside is brownish, and generally hath a whitish moss spread upon it; the inside is of a yellowish, reddish, or rusty iron colour. The best sort is bitter, resinous breaks close and smooth, is friable betwixt the teeth, pulverizes easily; when powdered, is of a cinnamon colour, but rather paler; and according to the opinion of some, as the surest test of its goodness, it hath a musty kind of smell; and at the same time so much of the aromatic, as

not to be disagreeable. The inferior kinds, when broken, appear woody; and in chewing, separate into fibres. That which is called female bark, is redder in the inside; it is also thicker, and on the outside more white and smooth, is weaker to the smell and taste than the above, and, in medical virtue, greatly inferior.

The variety of disorders, in which the bark can be used to advantage, may seem to entitle it almost to the character of an universal medicine; in many diseases it is a sovereign remedy; and every practitioner, in proportion as his knowledge of its qualities increases, finds he can still employ it in a larger extent of cases. It is certainly a bitter, and astringent, and has some degree of aromatic conjoined; but it is upon the two former qualities its power altogether depends as a tonic. With regard to the stomach, it is indisputable; and it is well known that the state of the stomach is readily communicated to the rest of the system: hence it may be discovered, where this medicine is likely to be attended with advantage in its application, and where it may be hurtful. In all disorders where the bark is useful, other medicines of the astringent, or bitter kinds, or combinations of them, have also been of service, though not equally with the bark, if it is given in substance; its virtue resides in the whole of its parts mixt together, none answering so well, if separated.

Dr. Cullen says that the *Peruvian bark* belongs to the class of bitters, and along with its bitterness has an aromatic acrimony, depending on an essential oil present; with this it has a stypticity and astringency, which some have thought proper to deny it, but which is sufficiently evident when, by distillation or solution, part of the other qualities are extracted; all the common qualities of bitters are ascribed to the bark. I has the same effects in the stomach, and intestines. In a large quantity, he has seen it purge, and habitual costiveness cured by it, which has proceeded from the weakness in the alimentary canal, by giving doses of 3 i. for several days together, which seemed to work a considerable change in the system. Carried into the blood, little notice has been taken of the diuretic or diaphoretic powers of the bark. It is supposed to strengthen the whole system; and, indeed, we may conclude that its virtues chiefly reside in its tonic powers.

Some are intimidated from the use of the bark, though manifestly indicated, because of their apprehensions of its astringency: for example, in asthma it is forbid, though an ague requires it; but it is safe in all disorders, when there is a fair remission of the fever, and the pain that may attend it. The truth is, the bark is not very astringent; the prejudices on that account have very little foundation. It is safely given just before the accession of the cold fit in agues; and in general if the pulse of an adult does not exceed seventy strokes in a minute, it is safe and useful. So far from causing obstructions, it, in many instances, resolves those already formed; in many glandular tumors, in scrophulous diseases, and venereal phymoses, &c. this medicine is a powerful remedy; it hath long been given to women, successfully, to the quantity of a dram every three hours, two days after delivery, without lessening the lochia; during the natural flux of the menses, it hath been frequently administered without interrupting them; in the confluent small-pox, its use does not lessen the spitting: whence it does not seem probable, that the bark is so powerful an astringent as to obstruct either any natural or critical discharge; so that when on other accounts it is indicated, its administration is safe. If ever injury was derived from its use in any case in which it is adapted to relieve, a too late, and not too early administration, must be blamed; from its astringency it never can endanger.

As a febrifuge, it was first and principally celebrated, and in this character it maintains its reputation. In every kind of fever, except the inflammatory, or in their inflammatory stage, it is extremely useful: in the ardent, if given when they intermit, it effects a cure; in the lower kind its use is earlier, and its effects as salutary. Almost all disorders which appear in the form of intermittents, yield to its power.

Its antieptic power is a discovery of later date; but in this respect its credit is established. It, by invigorating the solids, and increasing the crassamentum of the blood and its adhesion, thus resists a putrid state and disposition in our bodies.

ABSCESSSES AND ULCERS that discharge a sanies instead of pus, are soon reduced to a healing state, and

ing the *bark*; the sanious and bloody matter in variolous pustules soon change their appearance on its use, and only need be with-held, if the difficulty of breathing should be increased by it. The glandular tumors are resolved by it, and in inflammatory ones it promotes a laudable suppuration.

Most symptoms that attend a STRUMOUS HABIT yield to the efficacy of the *bark*, except when the bones are affected, and pain attends tumors of this kind, from their being situated contiguous to tendons and membranes: it then increases the uneasiness.

It almost every case from a LAX FIBRE, the *bark* is of service, either as a principal or an auxiliary remedy.

In NERVOUS ASTHMAS, joined with feuds, the *bark* is greatly advantageous, after expectoration hath removed all tension in the lungs; and in humoral asthmas, if there is a sediment in the urine, a moist skin, and a weak pulse, it is both useful and safe.

In many instances the EXTERNAL APPLICATION of the *bark* answers in a good degree its internal use. In the Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. ii. are instances of cures effected by quilting it in waistcoats which were worn next the skin.

Again, it should be noticed, that as a judicious use of this medicine is of extensive benefit, so an improper one may be productive of as ill effects; for, although it is a febrifuge, its use in ardent fevers is during their intermission only; when the fibres are tense, its use is not required, as to increase their firmness is its primary effect; consequently in all diseases arising from or attended with tense fibres, the *bark* is obviously improper. Though the *bark* is a powerful antiseptic, yet in those gangrenes that are attended with a fulness of the pulse from a sanguine plethora, it should not be admitted; its excellency is in those mortifications where the blood is poor, and that take their rise from this poverty.

In all cases where the *bark* is depended on for the cure, the doses should be as large, and their repetition as frequent, as the stomach will easily admit; in most cases its efficacy will be improved by some suitable auxiliary; as in gross habits, purging with calomel, rhubarb, or jalap, should precede its use; in bilious, and when heat is complained of, nitre should be joined with it; in lax habits with thin and poor blood, aromatics and chalybeates, bitter and warm diaphoretics, greatly assist it; and if obstructions are suspected in the abdominal viscera, the kali acetatum will be a proper adjunct. Of late it hath been much employed in acute rheumatisms, particularly after the violence of the disease has been in some measure moderated by the antiphlogistic treatment, or when evident remissions take place. Many, however, have recourse to this medicine in the first stage of the disease, and its success has been witnessed in some of the London hospitals, even whilst the inflammatory symptoms prevailed to a considerable degree. In the confluent small-pox, the *bark* has been recommended to promote the rising of the pustules: this opinion, Dr. WOODVILLE says, his own experience has taught him to reject; but after the maturation of the pustules is completed, or where symptoms of putrefecency, or a dissolved state of the blood supervenes, the *bark* cannot be too liberally employed. The other diseases in which the *bark* is recommended, are gangrenous sore throats; and indeed almost every species of gangrene, dysentery, all hæmorrhages of the passive kind, likewise other increased discharges, some cases of dropsy, especially when unattended with any particular local affection, scrophula, ill-conditioned ulcers, rickets, scurvy, states of convalescence, certain stages of phthisis pulmonalis, &c. In fine, if we direct our attention to the TONIC POWER of the *bark*, we may almost, in all the variety of cases for which it is recommended, readily determine the propriety or impropriety of its use in their different stages.

Various are the preparations of the *bark*; but when the stomach will bear it, the powder, if very fine, is the most agreeable and the most useful; in case of aversion to the powder, the next best preparation is the infusion in cold water, prepared as follows:

INFUSION of the BARK.

Take one ounce of bark in fine powder, and twelve ounces of soft water; add the water, by a little at a time, continuing to triturate it for about ten minutes in a marble mortar; then let them stand together, without subjecting them to any heat, for three-quarters of an hour, and strain. The elegance and strength of this prepara-

tion is increased by the addition of a small quantity of French brandy during the triture. This infusion is sooner prepared, is as strong, and more agreeable than the decoction: it may be taken in doses of two and three ounces.

In boiling, the resinous matter of the *bark* is hastily separated by the heat, but is not properly dissolved by the water: hence in cooling it begins to separate, renders the liquor turbid, and at length falls to the bottom: but when macerated in cold water, the medicinal parts are gradually separated and extracted together, and are retained by the water in a state of perfect solution. For weak stomachs no preparation exceeds this.

Dr. Saunders relates the following experiment, in his observations on the superior efficacy of the red Peruvian bark. A decoction of both red and common Peruvian bark was prepared by taking an ounce of each, and boiling them in a pint and half of water, to one pint; the former had greatly the superiority in strength and power. A pint of fresh water was added to each decoction; the boiling still continued till that quantity was evaporated. The decoction of the common Peruvian bark seemed gradually to lose its sensible qualities, while that of the red bark still retained its own. The same quantity of water was added as before to each, and the decoction repeated until a gallon of water was exhausted; at the expiration of which time, the common Peruvian bark was rendered almost tasteless; the red bark still retaining nearly its former sensible qualities. This experiment proves, that the common practice of boiling the *bark* is hurtful to its powers.

Next to this infusion in water, an infusion in Rhenish wine may be preferred; and the next to it, a tincture drawn with good French brandy. In SCROPHULA, the shell-lime-water is a good menstruum for the *bark*; and in cases where relaxation simply demands the use of the *bark*, the lime-water made with stone-lime should be preferred.

The disgusting taste of the *bark* is covered by liquorice, or orange-peel, or a small quantity of Winter's bark. In the following electary, mucilage is thought useful in covering the taste, which is made in the following manner, and considered an excellent medicine in scrophulous cases, adequate to burnt sponge. R. fœdæ pp. 3ij. pulveris cort. Peruv. 3i. mucilaginis gum. Arab. q. s. m. The dose 3ij. two or three times a-day.

The College of London directs two extracts, and two tinctures from the *bark*.

Extractum Corticis Peruviani seu CINCHONÆ. EXTRACT of PERUVIAN BARK.

Take of Peruvian bark coarsely powdered, one pound; distilled water, twelve pints; boil for an hour or two, and pour off the liquor, which, while hot, will be red and pellucid: but as soon as it grows cold, it becomes yellow and turbid; boil the *bark* again in the same quantity of water as before, repeating these boilings till the liquor remains transparent when cold: then evaporate all these decoctions, strained and mixed together, to a proper consistence. Ph. Lond. 1788.

This extract is to be prepared under a double form; one of the consistence of a pill; the other hard enough to be reduced to powder.

The extract is not so strong of the *bark* as is imagined; besides, it is hardly possible to make it without some degree of empyreuma, and the advantage of its form no way compensates for the expence and trouble in preparing it. Ten grains of the hard extract are computed to be equal to half a dram of the *bark* in powder.

Extractum Corticis Peruviani seu CINCHONÆ, cum Resina. EXTRACT of PERUVIAN BARK with RESIN.

Take of Peruvian bark coarsely powdered, one pound; rectified spirit of wine, four pints; digest for four days, and then pour off the tincture; boil the residuum in ten pints of distilled water, to two; then strain the tincture and decoction separately, evaporating the water from the decoction, and distilling off the spirit from the tincture, until each begins to be thickened: lastly, mix the resinous with the aqueous extract, and make the mass fit for forming into pills. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

Tinctura Corticis Peruviani seu CINCHONÆ. TINCTURE of PERUVIAN BARK.

Take of the Peruvian bark, four ounces; of proof spirit of wine, a quart; digest with a gentle heat for eight days, and strain. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

This is an agreeable preparation, but as it is too heating if a large dose is given; it would be better to add twice the quantity of the *bark* to this quantity of spirit, and then the *bark* would be given more plentifully in each dose of tincture.

Tinctura Corticis Peruviani seu CINCHONÆ composita.
COMPOUND TINCTURE OF BARK:

Take of *Peruvian bark* in powder, two ounces; exterior peel of Seville oranges, one ounce and an half; Virginian snake-root bruised, three drams; saffron, one dram; cochineal powdered, two scruples; proof spirit of wine, twenty ounces; digest for fourteen days, and strain. This was the *tinctura corticis Huxhami*, and is certainly a good tonic and cordial. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

TINCTURA AMMONIATA CINCHONÆ

Take of *Peruvian bark* in powder, by weight four ounces; compound spirit of ammonia, two pounds; digest them in a close vessel for ten days, and filter it. Pharm. Lond. 1788. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Percival's Essays Med. and Exp. Cullen's Mat. Med.

In the year 1782, Dr. Saunders, physician to Guy's hospital, published his Observations on the Superior Efficacy of the Red *Peruvian Bark*. This publication may be referred to, as not only the first on this subject, but also containing many other important hints respecting the practice of medicine. The following few extracts are here subjoined.

The red *Peruvian bark* is in much larger and thicker pieces than the common *Peruvian bark*. It evidently consists of three different layers. The external is thin, rugged, and frequently covered with a mossy substance, and of a reddish brown colour; the middle is thicker, more compact, and of a darker colour: in this appears chiefly to reside its resinous part, being extremely brittle, and evidently containing a larger quantity of inflammable matter than any other kind of *bark*. The innermost hath a more woody and fibrous appearance, of a brighter red than the former. The entire piece breaks in that brittle manner described by writers on the materia medica, as a proof of the superior excellence of the *bark*. In reducing it to powder, the middle layer, which seems to contain the greatest proportion of resin, will not give way to the pestle so easily as the other layers; this should be particularly attended to when it is used in fine powder. Its flavour is chiefly discoverable, either in powder or solution, is evidently more aromatic, and has a greater degree of bitterness than the common *bark*.

It is highly probable, that it is the *bark* of older trees than that which is called *quill bark*; that it is from the trunks and larger branches of them; and that a more particular care may be taken in collecting and drying it; whence its superior qualities.

The taste and flavour of the red *bark* is more difficultly evolved, and is therefore at first not so obvious, from the closeness of its texture, and from the resinous coat being so well defended, and inclosed between other two layers. It is evidently heavier than any other kind of *bark*, and seems to have been prepared and dried with greater attention, its original appearance and form being better preserved.

The red *bark* is so much warmer than the other, that it would seem to answer all the purposes derived from the union of cordials, aromatics, serpentaria, and the like; so much recommended in the obstinate quartan intermittents of elderly people.

By the testimony of many practitioners, it appears that intermitting fevers are more speedily and effectually cured, either by infusion, decoction, or powder of the red *bark*, than by those of the common *bark*; and this also by smaller doses of the former than of the latter. Dr. Saunders says, that from the numerous trials he hath made with it, in intermitting fevers, and other diseases, he is disposed to conclude that it need be employed only in half the quantity we generally recommend of the other *bark*.

The infusion, decoction, and tincture, made with red *bark*, are considerably stronger than those from the same quantity of common *bark*; and it is said to have afforded more than twice the quantity of extract, than is obtained from the same portion of common *bark*.

In an infusion of the red *bark*, the spirit of vitriol lost its acidity more perfectly than in an infusion of the *bark* before in use. A decoction of the red *bark* keeps per-

fectly good, during more than a month in the summer season; whilst that of the common *bark* is sensibly changed in a few days. In the decoction of the red *bark*, the powder, which is separated during the cooling of it, remains intimately diffused through the liquor, so that it continues loaded and turbid whilst at rest: in the decoction of the common *bark*, it separates, and easily subsides to the bottom. See also FLAVUS CORTEX.

CORTEX WINTERANUS SPURIUS. See CANELLA ALBA.

CORTICALIS SUBSTANTIA. The cortical substance of the brain. See CEREBRUM.

CORTUSA. See SANICULA MAS.

CORU CANARICA, Lusitanis MALABARICA HERBA.

It is a dwarf tree, resembling that of the quince. The bark of the tree, if wounded, distils a copious milky juice, which is much used in Malabar against alvine fluxes. Raii Hist.

CORYCOMACHIA. } A small ball made of leather,

CORYCUS, κορυς. } and stuffed with bran, or sand, or other materials; it was suspended by a string about the height of the navel of the person who used it. When people were too fat they took it in both hands and pushed it from them, and receding as it returned, they received it into their hands, and so continued the exercise. See SPHERISTICA.

CORYLUS. See AVELLANA.

CORYMBAS, or CORYMBE. See HEDERA ARBOREA.

CORYMBUS. A cluster of flowers or fruit standing on pedicles, which are so disposed as to form a sphere. In its proper acceptation it is a cluster of ivy-berries. Berkenhout says, Linnæus makes it a species of inflorescence, in which the flowers grow in clusters, each upon a separate pedunculus, as in the siliquose plants, in general. Martyn prefers Rose's explanation: "Corymbus, where the lesser flower-stalks of unequal lengths are produced along the common peduncle on both; and rise to the same height, so as to form a flat or even surface at top."

CORYPHE. κορυφή. See VERTEX.

CORYZA. See GRAVEDO and CATARRHUS.

— CATARRHALIS.

— PHLEGMATORRHAGIA. } See CATARRHUS.

— FEBRICOSA.

COSCULIA. The grains of kermes. See CHERMES.

COSMET. See ANTIMONIUM.

COSMETORGES. A word invented by Dolæus to express the sensitive foul.

COSMIANA ANTIDOTUS. The name of an antidote in Marcellus Empiricus.

COSMOS. In Hippocrates, it is the order and series of critical days.

COSSI. Tubercles in the face. See VARUS.

COSSUM. A malignant ulcer of the nose, mentioned by Paracelsus.

COSTA PULMONARIA. } See HIERACIUM

— HERBA PANONICA. } ALPINUM.

COSTÆ. The RIBS. Littleton says, from *costo*, on account of their firmness (as if they were custodes, or guards, to the heart and lungs). The *costæ*, in ANATOMY, are generally twelve on each side, though sometimes there are but eleven, at others thirteen are found: their extremities next the vertebræ are rounder and stronger than those which join the sternum; the upper edges are more round than the lower, which are depressed internally for lodging the intercostal vessels and nerves; this channel is not observable at either extremity, which is a plain direction to perform the operation for the empyema rather towards the sides of the thorax than at either extremity.

The ribs are articulated at each extremity, of which the posterior is doubly joined to the vertebræ; for the head is received into the cavities of the two bodies of the vertebræ by ginglymi, and the larger tubercle is articulated to the transverse process of the inferior vertebra by arthrodia, by which means they are properly guarded against luxations.

They are divided into true called *veræ*; and false called *spuriæ*, *illegitimæ*, *mendosæ*, *nothæ*. The true are the seven superior, whose cartilages are joined to the sternum; these ribs include the heart, lungs, &c. The false are five inferior, whose cartilages are not joined to the sternum; unto all these the diaphragm is connected; and within them the stomach, liver, spleen, &c. are contained.

The cartilages of the false *ribs* are only connected to one another by a membrane which covers them; the two last are joined to the vertebræ by a round head, and their cartilaginous extremities are lost in the interstices of the muscles, by both which circumstances they become more moveable than the other *ribs*.

The upper *rib*, contrary to the rest, is flat upwards and downwards, that it may not incommode the lungs, and leave room for the subclavian vessels and muscle.

The anterior extremity of each *rib* is lower than the posterior; therefore, when elevated, the cavity of the thorax will be increased in its diameter backwards and forwards, and the middle part of the superior ridge is lower than the posterior part; thus, when elevated, the diameter of the thorax will be laterally increased.

The *ribs* are but little used in sleep, respiration being then carried on by the diaphragm and intercostal muscles.

COSTÆ, in BOTANY. The nerves and leaves, or the long tough strings which run either across or lengthways through them, are called their *ribs*.

COSTALES NERVI. See **DORSALES**.

COSTO-HYOIDEUS. See **CORACO-HYOIDEUS**.

COSTUS, **COSTUS ARABICUS** Linnæi, also called *costus Indicus*,—*amarus dulcis Orientalis*, *pinguedo porci*, *tsianakua*. SWEET and BITTER **COSTUS**.

It is a root which is brought from the East Indies; it is about the size of a finger, of a pale greyish colour outwardly, and yellow within. In Arabia, a bitter and a sweet sort were formerly distinguished; but now there is but one sort known, and is rarely to be met with.

The root of *costus* is recommended as being stomachic, diaphoretic, and diuretic; it impregnates the urine with a violet smell. On evaporating a decoction of this root, almost all its smell is dissipated; but a bitter extract is obtained nearly to two thirds of the root. The spirituous extract is but small in quantity. Raii Hist. Lewis's Mat. Med. See **ZEDOARIA**.

— **CORTICOSUS**. See **CANELLA ALBA**.

— **HORTORUM MINOR**. See **AGERATUM**.

— **NIGRA**. See **CINARA**.

COSTYLE. The socket of the hip-bone. See **ACETABULUM**.

COTARONIUM. A word coined by Paracelsus. It implies a liquor into which all bodies, and even their elements, may be dissolved.

COTHON. In Galen it signifies a vessel in which cadmia is burnt.

COTINUS. Among the ancients it signified the word *olive*; but amongst the moderns, it is the Venetian or **RED SUMACH**.

COTIS. According to some, it is the back part of the head, but others say it is the hollow of the neck.

COTONASTER. See **SORBUS**.

COTONEA. See **CYDONIA**.

COTONIUM. See **BOMBAX**.

COTTI VINI. A name of some thick and luscious Italian wines, made so by boiling the must of the poorer sorts.

COTULA. See **COTYLE**, and **CYATHUS**. Bugs are also so named, as well as a twelve-ounce measure. See **CIMEX**.

— **FLORE LUTEO RADIATO**. See **BUPHTHALMUM**.

— **FÆTIDA**. See **CHAMÆMELUM FÆTIDUM**.

COTYLA. See **COTYLE**.

COTYLA, is any deep cavity in a bone, in which any other bone is articulated; but it is generally used to express the cavity which receives the head of the thigh-bone. It also signifies a deep sinus surrounded with large lips, or any cavity like the glene, but deeper.

COTYLE, *Cotyla*, or *Cotula*. Among the ancients it was a drinking cup, or any thing which had a cavity, as the hollow of the hand. Among the Greeks it was a measure, and is the same as the hemina of the Romans, which held nine or ten ounces. See **CYATHUS**.

COTYLEDONES. **COTYLEDONS**. Certain glandular bodies adhering to the chorion of some animals, are called *cotyledons*; but no such substances are observed in the human chorion: they are also called *acetabula*.

COTYLEDON, (from *κοῦλον*, *cavity*.) The lateral bibulous, perishable lobe, or placenta of the seed, destined to nourish the heart, and then fall off. The greater part of seeds have two lobes; some have more; some only one, and others none; hence a distinction of all plants into *acotyledones*, *monocotyledones*, *dicotyledones*, *polycotyledones*.

COTYLEDON, also called *umbilicus veneris*, *acetabulum*, *cotyledon major*, **KIDNEY-WORT**, **NAVEL-WORT**, and **WALL PENNY-WORT**.

Its whole appearance resembles house-leek; the root thick, knotted, and hath many small fibres springing from it. It grows on old stone walls and buildings, and flowers in May. The leaves are cooling, astringent and diuretic; but are not much used. Botanists enumerate eleven species, nine of which are called *African navel-worts*. Raii Hist.

COTYLEDON MARINUM. See **ANDROSACE**.

COTYLEDUM, ALTERUM. See **CRASSULA**.

COUM. See **COLCHICUM**.

COUP DE SOLEIL. See **ICTUS SOLARIS**.

COURADI. See **PAIANELI**.

COURAP. The modern name for a distemper very common in Java and other parts of the East Indies. It is a sort of herpes or itch on the arm-pits, groins, breast, and face; the itching is almost perpetual, and the scratching is followed by great pain, and a discharge of matter, which makes the linen stick so fast to the skin, as not easily to be separated without tearing off the crust. *Courap* is a general name for any sort of itch, but this distemper is thus called by way of eminence. It is so contagious that few escape it. For the cure, gentle and repeated purging is used, and externally the sublimate in a small quantity is a good topic. See Bontius de Med. Ind.

COURBARIL. The American name of the tree which produces **GUM ANIME**. This tree is called *cocusta*, the **LOCUST-TREE**. Also *animifera arbor Brasiliensis*; *Brasilienfis arbor siliquosa*; *cancamum Græcorum*; *ceratia diphylos*; *istaila*; **COURBARIL**. It grows in many parts of the West-Indies.

COURBARIL. RESIN. See **ANIME**.

COURONDI. It is a tall evergreen tree which grows in the East Indies; its juice and the kernels of its fruit are astringent. Raii Hist.

COUROS. So Hippocrates called the child in the womb when perfected there. See **CONCEPTIO**.

COUROY-MOELLI. A shrub growing in sandy places in the East Indies: the bark and root boiled in milk are esteemed as an antidote against the poison of serpents. Raii Hist.

COUSCOUS. The African name of a sort of paste made of the flour of millet, into which some flesh is infused, and when eaten, a small quantity of *lalo* is also put. It is much used as food about the river Senegal.

COUTON. A tree which grows in Candia: it resembles the walnut-tree. Bauhine calls it *arbor vinifera couton juglandi similis*. When this tree is wounded, an agreeable liquor flows out, which resembles Orleans wine.

COVALAM, called also *cucurbitifera trifolia*, &c. *beli*, seu *serifole Bengalsum*, *capotes*, *cydonia exotica*.

It is a tall tree, growing in Malabar and in the island of Ceylon: its fruit is shaped like an apple, the outer rind is thin and green, under it is a woody one, inclosing a viscid yellowish moist substance, of a sweetish acid taste, in which are long, flat, white seeds; it is turgid, with a gummy pellucid juice. This fruit is astringent whilst it is unripe, but when ripe, of a delicious taste. The bark of the tree strengthens the stomach, and relieves in hypochondriac languors. Raii Hist.

COUVRE CHEF, LE GRAND. } See **RICÆ**; **DE-**
CHEF, EN TRIANGLE. } **LIGATIO**, 5, 7.

COWPERI GLANDULÆ; **COWPER'S GLANDS**, so called, from COWPER the discoverer. They are small, hemispherical, and compound. One of them is situated on each side of the urethra, without the corpus spongiosum, and accelatores muscles, between the bulb and prostate. Each has an excretory duct, through which a mucous liquor is evacuated upon the internal surface of the urethra, for its defence. Whether there be other glands belonging to this part, as some authors say, it is uncertain. In women, we observe, before the hymen, an orifice on each side, from Cowper's glands, which lie upon each side of the perinæum, and serve the same purpose as in the male. They are called also *mucosa glandulæ*, and *glandulæ vasculares*.

COXA. See **FEMUR**.

COXÆ DOLORES. See **ISCHIADICUS MORBUS**.

COXÆ OSSA. See **OS INNOMINATUM**.

COXENDIX. See **ISCHIUM**, and **OS INNOMINATUM**.

COYUTENA LUZONIS. See **FAGARA MAJOR**.

COZTIECZOCOTL. See **MACAXOCOTLIFERA**.

CRAB YAWS. A name in Jamaica for a kind of ulcer

ulcer on the soles of the feet, with hard callous lips, so hard that it is difficult to cut them. The ungt. hydrargyri fortius is their cure.

GRADE. In Hippocrates it is the branch of a fig-tree.

CRÆCA MAJOR. See **VICIA**.

CRÆPALE. Galen says, it is a disorder of the head, produced by excessive drinking of wine; called also **CRAPULA**.

CRAMBE. A CABBAGE. See **BRASSICA**.

CRAMBEION. See **CICUTA**. In Hippocrates it signifies a decoction of cabbage.

CRAMPUS. So Helmont calls the **CRAMP**. It is a sudden, painful rigidity of a muscle, the pain now and then being excruciating. This complaint is often very troublesome; it is not usually dangerous, though instances have occurred, in which, passing from the limbs to the bowels, the patient hath with difficulty recovered: it principally affects the limbs or neck.

In the Med. Mus. vol. iii. is an instance of a cure effected by drinking a glass of tar-water every night and morning. It hath been advanced by some, that for present relief, the readiest cure is to take hold of a roll of brimstone, which quickly breaks, and thus the patient is eased. But this disease, is either idiopathic, or symptomatic. When of the former class, it affects the legs, thighs, or other parts suddenly, whilst swimming in cold water, or whilst the tibiae are exposed to the cold night air; or, when the muscles are uneasily situated; the digastric muscles are subject to this complaint; whilst the neck is exposed naked to the cold air, the pain is intolerable, but in a minute or two abates spontaneously, particularly if warmth with friction is applied to the parts, counteracting the contraction of the muscle, by external pressure, or placing the part affected in a situation where extension may be produced.

The sympathetic *cramp* is that which affects the lower extremities, particularly in the cholera morbus, with strong distention and excruciating pain of the calves of the legs; from whence the afflicted moving their legs cry out; and as often as a vomiting supervenes, they are in great torture. After a vomit has been premised of chicken water, twenty drops of liquid laudanum should be administered. If the breast should be affected with this spasm, a *fugitive pleurodyne* arises, but violent, with a fear of suffocation; if the throat, a *spasmodic angina*.

CRANEIA. See **CORNUS**.

CRANGON, also called *squilla crangon*, and the **PRAWN**. It is a sea shell-fish affording good nourishment.

CRANIUM, called also *calva*, and *calvaria*, *cerebri galea*. The **SKULL**. It is that part of the head which is covered with hair; besides the os frontis, it consists of the two parietalia, the two temporal, the occiput, the os ethmoides, and os sphenoides. See **CAPUT**. As to its medicinal virtues, they differ not from those of other bones.

CRANTERES. See **SAPIENTIE DENTES**.

CRAPULA. See **CRÆPALE**. It is also a **SURFEIT**. A disorder from something taken into the stomach, and occasioning a sickness, or at least a loathing of that to which the disorder was owing; though sometimes it signifies a plethora, from indolence, and full but improper feeding, in which case perspiration is defective, and eruptions form themselves in the skin: this though more properly is the *cholera accidentalis*. See **CHOLERA MORBUS**.

A *surfeit* from animal food, as muscles, putrid flesh, &c. is best remedied by the use of vegetable acids, which may be taken diluted with water, a vomit being premised, and this, even though a vomiting and purging both attend.

When an excess of feeding is the cause, the prime viæ being evacuated, and the nature of the plethora attended to, that the load may be properly evacuated, the indication of cure will be, to recover the perspiratory discharge; consistent with which, diuretics may be used: but the increase of any other evacuation would interfere with the principal design.

CRASIS, from *κρᾶσις*, to mix. The temper of the blood peculiar to every constitution.

CRASPEDON. See **HYPOSTAPHYLE**.

CRASSA ARTERIA. See **AORTA**.

MENINX. See **DURA MATER**.

INTESTINA. See **INTESTINA**.

CRASSAMENTUM. So the red globules in the blood are called: in the due proportion of which, consists

the health and life of a man. See **CALIDUM INNATUM**.

CRASSENSA. A term of Paracelsus, by which he would signify certain saline, putrefactive, and corrosive particles, which produce ulcers and tumors of various forms.

CRASSULA, called also *faba crassa*, *faba inversa*, *sedum*, *telephium*, *fabaria*, *anacampseros*, *cotyledum alterum*, *scrophularia media vel tertia*, *acetabulum alterum*. **COMMON ORPINE**, or **LIVE-LONG**. The sort used in medicine is the **SEDUM TELEPHIUM**, Linn.

It is a plant with unbranched stalks, which are clothed with thick, fleshy, oval leaves, but producing no leaves immediately from the root: the flowers stand in form of umbels on the top of the stalk, and are followed each by three, or four, or six pods full of small seeds: the root is irregular and knobby. It is indigenous in England, and perennial.

Common orpine, with the leaves slightly or not at all serrated, grows in hedges and shady grounds, hath reddish or whitish pentapetalous flowers. The leaves are anti-inflammatory, but their power seems too inconsiderable for a place in practice.

CRASSULA MINOR. See **SEDUM**.

CRATÆGUS. The **WILD SERVICE-TREE**.

ALPINUS. The **WHITE BOAM-TREE**. See **ARIA**.

OXYCANTHA. See **SPINA ALBA**.

CRATÆOGONUM. See **MELAMPYRUM**.

CRATEVÆSIUM. See **NASTURTIUM AQUATICUM**.

CRATIBULA. } The iron bars or grate which covers

CRATICULA. } the ash-hole in chemical furnaces.

CRATICULARIS. from *craticula*, a gridiron. Bread broiled on the hearth or on a gridiron.

CRATON. See **CATAPUTIA MINOR**.

CREA. See **TIBIA**.

CREBER. *Frequent*. It is applied to respiration, and to the pulse, when the intervals, betwixt each inspiration, or each pulsation of the artery, are short.

CREMASTER, from *κρεμαω*, *suspendo*, to suspend. These muscles are also called *suspensorii testium*. Dr. Hunter says, they arise from the inside of Poupart's ligament on each side, run down to the perforation where the seminal cord comes out, and being expanded over it, make part of the tunica vaginalis communis. The course of this muscle being very oblique, makes the spermatic cord seem much more so than it really is. Their use is to draw up and suspend the testes.

CREMER. The name of a distemper endemial in Hungary, which seems to be a sort of *crapula*. It is cured by drinking a small quantity of any cordial water.

CREMNOI. The lips of **ULCERS**, also the *labiae pendæ*, from *κρεμνω*, a precipice, or shelving place.

CREMOR, *χυμος*, or *χυλος*. It is the expressed juice of any grain; also the strained juice of any grain, particularly of barley boiled till it be so soft as to pass through a strainer (see **PTISANA**); and lastly, it is the cream of milk, or expressed water of barley. See **CHYLUS**.

CALC. VIV. The cream or flour of quick-lime is the pinguious substance floating on the top of new-made lime-water, which, when taken off and dried, becomes insipid.

CREMOR LITHARGYRI ACETAT. See **PLUMBUM**, N^o. 6.

CRENATUM, or *crenated*, (from *crena*, a notch.) Having the edge cut with angular or circular incisions, not inclining to either extremity. When the edge of a leaf is cut into segments of small circles, instead of angular teeth, it is said to be *obtusely crenate*; when the larger segments have smaller ones upon them, the leaf is then said to be *doubly crenate*: the same term is applied to the *corolla*, and *nectarium*, in some cases.

CREPATIO. } In pharmacy, is the cracking or

CREPATURA. } bursting of any seed in boiling, and this is to be understood when seeds are directed to be boiled *ad crepaturam*. See also **HERNIA SCROTALIS**.

CREPINUM. See **TARTARUM**.

CREPITA ÆTAS. See **ÆTAS**.

CREPITATIO. See **DECREPITATIO**.

CREPITUS, or crackling of the joints

This may happen either from a defect of synovia, or a disposition of cretaceous matter, as in the gout. Mr. Sharp recommends, in order to the cure, a frequent use of fomentations, rubbing the joint with the ungt. hydrargyri, and to administer purges now and then.

A discharge of air from the anus, when attended with a noise, is thus called.

CREPITUS LUPÍ. See LYCOPERDON VULGARE.

CRESPINUS. See BERBERIS.

CRESPULUM. See BUPHTHALMUM.

CRESSIO. See NASTURTIUM AQUATICUM.

CRETA. CHALK. Kentman mentions fifteen sorts; but the only one now used in medicine is the white chalk.

— ALBA. So called because the best was formerly found in Crete, now Candia: it is also called *terra Creta*, and *creta candida*. It is also named *glisomargo*.

It is now found in most parts of the world. It is a pure white mineral calcareous earth, of different degrees of hardness; it crumbles between the fingers, and stains them white; also readily diffuses itself in water, and as soon subsides again; it sticks to the tongue without any astringency. It is met with both in the form of stones and in powder.

The best is that which is perfectly white, soft, close, and solid, equal and uniform when broken, free from sand and other bodies, and rather agreeable than insipid to the taste. Many other earths are of a similar nature; but this being the purest, is preferred.

It does not dissolve in the vitriolic acid, but readily in all others, even totally in vinegar. The vitriolic acid precipitates it from all other acids, and forms with it a selenites. It is convertible into quick-lime; with borax it melts into a transparent glass. The solutions of it in acids are bitter.

Chalk is employed as a remedy against the heart-burn, and other disorders that have acidity in the primæ viæ for their cause. Dr. Stare asserts from experiments, that it absorbs acids sooner, and more powerfully, than crabs'-eyes, calcined hartshorn, or coral. Some use it when finely powdered, to sprinkle on erysipelatous inflammations. When chalk is saturated with an acid, it is said to become subastringent, otherwise it hath no such property; hence chalk, given when acidity prevails in the stomach, sometimes produces costiveness; this though is much doubted by Cullen and others. Two drams for a dose, and repeated at proper intervals, have often effected a speedy cure, both in a diarrhoea and a dysentery; but this effect was owing to its absorbing those acrid juices whose stimuli caused the morbid excretion. When milk turns sour on the stomach, a scruple of chalk may be given with each half pint. When on any account a free use of chalk is required, if the belly is inclined to costiveness, laxative medicines should now and then be taken, otherwise concretions will be formed in the bowels, or the mouths of the lacteals will be clogged, and a marasmus may be the consequence.

Chalk should be finely powdered, and separated from its grosser parts by elutriation. Boerhaave prefers it to the C. c. c. for making the white decoction with. Bates formerly used to boil half a pound of chalk in three pints of water to a quart, after which he just permitted the grosser parts to fall, and poured off the yet turbid fluid for use. And the London College directs the following:

CHALK MIXTURE, *Mistura Cretacea*, formerly called JULEPUM E CRETA.

Take of the whitest chalk prepared, one ounce; of double refined sugar, six drams; of gum arabic, finely powdered, two ounces; of distilled water, a quart: mix. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

See Dale, Lewis's Mat. Med. Dict. of Chem. Neumann's Chem. Works, Cullen's Mat. Med.

Besides these the following are often used:

CRETÆ UNGUENTUM COMPOSITUM. *Compound Ointment of Chalk*; vel CERATUM NEUTRALE, *Neutral Cerate*, of Kirkland.

R. Cretæ pp. acetī distillati, olei olivæ ꝯ̄ iv. emplastrī lithargyri ꝯ̄ 8. aq. lithargyri acetati ꝯ̄ is. The chalk and vinegar are to be mixed together, and over a slow fire, incorporated with the litharge plaster, and oil, when sufficiently, the water of acetated litharge is to be added. This is allowed to be an efficacious remedy, when applied to inflamed parts and ulcers, and is much employed in practice.

Decoction e CRETA. See CORNU CERVI.

Pulvis e CRETA Compositus.

Pulvis e CRETA Comp. cum Opio. } See BOLUS.

The two last supply the place of the pulvis e bolo

compositus, and pulvis e bolo compositus cum opio, of the old London Pharmacopœia.

CRETA NIGRA. BLACK CHALK, called also *humus nigra pictoria*.

— RUBRA. See OCHRA.

— SELENSIA, called also *terra selenusia*. The best is of a shining white friable appearance, and readily diluted with a fluid. It is drying and astringent.

CRETA CIMOLIA. TOBACCO-PIPE-CLAY. } Sec CIMOLIA

— FULLONICA.

ALBA.

CRETHMON. See CRITHMUM.

CREVIS. See ASTACUS FLUVIATILIS.

CRIBRATIO, CRIBRATION, or SEARING. In pharmacy, it is the passing of powders and pulps through sieve.

CRIBRIFORME OS. } from *cribrum*, sieve. See

CRIBROSUM OS. } ETHMOIDES OS.

CRISELASIA. The driving a ring or circle. Driving a hoop was one of the ancient gymnastics: this hoop was as high as the breast of the person who used it. It was commended for rendering the limbs pliable, and for strengthening the nerves.

CRICO-ARYTÆNOIDÆI MUSCULI, from *κρινος*, a ring, *αρυτανα*, a funnel, and *ειδος*, form. Muscles of the larynx, whose office is to open the glottis. They rise from the cricoid cartilage, and are inserted into the arytanoid.

— ARYTÆNOIDES LATERALES. They lie laterally upon the upper edge of the cricoid cartilage, and are inserted into the lower part of the side of the arytanoid. They serve to dilate the glottis.

— ARYTÆNOIDES POSTICI. They lie upon the back part of the cricoid cartilage, and are inserted into that knob which stands on the back part of the basis of the arytanoid cartilage, near the angle of the basis, one on each side. They open the larynx, and are called by Cæsius, *par cucullare*.

— PHARYNGÆI. These muscles arise from the lower part of the side of the cricoid cartilage. They seem to be appendices of the *thyro-pharyngæi*, shewing no other marks of distinction but these insertions, and a small difference in direction, because as they run backward they descend a little; for this reason, Winslow says, he hath sometimes looked on them as one, and called them *thyro-crico-pharyngæi*. The lowest of these muscular fibres, he says, make a complete circle backwards, between the two sides of the basis of the cartilago cricoides; this circle is the beginning of the œsophagus, and has been thought by some to form a distinct muscle, called œsophagus. Sometimes there is another fasciculus of fibres detached from the thyro-pharyngæus, and inserted laterally in the thyroid gland, for which reason I call it *musculus thyro-adensidæus*.

Innes calls it the *constrictor pharyngis inferior*; and describes it as follows. It arises from the side of the thyroid cartilage, near the attachment of the sterno-hyoidæus and thyro-hyoidæus muscles, and from the cricoid cartilage, near the crico-thyroidæus. This muscle is the largest of the three, and is inserted into the white line, where it joins with its fellow, the superior fibres running obliquely upwards, covering nearly one half of the middle constrictor, and terminating in a point; the inferior fibres run more transversely, and cover the beginning of the œsophagus. Their use is to compress that part of the pharynx which they cover, and to raise it with the larynx a little upwards. See PHARYNX.

— THYROIDÆI. Certain muscles of the larynx, which shut up the glottis. They rise from the anterior and lateral part of the cricoid cartilage, and are inserted into the lower edge of the thyroid cartilage. Some call these *crico-thyroidæus anticus*.

CRICOIDES, also CYMEOLARIS CARTILAGO; *κρινος*, a ring, and *ειδος*, a form. The name of the *annularis cartilago*, annular cartilage belonging to the larynx, which it encompasses. See ASPERA ARTERIA.

CRICOS, *κρινος*, a ring or circle. So Hippocrates calls the annular cartilages, which form the aspera arteria.

CRIDONES. Worms which breed in the skin. See CRINONES.

CRIMNODES, from *κρηνος*, bran. An epithet for urine, which deposits a branny sediment.

CRIMNON. Dioscorides describes it as being a coarse sort of meal produced from zeæ and wheat, of which they make pulse. Galen says, that *κρηνæ* are the largest particles

ticles of torrefied barley, which have escaped due contusion in the mill.

CRINATUM, from *κρινος*, a lily. An epithet of a thymiana, or suffumigation, mentioned in P. Ægineta.

CRINEDONES. } See CAPILLARES VERMICULI.

CRINES.

CRINIS. See CAPILLUS.

CRINITUS, from *crinis*, a hair. Hairy, or having long hair, or beards resembling hair, as in phlegm crinitum, applicable also to fronds.

CRINOMYRON, from *κρινος*, a lily, and *μυρον*, an ointment. OINTMENT OF LILIES, consisting of lilies and some other aromatics. It was also called *Ægyptium album*, and *susinum*.

CRINON. A lily.

CRINONES, called also comedones, crinones. Ambrose Paré describes this disease as follows: "The mention of dracunculi calls to my memory another kind of abscess, altogether as rare. This our Frenchmen name *crinones*, I think, a *crinibus*, i. e. from hairs. It chiefly troubles children, and pricks their back like thorns. They toss up and down, being not able to take any rest. This disease arises from small hairs, which are scarce of a pin's length, but those thick and strong. It is cured with a fomentation of water more than warm, after which you must presently apply an ointment made of honey and wheaten flour; for so, these hairs lying under the skin are allured and drawn forth; and being thus drawn, they must be plucked out with small mullets." See Edinb. Med. Comment. vol. ix. p. 64.

In the History of the Royal Medical Society at Paris, for the year 1776, is a paper as follows, on this subject, by Monf. Bassignet. "This disease, which is said to be peculiar to the town of Seyne and its neighbourhood, attacks almost all the new-born children. Authors call it *crinons*, or comedons. In the place itself it is called *cées*, a corruption of *ceddés*, a provincial word that signifies a bristle. It appears in many cases within twelve hours, in others not till a month after birth, and sometimes, though rarely, at a more advanced age, of even twelve or more years. The symptoms are described to be a violent itching, which is increased by the heat of the bed, and prevents sleep; a continual agitation; incapability of sucking, the child's tongue not being able to accommodate itself to the nipple; and lastly, a hoarseness, and gradual extinction of the voice. Of all these symptoms the last is considered as the most certain, so that by the weakness of the child's cries, and the alteration in its voice, the degree of the disorder is to be judged of. As soon as it is observed, they proceed to the cure, which consists of frictions by women of the country, who are so accustomed to this disease, that they seldom call in either a physician or a surgeon. These frictions are made on different parts of the body, according to the three states of the disease, which are sometimes distinct, at others complicated. In the first, to a diminution of voice is joined an inability to suck. This, we are told, requires frictions at the upper part of the sternum, neck, cheeks, and about the jaws, and temples. If the child's tongue is at liberty, and yet he is still unable to seize the nipple, his arms or fingers at the same time feeling tense, this is the second state of the disease, and requires frictions on the fore-arm. The third is known only by the change in the voice, and is cured by rubbing the arms, shoulders, back, and calves of the legs. The mode of friction is as follows: the woman wets her hand with saliva, and rubs the skin of one of the child's arms, for instance, along the tensor muscles, till she feels a considerable roughness. She then quits this arm and begins with the other, rubbing always in small circles, and constantly in the same direction. Nothing particular is observed in the skin previous to these frictions. Some of the most experienced women, however, speak of a sort of tension which gives way to rubbing. In many cases where this practice hath been neglected, the child, it is said, has been carried off by convulsions or diarrhoea. In some subjects a species of dark, rough hairs, not longer than the tenth of an inch, and in others, little substances resembling very fine red hair, not quite so rough as the former, and furnished with a minute bulb at their extremity, appear on the skin, and terminate the disease. This circumstance it is that gives name to the disease. To what is above said, a case is related of a girl ten years old, who, after having been for some time ill, and taking different medicines, at length tried frictions as above described, and these brought out a prodigious quantity

of dark-coloured, rough hairs, after which she got well."

Mr. Lorry, in his *Tractatus de Morbis Cutaneis*, treats on this disease. See the London Medical Journal, vol. ii. p. 289, &c. See also BOVINA AFFECTIO.

CRIOGENES. An epithet for certain troches mentioned by Paulus Ægineta, and which he commends for cleansing fordid ulcers.

CRIOMYXUS. An epithet for persons abounding with mucus in the nose.

CRIPSORCHIS, from *κρυπτός*, to hide, *orchis*, a testicle. See TESTES and PARORCHIDIUM.

CRISIMOS. CRITICAL.

CRISIS, from *κρίνω*, to indicate, also criterion. The termination or change of a disease either by recovery or death.

Hippocrates first established the doctrine of *crises*, and critical days, which were 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17, 21. The reason why in his time this exactness happened was, because physicians committed fevers to themselves, and did nothing to disturb the procedure of nature, so that the disorder always kept the same type. A crisis only respects acute diseases, and more particularly continual fevers. Now the physician is called in to give some assistance, critical days are not a subject of attention, the type of the disorder, or the crisis, being accelerated or retarded by what is administered.

Aesclepiades and Celsus deny that diseases have their critical days; and Langius says, "if a crisis is to be expected, medicine is superfluous."

The word *crisis* is not confined to this signification; for sometimes it means the excretion of something noxious from the body, or the secretion of the noxious humours in a fever; for the word *κρίνω*, signifies also to separate, or as it were to pass through a sieve, &c.

Those who observe critical days, consider CRUDITY as that state of the morbid matter wherein it is unfit for a regular separation from the sounder juices; CONCOCTION, as that work upon the morbid matter by the power of nature, or assistance of art, which renders it fit for separation from the healthy part of our fluids, and to be thrown out of our bodies; CRISIS is the actual discharge of the morbid matter, whether brought on by the power of nature, or by medical aid; and the CRITICAL DAY is the time that this discharge happens.

Perhaps the fallacy of this may be seen into, by advert- ing to the article CONCOCTION, already noticed.

In favour of this subject, see Hippocrates, Galen, P. Ægineta, and Fernelius; on the other side, see Aesclepiades, Celsus, Langius, and Faber.

CRISPATURA, CRISPATURE, CURLING. In medicine it is a spasmodic contraction of the membranes and fibres.

CRISPINUS. See BERBERIS.

CRISTA. The name of a tubercle about the anus and pudenda. Tubercles of this sort are so called on account of their form. The cause and cure are the same as the condyloma. See also PROCESSUS.

CRISTÆ CLITORIDIS. See NYMPHÆ.

CRISTA GALLI. In anatomy, it is an eminence rising from the upper part of the *os ethmoides*, to which the beginning of the falciform process is attached. It is called *crista galli*, from its supposed resemblance to the comb of a cock. See ETHMOIDES OS.

CRISTA PAVONIS. See POINCIANA flore pulcherrimo.

CRISTA PAVONIS CORONILLÆ FOLIO. See BRASTLIUM LIGNUM.

CRITERION. See CRISIS.

CRITHAMUM. See CRITHMUM.

CRITHE. BARLEY; and, from its similitude, a sort of tubercle on the eye-lid is thus named; this tumor is called also a STYE. By Aetius, *grando*; it is a hard scirrhous immovable STYAN in the interior part of the eye-lid, containing a pellucid body. When small it is seated on the edge of the eye-lid, but when large it spreads further. When the stians do not suppurate, they become wens. They are apt to disappear and return. If there is inflammation, endeavour to suppurate it with the white bread poultice: if it is hard, destroy it with a mixture of equal parts of hog's lard and quicksilver. If the lower eye-lid is affected, the tumor is more frequent on its inside, and then is best if dissected, or to make way for it outwardly by applying a caustic on the skin just upon it. See St. Yves on Disorders of the Eyes. Also HORDEOLUM and CHALAZA.

CRITHMUM, called also *feniculum marinum majus*, *herba Sancti Petri*, *caaponga*, *critmum*, **CRETHMON**, *palpier*, *baticula*, *crithamum*, *batis*, *feniculum maritimum minus*, *crithmum marinum*; **SAMPIRE**, and **SAMPHIRE**.

It grows wild on rocks, and in maritime places; the leaves resemble those of fennel, but the segments are thicker and shorter; to the taste they are warm and bitter, to the smell somewhat like smallage. They are aperient and diuretic. Their chief use is as a pickle.

CRITICA SIGNA. Those signs which are taken from the crisis of a disease, as to recovery or death.

CRITICI. CRITICAL FEVERS. Those which terminate with a lateritious sediment in the urine.

CRITICI DIES, called *internuncii*. Critical days. See **CRISIS**.

CRITMUM. See **CRITHMUM**.

CROCIDE CONFECTIO. The name of a confection commended by Nicolaus Myrepsus for the colic.

CROCINUM. OIL OF SAFFRON. It is mentioned by Dioscorides as consisting of olive oil, myrrh, and a small quantity of *saffron*.

CROCODES. An epithet for certain troches in *P. Ægineta*.

CROCODILION. See **CARLINA**, **ERYNGIUM**, **ECHINOPUS MAJOR**.

CROCODILUS TERRESTRIS. See **SCINCUS**.

CROCOMAGMA. Dioscorides informs us, that it is prepared of the ungt. *crocinum*, and spices pressed and made into troches, called also *Ecmagma*.

CROCUS. SAFFRON; called *crocus sativus*, *crocom*, *crocus autumnalis sativus*; because of its golden colour the chemists call it *aroma philosophorum*, by contraction *aroph*; others have called it *sanguis Herculis*, *aurum vegetabile*, *anima pulmonum*, and *Jovis flos*. For its extraordinary efficacy in some diseases, it is entitled *rex vegetabilium*, and *panacea vegetabilis*; from its power of exciting laughter it hath the appellation of *hortus lætitiæ*, and from its cheering effects, *medicina tristitiæ*. Besides these, various other names are to be met with in different authors. Its name of *saffron* is from the Arabian word *zaffaran*, or *zahafaran*.

Saffron is a bulbous-rooted plant; its leaves are shaped like those of grass; the flower is of a purplish blue colour, cut deep into six segments; in the middle of the flower, among the stamina, arises a pistil, which is divided at the top into three fleshy filaments; the upper part of these filaments is of a deep orange-red colour, and are the *saffron* of the shops. The plant is perennial; the flowers blow in September, and October. Boerhaave enumerates twenty-eight species. The officinal *crocus* is the *CROCUS SATIVUS*, vel *CROCUS spatha univalvi radicali corollæ tubo longissimo*. **CLASS, TRIANDRIA; ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 55.**

The filaments of the *saffron* flowers are carefully separated, and moderately dried in a kiln, and when no farther manufactured are sold under the name *saffron* in the hay. But the greatest part of this article is, after being dried to a certain degree, pressed into thin cakes.

It is cultivated in France, Spain, Austria, Hungary, &c. but the best is produced in England, and is now indisputably ascertained to be a native of this country. It may be distinguished from all others by the greater breadth of its blades; the best is in long broad filaments, of a deep red colour, without any yellow parts, moderately dry, yet flexible and soft to the touch, difficultly pulverized, of a strong and agreeable smell, especially at a distance; affecting the eyes so as to draw tears from them; of a pungent and somewhat bitterish taste; it readily impregnates the hand with its smell, and stains the moist hand with a deep yellow colour.

As a medicine it has been esteemed an agreeable aromatic, of a warm pungent bitterish taste; also an anodyne, antispasmodic, cordial, and attenuant. Boerhaave ranks it among narcotic poisons, and in case of an imprudent dose being taken, he orders a vomit and acidulated draughts. It has been called a very powerful emenagogue, and in this intention said to require caution in its use, as some patients are more extraordinarily affected by it than others; in disorders of the lungs it hath been so esteemed as to obtain the name of *anima pulmonum*. In coughs it is highly commended; and Camerarius says, that a scruple of *saffron*, with half a grain of musk, is of considerable efficacy in asthma. Notwithstanding all which, Dr. Cullen affirms, very frequent experiments in practice do not at all support the opinions commonly entertained of it; he has given it in large doses without producing any

sensible effects, hardly, in any degree, increasing the frequency of the pulse; and as anodyne or antispasmodic, he scarcely observed its operation. In one or two instances he had some reason to believe in its emenagogue power, but in others not at all, though repeatedly employed in large doses. And though the Doctor has given it in every shape, and in larger doses than authors ever proposed, he still has not discovered in it any considerable power or virtue. Indeed though the sensible qualities of this medicine are pretty considerable, it appears to possess no other power than that of a weak aromatic. In this medicine very little confidence is at present placed; though it enters into several official compositions, more for its colour perhaps than its consequence.

Rectified spirit of wine, proof spirit, wine, vinegar, and water, all extract the whole virtue and colour of *saffron*. About three parts in four of the *saffron* are taken up by each of these menstua; and what remains undissolved, is inodorous, insipid, and of a pale clay colour.

Tinctures drawn by acid liquors soon lose their fine colour; the watery and the vinous tinctures soon fade, and participate part of the dissolved *saffron*; but those made with proof or rectified spirit will keep good during many years.

In distillation, water is strongly impregnated with its flavour; and if the quantity of *saffron* is large, a small portion of a fragrant and very pungent essential oil may be collected, which, according to Vogel, amounts to about a dram and a half from sixteen ounces. The remaining decoction, inspissated to an extract, retains all the virtues of the *saffron*, except the cordial one. The spirituous extract retains much of the cordial quality.

The dearth of *saffron* subjects it to many artifices, by which it is adulterated; but the best method of avoiding them is to purchase only the sort called *hay-saffron*.

The London College directs the following preparation from *saffron*:

Syrupus Croci. SYRUP OF SAFFRON.

Take of *saffron*, one ounce; boiling distilled water, two pints; macerate the *saffron* with the water for two hours, in a vessel close stopped; and to the strained liquor add, of double refined sugar, sufficient to make a syrup. *Pharm. Lond. 1788.*

See Lewis's *Mat. Med. Raii Hist. Plant. Neumann's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.*

CROCUS ANTIMONII. See **ANTIMONIUM. N° 4, 5, 6.**

— **INDICUS**. See **CURCUMA**.

— **MARTIS APERIENS**, and **ASTRINGENS**. See **EXTRACTUM MARTIS** under **FERRUM** and **ANTIMONIUM. N° 12.**

— **METALLORUM**. See **ANTIMONIUM. N° 4.**

— **SARACENICUS**. *Bastard saffron*. See **CARTHAMUS**.

CROMMYON, or **CROMYON**. An **ONION**. See **CEPA**.

CROMMYOXYREGMIA. Acid and foetid eruptions resembling the taste of onions.

CROTAPHI. See **TEMPORA**.

CROTAPHITES. See **TEMPORALIS MUSC.** from *κρόταφς*, *tempus*, *temple*, *pars capitis*, or *κρότω*, to beat as the pulse.

CROTAPHIUM. A pain in the head near the temples.

CROTAPHOS. See **CEPHALALGIA**.

CROTON. According to *Foetius*, it signifies in Hippocrates, the bronchia of the lungs expectorated; a name also of the seeds from whence the oil. *ricini* is taken. See **CATAPUTIA**.

CROTON BENZOE. See **BENZOINUM**.

— **CASCARILLA**. See **THURIS CORTEX**.

CROTONE. A fungous excrescence on tices; but, by a metaphor, it is applied to excrescences and fungous tumors on the periosteum.

CROUSMATA. This word is met with in *Myrepsus*, and is translated by *defluxions*, *rheums*; but *Fuchsius* thinks it should be read, *ρευματα*.

CRUCIALIA, LIGAMENTA. They rise from the inside of each condyle, and are attached to the femur. They give strength to the joint, and limit its motion.

CRUCIALIS INCISIO. An incision in the form of a cross.

CRUCIALIS GALLII SPECIES. See **CRUCIATA VULGARIS**.

CRUCIATA

CRUCIATA. CROSS-WORT. So called because its leaves are disposed in the form of a cross. Boerhaave divides the species into spicated and verticillated.

CRUCIATA VULGARIS; also named *crucialis*; *cruciata hirsuta*, *crucialis gallii species*, *gallium latifolium flore luteo*, MUG-WEED and CROSS-WORT.

The roots are slender and creeping, the branches hairy, about a foot high; at the joints of the stalk are placed four round pointed leaves that are hairy, and have foot-stalks; the flowers are small and yellow, each followed by two small round black seeds. It grows in hedges, and the sides of fields, and flowers in July. The leaves and tops are commended for promoting expectoration. Raii Hist.

CRUCIBULUM, also called, *tigillum*, *ratinus fusorius*, *albot*, *alkaza*, *alkozoal*, or **CRUCIBLE**. It is an earthen vessel, made for enduring the greatest degree of heat, generally wider above than below, and of a round, or triangular figure. Calcined bones are equal, if not superior, to any other materials for making them; some are made of equal parts of the best potter's clay dried, of plumose alum, and of bastard talc, finely powdered, formed into a paste with whey, and then baked as other pottery wares. Chalk cut into the form of a *crucible*, then steeped in linseed oil for twenty-four hours, answers many purposes very well; some use the powder of common tiles, and an equal quantity of chalk; these are mixed with linseed oil, and then baked. They may be either made of earth, black lead, forged iron, or platina; Chaptal says, they ought to support the strongest heat without melting, and be capable of resisting the attacks of all such agents as are exposed to heat in vessels of this kind. Those crucibles which possess the greatest degree of perfection, are made in Hesse, or Holland. Those made of platina unite the most excellent properties. They are nearly infusible, and at the same time indestructible by fire. M. Achard, and M. Morveau have made them by first fusing platina with arsenic: at first though it remains brittle, but in proportion as the arsenic is driven off by the continuance of heat, it becomes more ductile. These chemists, by melting it a second time in moulds, formed crucibles. Various other materials, and modes of combining them, may be seen in POTT's Dissertation on *Crucibles*, and in the Dict of Chem. CHAPTAL's, and LAVOISIER's Elements of Chemistry.

CRUDITAS. CRUDITY. It is applied to unripe fruits, to raw flesh, undigested substances in the stomach, humours in the body which are unprepared for expulsion, and to the excrements. See **CRISIS**.

CRUENTA SUTURA. BLOODY SUTURE; when the lips of a wound are brought together by means of a ligature made with a curved needle.

CRUNION. The name of a diuretic compound medicine described by Aetius.

CRUOR. Blood extravasated and congealed, from *υρως*, *frigus*. Sometimes it means the BLOOD in general, and sometimes the venal only.

CRUPINA. See **CALCITRAPA**.

CRURA CLITORIDIS. See **CLITORIS**.

— **MEDULLÆ OBLONGATÆ.** The two largest legs, or roots, of the medulla oblongata, which proceed from the cerebrum. See **CEREBRUM**.

CRURÆUS, CRUREUS, or CRURALIS, from *crus*, a leg. The *crureus*, the vastus externus, and vastus internus, may be considered as one muscle. See **VASTUS INTERNUS**.

The *crureus* muscle covers almost all the fore-side of the os femoris, between the two vasti. The tendons of the *crureus* rectus anterior, and of the two vasti, unite into one, and are inserted into the side of the patella, in the edge of the ligament of that bone, and in the adjacent lateral part of the head of the tibia. They extend the leg.

CRURALES ARTERIÆ. The CRURAL ARTERIES.

The external iliac arteries pass out of the belly under the inguinal glands, and there take the name of *crural*; they run over the heads of each os femoris, turn under the crural vein, presently after passing out of the abdomen; here they are not covered with any muscles, but presently plunge betwixt the sartorius, vastus internus, and triceps muscles, and are covered by them all the way to the lower part of the thigh. A little above the internal condyle of the os femoris they perforate the tendon of the triceps, and run to the posterior part of the thigh, down the ham, and there take the name of *popliteæ*. In

the course of these arteries, they give out the *pubicæ externæ* and other branches to the different muscles of the thigh.

CRURALIS NERVUS. The nerve which passes from the loin into the thigh is thus called. The second lumbar nerve joins the third, and that again communicating with the fourth, they produce this *crural* nerve (see **LUMBARES**), which passing under Poupart's ligament, runs on the forepart of the thigh upon the iliacus internus muscle; it disperses itself into many branches, one of the principal of which accompanies the vena saphena all the way to the ankle.

CRURALIS VENA, called also *ischias*. The external iliac vein, going out from under the ligamentum Fallopii, on the inside of the iliac artery, is there called *crural*. About an inch below its passing out of the abdomen, it sends off a large branch, called the *saphena*; after which it sinks in between the muscles, and is distributed to all the inner parts of the lower extremity, accompanying the *crural* artery to the toes. In its descent down the thigh, it runs behind the *crural* artery: when it hath arrived into the lower part of the thigh, its situation is between the *crural* artery, and the inner condyle of the os femoris, and just above the ham it takes the name of *poplitea*.

CRUREUS. See **CRURÆUS**.

CRUS. The LEG. It includes the whole of the lower extremities from the os innominatum to the toes, viz. the thigh, leg, and foot. It sometimes signifies only *femur*, the thigh, and by some it is also confined to that part between the knee and ankle.

CRUSTA. The shell of a lobster, crab, cray-fish, prawn, or shrimp; also the name of a scab, or scurf, upon a diseased part, or an eschar; or a sort of crust or cream which coagulates on the superficies of any liquor, as upon blood, urine, or upon fermentable liquors during one stage of their fermentation.

CRUSTA LACTEA. See **ACHOR**.

CRUSTACEA. } And *μυδακτοζονα*, are animals which

CRUSTATA. } have the external parts firm and hard, but contain a fleshy soft substance within; or, which being covered with slender crusts or shells, are destitute of bones internally; which have their heads furnished with horns and other appendages: they have eight feet obliquely bent, and two arms called claws, notched like a forceps. Pliny comprehends all crustaceous animals under the name of **CRABS**: Linnæus classes them among insects without wings, under the generical name of **CRABS**.

Dr. Cullen takes notice in general of the lobster, crab, prawn, and shrimp only, of which he says the two former hardly differ in any quality from one another: and from the small proportion of volatile alkali that is obtained from their entire substance, or extract, he concludes they contain less of animal substance than the flesh of quadrupeds, birds, or even the amphibia. With respect to them as aliment, they are much of the nature of most fishes; approaching to the nature of many, in being without oil, or having it in a very small proportion, and therefore affording less nourishment. They appear to be more difficult of digestion than most fishes. Mat. Med.

CRUSTULA. See **ECCHYMOsis**.

CRUSTUMINA PYRA. PEARS much admired by the Romans, and mentioned by Columella, lib. v. c. x. Rhodius takes it to be the bergamot pear, but from its history his notion seems not probable.

CRUSTUMINATUM. A sort of rob made of the juice of apples and pears, boiled up with honey and rain-water. Aetius gives directions for making it.

CRUX CERVI. See **CERVUS**.

CRYMODES, from *υρως*, *cold*. An epithet for a fever wherein the external parts are *cold*.

CRYOXA. Erotian says it is a kind of pot-herb.

CRYPTÆ, from *κρυπτα*, *to hide*. Hollow places, like cavities, containing some fluid. See **FOLLICULUS**.

CRYPTOGAMIA. From *κρυπτος*, and *γαμος*, concealed nuptials. The 24th of Linnæus's classes of plants. They are so called from the obscurity of their manner of impregnation. Their parts of generation are obscure. They comprehend vegetables whose fructification is concealed, or at least too minute to be observed by the naked eye. The *mosses*, *mushrooms*, *flags*, and *ferns* are of this sort. In some of them, as in the fern, the seeds are found on the back of the leaves of the plant.

CRYPTOPYICA. ISCHURIA. A suppression of urine,

urine, from a retraction of the penis within the body. See ISCHURIA, 4th species.

CRYPSPORCHIS. A retraction, or retrocession, of one of the testicles.

CRYSTALLI. See **CRYSTALLINÆ.**

CRYSTALLI TARTARI. See **TARTARUM.**

CRYSTALLINA. The **CRYSTALLINE HUMOUR** of the EYE; from *κρυσθαλλος* *ice*; which comes from *κρυος*, *cold*, and *σπυλλομαι*, *to grow together*, called also *crystallinus humor*. *Discoides* from its resembling a disk or quoit of the Romans.

Immediately behind the aqueous humour, is situated the *crystalline*; it is transparent, of the colour of crystal, and therefore is thus called. It is situated between the aqueous and vitreous humours, its anterior part being opposite to, and very near the pupil; its posterior part is lodged in a cavity, formed for its reception in the middle and fore-part of the vitreous humour: the figure of the *crystalline* is that of a lens, convex on both sides, but rather more so posteriorly. The *crystalline* is the least, but of the most firm consistence, of the three humours of the eye. It is more firm in the middle than in the sides; and, in time, is apt to change both in its consistence and colour, growing still more firm, and becoming yellowish. It is invested with a dense, firm membrane, which is rather loosely connected to it, it is perfectly transparent, but when injected, appears furnished with an immense quantity of blood-vessels. In the fœtus there appears a branch of the artery that passes through the axis of the optic nerve, which comes through the vitreous humour, and ramifies through the capsule of the *crystalline* in a radiated manner; this is much larger in the fœtus, and stronger than in adults; these branches go to the tips of the processus ciliaris, and are there imperceptible. The *crystalline humour* is membranous, and consists of many coats inclosed in one another, the whole of which are contained in a capsule, formed by a continuation of the covering of the vitreous humour. This capsule is called **ARANEA**, which see. The *crystalline humour* produces a second refraction of the rays of light; the first refraction, which is produced by the cornea and the aqueous humour not being sufficient to bring them to a focus at the retina.

CRYSTALLINÆ. CRYSTALLINES. Also **CRYSTALLI.** The Italian physicians call them *taroli*. They are pustules filled with water, transparent, and on that account receive their name. They are sometimes about the size of a lupin, and break out all over the body. But, when they attend a gonorrhœa, they are considered as one of the most troublesome symptoms. They are lodged on the prepuce without pain, and though caused by coition, have nothing of infection attending them. The cause is supposed to be a contusion of the lymphatic vessels in the part affected. Dr. Cockburn, who hath described this case, recommends for the cure a mixture of three parts of lime-water, and two of rectified spirit of wine, to be used warm, as a lotion, three times a day.

CRYSTALLINÆ MANUS. In Hippocrates, are hands so cold as to seem frozen.

CRYSTALLINUM. See **ARSENICUM ALBUM.**

CRYSTALLINUS HUMOR. See **CRYSTALLINA.**

CRYSTALLION. See **PSYLLIUM.**

CRYSTALLIZATIO. CRYSTALLIZATION. The parts of all bodies which take the solid state are disposed to arrange themselves in such a manner, as to produce some regular geometrical figure in the solid. This property is called **CRYSTALLIZATION**, and the regularly-figured bodies we call **CRYSTALS**. In this process the integrant parts of a solid body, separated from each other by the intervention of a fluid, are made to exert the mutual attraction of aggregation, so as to coalesce, and produce a solid mass.—When the particles of a body are only separated by caloric, and the substance is thereby retained in the liquid state, all that is necessary for making it crystallize, is to remove a part of the caloric, which is lodged between its particles, or in other words to cool it. If this refrigeration be slow, and the body be at the same time left at rest, its particles assume a regular arrangement; and crystallization, properly so called, takes place; but if the refrigeration is made rapidly, or if the liquor be agitated at the moment of its passage to the concrete state, the crystallization is irregular, and confused. The same phenomena occur with watery solutions, or rather in those made partly in water, and partly by caloric. So long as there remains a sufficiency of water and caloric to keep the particles of the body

asunder beyond the sphere of their mutual attraction, the salt remains in a fluid state; but whenever either caloric or water is not present in a sufficient quantity, and the attraction of the particles for each other becomes superior to the power which keeps them asunder, the salt recovers its concrete form, and the crystals produced are more regular in proportion as the evaporation has been slower, and more tranquilly performed.

To dispose a substance to crystallization, it is necessary in the first place, to reduce it to the most complete state of division. This may be effected either by solution, or by an operation merely mechanical. Solution may be effected either by the means of water or fire. The solution of salts is generally performed in the first liquid, that of metals by means of the second; and their solution is not complete, until a degree of heat is applied, of sufficient intensity, to convert them into the state of gas. In order that the form of a crystal may be regular, three circumstances are required; **TIME**, a **SUFFICIENT SPACE**, and **REPOSE**. **TIME** causes the superabundant fluid to be slowly dissipated, and brings the integral parts by insensible gradation nearer each other, and without any sudden shock. These integral parts, therefore, unite according to their constant laws, and form a regular crystal. For this reason it is that slow evaporation is recommended by all good chemists. **SPACE**, or sufficient room, is likewise a condition necessary for obtaining regular crystallization. If nature be restrained in her operations, the product of her labour will exhibit symptoms of this state of constraint. It may be asserted that nature performs her productions according to all the circumstances which may influence her operations. A state of repose in the fluid is likewise necessary to obtain very regular forms: uninterrupted agitation opposes all symmetrical arrangement; and in this case the crystallization obtained will be confused and indeterminate.

This term however is most commonly applied to bodies of the saline kind; and their separating in regular figures from the water, or other fluid in which they are dissolved, is called their crystallization. This word is never applied to the freezing of water, or to the consolidation of metals, after they have been melted, yet it might certainly with as much justice to these substances as any others. Though this is accounted one of the processes of chemistry, it is truly a process of nature, which the chemist can only prepare for, leaving the operation in her hands. All the alkaline salts are excluded from this operation, for fixed ones never assume this form, and the volatile fly off before a pellicle can be discovered. Some of the neutral kind, particularly those of which certain metallic bodies are the basis, are as incapable of crystallization as any other sort of salt, except some other substance be added, with which the water hath a greater affinity. Different salts also require different quantities of water to dissolve them; hence, if a mixture of two salts be dissolved in one fluid, they will begin to separate at different times of the evaporation: upon this foundation salts are freed not only from their impurities, but also from one another; that which requires the most water to dissolve in, shooting first.

All salts when dissolved in such a quantity of water as is not sufficient to keep them in that state, and prevent their coalescence, do form themselves into similar figures of a peculiar kind, each according to its species. The nature of saturation, and the variation of the solvent power of hot and cold water, which are principles on which this operation depends, see in the article **SOLUTION** and **MENSTRUUM**. The end of crystallization is, to render the salts pure and distinguishable, as well by freeing them from feculence, and giving them their proper form, as by separating each kind from every other.

The manner of crystallizing salts is, to make a saturate solution of them in boiling water (hot water dissolves more salt than it can suspend when cold); then put the solution into a proper vessel, and let it stand still in a cool place till the crystals are formed; this requires some days. When crystals are formed, the remaining solution, called the mothers, must be poured off, and what the crystals retain must be drained from them, which is done on a paper, then dried; the mothers may be evaporated to dryness, or kept for the same purpose again.

If salts are dissolved in too much water, evaporate slowly until the salts shew a disposition to concrete, even from the hot water, by forming a pellicle on the surface. If large, and the most perfect crystals are required, remove the solution from the fire before the pellicle appears; otherwise

otherwise the suddenness of the *crystallization* will diminish the perfection of the *crystals*. In this case evaporate until some drops of the liquor, let fall on a cold glazed plate, discover crystalline filaments; where this mark of sufficient exhalation appears, remove the vessel from the fire into a less warm, but not cold place; cover it with a cloth, to prevent the access of cold air, and thus leave it till *crystals* are formed. If the salt is pure, no more is necessary; but if not, filtration will be required, previous to the solution being left for the separation of its contents.

In *crystallizing* large quantities, sticks are placed across in the vessels, on which the salts forming, are taken out in a more perfect figure, and with less trouble, than when they adhere in thicker concretions to the sides and bottoms of the vessels.

Sudden cooling, or shaking the vessel, will either of them prevent the salts from being properly and regularly formed.

Care should be taken that the substances of the vessels are such as not to endanger corrosion.

The figures of salts cannot be destroyed; for if they are comminuted ever so small, yet upon *re-crystallization*, they form themselves again into their proper shapes. *Common salt* discovers quadrilateral pyramids, with square bases, or nearly cubes. *Sugar* discovers the same pyramids with oblong and rectangular bases. *Alum* hath six sides supported with an hexagonal base. *Crystals of vitriol* resemble icicles, among which are some polygons. *Sal ammoniac* resembles the branches of a tree, or feathers. *Salt of hart's horn*, a quiver of arrows. *Glauber's salt*, both sea-salt and vitriol. *Nitre* appears in prismatical columns, or hexagonal prisms. *Salt of tin* represents a star, its lines radiating from the centre to the circumference.

Salts retain in *crystallization* a portion of water, and on this their *crystalline* form seems much to depend. *Nitre* contains about one-twentieth of its weight of water; *alum* one-sixth; *sea-salt* one-fourth; *borax*, *green vitriol*, and the *bitter purging salts*, from one-third to one-half.

Rectified spirit of wine dissolves some salts, assists the *crystallization* of others, and is necessary for separating any oily matters therefrom.

See Chaptal; Fourcroy; Lavoisier's Elements of Chemistry; the Encyclopædia Britannica; Boerhaave's Chemistry; Dictionary of Chemistry; and Neumann's Chemical Works.

CRYSTALLUM MINERALE. See SAL PRU-
NELLÆ, under NITRUM.

CRYSTALLUS PHILOSOPHORUM. See AZOTH.

CRYSTALLOIDES TUNICA. See ARANEA.

CRYPHE. A hard, scirrhous, immovable stian in the interior part of the eye-lid, containing a pellucid body. See CHALAZA, CRITHE-HORDEOLUM.

CTEIS. See PUBIS OSSA.

CTENES, the plural of Cteis, implies those teeth which are called *incisores*.

CTESIPHONTIS MALAGMA. A plaster described by Celsus.

CUBARIS. See ASELLI.

CUBERÆ. CUBEBS, also called *piper caudatum*; by Actuarius, *compcha*, and by Myrepsus, *compiper*. PIPER CUBEBA, vel PIPER foliis oblique ovatis, f. oblongis venosis acutis, spica solitaria pedunculata oppositi folia, fructibus pedicellatis, LINN. The cubeb tree is also the *Bacifera arbor Brasiliensis fructu piper recipiente*. The berries are dried, of an ash-brown colour, generally wrinkled, greatly resembling pepper, but furnished each with a slender stalk. They are brought from Java, and other different parts of the East Indies. They are a warm spice, agreeable to the smell, and somewhat pungent to the taste. Their qualities resemble those of pepper, but are much milder. Distilled with water, they yield a small quantity of essential oil, which possesses most of their virtue. An extract made with rectified spirit of wine abounds with all their virtues, for the odorous principle does not exhale with spirit.

Chuse such as are found, large, smooth, plump, and heavy; for if they are wrinkled, they have been gathered before they were ripe. See Raii Hist. Neumann's Chem. Works Lewis's Mat. Med.

CUBEBS, See FAGARA MAJOR.

CUBIFORME OS. See CUBOIDES OS.

CUBITALIS NERVUS. See CERVICALES. Chelfden describes the *cubital nerves* as being two in each

arm; the upper passing over the upper extuberance of the os humeri, runs on to the thumb and the three next fingers by its branches, which spread when it approaches the thumb; the inferior, which passes under the inner extuberance of the os humeri, and runs on to the ring and little fingers.

CUBITALIS vel ULNARIS ARTERIA. The *cubital*, or *ulnar artery*, parting from the radical about a finger's breadth below the bend of the arm, sinks in between the ulna and the upper parts of the pronator teres, perforates the palmaris longus and radiæus internus; near the carpus it lies just under the integuments, is continued on the inside of the os pisiforme, runs before the annular ligaments across the palm, and forms an arch which anastomoses with that of the radial; whence these arteries go to the finger and thumb, one running on each of the fingers. In its course it sends off various branches.

— MUSCULUS. See ANCONÆUS MUSCULUS.

— EXTERNA & INTERNA, VENA. See BASILICA VENA.

CUBITI PROFUNDA VENA. Sometimes from one and sometimes from another of the branches called mediana, a branch goes out on the inside of the fore-arm, which is thus named.

CUBITUS, also *cybitos*; *olene*; from *cubando*, because the ancients used to lie down on that part at their meals. See ULNA. It is also a *cubit* measure. In BOTANY, it is the ninth degree in the Linnæan scale for measuring plants; from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger; seventeen Parisian inches; or a foot and an half English. So the stalks of plants are named cubitalis, bicubitalis, &c. according to their height.

CUBOIDES, os, from *κύβος*, a *cube*, and *εἶδος*, *forma*. Called also *cyboides*; *varium os*; *cubiforme*, *quadratum*, *grandinosum*, *teffera*, *multiforme*. This bone is situated immediately before the os calcis; on its fore-side it sustains the os metatarsi of the little toe, and that toe next to it. The ossification of this bone is scarce begun at the birth.

CUCOS. The kernel of the fruit of a species of palm tree; the fruit is the size of a cherry.

CUCULATUM MAJUS. BRANDY, or SPIRIT of WINE.

CUCULLA, } called also *trapezius*,
CUCULLARIS MUSCULUS, } *trapezia*, arises by a strong round tendon, from the lower part of the protuberance in the middle of the os occipitis behind; and by a thin membranous tendon, which covers part of the splenius and complexus *muscles*, from the rough curved line that extends from the protuberance towards the mastoid process of the temporal bone; runs down along the nape of the neck, where it seems to arise from its fellow, and covers the spinous processes of the superior vertebrae of the neck, but arises from the spinous processes of the two inferior, and from the spinous processes of all the vertebrae of the back, adhering tendinous to its fellow the whole length of its origin. It is inserted, fleshy, into the posterior half of the clavicle, tendinous and fleshy into the acromion, and into almost all the spine of the scapula. Its use is to move the scapula, according to the three directions of its fibres; for the *upper descending fibres* draw it obliquely upwards; the *middle transverse straight fibres* draw it directly backwards, and the *inferior ascending fibres* draw it obliquely downwards and backwards. Where it is inseparably united to its fellow in the nape of the neck, it is named *ligamentum colli*, or *nuchæ*. Innes. It is observed by Douglas, that Galen divides this *muscle* into two, viz. the superior and the inferior. The first he calls the *trapezia*; and to the second, later anatomists have given the name of *cuculla*, from whence they are both commonly named *cucullares*. Its upper part, from the os occipitis to the spinal process of the last vertebra colli, is inseparably united to its fellow of the other side.

CUCULLATA. See SANICULA.

CUCULLATI FLORES. CUCULATE FLOWERS. See FLOS LABIATUS.

CUCULLUS. See CUCUPHA, and EPITHEMA.

CUCUMERARIA.

CUCUMERINA INDICA. } See MOMORDICA.

CUCUMIS. The CUCUMBER. The *cucumber* hath a flower consisting of one leaf, which is bell-shaped, and expanded toward the top, and cut into many segments, of which some are male, others female. The best fruit is long, and of a deep green. This plant is annual and raised from seed, the best of which is long, thick, and with a thin rind.

CUCUMIS AGRESTIS, called also *cucumis asininus*, *elaterium offic.* *boubalios*, *guararba orba*. The wild or **SQUIRTING CUCUMBER**. The fruit from whence the elaterium of the shops is obtained, is the **MOMORDICA ELATERIUM**, or **MOMORDICA pomis hispida, cirrhis nullis**. LINN. CLASS, MONŒCIA; ORD. SYNGENESIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1090. This fruit is watery, hairy, and almost of an oval shape, about two inches in length: when ripe, it bursts on being touched, and throws out with violence its whitish juice and black seeds. It is sown in our gardens annually, but is found wild in many other countries. From the circumstance of its bursting with violence, the Greeks call it *elaterion*, which signifies the elastic power of the air, derived from *ελαυνω*, to shake, or exagitate; and from hence it is called the *squirting cucumber*. Elaterion also signifies any purging medicine, particularly those that act with violence, as does the juice of *wild cucumber*: whence another reason for calling it by this name. All the parts of the *wild cucumber* are bitter and strongly purgative; the fruit is the most so, and the root more active than the leaves. The juice of the fruit hath an unpleasent smell, and a durable nauseous bitter taste: on standing a few hours, it separates into a thick part which falls to the bottom, and a thin watery fluid, which floats above. The dried juice, or *tæculæ* of the fruit, known in the shops by the name *Elaterium*, is the only part now medicinally employed, and has been distinguished into white and black elaterium; the first is prepared of the juice which issues spontaneously, the latter from that which is obtained from expression. It is a strong, irritating, but slow cathartic, and often operates likewise upwards; it remarkably raises the pulse, and seems to excite a feverish state for a time; it is therefore only used in cold phlegmatic constitutions, as in dropsies; in which disease it was much employed by Sydenham, and Lister. See Sydenham's Works, with notes by Dr. Wallis. Listeri Exercitationes Medicinales de Hydrope. It is undoubtedly the most violent purgative in the materia medica, and ought therefore to be administered with great caution, and only where the milder cathartics have proved ineffectual. The dose is from half a grain to three grains: the most prudent and effectual mode of exhibition in dropsies is by repeating it in small doses, at short intervals; it is mostly used to quicken other purgatives. Four grains of extract of gentian, and quarter of a grain of elaterium, formed into a pill, and repeated every two hours, till it operates sufficiently by stool, and given every third, or fourth day is said to have been efficacious in reducing dropical swellings, and affording an opportunity for the exhibition of tonics.

The London College directs the following method of preparing elaterium:

Slit ripe *wild cucumbers*, and pass the juice, very gently pressed through a very fine hair sieve, into a glazed vessel; set it by some hours, till its thicker part shall have subsided; then pour off the thin part of the juice, and draw away the rest by straining; let the thicker part which remains be covered over with a linen cloth, and dried by a gentle heat. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

Care should be taken not to press the *cucumber*, so as to force out any of the pulpy part; for thus the preparation will be proportionably weakened. An extract made with wine from the roots is equally useful with this *fæcula*, called elaterium.

Elaterium is mentioned as a purging medicine by Hippocrates; sometimes it occasions great uneasiness in the bowels, if too large a dose is given; in which case acids and mucilages are the proper antidotes. See Raii Hist. Lewis's Mat. Med.

CUCUMIS ÆGYPTIUS. CHATE, or **EGYPTIAN CUCUMBER**. It is more white, soft, and round than our garden *cucumber*, but of similar qualities.

— **CANADENSIS**. See **SICYOS**.

— **COLOCYNTHIS**. See **COLOCYNTHIS**.

— **HORTENSIS**, *Cucum. vulgaris*, *cucumis fativus*, or **GARDEN CUCUMBER**.

The seeds of this species are the only part used in medicine. They have usually been prescribed in a mixture of equal portions of the seeds of the **CITRULLUS**, citrul, or water-melon; **CUCURBITA**, or gourd; and **PEPO**, or pom-pion, under the general name of the **GREATER COLD SEEDS**. The seeds of all these plants are similar in their medical properties. The fruit of the *cucumber* is not very nutritious, because perhaps it is employed in its unripe state, though it makes a considerable part of the aliment of many persons in warm climates, and seasons, and its

aqueous, cooling, and acefcant quality renders it very proper for summer aliment, and an agreeable food in hot, bilious dispositions. From the firmness of its texture, it is often retained long in the stomach, occasioning acidity and flatulence; hence it should be accompanied with some of the condiments. Formerly the seeds were beat into an emulsion with other ingredients, but now are rarely called for in practice, the almond emulsion superseding their use.

CUCUMIS PUNICUS CORDI. See **MOMORDICA**.

CUCUPHA, called also *cucullus*, *pileolus*, *birrethus*, *pileus*, *byrethrum*, *byrethrus*. An **ODORIFEROUS CAP** for the head. It is made like what is called the *skull-cap* for children, of either silk or linen; it is double, and between its sides are put cephalic aromatic drugs in powder; sometimes they are mixed with cotton, to keep them equally dispersed; these spices are also sprinkled with some suitable essential oil, or spirit, or vinegar; then the cap being sewed round its edges, it is placed next the head, and another over it. When to half of the skull, or only to a particular part, it is to be applied, it is called a *semi-cucupha*. The ingredients should be renewed when their virtue is worn off. The proportions of the species are usually as follow: of *roots*, an ounce; of *leaves*, two or three hand-fulls; of *flowers*, two or three pugils; of *gums*, one or two drams; of *powders*, one ounce; the whole rarely exceeds four ounces. *Cucupha* act by the exhalations from the spices they contain. They are apt to render the patient disagreeably sensible of all changes of weather. See **EPITHEMA**.

CUCURBITA, *Cucurbita lagenaria*, Linn. The **GOURD**. It is a large fruit, growing on a plant: its seed is one of the four cold seeds mentioned in the article **CUCUMIS**. Likewise a glass vessel with a round belly and a long neck, about six inches diameter, and firmly closed. It is also called *bocia*, *botus*, *botia*, *botus barbatus*, and *ovum sublimatorium*.

— **A CUPPING-GLASS**. See **CUCURBITULA**.

Also a **CUCURBIT**, called also *alkara*, *alcara*, *kymia*, *obelchera*. A chemical vessel, so called from its resemblance to a gourd; for it gradually arises from a wide bottom and terminates in a small neck. Some call it *vas urinale*, because it is shaped like a glass in which urine is inspected; though some are shallow and wide-mouthed. It is used in distillation, with a head, &c. and then it constitutes a sort of alembic: it is also used in digestions, with a blind alembic fitted to it.

Cucurbits are made of glass, earthen ware, or of metals, according to the respective uses in which they are engaged: the earthen ones are called *canthari figulini*; the copper ones are lined with tin, and are called *vesicæ distillatorie*.

The broader the bottom, and the narrower and longer the neck, the more difficultly its contents are distilled, so that the less obedient any subject is to the fire, the narrower the bottom and the shorter the neck should be, and vice versa.

It is a blind *cucurbit*, when another small *cucurbit* is placed on with its neck in the neck of the larger. The lesser are called separatory *cucurbits*. If its belly is spherical, and its neck long and cylindrical, it is called *Matracium*, a **MATRASS OF A BOLT-HEAD**.

The length of the neck is such, that scarce any of the liquor ascends to its mouth, the cold external air repelling it before it arrives there, and it falls again to the bottom of the vessel. Thus the digestions of menstrua, with the substances to be resolved in them, are conveniently carried on without any loss. They are used for macerating, and digesting various ingredients in proper menstrua: they are also used as receivers, and take different names from their different shapes. Besides these advantages, the long-necked *cucurbits* are singularly useful in separating pure alkaline and volatile spirits and salts from water, oil, and volatile earth.

Cucurbits are more used for digesting and subliming, than for distilling. See **Dist. of Chem.**

CUCURBITA CITRULLUS. See **CITRULLUS**.

CUCURBITACEÆ. (*Cucurbita*, a gourd.) The forty-fifth order in Linnæus's fragments of a natural method, and the thirty-fourth of his natural orders.

CUCURBITIFERA MALABARIENSIS, &c. See **NUX VOMICA**.

CUCURBITIFERA TRIFOLIA INDICA FRUCTUS PULPA CYDONII ÆMULA. See **COVALAM**.

CUCURBITULA, also called *cucurbita*. A **CUPPING-GLASS**. Formerly this instrument was made of horn,

horn, or some kind of metal. It is of great antiquity, being mentioned by Hippocrates. Different names have been given to them, according as they were used with or without scarifications, as *leves*, *arentes*, *ficcatae*, &c. The ancients had them with narrow mouths, for drawing more forcibly, and with wider mouths for drawing more gently.

Dry cupping is when the glasses are used without scarifying. *Sanguineous* or *wet*, is when scarifications are made.

The present mode of applying a *cupping-glass* is to expel the air by heat, which is done by having spirit of wine in a lamp to which is affixed a spout, through which some cotton wick is drawn, impregnated with the spirit: this is set on fire, then put within the cupping glass, which is instantaneously applied to the part, and adheres with a strong attraction. The use of *dry cupping* is to invite a humour to the place where the glass is applied, in order to remove it from another. The operation should be repeated until the part becomes red, and is in pain.

When scarification is used with *cupping*, the part should first be *dry-cupped* until it appears red; then make the incisions with the scarificator. If scarifications are to be made in several parts, begin below and proceed upwards, or the blood will incommode the operator. The scarifications made, the air must be excluded from the glass by burning something in it, as above mentioned, and then applying it. The pressure of the external air presses the glass forcibly to the skin; and the glass, being emptied of its air by the fire introduced in it, powerfully attracts the blood. The operation ended, wipe the part with a sponge dipped in warm water; and to stop the bleeding, a little spirit of wine may be applied by dipping a linen rag therein, and applying it over the scarifications.

This operation does not seem to be necessary, except when blood cannot be obtained by opening a vein in the usual manner. Celsus, lib. ii. cap. 11, says, that "*cupping* is needful when the body is to be relieved in some acute disorder, and yet the strength does not admit of a loss of blood from the veins." It is true, that the flow discharge of blood by *cupping* does not lessen the vital heat so much as the same quantity of blood does when suddenly taken away by opening a vein; but in such cases, as Celsus supposes, other more eligible means of relief may be made use of with less fatigue to the already enfeebled patient, and more to his advantage.

The blood extracted by scarification and *cupping*, Hoffman says he often examined, and found to be the same with that from the veins; if so, there appears no other advantage from *cupping* than what arises from opening a vein, except what may happen from the flow discharge of the blood in the first method of extracting it, and the relief of the part only, when the complaint is local.

Some extol *cupping* in apoplexies, epilepsies, and some kind of convulsions, because they say that the spasms are increased by the speedier discharge of blood which is the consequence of phlebotomy. The taking away blood by this mode is chiefly to relieve some part locally affected, or in weak constitutions, or torpid habits, where the general mode is unnecessary, or might produce too debilitating effects.

See Cœlius Aurelianus, Celsus, Morgagni, Hoffman, Haller, Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 154, &c. White's Surgery, p. 180.

CUDU PARITI. A shrub which grows in Malabar: it flowers all the year long. The leaves are anodyne when externally applied. The fruit checks a dysentery. Raii Hist.

CUEMA vel **CYEMA.** See **CONCEPTIO** and **EMBRYON.**

CULBICIO. A sort of strangury, or rather heat of urine. See **DYSURIA.**

CULEUS, or **CULLEUS.** A Roman measure containing twenty *amphoræ*; the largest liquid measure among the Romans; sometimes it signifies a leather sack.

CULI FLOS. See **CARDAMINES.**

CULILAVAN. See **CORTEX CULLITLAWAN.**

CULINARIUS SAL. The *culinary* or *alimentary salt*. It is generally called **COMMON SALT**, because of common use in culinary preparations; but the *sea-salt* seems, from its universality in the world, to be more properly the common salt. *Sea-salt* consists of this culinary salt, and the salt usually called *Epsom salt*, or *salt cath. amar.* When *sea-water*, or a solution of the *salt gem*, is evaporated, the first crystals that are formed are

the *culinary salt*, which when separated from the remaining brine, and the evaporation is continued, the succeeding crystals are not of the *culinary* kind, but the bitter purging salt of the shops. The constituents of the *culinary salt* are, the spirit usually called *acidum muriaticum*, and a mineral alkaline salt. See **MARINUM SAL.**

CULITLAWAN. See **CORT. CULITLAWAN**

CULLEUS. See **CULEUS.**

CULMEN. } The STALK or BLADE of CORN or
CULMUS. } GRASS. Culminiferous plants have a smooth jointed stalk, are usually hollow, and at each joint wrapped about with single, narrow, sharp-pointed leaves; and their seeds are in chaffy husks, as wheat, barley, &c.

In grasses and corns, the *culmus* or stalk corresponds to the caudex or trunk of trees; so that it generally denotes that part between the root and the ear or panicle: but botanists differ in their distribution of plants into culminiferous. Also the stubble of corn, remaining after the ears are cut off, is so called.

CULMINIÆ, from *culmen* the top, the twenty-fifth order in Linnæus's fragments of a natural method.

CULTER. The third lobe of the liver. See **AURIGA.**

CULUS. See **ANUS.**

CUMANA, called also *gacirma*. An Indian tree, like that of the mulberry-tree. Its wood is so hard that it strikes fire like a flint.

CUMBULU, called also *nux Malabarica unctuosæ flore cucullato*. A tall tree growing in Malabar, the root of which is used in a decoction with rice, for common drink in fevers.

CUMINOIDES. **WILD CUMIN.** Called also *cuminum sylvestre*, *pastinaca tenuifolia Cretica*, and *daucus odoratus Creticus*.

This plant grows in Crete; the seeds only are in use; they are carminative. Raii Hist.

CUMINUM. **CUMIN.** According to Miller, this name is derived from *κωμιν*, to bring forth; because it is said to be efficacious in curing sterility. It is also called *cyminum* and *fœniculum orientale*. It is the **CUMINUM CYMINUM**, or **CUMINUM ÆGYPTIACUM SATIVUM**, *femine longiore*. **CLASS, PENTANDRIA; ORD. DIGYNIA.** **LINN. Gen. Plant. 351.**

This plant resembles fennel, but is much smaller; produces longish, slender, plano-convex seeds, of a brownish colour, with yellowish striæ. It is annual, a native of Egypt and Ethiopia; is cultivated in Sicily and Malta, from whence it is brought to us.

These seeds are bitterish to the taste, and warm; have an aromatic but disagreeable flavour. Water takes up much of their smell by infusion, but not much of their taste. Distilled with water, they afford a pungent oil, which partakes much of the flavour of the seeds. Rectified spirit extracts their whole virtue; the spirituous extract is very warm, moderately pungent, and not a little nauseous.

These seeds are carminative and stomachic, and possess these powers equally, if not superiorly to most of those of the umbelliferous class: but they are rather too ungrateful. Externally they are discutient and antiseptic.

The London College directs the following preparations, in which these seeds are a part:

Cataplasma Cumini. **CATAPLASM of CUMIN**, formerly *Theriaca Londinensis*.

Take of *cumin* seeds, one pound; bay berries, the leaves of water-germander dried, Virginia snake-root, of each, three ounces; of cloves, one ounce: with honey equal to thrice the weight of the species powdered, make a cataplasim. Ph. Lond. 1788. This was applied to mortified parts, as an antiseptic, but is now seldom used.

Emplastrum Cumini. **CUMIN PLASTER.**

Take of Burgundy pitch, three pounds; yellow wax, *cumin* seeds, caraway seeds, and bay berries, of each, three ounces. The pitch and wax being melted together, sprinkle into them the rest, reduced to powder, and stir all well together. Ph. Lond. 1788. See Miller's Dict. Lewis's Mat. Med. Raii Hist. This is considered as a suitable application to encysted and other tumors, which suppurate imperfectly.

CUMINUM ÆTHIOPICUM. See **AMMI VERUM.**

— **PRATENSE.** See **CARUM.**

That called **SILIVOSUM** is the **CODED WILD CUMIN**. It grows in Spain, flowers in May, and produces the same effects, medicinally, as the poppy.

CUMINUM

CUMINUM SYLVESTR. See CUMINOIDES.

CUNEALIS SUTURA. The future by which the os sphænoïdes, or cuneiforme, is joined to the os frontis.

CUNEIFORME OS. From *cuneus*, a wedge, called also *clavicula*, *cavilla*, *Chalcoïdeum os*, *Basilare os*. A name of the os sphænoïdes, from its being wedged between the other bones. Also the third bone of the first row in the wrist. It is called so from its appearing like a wedge sticking between the two rows. See CARPUS.

— OS EXTERNUM, or *Chalcoïdeum externum* of the tarsus. At its posterior edge it joins the os naviculare and os cuboides; it supports the metatarsal bone of the toe next the little one, and that next the great one and of the middle toe. The os cuneiforme medium vel minimum is still more wedge-like than the former; it sustains the metatarsal bone of the toe next to the great one. The os cuneiforme internum vel maximum sustains the os metatarsi of the great toe. All these are cartilaginous at the birth of children. These bones are also called *chalcoidea ossicula*.

CUNILA SATIVA. See SATUREIA SATIVA.

CUP. HORT. CATH. and Hort. Cath. Cup. An abbreviation of Francisci Cupani Hortus Catholicus.

CUP. HORT. CATH. SUP. Hort. Catholic. Supplementum Primum.

CUP. HORT. CATH. A. Supplementum Alterum ad Hort. Cathol.

CUPELLA, called also *capella*, *copella*, *catellus cinereus*, *cineritium*, *patella docimastica*, or *testa probatrix*, *exploratrix*, or *docimastica*. A CUPEL or TEST.

These are vessels used for separating baser metals from gold or silver; they are made of earth, and are hollowed like flat cups, from which resemblance they have been named: they resist every degree of fire that is needful to keep any metal in fusion; they also retain these metals when fused. The ashes of bones or of plants, that have been calcined, are the properest for making them; though Cramer prefers those made with plaister: which-ever of these materials are chosen, they must be perfectly calcined, then levigated, after which, they must be formed into a paste, and moulded into their proper form, and burnt in a potter's furnace. See various directions concerning them in the Dict. of Chem.

CUPEROSA. COPPERAS.

CUPHOS. LIGHT. When applied to aliments, it imports their being easily digested; when to distempers, that they are mild.

CUPRESSUS, called also *cyparissus*, *cypressus*. The CYPRESS-TREE. The CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS, Linn. It is a tall ever-green-tree, native of the warmer climates, bearing male and female flowers on the same branches; the leaves are slender, and so are the branches, which spread forming a cone, the apex of which is the top of the tree; the fruit is a kind of nut, called *GALBULÆ*, *galbuli*, *glabulæ*, as large as a walnut, and astringent. The flowers have an agreeable odour, and have been used in conjunction with some other ingredients for making an oil by infusion with olive oil, which was named *oleum cyprium*.

There are three species of this tree.

CUPRESSINUM. CYPRESS WINE. See CEDRINUM.

CUPRI AMMONIATI AQUA, olim. AQUA SAPPHIRINA, called COLLYRIUM CÆRULEUM.

Take of lime-water, one pint; sal ammoniac, one dram; let them stand together in a copper vessel, until the ammonia is saturated. Phar. Lond. 1788.

CUPRI PREPARATIONES. Preparations of copper. See ÆRIS FLOS.

CUPRI RUBIGO. See ÆRUGO ÆRIS.

CUPRUM. See ÆS. Of the preparations of copper, there are different compositions formed, chiefly used for injection, of which some specimens are here recited.

CUPRI AMMONIATI LIQUOR. Liquor of ammoniated Copper.

R Calcis cupri 3 j. aq. ammoniæ 3 ij. These are to be digested without heat, till the copper is dissolved.

CUPRI AMMONIATI CALX. Calx of ammoniated Copper.

R Cupri vitriolat. q. v. solvatur in aquæ distillatæ, q. f. et adjiciatur kali præparati portio propria, donec cuprum ad vasis imum descendat; deinde bene lavetur, et siccetur.

CUPRI ACETATI INJECTIO. Injection of acetated Copper.

R Æruginis g. x. olei amygdal. 3 iv. m. Trituratione solvatur in oleo ærugis.

CUPRI AMMONIATI INJECTIO. Injection of ammoniated Copper.

R Liquor. cupri ammoniati g. xx. aq. rosæ 3 iv. m.

CUPRI VITRIOLATI INJECTIO. Injection of vitriolated Copper.

R Cupri vitriolati g. iv. aquæ distillatæ 3 iv. m.

These injections, being of the astringent class, are calculated for the latter stage of gonorrhœa. The ammoniated one is considered by Mr. Foot, and recommended as a remedy preferable to all others of this nature. Practitioners should be cautious in the use of astringents: they should be first introduced in very small quantity, and have them gradually increased: indeed, till the inflammation is considerably abated, they are scarcely at all admissible, for much mischief has been done by their too early administration. The following has been highly useful in that symptom called phimosis, which has been supported by ulcerations within the prepuce.

CUPRI VITRIOLATI COMPOSITA INJECTIO. Compound Injection of vitriolated Copper.

R Cupri vitriolati g. vj. aquæ distillatæ 3 iv. aquæ lithargyri acetati g. xx. m. Cupro vitriolato prius soluto, adjiciatur lithargyrum acetatum, et inter præputium, et glandem penis injiciatur, & pro ratione effectus caute repetatur.

CUPRI VITRIOLATI PILULÆ. Pills of vitriolated Copper.

R Cupri vitriolati g. xx. Olibani, extract. cinchonæ, 3 3 ij. syr. facch. q. f. ut fiant pilulæ quadraginta. Dosis, ab una ad quatuor indies. These are calculated to remove gleet, and sometimes become of advantage in the latter stage of gonorrhœa.

CUPRI VITRIOLATI CAMPHORATA AQUA, vel AQUA CAMPHORATA BATANEA. Camphorated water of vitriolated Copper.

R Cupri vitriolati, bol. gallici. 3 3 ss. camphoræ 3 j. aquæ ferventis 3 iv. Adjiciatur aqua ingredientibus aliis, et quando frigida fiat, per chartam coletur. This in a diluted state is chiefly employed as an eye-water; but it may be serviceable, applied to foul ulcers.

CUPRUM AMMONIACUM. AMMONIACAL COPPER. Phar. Edin.

Take of purest blue vitriol, two parts; volatile alkali of sal ammoniac, three parts: rub them briskly in a glass mortar, till the effervescence is finished, and they run calmly into a violet-coloured mass, which is to be rolled up in a piece of bibulous paper, and exsiccated, first upon a chalk-stone, and afterwards with a gentle heat, then put up for use in a close vial; this is a very active medicine, used for the same purposes and in the same manner as VITRIOLUM CÆRULEUM, which see.

CUR. POST. An abbreviation of curæ posteriores.

CURA AVENACEA. A decoction of oats and suecory roots, in which a little nitre and fugar were dissolved, was formerly used in fevers, and was thus named.

CURCAS. See RICINOIDES, under CATAPUTIA MINOR.

CURCUMA. TURMERIC; also called *crocus Indicus*, *terra marita*, *cyperus genus ex India*, *cannacorus radice crocea*, *marjella*, *kua*, *cypira*, *kaha*, and by the Indians *borri-borri*: the Portuguese call it *saffran de terra*; the name *curcuma* is Arabian: the Arabians call every root of a saffron colour by this name, *curcuma*. There are two species, the long and the round-rooted, but the first is the best, and the sort in use. It is the *CURCUMA LONGA*, or *CURCUMA INDICA foliis lanceolatis, nervis lateralibus numerosissimis*. CLASS, MONANDRIA; ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 6. INDIAN LONG-ROOTED TURMERIC.

The root is the only part in use; it is small, tuberous, and knotty; it is brought from the East Indies; externally it is greyish-coloured, but internally it is of a deep lively yellow, which tends to red: a longish and a round sort is mentioned by some authors; but the first only is brought to us.

It hath a slight aromatic and bitterish taste, and somewhat disagreeable smell. It gives out its virtues both to water and to spirit. By distillation with water, a small quantity of essential oil is obtained; and from the remaining decoction a bitter extract is formed by evaporation.

ration. The spirituous extract retains nearly the whole virtue of the root.

It has been thought a powerful remedy in obstructions of the viscera, particularly the abdominal; and also much used in icteric and uterine disorders. The dose may be from a scruple to a dram. Though the use of this root has been particularly recommended by several practical writers, in the jaundice, or other visceral obstructions, it is now very rarely used. The powder is often mixed with yellow peas, ground fine: the roots should be chosen of the largest size, fresh, compact, heavy, not easy to break, of a lightish yellow without, and a deep reddish yellow within.

It is chiefly consumed by the dyers. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

CURIMENTOS. So the Portuguese call some pains in the limbs, which are relieved by a warm bath made with an astringent bark, produced in the Brazils.

CURMI. Dioscorides says it is a drink made of barley, which is used instead of wine: such a liquor is used in Iberia and Britain, which is prepared of wheat: this is ale.

CURSUMA, or CURTUMA. See **CHELIDONIUM MINUS.**

CURTA. See **COLOBOMATA.**

CURURU. See **BUFO.**

CURURU APE. A scandent tree which grows in Brazil, and bears pods with seeds like beans: these seeds destroy fish.

CURUTU PALA. A shrub which grows in Malabar. The bark of the root boiled in water cures a diarrhoea; boiled and taken with it, cures a dysentery.

CUSCUTA, called also *casutha*, *cuscuta major*, *casfuta*, *epithimum*, **DODDER**, and **DODDER of THYME.** The **CUSCUTA EUROPEA**, Linn. It is of the number of plants called parasitical; it hath no leaves, grows on *thyme*, and consists of a number of slender juicy filaments, producing here and there small heads of white or reddish flowers, which are followed by roundish capsules full of minute seeds. A large kind, known by the name of **HELL-WEED**, is common in heaths, upon furzes, nettles, &c. this *hell-weed* destroys the vegetables which afford it nourishment, whence its name; it is also called *diaboli intestina*, the **DEVIL'S GUTS.**

Dodders are supposed to partake of the virtues of the plant on which they grow. They are hardly known in practice, but recommended as resolvents, deterfives, and diuretics.

Dodders are found on almost all plants. Raii Hist.

CUSPIDATUS. **POINTED**, (from *cuspis* a point or spear). In botany, the term regards the apex only, when the leaves have the apex sharp like a spear, or terminating in a bristly point. Some of the teeth are called *cuspidati*. See **CANINI DENTES.**

CUSPIS. Properly the point of a spear; but it is applied to the *glans penis*. It is also the name of a bandage.

CUSTOS OCULI. An instrument to preserve the eye in an operation.

CUTAMBULI. A name of a sort of worms either under the skin or upon it, which by their creeping cause uneasiness and pain.

CUTANEUS MUSCULUS. See **PLATYSMA MYOIDES.**

CUTANEUM OSSIS COCCYGIS LIGAMENTUM. It goes out anteriorly from the extremity of the os coccygis; is slender, and divides into two portions at the orifice of the anus, which run into the *membrana adiposa*, are inserted in the skin on each side of the anus by a kind of expansion, and continue to divaricate: they are lost on the two sides of the perinæum.

CUTANEUS. See **SPHINCTER ANI.** There is also a nerve so called. See **CERVICALES.**

CUTANEUS INTERNUS NERVUS. It rises from the union of the seventh cervical, and first dorsal pairs, runs over the other brachial nerves, and passes down on the inside of the arm, between the muscles and integuments; it divides into two branches, which accompany one another as far as the inner condyle on one side of the vena basilica, being covered by the *ramus medianus* of that vein; then runs down towards the wrist, where it spreads, and on the beginning of the palm of the hand. The other branch passes backward along the integuments, and down to the little finger.

CUTCH. See **TERRA JAPONICA.**

CUTICULA. The **SCARF-SKIN.** The Greeks call

it *epidermis*, because it is placed upon the true skin as a covering. It is as large as the true skin, and more compact; it is full of pores for the evacuation of what transpires through it from the body, though the best glasses do not enable us to discern them: it hath neither blood-vessels nor nerves; therefore it is void of sense. Dr. Hunter says, it is an organized body, though its organization cannot be demonstrated. Leuwenhoeck asserts much with respect to the pores which he says he discovered in it; but to what he hath said, it sufficeth to refer the reader.

The integuments, or the universal covering of the body, are the *cuticle*, the *rete mucosum*, the *cutis*, and the *membrana cellularis*; besides these, the old anatomists reckon the *membrana communis musculorum*, which is not now reckoned in the number; and the *panniculus carnosus*, which is only found in brutes. The *rete mucosum* is added by the moderns.

The whole surface of the skin is covered by the *rete mucosum*, and the *rete mucosum* with the *cuticle*, so that the *cuticle* is the most external.

The *cuticle* does not, in general, extend so far as the skin does, though upon the belly it stretches considerably, without losing its thickness. Its origin is obscure, and its generation surprisingly sudden. Friction loosens it, but soon a new stratum arises.

The *cuticle* is continued, not only over all the external parts of the body, but also in all the cavities thereof, where the air can arrive; as in the mouth, oesophagus, apera arteria, intestines, &c. where it is called the *epithelium*; in these places there is no *cutis*, but there are innumerable papillæ. No nerves nor vessels can be demonstrated to exist in it.

In examining the pores, the *cuticle* seems to insinuate itself into them, to complete the excretory tubes of the cutaneous glands. The folliculæ of the hairs have likewise the same productions of the *cuticle*, and it seems to give a sort of coat to the hairs themselves.

The best method of separating the *cuticle* for examination is to macerate it in water.

The *cuticle* is a medium betwixt the skin and the subjects of feeling, and moderates the impressions, which, without it, would be too painful. It also moderates the perspiration, which, without it, would be too copious.

The colour of the *cutis* differs in different persons, and also in different parts of the same person; but it is owing to the difference in the *rete mucosum* that complexions are so opposite to one another. See the Observations of Dr. Monro of Edinburgh on the Epidermis, in the Edinburgh Med. Essays.

In the second volume of the Medical Museum, is a remarkable instance of a young man losing the use of his hands, by the *cuticle* there being thickened and hardened in an extraordinary degree. He was a dyer, and by frequently cleaning brass wire in the mixture which is used for dying Saxon colours, which consists of the oil of vitriol, tartar, alum, &c. this complaint was gradually produced. His hands were quite stiff from the hardness of the *cuticle* on their palms, and on the inside of the fingers; the *cuticle* there appeared like parchment full of chaps; and on endeavouring to straighten the fingers by force, blood started from every joint. As the acid seemed to contribute much to the disease, the following emollient liniment was ordered. R ol. olivar. 3 ii. aq. kali, 3 ii. m. f. linim. With this he rubbed his hands frequently, particularly before going to bed; and to prevent the liniment from being too soon rubbed off, he wore gloves. In about four days the skin seemed a little softened, and his fingers did not suffer so much by endeavouring to stretch them out. He complained that the liniment occasioned much smarting, whence the following was directed with a view to abate the acrimony of the alkaline salt; R ol. olivar. 3 ii. aq. kali, 3 i. vitel. ovorum, No. ii. f. linim. This, used as the other, in three days was less troublesome, and produced further evidence of relief: the hardened *cuticle* began to peel off, and a new flexible one appeared underneath; many of the chaps were healed, and he began to have some use of his fingers. He continued the last prescribed liniment about two months; and then, to prevent a relapse, he used the following. R axung. porcin. 3 ii. vitellum unius ovi, ol. lavend. gut. v. m. f. liniment. With this he rubbed his hands every night at bed-time; and on continuing it about a month, he obtained a perfect cure. Except three doses of purging physic, he took nothing inwardly as a medicine, during the cure.

CUTICULARIS MEMBRANA. See **DURA MATER.**

CUTICULOSUS. See **SPHINCTER ANI.**

CUTILLÆ. Certain cold fountains in Italy, mentioned by Celsus and Pliny, which were used in baths.

CUTIO. See **ASELLI**.

CUTIS. The *SKIN*. It is called by **HERODOTUS**, *anthrope*. It is a strong, thick, universal covering of the external parts of the body, immediately above the adipose membrane. It is composed of a close texture of fibres of various kinds, and also of veins and arteries, variously disposed; where there are large orifices, it terminates by being gradually lost. Its inner surface is moulded upon the outer surface of the membrana adiposa, whose membranous part being produced, forms the *skin*.

The *skin*, on its outside, is unequal: this is occasioned by the miliary glands, and the bulbs of the hair. It is naturally contracted; but when it is swelled, it is smooth. Upon its surface we observe the papillæ pyramidales, which are longer in some parts than in others, as in the fingers, where they are called villi, and appear in rows, each having two ranks contiguous; these are the organs of touch. Opposite to the joints, the *skin* is formed into plicæ, to admit of a free motion. Its whole surface, outwardly, is covered with the rete mucosum, and the cuticle.

The *skin* is thickest between the shoulders, and on the back part of the neck. Dr. Hunter says, that when the *skin* is once destroyed, it is never regenerated, but the edges stretch considerably to form a covering: after that, a cicatrix, which is hardened flesh, completes the healing.

The outer surface is furnished with small eminences, called *papillæ pyramidales*, and the inner surface with the miliary glands. Fewer papillæ appear on the *skin* of the belly than elsewhere; the anterior portion of it is not only thinner and more compact than the posterior, but it hath this likewise peculiar to it, that it may naturally be very much increased in breadth, to an extraordinary degree, without losing any of its thickness, in proportion to what it gains in breadth; and it is generally more difficult to pierce the *skin* on the belly with pointed instruments, than on the back.

Though the best glasses cannot assist us to see pores in the cuticle, the naked eye can discern them in the *skin*, which is the seat of many diseases: and on these Dr. Turner has professedly writ. See his *Diseases of the Skin*.

CUTT. See **TERRA JAPONICA**.

CYAMOS ÆGYPTIACUS. See **FABA ÆGYPTIACA**.

CYAMUS. See **FABA**. It also signifies a wood-louse in the form of a bean. See **ASELLI**.

— **ORIENTALIS major moschatus**, i. e. **SWEET-SULTAN**, or **SULTAN-FLOWER**, is somewhat cordial.

CYAR. Properly, the eye of a needle; but it is used to signify the orifice of the internal ear. See **AURIS**.

CYASMA. Brown spots in the lips, forehead, and hands of pregnant woman.

CYATHISCUS, from *κυαθισ*, a cup. The hollow part of a probe, formed in the shape of a small spoon, as in an ear-picker.

CYATHUS, *κυαθος*, a cup, from the verb *κυειν*, to pour out. It was a common measure among the Greeks and Romans, both of the liquid and dry kind. It was equal to an ounce, or the twelfth part of a pint. The *sextans* was two ounces; the *quadrans*, three ounces; the *triens*, four ounces; these three were so named, from the portion of a pint they contained, being the sixth, the fourth, and the third part of a pint, or twelve ounces; the *quincunx*, five ounces; the *femis*, six ounces; the *septunx*, seven ounces; the *bes*, eight ounces; the *do drans*, nine ounces; the *dextans*, ten ounces; the *decunx*, eleven ounces; the *as*, *sextarius*, or *cotula*, twelve ounces. The *cyathus* was made with a handle like our punch-ladle. The Roman topers were used to drink as many *cyathi* as there were Muses, nine; also as many as there were letters in their patron's name. Thus, they had modes of drinking, similar to the modern health-drinking, or toasting. Pliny says, that the *cyathus* of the Greeks weighed ten drams, and Galen says the same; though elsewhere he says, that a *cyathus* contains twelve drams of oil, thirteen drams and one scruple of wine, water, or vinegar, and eighteen drams of honey. Galen says, that, among the Veterinarii, the *cyathus* contained two ounces.

The modern *cyathus* is $\frac{3}{4}$ j. β .

CYBITOS. See **CUBITUS**.

CYBOIDES. See **CUBOIDES**.

CYCAS CIRCINALIS seu **INDICA**. See **PALMA JAPONICA**.

CYCEON, from *κυκεων*, to mix; also *cinnum* or *cinnus*. It is a mixture, of the consistence of pap, made with wine, honey, flour, and cheese. This name was given to some ptisans; also a kind of salad in which cheese was mixed. See also **CENUS ANTHINOS**.

CYCIMA. See **LITHARGYRUM**.

CYCLAMEN.

— **EUROPÆUM.** } See **ARTHANITA**.

CYCLAMENUS.

CYCLISCUS, from *κυκλος*, a circle. See *Trochisci*. also an instrument formerly used in the operation of the trepan.

CYCLOPION. The white of the eye from *κυκλω*, to surround, and *οψ*, the eye. See **ADNATA**.

CYCLOS A CIRCLE. See **BUCCÆ** and **ORBITA**.

CYCLUS METASYNCRITICUS. It is a long protracted course of remedies, persisted in with a view of restoring the particles of the body to such a state as is necessary to health.

CYCNARION. A collyrium mentioned by Galen and P. Ægineta. It was so called because its colour resembled that of a swan.

CYDAR. See **STANNUM**.

CYDONATUM. A preparation of quinces with an addition of aromatics, described by P. Ægineta.

CYDONIA. The QUINCE-TREE. Also called *cotonea*, *mala cotonea majora et minora*, *malus cydonia*. It is the **PYRUS CYDONIA**, or **PYRUS CYDONIA SYLVESTRIS**, *fol. integerrimis, floribus solitariis*. CLASS, **ICOSANDRIA**; ORD. **PENTAGYNIA**. LINN. Gen. Plant. 626. The WILD QUINCE-TREE.

Botanists enumerate five species.

The *quince-tree* is low, a native of the rocky banks of the Danube, and is common in our gardens. Its fruit resembles in shape some sorts of round pears; it hath an agreeable and strong smell, an austere acid taste; its expressed juice, taken in small quantities, is cooling, restringent, and stomachic, is useful in nausea, vomitings, nidorous eruptions, and some kind of alvine fluxes; by boiling, it loses its astringency. The seeds abound with a mucilaginous substance, which they give out to boiling water. One dram of them makes six ounces of mucilage, about the consistency of the white of egg; this has been recommended in aphthous affections, and excoriations of the mouth and fauces; though, that of the simple gums appears more efficacious. It is the most agreeable of all the mucilages, but is apt to become mouldy in a short time.

The London College directs the following:

Mucilago Seminis CYDONII MALI. Mucilage of QUINCE SEED.

Take of quince seed, a dram; distilled water, eight ounces; boil with a gentle fire, till the water thickens; then strain through a linen cloth.

Formerly a syrup was made of the juice of the fruit, and a conserve, called **MARMALADE**, *jelly, miva cydoniorum, or diacydonium*; but it is now an article in the confectioners' business only. See **Lewis's Mat. Med. Raii Hist.**

CYDONIA EXOTICA. See **COVALAM**.

CYEMA. See **CUEMA**.

CYGNUS REGINÆ, A collyrium described by Aetius.

CYLICHNE. A small vessel or box for holding medicines; a **GALLIPOT**, or **PILL-BOX**.

CYLINDRUS. The **CYLINDER**. A tube, equal in diameter from top to bottom. The fruits of plants are termed cylindrical, when they resemble a column. Martyn says, it is applied to stems, and some leaves, which are round, that is, without angles; but many times longer than they are thick. But this is more properly expressed by **Columnar**, because they are not of the same diameter from top to bottom. The term is applied to the calyx, to the style, and to the spike; so is it to masses of plaster. See **MAGDALEONES**.

CYLLOS, from *κυλλω*, to make lame. In Hippocrates, it is one affected with a kind of luxation which bends outwards, and is hollowed inward. Such a defect in the tibia is called *cyloasis*, and the person to whom it belongs is called, by the Latins, *varus*, or *Blæssus*, and is opposed to *valgus*.

CYLLOSIS. See **CYLLOS**.

CYMA,

CYMA, from *κύμα*, *fœtus*. It properly signifies a sprout or tender shoot, particularly of the cabbage. LINNÆUS explains it to be an aggregate flower, composed of several florets, sitting on a receptacle, producing all the primary peduncles from the same point, but having the partial peduncles scattered or irregular; all fastigate, or forming a flat surface at top. The cyme, is either naked or with bractes. Flowers disposed in a cyme, are called cymose flowers: hence *Cymosæ*, the sixty-third of Linnæus's natural orders in *Philosophia Botanica*.

CYMBÆ Os. See **SCAPHOIDES Os.**

CYMBALARIA, also called *Linaria*. IVY-LEAVED TOAD-FLAX, or IVY-WORT. It grows on old walls in Italy and Switzerland. It hath the same virtues as the navel-wort. See **ANDROSACES**.

CYMBOLARIS CARTILAGO. See **CARTILAGO CRICOIDES**.

CYMBIFORME, from *cymba*, a boat. See **SCAPHOIDES**.

CYMIA. See **CARORA**.

CYMINUM. See **CUMINUM**.

CYMOSÆ. See **CYMA**.

CYNANCHE. See **ANGINA**.

— **ANGINOSA**.

— **EPIDEMICA**.

— **EXANTHEMATICA**.

} The MUCOUS QUINCY.

} See SCARLATINA AN-

} GINOSA.

— **GANGRÆNOSA, PHARYNGÆA, MALIGNA, ULCEROSA**. See **ANGINA**.

— **ŒSOPHAGÆA**. See **ANGINA**, No. 4, and **PHARYNGÆA CYNANCHE**.

— **PAROTIDÆA**, also *angina externa*, MUMPS. It is a species of quincy, and called also *catarrhus bellinfulanus, oarles, oreillons, osservazioni*. Dr. Cullen names it *cynanche parotidæa*; which he defines a cynanche, with a considerable external swelling of the parotid, and maxillary glands; respiration, and deglutition being scarcely impeded; attended for the most part with a mild inflammatory fever. This name was given to a disorder which manifested itself by a slight fever, soon after the appearance of which, the face, the neck, and particularly the throat, were considerably swelled, and of a somewhat deeper colour than a damask rose, but the tumor rarely extended to the eyes. This swelling was chiefly external, and sometimes so increased in a few days, as to obliterate the features; and yet this quick and extraordinary distension of the parts was rarely attended with pain.

This disorder was of the inflammatory kind; it chiefly affected the young and the poor; it was very rarely mortal, and seldom terminated in an abscess, but gave way to general antiphlogistic methods.

Sometimes the tumor subsided in three or four days, and from the face was translated in men to the testicles; but this circumstance required no alteration from the general method of cure, nor did the swelling in the testicles ever suppurate.

The patients bore bleeding, purging, and nitrous medicines very well. In some a thickness and hardness remained upon the parotid and maxillary glands, after the patient was very well in all other respects; these yielded to some doses of calomel, with gentle purging, the affected part being kept warm, and the patient continued to a suitable regimen. Sometimes a mild mercurial ointment was useful. See Gooch's Cases and Remarks, p. 74—76, and Appendix to the same, p. 13, &c. Cullen's First Lines, edit. 4. vol. i. p. 303.

— **PHARYNGÆA**. See **ANGINA**, No. 4, and **PHARYNGÆA CYNANCHE**.

— **STRIDULA**. See **SUFFOCATIO STRIDULA**.

— **TONSILLARIS**. See **ANGINA**.

— **TRACHEALIS**. See **SUFFOCATIO STRIDULA**.

CYNANCHICA MEDICAMENTA. Medicines appropriated to the cynanche.

CYNANTHEMIS. See **CHAMÆMELUM FÆTIDUM**.

CYNANTHROPIA, from *κύων*, a dog, and *ανθρώπος*, a man. A kind of melancholy delirium, in which the persons affected believe they are changed into dogs, and in consequence thereof endeavour to act like them. Or, according to some, the *hydrophobia*.

CYNARA SCOLYMUS. See **CINARA**.

CYNCHNIS. A small vessel to hold medicines in.

CYNICUS. CANINE. Certain convulsions, called *cynic spasms*. See **SARDONICUS RISUS**.

CYNIPHES, in Helmont, signifies FLIES or GNATS.

CYNNIA. See **CARORA**.

CYNOBOTANE. See **CHAMÆMELUM FÆTIDUM**.

CYNOCOCTONUM. See **ACONITUM**,

CYNOCOPRUS, from *κύων*, a dog, and *κοπος*, dung. See **ALBUM GRÆCUM**.

CYNOCRAMBE. See **MERCURIALIS**. SYLV. and **HIPPOMANES**.

CYNOCTONUM. See **ACONITUM**.

CYNOCYTIS. See **CYNOSBATUS**.

CYNODECTOS. Bitten by a mad dog.

CYNODES. CANINE.

CYNODESMION, from *κύων*, *membrum virile*, the yard of a man, and *σῆμα*, to tie. A ligature by which the prepuce is bound upon the glands. Sometimes it signifies the lower part of the prepuce.

CYNODONTES, from *κύων*, a dog, and *ὀδὸς*, a tooth. See **CANINI DENTES**.

CYNOGLOSSUM. HOUND'S-TONGUE. Botanists enumerate nine species.

CYNOGLOSSUM MAJ. VULG. *Canina Lingua*: GREATER HOUND'S-TONGUE. It is the **CYNOGLOSSUM OFFICINAL**. Linn.

It is a biennial plant; produces, the first year, large, soft, tongue-shaped, long, pointed leaves: the second year, a thick branched stalk, with pointed leaves joined to it, without pedicles: on the tops of the branches are dark purple flowers, which are followed by four flat seeds: the root is oblong, and of a dark brown or blackish colour on the outside, but white within. It grows in shady places, and flowers in June.

The roots have a rank, but not very strong smell, like those of the narcotic plants, which in drying is mostly diffipated; but those that happen to grow on dry ground have very little smell.

The medical effects, if any, are very little known.

CYNOLOPHIA. Poillux calls these certain aperiencies of the vertebræ, and beginning of the spine of the back.

CYNOLYSSA. See **LYSSA**, and **HYDROPHOBIA**.

CYNOMORON. See **HIPPOMANES**.

CYNOMOJA. See **PSYLLIUM**.

CYNOPTICON. See **DACNERON**.

CYNOREXIA. See **BOULIMUS**.

CYNORRHODON. } from *κύων*, a dog, and *ῥόδον*, a

CYNOSBATUS. } rose. Also called *caninus fen-*
tis, canirubus, cynocytis, rosa sylvestris vulgaris, rosa syl-
vestris inodora. It is the **ROSA CANINA, germinibus ovatis,**
pedunculisque glabris, caule petiolisque aculeatis. CLASS,
ICOSANDRIA; ORD. **POLYGYNIA**. LINN. Gen. Plant.
631. The DOG-ROSE, WILD BRIAR, or HIP-TREE. It
is one of the largest plants of the rose-kind, a native of
Britain, grows wild in hedges, and flowers in June.
The fruit contains a four-sweetish pulp, which is made
into a conserve, as follows:

Conserva Cynobati. Conserve of the HIP.

Take of the pulp of ripe hips, one pound; of double refined sugar, twenty ounces; mix them into a conserve.

The hips are to be split, and the hairy seeds carefully picked out; and then, when the fruit is mellowed by standing a few days, it must be passed through a hair sieve, and to the pulp the sugar must be added. Ph. Lond. 1788. If this caution is not observed in pulping the fruit, the rough prickly matter enclosing the seeds, may be retained in the conserve; a small portion of which will occasion uneasiness at the stomach, an itching about the anus, and sometimes vomiting. Though formerly it was ordered in large doses, to correct acrid bile, sharp urine, heat in the stomach, and esteemed useful in many disorders, as dropsies, calculous complaints, dysenteries, hæmorrhages, &c. it is now considered as a pleasant, cooling refringent, agreeable to the taste, and principally used as a vehicle to more efficacious remedies. There is also a reddish-green, spongy, hairy excrescence, made by small ichneumon flies, on the stalks of this tree, called *bedeguar*, which is said to be possessed of, and celebrated for its astringent power; but it is yet not sufficiently tried with us, to speak with great certainty.

CYNOSORCHIS. See **ORCHIS**.

CYON. See **CANIS**. Also the inferior parts of the penis and prepuce. See **PENIS**.

CYOPHORIA, from *κύω* the fœtus, and *φέρω*, to carry. See **GESTATIO**.

CYPARISSUS. See **CUPRESSUS**.

CYPERI

CYPERI GENUS EX INDIA. See CURCUMA.

CYPEROIDIS GRAMEN and CYPERI. See GRAMEN CYPEROIDES.

CYPERUS. A plant with grass-like leaves, and triangular stalks, bearing tufts of flowers on their top, which are followed by a triangular seed.

— LONGUS, Linn. CYPERUS ODORATUS radice longa. *Cyperus panicula sparsa speciosa*. The ordinary sweet *cyperus*, or ENGLISH GALANGALE. It hath a long slender root, crooked and knotted, on the outside of a blackish-brown colour, and white within; it grows in marshy places, and those in England are as good as the foreign ones.

The root hath an agreeable aromatic smell, and a bitterish taste; both water and spirit take up its virtues; by distillation a very small quantity of essential oil is obtained. This long root is somewhat aromatic, but most noticed for its astringency.

— ROTUNDUS. CYP. CRETICUS, vel SYRIACUS. ROUND-ROOTED CYPERUS. This plant hath several roundish roots, about the size of wallnuts, connected by fibres, rough, and rusty-coloured on the outside, of a yellow white within. It is a native of the East Indies, and grows wild in some other countries. The roots have the same smell and taste as the long sort have. This sort is most noted for its aroma; but they may be used indifferently. Raii Hist.

— AMERICANUS. See SANCTÆ HELENÆ RADIX.

— LONGUS ODORUS, &c. See CONTRAYERVA.

— NILOTICUS vel Syriacus. See PAPYRUS.

CYPHI. A composition of sixteen ingredients, such as honey, raisins, cardamom seeds, &c. It was much used in the Egyptian sacrifices, and hence the troches, called *trochisci cyphes*.

CYPHOMA. } From κυφω, to bend. A kind of gib-

CYPHOSIS. } bosity, an incurvature of the spine of the back, when the vertebræ incline preternaturally outwards.

CYPIRA. See CURCUMA.

CYPRESSUS.

CYPRINUM OL. } See CUPRESSUS.

CYPRINUS. See CARPIO.

CYPRUS.

CYPRUS DIOSCORI PLINII. } See LIGUSTRUM IN-

CYPSELE, or CYPSELIS. See CERUMEN AURIS.

CYRÆNIA. In Rulandus, it signifies the fæces of saffron infused in oil.

CYRBASIA. Properly the *tiara*, or cap, worn by the Persian monarchs. Hippocrates uses this word in his Treatise of the Diseases of Women, in describing a sort of covering which he directs for the breasts.

CYREBIA. The husks of barley, or of other corn, which fall off while they are torrefying, or when soaked in water.

CYRENAICUS SAL. See AMMONIACUS SAL.

— SUCCUS. It is applied to the juice of the laserpitium of the ancients, from the country where it most flourished, by Scribonius Largus, Paulus Ægineta, and some others, and by Sanctorius: it is also taken notice of by the same name, in his Aphorisms. See ASAFÆTIDA.

CYRONES. See PHTHIRIASIS.

CYRSEON. See ANUS.

CYRTOIDES. } GIBBOSITAS. Any preterna-

CYRTOMA. } tural tumor or gibbosity, from κυρτός, hump-backed. In Vogel's Nosology, it signifies a particular flatulent tumor of the belly.

CYRTONOSUS. See RACHITIS.

CYSSAROS, κυσός, the *breech*. The ANUS, or RECTUM.

CYSSOTIS. See PROCTALGIA.

CYSTEOLITHOS, from κύστις, the bladder, and λίθος, a stone. See CALCULUS.

CYSTICÆ ARTERIÆ. The *cystic arteries*. The hepatic artery advances behind the ductus hepaticus towards the vesicula fellis, to which it gives two principal

branches. These are called *arteriæ cysticæ*. See HEPAT. ARTERIA.

CYSTICÆ VENÆ. A branch from the vena portæ ventralis. They run along the vesicula fellis, from its neck to the bottom; and as they are often only two in number, they are called *cysticæ gemellæ*.

CYSTIRRHAGIA. Discharge of the blood from the urinary bladder. It is always a symptomatic disorder.

CYSTICAPNOS AFRICANA SCANDENS. See FUMARIA ALBA.

CYSTICUS DUCTUS, or DUCTUS VESICULARIS. The neck of the gall-bladder is formed by the contraction of its small extremity, and this neck bending afterwards, produces a narrow canal called the *ductus*, and *meatus cysticus*. It conveys the gall from the gall-bladder to the duodenum.

CYSTICA ISCHURIA. See ISCHURIA. Var. 3d species.

CYSTIDES. Encysted tumors, and those whose substance is included in a membrane.

CYSTIS. A BAG. It is applied to any receptacle of morbid humours, κυστις, a bag. See CAPSULA. Also to the VESICA URINARIA which see. Hence a number of the complaints of the bladder are derived from this term compounded with some other word, as *cystitis*, *cystocele*, *cystorrhæa*, &c. &c.

CYSTINX. A small bladder.

CYSTITIS, CYSTIPHLOGIA. See INFLAMMATIO VESICÆ.

CYSTOLITHICA ISCHURIA.

A suppression of urine from a stone in the bladder.

CYSTOPHLEGICA. A suppression of urine from a palsy in the bladder.

CYSTOCELE. A hernia formed by the protrusion of the urinary bladder.

— VAGINALIS. See COLPOCELE.

CYSTOPTOSIS. The inner membrane of the bladder protruding through the urethra.

CYSTOPHLEGMATICA ISCHURIA. A suppression of urine from abundance of mucus in the bladder.

CYSTOSPASTICA. A suppression of urine from a spasm in the sphincter of the bladder.

CYSTOTHROMBOIDES. A suppression of urine from grumous blood in the bladder.

CYSTOSPYICA. A suppression of urine from purulent matter in the bladder.

CYSTOPROCTICA. A suppression of urine from pain in the bladder, caused by indurated fæces, wind, inflammation, abscesses, &c. in the rectum.

CYSTOTOMIA. A cutting of the bladder in the operation for the stone. See LITHOTOMIA.

CYTHON. A collyrium mentioned by Celsus.

CYTINIFORME. } Generally signify the flower of CYTINUS. } the true pomegranate; but sometimes used to signify the cups of flowers which expand after the same manner.

CYTINUS HYPOCISTIS. See HYPOCISTIS.

CYTISO-GENISTA. See GENISTA, — *scoparia*, &c. see CAPPARIS.

CYTISUS ALPINUS, also called *anagyris non fætida*. BEAN TREFOIL TREE. The leaves are said to cool and discur; a decoction of them is diuretic.

— SPINOSUS, also called *asphalathus*, &c. *acacia altera trifolia*, *cytisofpartium aculeatum*. TREFOIL ACACIA. Its juice is astringent.

— SCOPARIUS VULGARIS. See GENISTA.

CYZICENUS. An epithet of a plaster described by Galen, and commended for ulcers and wounds of the nervous parts.

D.

D A M

D. See VITRIOLUM.
DABURI. See ACHIOTL.
DACETON, from *δακνω*, to bite. An epithet for such animals as hurt by biting.

DACHEL. See DACTYLUS.

DACNERON, from *δακνω*, to bite, BITING. An epithet for a collyrium in Trallian, also called *oxydorcica*, and *cynopticon*.

DACRYDIUM. See DIAGRIDIUM.

DACRYODES, from *δακρυ*, a tear. In Hippocrates it is a sanious ulcer.

DACRYOMA. A coalition of one or more of the puncta lacrymalia.

DACRYOPŒOS. An epithet for such things as cause the tears to flow, such as onions, &c.

DACTYLETUS. See HERMODACTYLUS.

DACTYLETHRA. A machine shaped like a finger, and introduced into the stomach to excite a vomiting.

DACTYLION. WEB-FINGERED.

DACTYLIOS. See TROCHISCI.

DACTYLON RADICE REPENTE. See GRAMEN DACTYLON.

DACTYLOTHECE. So Paré calls an instrument which he used in some cases of injury done to the fingers.

DACTYLUS. DATE. The fruit of the dactylus palmula, which see; and also DIGITUS.

— **PALMULA**, called also *palma major*, *parma dactylifera*, *dachel*, the GREAT PALM-TREE, or DATE-TREE. It is cultivated in the southern parts of Europe; its fruit is oblong, larger than an acorn, and includes a stone. The best *dates* come from Tunis. Chuse those that are soft, large and not much wrinkled, of a reddish-yellow colour on the outside, and a whitish membrane between the flesh and the stone. They are moderately astringent, yet are eaten as food in Africa. GALEN used to call the best dates in Syria *caryoti*.

DÆDALUS. QUICKSILVER. See ARG. VIVUM.

DÆDION *tædula*. A diminutive of *dais*, *tæda* a TORCH. It is a kind of peffary.

DÆMONIS. ORDURE.

DÆMONOMANIA, also *dæmonia*. The melancholy which is supposed to arise from possessions of demons, &c.

DAIS. See TÆDA.

DAITIDES. Galen says it means great torches; but by a metaphor it signifies heads of garlic. See ALLIUM.

DALE. An abbreviation of Sam. Dalei, M. L. PHARMACOLOGIA.

DALECHAMP. LUGD. An abbreviation of Historia Generalis Plantarum Dalechampio elaborata.

DALIGTHRON. A name of the *thalictrum*. See SOPHIA.

DAMA. FALLOW-DEER. This is a species of the cervus, in the order of pecora, in the Linnæan System, called *cervus dama*, and also *platyceros cervus*. This animal lives entirely on vegetables and water, and its salts are not highly exalted; nor is it much inclined to putrefecency. The venison of a deer killed when cool differs much from that of one heated with exercise. The fibres of the first are harder, the flesh more tough, and less easily soluble in the stomach. But from the nature of its economy, from its wild, and exercised state, and from being generally killed in the blood, it is an alkalescent, sapid animal, considered as a very great delicacy, and,

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though an exercised animal, of easy digestion. Its flesh approaches very near to that of sheep, though undoubtedly it is more sapid and alkalescent. This is the deer with which we are best acquainted, and as most known under the name of venison. MEDICINAL VIRTUES have been attributed to different parts. The *recent blood*, drank immediately from the veins, hath been said to remove vertigo; the *gall* to be deterfive, and take away films from the eyes; the *liver* hath been recommended in diarrhœa; the *horns* are used exactly in the same intentions as those of the stag, and the *fat* or *suet* agrees perfectly with that of the same animal.

DAMASCENA PRUNA NOSTRATA. See PRUNUS DAMASCENA.

DAMASCENÆ PASSULÆ, vel UVÆ. See VITIS.

DAMASONICUM.

DAMASONIUM. } See DORIA.

DAMESONIUM. }

DAMNATA TERRA. See CAPUT MORTUUM.

DANAIS. See CONYZA.

DAPHNE. In BOTANY, it is a genus of the octandria-monogynia, of which Linnæus supplies ten species. It is also a name for the BAY-TREE. See LAURUS ALEXANDRINA.

— **GNIDIUM.** See THYMELEA MONSPELIACA.

— **LAUREOLA.** See LAUREOLA MAS.

— **MEZEREUM.** See LAUREOLA FEMINA.

DAPHNELÆON, from *δαφν*, the bay-tree, and *ελαιον*, oil. The OIL OF BAY-BERRIES. See LAURUS VULGARIS.

DAPHNITIS. A name for the best pieces of *caffia*.

DAPHNOIDES. See LAUREOLA MAS.

DARATOS. See PANIS.

DARCHEM. A name of the best *cinnamon*.

DARSINI. See CINNAMOMUM.

DARSIS, from *δαρ*, to excoriate. Where the skin is divided and situated by the sculpel from the parts which are situated underneath, when some parts are to be separated, the phrase *Κατα δαρσιν* was used.

DARTA. See HERPES and PRURITUS.

DARTOS, from *δερμα*, leather, or a pelt. *Dartos*, a Greek name derived from its raw or excoriated appearance, and not from its use in contracting the scrotum. See Warner on the Testicles, p. 2. One of the coats, which form the scrotum, is called the *dartos musce*, also *corium*; but Dr. Hunter says that no such muscle can be found; and Albinus takes no notice of it in his table. See SCROTUM.

DAS. See TÆDA.

DASYMMA, from *δαρυ*, rough. See TRACHOMA.

DASYS. Dense, thick, close, or rough. An epithet for a tongue that is parched in a fever. Applied to respiration, it signifies a breathing as if the lungs had not room to expand. Those who labour under this density of breathing are called *cerchodes*.

DATURA, and **DATYRA.** See STRAMONIUM.

DAUCITES VINUM. Wine in which are the seeds of daucus.

DAUCUS. The CARROT, called also *carota*, supposed to be derived from *cara*. Boerhaave reckons up seven species.

— **ALSATICUS.** See OREOSELINUM PRATENSE.

DAUCUS ANNUUS MINOR. See CAUCALIS.

— VULGARIS, called also *daucus sylvestris*, *pastinaca tenuifolia*, *staphilinus Græcorum vel sylvestris*. WILD CARROT, or BIRD'S-NEST. This is the sort, the seeds of which are used in medicine. It is the DAUCUS CAROTA, or DAUCUS SYLVESTRIS, *feminibus hispida, petiolis subtus nervosis*. CLASS, PENTANDRIA; ORD. DYGYNIA. Linn. Gen. Plant. 333.

DAUCUS CRETICUS, called also *myrrhis annua, daucus foliis fœniculi tenuissimis*, CANDY CARROT, or CARROT of CRETE. It is the ATHAMANTA CRETENSIS of Linn.

That which is called *carrot of Crete*, is often brought from Germany, &c. The best is large, fresh, sound, and of an acrid taste.

The WILD CARROT is common in many uncultivated parts of England, and flowers in June: in its cultivated state, this is the well known garden carrot. Carrots appear to contain from experiment a large proportion of saccharine matter, and consequently afford much nourishment, if well boiled; if otherwise, or eaten raw, they are very difficult of digestion, and pass through the bowels without suffering any considerable change. Raw carrots have been given to children as an anthelmintic, probably, on this account: in calculous complaints, the expressed juice, or decoction of the roots, has been recommended; and likewise, as gargles for infants in aphthous affections, or excoriations of the mouth: to cancerous and putrid sores, and also, to phagedænic ulcers, cataplasms of scraped carrot have been found useful, as they mitigate the pain, and abate the stench of such as are foul and cancerous. See DAUCUS SATIVUS. The seeds are similar in their taste and smell to those of the Cretan carrot, but weaker; however they are substituted for them, and, if infused in ale or wine, they give out all their virtues, which are diuretic, antiscorbutic, carminative, and lithontriptic. Half a pound of the seeds may be infused in five or six gallons of ale, and a pint of the clear liquor may be drank three times a day. The seeds of the *wild carrot* have in many instances been useful in the stone and gravel, particularly in the latter, when accompanied with great pain and coffee-coloured or bloody urine. The seeds should be gathered in August. They seem to be forcing, but not dangerous. Half an ounce of the seeds may be put to half a pint of boiling water, and the infusion drank with sugar and milk, instead of tea, for breakfast, and again in the afternoon. Gouty people, who are afflicted with the gravel, are much relieved by it. Some experience relief from this infusion in a few days; others are longer, even to twelve months, before they perceive any sensible effect from it, but after that have been happily rewarded for their perseverance: though Dr. CULLEN says, that the seed has been employed for a considerable time, in large quantities, in calculous cases, without any remarkable diuretic power being manifested.

— SATIVUS, called also *buselinum*. The COMMON GARDEN-CARROT. This root is in frequent use, and though it will not yield any grained sugar, it affords a great deal of a sweet, and melligenous juice which gives a strong mark of its nutritious quality. When boiled, it affords a tender, and not very flatulent food. The roots, when scraped small, and made up into a poultice, take off the disagreeable smell which attend ulcerated cancers. The raw carrot may be scraped or grated, then made into a cataplasm with cold water, and applied to any kind of fetid ulcers; or carrots may be boiled a sufficient time, till they become soft enough to mash up into a pulp. Turnips prepared the same way are said to answer the same purpose. They are both to be applied immediately to the ulcer, without the intervention of lint, or any other substance. See Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. iv. p. 183, 358, &c. Lewis's Mat. Med.

— MACEDON. See APIUM MACEDONICUM.

— MONTANUS. See OREOSELINUM, APII FOLIO, &c.

— ODORATUS CRETICUS, &c. See CUMINOIDES.

— PEREGRINUS. See SELINUM MONTAN.

— PETROSELINI vel CORIANDRI FOLIO. See BUNIUM.

— SELENOIDES. See OREOSELINUM.

DAULONTAS FRUTEX. An American shrub, which Lemery says possesses the properties of camomile, and its berries relieve in asthma, &c.

DAUPHINY SAL. See GLAUBERI SAL.

DAURA. See HELLEBORUM NIGRUM.

DAVERIDON. OIL OF SPIKE. See LAVENDULA LATIFOLIA.

DEARTICULATIO. See DIARTHROSIS.

DEASCIATIO. See APOSCERNISMUS.

DE BOOT. An abbreviation of Anselmi Boetii de Boot Gemmarum & Lapidum Historia, &c.

DEC. The abbreviation of decad.

DEBILITATES. Diseases from deficiency, as blindness, want of appetite, &c.

DEBUS. So Paracelsus calls a medicine which is given against anger.

DECAMYRON. In Oribasius it is a composition made of ten aromatics.

DECAGYNIA, (*δεκα, decem, ten, and γυν, mulier, a woman*). TEN-STYLED; the name of one of the orders of Linnæus's artificial system, comprehending those flowers which have ten styles, considered as the female organs of generation. This occurs only in the class,

DECANDRIA (*α δεκα, decem, and ανη, vir*). The name of the tenth class of Linnæus's artificial system, comprehending all hermaphrodite flowers with ten stamens or filaments in each flower, and one style. It is also the name of an order in the classes, *monadelphia, dialdelphia, gynandria* and *diœcia*.

DECANTATIO. DECANTATION. Pouring gently the clear liquor off from a sediment. See DEPURATIO.

DECIDENTIA. It is an epithet affixed to some acute diseases, which are protracted beyond fourteen days, to the twentieth, nay sometimes to the fortieth day, hence diseases are called acute per decidentiam, or ex decidentia. See also CATAPTOISIS.

DECIDUA, (from the Latin, *de, from, and cado to fall*). FALLING, fading once in the year. Those things that fall away, as leaves off trees. In BOTANY, *deciduous* plants are such as cast their leaves in winter, and the term is applicable to trees, shrubs, and herbaceous vegetables. From this Dr. Hunter calls the spongy chorion by the names *decidua* and *caduca*, both which words signify falling off. See ABORSUS. Dr. Hamilton observes that the membranes (speaking of those which contain the fœtus during pregnancy) consist, externally, of two layers of the spongy chorion, called *decidua* and *decidua reflexa*; internally, of the true chorion and the amnion. They form a pretty strong bag, commencing at the edge of the cake, going round the whole circumference, and lining the internal surface of the womb. The membrana *decidua*, or that lamella of the spongy false chorion, which is in immediate contact with the uterus, is originally very thick and spongy, and exceedingly vascular, particularly where it approaches the placenta. At first it is loosely, as it were, spread over the ovum; and the intervening space is filled with a quantity of gelatinous substance. It gradually becomes more and more attenuated by stretching, and approaches nearer to the interior lamella of the *decidua*, called *decidua reflexa*: and about the fifth month the two layers come in contact, and adhere so as to become apparently one membrane. The *decidua reflexa*, in its structure and appearance, is similar to the former, being rough, fleecy, and vascular, on its external surface; internally, smoother, and perforated with a number of small foramina, which are the orifices of vessels that open into this internal surface. In advanced gestation it adheres intimately to the former membrane, and is with difficulty separated when the double *decidua* comes off entire; but the outer lamella more commonly adheres to the uterus after the placenta and other membranes are expelled, and is afterwards cast off with the cleansings. The *decidua reflexa* becomes thicker, and more vascular, as it approaches to the placenta; and is then blended with its substance, constituting the cellular or maternal part of the cake, as it is termed by Dr. Hunter. The other or more internal part belongs to the fœtus, and is styled the fœtal part of the placenta. The double *decidua* is opaque in comparison of the other membranes; the blood-vessels are derived from the uterus, and can be readily traced into it. Dr. Hunter supposes that the double *decidua* lines the uterus nearly in the same manner as the peritonæum does the cavity of the abdomen, and that the ovum is inclosed within its duplicature, as within a double night-cap. On this supposition, the ovum must be placed on the outside of this membrane; which is not very readily to be comprehended, unless we adopt signor Scarpa's opinion, and suppose it to be originally entirely composed of an inspissated coagulable lymph.

Dr.

Dr. Ruysch called this exterior coat the *tunica flamentosa*; more modern authors, the **FALSE OR SPONGY CHORION**. But **Dr. Hunter** found the spongy chorion to consist of two distinct layers: that which lines the uterus, he styles *membrana caduca*, or *decidua*, because it is cast off after delivery; the portion which covers the ovum, *decidua reflexa*, because it is reflected from the uterus upon the ovum, forming the connecting medium between them. The portion which covers the ovum is a complete membrane, like the true chorion and amnios; but that which immediately lines the uterus is imperfect or deficient, being perforated with three foramina, viz. two small ones, corresponding with the insertion of the tubes at the fundus uteri; and a larger ragged perforation opposite to the orifice of the womb. See **Dr. Hamilton's Outlines**; **Dr. Hunter on the Gravid Uterus**.

DECIMANA. An erratic kind of fever which returns every tenth day.

DECLINATIO. It is when a disease abates. See also **LUXATIO**.

DECLIVIS. See **OBLIQUUS DESCENDENS**.

DECOCTA. It is a water that hath been boiled, and is cooled by the help of snow. **DECOCTA** also signifies decoctions, boiling different ingredients in water, and administering the decanted liquor, when cold, to patients in a variety of cases, viz. **DECOCTUM solani lignosi vel dulcamaræ**;—*bardanæ*;—*hellebori albi*;—*hordei cum gummi*;—*lobeliæ*;—*Lusitanicum*;—*mezerei*;—*quercus*;—*saponariæ*;—*saraparillæ*;—*ulmi*, &c.

DECOCTUM ALBUM. See **CORNU CERVI**.

— **CAMPECHENSE**. See **CAMPECH. LIGNUM**.

— **NITROSUM**. See **NITRUM**, No. 15.

— **RUBRUM**. See **CORNU CERVI**.

DECOCTIO. See **COCTIO**.

DECOLORES. Diseases which disagreeably change the colour of the skin.

DECREPITATIO, vel CREPITATIO. The crackling noise, which common salt makes when subjected to the fire.

DECURTATUS PULSUS. A weak or a deficient pulse. If it fails, and revives by turns, it is called *decurtatus reciprocus*.

DECUSSORIUM. An instrument to depress the dura mater after trepanning, quia decutit membranam, or from its extremity being grooved, decussatim.

DECOLATIO. It is when a part of the cranium is cut off with the teguments, in a wound of the head.

DEFECTIVI, synonymous with *adynamia*.

DEFECTIO ANIMI. See **LIPOTHYMIA**.

DEFENSIVA. See **CARDIACA**.

DEFENSIVUM. An epithet for some surgical topics which repel.

DEFERENTIA VASA. Immediately beneath the tunica albuginea are lodged the testicles, the tubuli of which run on to form the epididymis; when becoming larger, they unite and form the *vasa deferentia*, which ascend in the spermatic cord behind the blood-vessels, and having got through the abdominal rings, are reflected downwards, and passing on the back of the bladder, between that and the ureter, go on the inside of the vesicula seminalis, to its anterior end, where they unite with the vesicula; and from the union of these with vesiculæ feminales, two ducts are formed and continued, which gradually approaching each other, they become contiguous at the notch, in the basis of the prostate gland, and terminate in a small duct on each side of the caput galinaginis, in the urethra. At a distance from the vesiculæ feminales, the *vas deferens* is hardly capable of admitting an hog's bristle; but as it approaches the vesicula, it grows larger both externally and internally, and becomes cellular and tortuous. The use of these vessels is to contain the sperm secreted from the blood, and to carry it into the spermatic vessels.

DEFIXUS. Impotent with respect to venereal diseases.

DEFLAGRATIO. See **CALCINATIO**.

DEFLUXIO, from *defluo*, to flow down. A defluxion. The flowing down of humours upon any inferior part, as in a catarrh, &c.

DEFORMATIONES. Distortions of particular parts, and other deformities.

DEFORMES. Synonymous with *cachexia*. It signifies diseases occasioning external deformity of the body.

DEFRUTUM, from *deservendo*. See **MUSTUM**.

DEGLUTITIO, from *deglutio*, to swallow. The act of SWALLOWING. In swallowing, the morsel is collected

on the upper surface of the tongue, is squeezed against the bony palate, and then carries the palatum molle backward and upward; the pharynx meets it, the tongue keeps close up to the palatum molle, the rimula of the larynx is shut, and the bolus is forced down the œsophagus.

INCAPABILITY OF SWALLOWING, called *acutaposis*; or a difficulty, named *dysphagia* or *aglutitio*, may be caused; 1st, by ulcers of the œsophagus, in which case there will be frequent vomiting of blood, and other kinds of matter; 2dly, a scirrhus bronchocele; 3dly, a thickening of the mucus in the œsophagus; 4thly, indurations of the œsophagus; 5thly, a fungus in the œsophagus; 6thly, a sacculus formed by some hard substance lodging a little time in the œsophagus, and weakening its coats; 7thly, by spasms; 8thly, foreign bodies sticking in their passage to the stomach; 9thly, tumors pressing against the side of the œsophagus.

Mr. Warner relates a singular case of difficult swallowing; in which the œsophagus, besides being otherwise diseased, was ulcerated in its internal surface. Though a similar one may no more admit of a cure than that which he relates, yet its insertion here may extend the advantage he proposed in first publishing it, viz. to enable others to form a just prognostic, though not an agreeable one; and also prevent the administering of many useless applications, in a case that does not admit of much relief. The case is as follows: a young woman, aged twenty-five, was admitted into Guy's Hospital, on account of a difficulty in swallowing, with which she had been afflicted for some months; there was not any thing appeared outwardly, that could lead to the discovery of the malady, but she complained of a particular tightness in swallowing, just below the back part of the cricoid cartilage. The part affected was too low to be looked into; but it was easily discovered by conveying down the throat a bit of sponge, fastened upon whale-bone, and dipt in sweet oil, which, though very small, could not be made to pass beyond it. She at length became incapable of taking any nourishment, and died soon after. After death, her neck was opened, and upon taking out the œsophagus, it appeared considerably thickened, about an inch in length, just below the cricoid cartilage. Upon opening the œsophagus lengthways, its coats appeared so contracted in the diseased part, as to be only just capable of admitting a passage to a common probe. The internal coat of the œsophagus was in part ulcerated, and besmeared with matter. All the adjacent parts were found and well.

When a bronchocele is the cause, whatever its state be, as it admits of but little relief, or none, there is no palliating the difficulty of swallowing caused by it, further than that of which the bronchocele admits.

Hoffman takes notice of difficulty of swallowing from a thickening of the mucus in the œsophagus. He says, a mucous matter not unfrequently concretes, during the night, in the fauces and gullet, and is afterwards with difficulty brought up. This proceeds, not from the aspera arteria, or the pharynx, or the pituitary tunic of the nose, but from the glands of the œsophagus itself, irritated by acrid, acid, or hot exhalations from the stomach. In such cases, he observes, that warm aromatics, and spirituous medicines, must necessarily do harm, by further inspissating the lymph, and rendering the humours in this part more acrid. He recommends diluents and mineral waters as the principal remedies; and relates a case, in which a cure was effected by abstinence from a more generous diet, and the use of a soft and slender one; drinking the Egra waters, omitting suppers, and taking a dose of a nitrous powder in a draught of cold water, at bed-time.

Indurations happening in any part of the œsophagus, is amongst the causes of a difficulty of swallowing; an instance of which is already noticed. These tumors rarely admit of relief. In the *London Medical Journal*, vol. iii p. 157. is the following case extracted from the History of the Royal Medical Society in Paris, for the year 1776. A young lady, aged sixteen years, after being troubled for about three months with a spasmodic cough, began to have a difficulty of swallowing, which increased so fast, that after a very short time she became incapable of taking any nourishment by the mouth; so that, for the space of three months, life was supported solely by clysters. Mercurial and other frictions were employed, but without any effect. At length M. Macquart reflecting on the case, and conjecturing that an encysted tumor existed in the œsophagus, and that it might probably be

now in a state of suppuration, he resolved to administer some substance, which, by its weight, might occasion a rupture of the sac. For this purpose, he prescribed an ounce of crude mercury, mixed with the yolk of eggs, to be swallowed every three hours. This remedy was taken; and the patient, soon after she had swallowed the second dose, brought up a considerable quantity of pus. From this moment, she was able to swallow broth; and by proper care recovered. When serophulous indurations happen about the œsophagus, the nigt. hydragryi, rubbed on the neck over the induration, or small doses of calomel, have often been of singular efficacy, especially if used early after the attack of the disorder. If the case is of more considerable duration, the mercurials should be given, so as to excite and support a moderate ptyalism for some time.

In the London Medical Observations and Inquiries, vol. iii. p. 85. is the history, &c. of a case, in which *deglutition* was obstructed, from a preternatural dilatation of a bag formed in the pharynx. This instance was produced by a cherry-stone lodging in the throat, which was returned three days afterwards by a fit of coughing; the part where it had lodged gradually gave way, and retained a part of the food which was taken at each meal; this circumstance increasing, no aliment at length could pass into the stomach, but all returned without causing either pain or sickness. It is proposed, if a similar case should occur, to pass a tube into the œsophagus; and, through it, to inject a due quantity of broth; by which, life may be continued many years, and the enlargement of the sac, from the food pressing into it, will be thus totally prevented.

DEGLUTITION PREVENTED BY SPASMS. See CŒSOPHAGUS.

TUMORS PRESSING AGAINST THE SIDES OF THE CŒSOPHAGUS. When these cause a difficulty of *swallowing*, relief can only depend on the dissolution or extirpation of such tumors: if these cannot be effected, whatever can be thought of to palliate, may be tried.

FOREIGN BODIES STICKING IN THE PASSAGE TO the stomach, is no unfrequent cause of this disorder; to remove which, is the chief intention of cure. Many are the contrivances for these ends; but it would often be better to leave the case to nature than to deal roughly with a part so irritable as the œsophagus is, as it is often necessary to bring back the subject *swallowed*. If the substance can be reached with the fingers, or with the forceps, attempts to extract it may be made. When pins, fish-bones, or such-like bodies, stick across the gullet, some advise to pass a crotchet (a wire with its end turned up like a hook) below these bodies, and then to turn it so as to bring them up with it. Pins, and such-like sharp bodies, when they have stuck in the throat, have been returned by *swallowing* a piece of tough meat tied to a strong thread, and then pulled up again. If the detained body may more safely be pushed down, push it on by means of the *probang*; that is, a flexible piece of whale bone, with a piece of sponge secured to its end. It hath frequently happened, that though indigestible bodies have been *swallowed*, no inconvenience hath arisen therefrom. If the bodies cannot be easily moved up or down, endeavours should not be continued long, lest the œsophagus should become inflamed. Whilst other means are used, it is recommended that the patient should frequently *swallow* some softening liquid, as barley water, or milk and water, or such like; and if he cannot *swallow*, an assistant may now and then inject the like through a crooked tube that will reach into the gullet: thus, not only abatement of inflammation is secured, but if, when the injection is used, it be somewhat forcibly pushed, it proves more successful in loosening the obstruction, than all attempts with instruments. When endeavours fail, and the body is left in the part, treat the patient as if labouring under an inflammatory disease; bleed, direct a low diet, apply a poultice round the patient's neck: the same treatment will be required, if an inflammation takes place in the part, though the obstructing body be removed. A proper degree of agitation hath sometimes succeeded in removing the obstructing body, better than instruments. Thus, a blow on the back hath often forced up a substance that stuck in the gullet: but *this is still more proper and efficacious, when the substance falls into the wind-pipe*; in this case vomiting and sneezing are to be excited. Pins, which have stuck in the gullet, have been discharged by riding on a horse or in a carriage. If the gullet is strongly con-

tracted, so that the patient cannot *swallow*, he may be supported by means of clysters until relief is obtained. If there is danger of suffocation, the operation of bronchotomy may be had recourse to. If an indigestible substance is forced into the stomach, the patient should live on a mild, smooth diet, consisting chiefly of farinaceous matters, as puddings, soups, &c. carefully avoiding all irritating and heating things; and thus proceed until the required relief is obtained.

In the London Medical Observations and Inquiries, vol. iii. p. 7. is an account of a quill being swallowed, and extracted by means of a probang, with a thread or two passing from one end to the other, and fastened to the sponges which were connected with each end of this instrument.

In the Medical Museum, vol. ii. are several instances related of different bodies sticking in the œsophagus, and the methods by which patients were relieved. In the same volume it is observed, that many bodies, whose bulk and figure permit them to pass easily through the intestines, are not much to be dreaded when they arrive at the stomach, though they have passed the œsophagus with difficulty. Pieces of money of various sizes have passed by the anus in a few days: pieces of lead, as bullets, &c. have done the same, though sometimes they have been detained for years.

In the London Medical Transactions, vol. iii. p. 30. is an account of a crown-piece which a man swallowed; some time after, and on another account, an emetic was given him, but without any effect with respect to the crown-piece: but some weeks after, he was taken with a sickness and vomited several times, and in vomiting, brought up the crown-piece without any pain, after its lying in his stomach from the 12th of March, 1771, to the 26th of November, 1772.

See Warner's Cases in Surgery. Medical Museum, vol. ii. Haller's Physiology. London Med. Transf. vol. i. p. 165. ii. p. 90. iii. p. 30. Percival's Essays Med. & Exp. vol. ii. p. 141. Gooch's Cases, vol. ii. p. 108. Lewis's Translation of Hoffman's Practice of Medicine, vol. ii. p. 147, &c. London Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. iii. p. 7, &c. 85, &c. Med. Communications, vol. i. p. 157. 242. White's Surgery, 296.

DEGMOS, from *δανω*, to bite. A biting pain in the orifice of the stomach, such as is perceived in the heart-burn, &c.

DEHEB or DEHEBEB. See AURUM.

DEHENE. See SANGUIS.

DEHENEZ. See VITRIOLUM CŒRULEUM.

DEJECTIO. A discharge of the excrements by stool. On prognostics from this evacuation, see Prosper Alpini's Prefaces.

DEJECTORIA. See PURGANTIA.

DEINOSIS, from *δινω*, to exaggerate. EXAGGERATION. Hippocrates uses this word with respect to the supercilia, where it imports their being enlarged.

DELACRYMATIVA, DELACRYMATIVES. Medicines which dry the eyes by first discharging tears; such are onions, &c.

DELAPSIO, from *delaber*, to slip down. See PROLAPSUS.

DELATIO. See INDICATIO.

DELETERIOS, from *δινω*, to injure. Pernicious, or extremely noxious. It is an epithet affixed to poisons.

DELIGATIO, from *de* and *ligo*, to tie. The APPLICATION OF BANDAGES. The principal BANDAGES are:

1. The UNITING BANDAGE, or *spica descende*s, used in rectilinear wounds, made with a double-headed roller, with a longitudinal slit in the middle, of three or four inches long. After dressing the wound, compresses should be applied on each side of it, so as to press from the bottom to the lips of the wound, before the roller is applied, which roller by having one head passed through the slit, an opportunity will be given of drawing the lips of the wound together. The whole must be managed so that the bandage may act equally. Where wounds are stitched, this bandage supports the stitches, and prevents their tearing.

2. The RETENTIVE BANDAGE. It is usually the single-headed roller. It should be applied, first on one side opposite to the wound, and brought round, so as to bring the lips of the wound closer. The contrary manner separates the lips.

3. The EXPULSIVE BANDAGE. It is a single-headed roller. It should be applied by making the pressure gradually

dually less, by small and even edgings, from the bottom of the wound to its orifices.

4. The **TAILED BANDAGE**. It is a linen cloth two or three times folded, and long enough to wrap, at least once and a half round the limb to which it is applied, and broad enough to spread farther than the injury extends. At each end, two notches are to be cut, deep enough to admit of the *bandage's* wrapping close about the limb; the notches should be at equal distances, and, if the cloth is folded twice, each end will have nine flaps, called tails: the two ends being alike slit, it is the eighteen-tailed *bandage*. In many cases, this *bandage* is more commodious than the roller, as it admits of viewing the limb, and dressing the wound without moving.

5. The **TRIANGULAR BANDAGE**. It is generally a handkerchief doubled into that form. In common cases it is used on the head, also as a support to the testicles when swelled, &c. called by the French *couvre-chef en triangle*.

6. The **NODOSE BANDAGE**, called *SCAPHA*. It is a double-headed roller, made of a fillet four yards long, and about an inch and a half broad; it must be reversed two or three times, so as to form a knot upon the part which is to be compressed; as when an hæmorrhage from a wound is to be stopped, or for securing the compress after bleeding any part of the head.

7. The **QUADRANGULAR BANDAGE** is about three feet square, or a little longer than broad. The French call it *le grand couvre-chef*.

8. The **REFLEX BANDAGE**. See *CAPELINA*.

There are variety of other *bandages*; but the occasion, and the genius of the surgeon, will generally best suggest, in particular cases, what mode of applying the *bandage* will be the most proper.

Besides the above-named, there are the **CIRCULAR** or **ANNULAR**, that is, when the upper rounds come exactly over the under. The **OBTUSE**, or *ASCIA*, *simple bandage*; the French call it *DOLOIRES*; it is when the rounds ascend or descend upon each other in the form of a screw. The **REPENT**; the French call it *RAMPANT*; it is when the *bandage* is applied to the part affected, in rounds, separate, and at a little distance from each other. The **REFLEX** or **REFLECTED**: the French call it *RENVERSEE*; it is when the *bandage* must be inverted, and turn back, as in those applied to the legs, and where the part is of different thicknesses. The **EXPULSIVE**, or **BANDAGE**, is when it is applied to the legs to repel a swelling there, in which case it is applied first to the feet, and rolled upwards. The **SCAPULARIA**, **SCAPULARY**, and **NAPKIN**, is a piece of cloth four or six fingers broad, with a slit in the middle to pass the head through, and long enough to reach from the bottom of the sternum over the shoulders, and down the back, as low as the sternum is before. For the **SPICA INGUINALIS**,—**INGUINALIS DUPLEX**,—**SIMPLEX**, see *SPICA*. **SPICA DESCENDENS**, see *DELIGATIO*. The **STELLA**, **SUSPENSOR**, **MONOCULUS**, **DISCRIMEN**, **DIVIDENS FASCIA**, **EPIDESMUS**, **FOSSA AMYNTÆ**, **HABENA**, **HEMICERAUNIOS**, **AURIGA**, **CHIASTOS**, **CHIASTE**, **CIRCUS QUADRUPLEX**, may be found under their respective heads. For *monophthalmus*, see *MONOCULUS*. For *circulus*, and *plinthius laqueus*, see *CIRCUS QUADRUPLEX*. And for a variety of other sorts besides, see *FASCIA*, and *HEISTER'S SURGERY*, vol. ii. Tables 37, 38.

However, notwithstanding the variety of directions, which may be given concerning bandages, they all fall short of enabling a person dexterously to apply them: seeing them applied, and also being exercised in the application, are essentially necessary. See figures of *bandages*, and directions, as circumstantial as words perhaps can express, in *Heister's Surgery*. Pott's Works. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 469.

DELIQUATIO. See *SOLUTIO*.

DELIQUIUM, from *delinquo*, to swoon. See *LIPOTHYMIA*, and also *SOLUTIO*.

DELIRIUM, from *deliro*, to rave, or talk idly. It is termed also, *alienatio mentis*, *paranola*, *dementia*, sometimes *emotio*. When the ideas excited in the mind do not correspond to the external objects, but are produced by the change induced on the common sensory, the patient is said to be *delirious*. The Greeks call it *paraphrenesis*; when slight, it is named *lepos*. In the English there is no word for it, except **LIGHT-HEADED** be admitted.

In *madness*, reason is destroyed; in *foolishness*, which the Greeks call *morosis*, reason is defective; and in a *de-*

lirium, reason is vitiated.

The *paraphrenesis*, or *delirium*, differs from madness, in not being perpetual, which happens in *deliriums* without a fever.

Galen says, that *deliriums* are caused by the heat and acrimony of the fluid, but principally by yellow bile. See his book de Sympt. Caus. lib. ii. Many other writers say that the bile is the cause. Dr. Shebbeare, in his Theory and Practice of Physic, attributes this disorder to either an excess, or a defect of vital heat. As to presages from *deliriums*, in these and many other cases, no great danger is to be apprehended, whilst the pulse, the appetite, and respiration, are favourable.

DELIRIUM MANIACUM. See *MANIA*.

— **MELANCHOLICUM**. See *MELANCHOLIA*.

DELOCATIO. See *LUXATIO*.

DELOTICOS (from *δηλον*, manifestum). **INDICATIVE**: (a *δηλω*) used in this sense by *HIPPOCRATES*, in his Aphorisms; hence by this term are pointed out those signs, commonly called diagnostics. See *DIAGNOSIS*.

DELPHINIUM PLATANI FOLIO. } See *STAPHIS*

— **STAPHIS AGRIA**. } *AGRIA*.

DELPHYS. See *UTERUS*.

DELTA. The name of the letter D in the Greek; also the external pudendum muliebre.

DELTOIDES MUSC. The deltoid muscles, from Δ, the Greek D, and *ειδος*, likeness. Some call these muscles *triangulares*, others name them *humerales*. They rise from the anterior edges of the extremities of the clavicles, which join the acromions; from the acromions, and from the spines of the scapulæ; and are inserted into the middle of each os humeri respectively. They move the arm forward, upward, and backward.

DEMENTIA. See *VESANIA*, and *DELIRIUM*.

DEMETRIAS. See *CEREALIA*.

DEMOCRATIS THERIACA. A theriaca described by Aetius.

DEMOTIVUS LAPSUS. **SUDDEN DEATH**.

DEMULCENTIA MEDICAMENTA. **DEMULCENT MEDICINES**. They are such medicines as sheath the acrimony of the humours, and so render them mild. Dr. Cullen says, they are such as are suited to correct acrids, or to obviate the irritations arising, or which might arise from them. Emollients are also *demulcents*; for they both obtund sharp humours, and soften rigid fibres. See *EMOLLIENTIA*.

Demulcents are of two kinds, viz. *general*, which involve all kinds of acrids indiscriminately; or *specific*, obtunding only a particular kind of acrimony.

The general sort are, 1st, All oily bodies obtained by the expression of fruits, or formed by boiling certain ingredients in water; the oil distilled from wax, and all animal fats. 2dly, All insipid inodorous plants that yield no oil, taken in the form of emulsions, infusions, decoction, &c. 3dly, All seeds from which an oil may be expressed. 4thly, The viscid insipid gums. 5thly, All the succulent and concrecent parts of sound animals (except the bile and urine), and all their glutinous parts.

The specific demulcents, 1st, All terrestrial absorbents, which take up acids, and prevent their effects as such; besides these, the testaceæ, corals, crabs' eyes, iron filings, &c. by these the muriated quicksilver, and such like poisons, may be weakened or destroyed. 2dly, All acids, with respect to alkalies. 3dly, All alkalies with regard to acids. 4thly, Ardent spirits, with regard to acids.

DENARIUS. See *AUREUS*.

DEND. An abbreviation of *dendrographia*.

DENDR. An abbreviation of *dendrographia*, or *dendrologia*, a description of, or discourse on trees, from *δενδρον*, arbor, a tree, and *γραφειν*, scriptura, seu logos, sermo.

DENDROIDES. Plants that resemble trees; they are also called *arborescens*.

DENDROLIBANUS. See *ROSMARINUS*.

DENDROMALACHE. See *MALVA ROSEA folio subrotundo*.

DENODATIO. See *DISSOLUTIO*.

DENS. A TOOTH. The teeth are usually sixteen in each jaw; they are divided into the body above the gum, and the root, or fang, which is within the socket of the jaw; the neck is the line of division between the root and the body. They are made up of a bony substance and an enamel.

The enamel covers only the body of the tooth, that part which is out of the gums, as far as to its neck; it is not bone, for it is not vascular, nor capable of being injected: for, if animals are fed with madder, the

body part of the *tooth* will be injected, but the enamel will remain unaltered; or steep the enamel in a weak acid, and it will all become a powder; whereas when bone is thus steeped, a soft elastic part remains.

Each root is hollow, for the admission of vessels and nerves to pass into the substance of the *teeth*, but these cavities grow less as we advance in years.

Ossification begins in the body of a *tooth*, and is continued to the root, and there are as many points of ossification as there are tubercles in the *tooth*. The long part of the *tooth* is the hardest part in the body, except the enamel which covers the *teeth*. Mr. John Hunter suspects that the *teeth*, when full grown, are not simply bone. He observes, that bones are tinged with the colouring matter of madder when they are complete and perfectly grown, if the animal is fed for a time with this root; and *teeth*, whilst growing, receive this tinge, but not when they are perfected; in all other bones this red colour is in time carried out of them by absorption; and they return to their original colour: but when a *tooth* hath had this colour given to it, which must be while it is growing; when it is perfected it never loses it; which shews their want of the absorbent system, and therefore, most likely, of the vascular also. The rickets do not affect the *teeth*; for we never find them grow soft like the other bones, but they remain perfectly hard: lastly, in old age, the other bones become brittle, and waste, but never the *teeth*.

The *teeth* are divided into three classes, viz. the INCISORES, CANINI, and MOLARES. The *incisores*, called also *dentes lactei*, and *dentes risorii*, are the four anterior *teeth* in each jaw; they appear the first. The *canini*, or *dentes oculares*, are one on each side of the *incisores*, in each jaw. The *molars* are five on each side of both jaws: Cicero calls them *genuini*. Sometimes, before twenty years of age, and sometimes at five or six and twenty, the last of the grinders appear, and are called *dentes sapientiae* and *dentes genuini*. Mr. John Hunter divides and names them as follows; viz. from the symphysis of the jaw on each side, are two INCISORES, which see. One CUSPIDATUS. See CANINI DENTES. Two BICUSPIDES. See MOLARES. And three MOLARES, the last of which is the *sapientiae dens*. See MOLARES.

The *incisores*, *canini*, and the two first of the grinders, are formed at the birth, and are those *teeth* which are shed. They usually cut or appear about the seventh month, and are shed about the seventh year. The *secondary teeth* are formed in sockets of their own, which are situated below the other socket. The three *dentes molares* on each side do not come through the gums until all the first set of *teeth* are shed; then they come through with the second set, and are never shed. Some people never have the *dentes sapientiae*. At three years of age, or thereabout, a child hath its first set of *teeth*, which are twenty.

There are generally as many protuberances on the body of the *teeth* as there are roots; but these latter sometimes grow together; at other times they are divaricated, especially on the upper jaw, where, not having a sufficient depth, because of the maxillary sinus, they spread and are extracted with greater difficulty than those on the lower jaw.

The fifth pair of nerves supply the *teeth* with branches, which are wrapt up with the blood-vessels by means of a membrane, and running under the *teeth*, enter into their cavities. From an attention to the fifth pair of nerves, and the parts to which they are distributed, many of the phenomena attendant on disorders of the *teeth* may be accounted for. Mr. Mose abserves, in his Essay on the Management of Children, &c. that the *teeth*, when a child is born, are lodged in the sockets in the jaw-bones, and are covered with, and enveloped by, a thin membrane that is very irritable, and sensible of pain, viz. the periosteum of the *teeth*; so that when the *teeth* begin to grow, and emerge from their recesses, or sockets, they must necessarily distend, perforate, and force their way through this membrane, which, when upon the full stretch, from its sensibility, gives great pain, and occasions fevers, startings, and all the symptoms which happen during the time of breeding the *teeth*. As soon as this membrane is completely divided in that part by the *tooth* or *teeth*, which then happen to be rising, the child is relieved for the present, from the fever and other complaints, but which are subject to return upon the successive rising of the other *teeth*.

Disorders in the *teeth* depend chiefly on a caries in

them; an inflammation in the membrane which cover their root, &c. and a defluxion of humours on the said membrane. When a *tooth* is carious, it often occasions a fetid breath; and the air passing into, or any warm or cold substance touching it, pain is excited: relief is often obtained by filling the carious part with mastich; but the best method is to extract the *tooth*.—In case of an inflammation in the membrane which spreads itself about the roots of the *teeth*, bleeding or purging, according to the state of the constitution, will be needful; warm barley-water may also be held in the mouth, and such other general methods may be used, as are found to be useful in other inflammatory disorders.—When a defluxion of humours gives rise to complaints in the *teeth*, purging will be peculiarly useful; blisters may be applied behind the ears or on the back, and horse-radish or pellitory root may be held between the gums and cheeks, to excite a discharge of saliva. Besides these general causes, a morbid quality induced into the general habit may give rise to disorders in the *teeth*, as happens in scorbutic and venereal patients, in which cases, the method of cure will consist in freeing the constitution from these kinds of complaints.

The tartareous crust which is secreted from the blood and lodged on the *teeth*, is speedily removed by touching it with acidum muriaticum, and then washing it off with water.

On the *teeth*, and their disorders, see Mr. John Hunter's Natural History of the Human Teeth; Eustachius de Dentibus; Hoffman de Dent. eorum Morb. & Cura; Hurlock on Breeding of Teeth; Mose on the Management of Children; Bell's Surgery, vol. iv. p. 191, &c. White's Surgery, p. 280.

DENS CABALLINUS. See HYOSCYAMUS.

—CANIS. DOG'S TOOTH. Boerhaave mentions five species. The flower is shaped like that of a lily: the root is long, fleshy, and formed somewhat like the *tooth* of a dog: the leaves resemble those of the cyclamen. The dried roots are commended as anthelmintic, but are not used with us.

—LEONIS, also called *taraxacum*, *taraxacon*, *caput monachi*, *urinaria*, *hieracium alpinum*, *hedypnois*, *PISSE-ABED*, and *DANDELION*. It is the LEONTODON TARAXACUM, *calyce squamis inferne reflexis, foliis runcinatis denticulatis laevibus*. CLASS, SYNGENESIA; ORD. POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS. LINN. Gen. Plant. 912. It is a low plant, with long, narrow, deeply indented leaves, lying on the ground; among which arises a single, naked, hollow pedicle, bearing a large, yellow, flocculose flower; the flower is followed by small seeds, covered with a tuft of long down: the root is oblong, slender, yellowish, or brownish on the outside, and white within. It is perennial, common in uncultivated places, and flowers from April to the end of summer.

The roots, stalks and leaves, abound with a milky juice, that is bitterish, but of no particular flavour. They are mildly detergent, and aperient, but more powerful than the *cichoreum sylvestre*. Boerhaave highly commends them as a resolvent. But the more immediate and sensible operation of this plant is to loosen the belly, and promote urine, which it does without heating; and has been considered by some, as highly efficacious in removing biliary obstructions. MURRAY says, that this plant resolves viscid humours, opens obstructed vessels, and is a remedy for various eruptive complaints: and BERGIUS considers it as an effective hepatic deobstruent, recommending it in hypochondriasis and jaundice. He says, it is a most excellent medicine in diseases of the liver, boiled in whey, or formed into broths and apozems. It has also been useful in dropsies, pulmonic tubercles, and some cutaneous disorders. It is given, plant and root, boiled in decoctions; or its expressed juice may be administered, from one ounce to four, three or four times a day. The plant should always be used fresh; for even extracts of it, as well as the roots and leaves, lose much of their power by keeping. It may also be taken as part of diet, and eat fresh. The young leaves blanched have much the taste of endive, and make an excellent addition to sallads in the spring. The roots are roasted, and used at Gottingen, by the poorer sort of people, for coffee, from which a decoction of them thus prepared can hardly be distinguished.

Boerhaave takes notice of twelve species. See Raii Hist. Lewis's Mat. Med. It is also a name of the *auricula muris*, and some other plants.

DENSITAS. DENSITY. It is that property in any body,

body, which is opposite to rarity, whereby it contains such a quantity of matter under such a bulk. But in medical writings, *denseness* sometimes means frequency, and is applied to the pulse, and to respiration.

DENTAGRA, from *dens*, a tooth, and *αγχα*, a seizure. It is used both to signify the gout in the teeth (see **ARTHRITIS**), and an instrument for drawing them, called also *dentaspago*, *dentiducum*, *dentoducum*, *odontagogos*.

DENTALE. See **DENTALIUM**.

DENTALE VIRIDE STRIATUM. See **ENTALIUM**.

DENTALIS LAPIS. It is the tartareous matter which is formed about the teeth in the likeness of a stone.

DENTALIUM, also called *dentale*, *autalis*, *tubulus dentalis*, and **TOOTH-SHELL**. It is the shell of a small sea-fish; it is oblong, slender, and of a whitish, greenish, or reddish colour, about two inches long, striated, and marked with two or three bands about it. As a medicine, the oyster-shell may be substituted for it.

DENTARIA, called also *coralloides*, *septifolia*, **SET-FOIL-TOOTHWORT**, and **CORAL-WORT**. This plant hath a long pod, full of round seeds; when this pod is ripe, its valves are twisted into a spiral form, and discharge the seeds with violence: the root is squamous, fleshy, and denticulated. It flowers in April: the root is drying and astringent.

DENTARIA. See **PLUMBAGO**.

DENTASPAGO. See **DENTAGRA**.

DENTATA. So the second vertebra of the neck is called. It is remarkable for its process, which is called processus dentatus, which plays in the hollow of the anterior arch of the vertebra above it (called Atlas). From the sides of the processus dentatus, the ligaments go off to attach it to the Atlas; and from its point, a strong one is sent out to the os occipitis. It expresses **DENTATED**. In **BOTANY**, a *dentated* leaf, also called *denticulatum*, is a leaf having spreading points or teeth, remote from each other, about the edge.

DENTATUS PROCESSUS. See **ATLAS**.

DENTELLARIA. See **PLUMBAGO**.

DENTES COLUMELLARES. In Varro and Pliny, they are the same as Varro elsewhere calls *dentes canini*.

— **GENUINI**. Cicero calls the *molars* thus; but they are the teeth called *sapientiae*.

— **LACTEI**. See **INCISORES**.

— **OCULARES**. **EYE-TEETH**. See **DENS**.

They are thus named, because that extracting them is supposed to injure the eyes.

— **RISORII**. See **INCISORES**.

DENTICULATA. See *Mochatellina foliis fumarie bulbosæ*.

DENTICULATUM. See **DENTATA**.

DENTIDUCUM. See **DENTAGRA**.

DENTIFRICIUM, from *dentes fricare*, to rub the teeth.

DENTIFRICE, called also *odontotrimma*. Medicines for cleaning the teeth. There are many preparations contrived for this purpose, chiefly consisting of scutellish bone, cream of tartar, bole, bark, myrrh, salt, and foot, all which may be used in powder, or mixed up with honey. But the most effectual *dentifrices* are the mineral acids, the best of which is the *acidum muriaticum*; next is the *acidum vitriolicum*. But the *acidum nitrosum* should never be used, for it destroys the enamel of the teeth.

DENTILLARIA. See **PLUMBAGO**.

DENTISCALPIUM. } Also called **ODONTOGLY-**

DENTISCALPRA. } **PHON**. An instrument for scraping off the crust which is formed on foul teeth. In Oribasius, it is an instrument for separating the gums from the teeth.

DENTITIO, also called *odontiasis*, *odontophya*. **DENTITION**, or breeding of teeth. Sauvages, in his system of Nosology, makes this a species of odontalgia. Cullen makes *dentitio* synonymous with *odaxismos*; but does not admit it as a disease. Hippocrates uses the word principally with respect to the gums, when the teeth are forcing a passage through them.

Children often suffer much uneasiness from the cutting of their teeth. Yet *teething* is not properly a disease. Whatever dangerous symptoms may occasionally attend this process of nature, they are owing to some accidental disorder attendant on the child. Plenitude is generally the morbid habit, which is productive of fatal consequences during *dentition*. In this case, bleeding, and a frequent repetition of solutives, must be used. If a morbid acrimony in the blood is attendant, the pain will be increased, which accompanies this state; in which case, alteratives, adapted to the case, must be prescribed.

If there is much fever and a tooth is ready to cut, an incision may be made in the gum, to remove its tension.

A troublesome cough is often an attendant on *teething*; in which case, a plaster of Burgundy pitch, applied to the nape of the neck, is of considerable service. A fresh one may be applied when the first begins not to adhere.

Dr. Withers observes in his Treatise on the Asthma, p. 301, 302, that, "If a child has a disease in his breast, the cutting of a tooth, as it often excites pain, fever, and general irritability, will be found commonly to increase it. But this affords no proof why a cough and shortness of breath, with a pulmonary obstructions in the lungs, should be thought a necessary attendant on *teething*. According to the best of my observations, it is an indisputable fact, that healthful children cut their teeth without a cough; and, when in others a cough attends *teething*, it is in general an accidental circumstance, proceeding from a local complaint in the breast, and is not merely symptomatic of the cutting of a tooth. The violence of the cough, the rising of the phlegm from the lungs, inflammations, pulmonary obstructions, and ulcerations, which have followed, and been proved by dissection, have fully convinced me of the truth of the above assertion. I should not have dwelt at all on this fact, if I had not observed that the notion, which I am endeavouring to refute, is pernicious to society, and productive of fatal consequences. For, when we say that a cough, with shortness of breath, is a common symptom of *teething*, we unite the two complaints together under one idea; and as we consider *teething* as natural and necessary, the other being united with it and regarded only as an effect, falls in under the same general idea, and consequently is too often supposed to require no particular treatment; by which means it is neglected; and in many instances proves fatal.

When children are vigorous, they cut their teeth earlier; weakly children, particularly those that are disposed to the rickets, are later before their teeth appear. Mr. J. Hunter says, that weakness and disease in the body does not affect the teeth.

A flavering, or a diarrhoea, are favourable symptoms during the time of cutting the teeth. Children attended with these symptoms are rarely disturbed with any of the violent disorders, such as convulsions, &c. See Hurlock's Treatise on *Dentition*. Mr. John Hunter's Nat. Hist. of the Human Teeth.

Hoffman observes, that the teeth appear in some in the seventh month, in others later, as in the ninth; or even the twelfth, the fore teeth are generally cut first, from the friction of the nipple; next, the eye teeth; and, lastly, the grinders. In some, this process gives but little uneasiness; in others, it is accompanied with very troublesome symptoms. In difficult *dentition*, the child is preternaturally hot, cries immoderately, starts in his sleep, often applies his hand to his mouth, sucks with eagerness, and even bites the nipple. The gums swell and look whitish and reddish; the saliva is copiously discharged, and often hangs viscid from the mouth; the belly either costive or over loose. Sometimes acute fevers, convulsive and epileptic motions, distortions of the jaws, and other violent symptoms are joined, different in different subjects, according to the difficulty of the eruption of the teeth, or the sensibility of the child. Amongst the prognostics, he says, that those who are plethoric, sleepy, costive, also those who are seized in *dentition* with a cough, who are of great sensibility, or an hereditary passionate disposition, have the most to fear. Hippocrates observes, that those who are attacked by the acute fever, escape convulsions; and that the *teething* is easiest in winter. The principal indications of cure are, to abate the pain and inflammation; and to soften and relax the gums. If the belly is not naturally lax, it should be kept so. A spontaneous loosening is salutary, and should not be checked; if it is, convulsions and other threatening symptoms are then much more apt to succeed.

Moss, in his Essay on the Management of Children, &c. remarks, that the time of cutting the first teeth is uncertain; it sometimes happens in the third or fourth month; at others, not until the sixteenth or eighteenth; but that, in general, it is about the seventh or ninth. He adds, that there are TWO STAGES OR PERIODS OF **TEETHING**, which it becomes needful to attend to: the first is the time of breeding, and the second the time of cutting the teeth. The **FIRST**, OR **BREEDING THE TEETH**, commonly begins about the third or fourth month:

it may be known by a copious discharge of saliva from the child's mouth taking place; its being pleased with having its gums rubbed with a finger, or other harder substance; its becoming more fretful, &c. If now there is great heat, thirst, fever, a dulness and drowiness, with frequent startings when asleep, it will be necessary to procure a few stools, and to keep the bowels lax, if they are not already so; if a looseness at this time attends, though it is somewhat severe, it should not be checked. The griping, which sometimes accompanies this looseness, is generally abated by the use of a little magnesia. When the drowiness, starting, and feverishness above named come on, bleeding with leeches will be singularly useful. Two leeches may be applied to the feet, every, or every other day, until these symptoms abate. During the thirst, if the children crave sweetened drinks, liquorice may be boiled in the water which is given, as it does not increase this troublesome symptom. After the bleeding, blisters behind the ears, or on the back, are not to be omitted. The antimonial emetics should be repeated now and then until the fever is removed. Should convulsions come on, the above treatment will be also well adapted to relieve. A discreet use of anodynes is an important addition in this instance. THE SECOND STAGE OR PERIOD OF TEETHING is that of cutting the *teeth*. This usually begins about the seventh or ninth month: in this, the symptoms and management are in general the same as those of the first period. And it may be noted, that a child, who a little before was pleased with having his gums rubbed, will now seldom suffer any thing hard to touch them; for when a *tooth* is upon the point of coming through the gum, the gum is exceeding sore, and sensible of pain from the slightest touch. It may be known that a *tooth* is near cutting, when the gum, in one particular part where the *tooth* or *teeth* may be expected to come, appears fuller and more distended than usual, and than the other parts of the gums are; the gum in that part looks red and inflamed the bottom or base, but is paler or whiter at its point or edge; and when the *tooth* is very near cutting, the edge of the gum seems as if it had a flat white blister upon it, and appears thicker and broader than the edges of the gums are in other places: at this time, if any alarming symptoms come on, cutting the gum over the edge of the approaching *tooth* will be a speedy and often an effectual means of relief. Sometimes, though, in cutting the gums, the symptoms abate, the *tooth* does not appear until some days, or perhaps weeks after; nay, sometimes the gum heals, and the former uneasy symptoms return; which, for their relief require the cutting to be repeated, and that several times before the *tooth* will completely appear. It is a mistaken notion, that repeated cutting the gum renders it harder: for the contrary happens; on which, see Mr. John Hunter's Practical Treatise on the Diseases of the *Teeth*, p. 121. Bell's Surgery, vol. iv. p. 191. White's Surgery, p. 280, &c.

DENTO. One whose teeth are prominent to a great degree, or who is full-mouthed.

DENTODUCUM. See DENTAGRA.

DENUATIO. DENUATION. It is spoken of bones that are laid bare by the flesh being torn off them.

DEOBSTRUENTIA (*de*, priv. and *obstruo*, to obstruct.) DEOBSSTRUENTS. DEOPPILATIVA. See APERIENTIA.

DEPART. See DISCESSUS. It is also called *quartatio*, which see.

DEPASCENS ULCUS. See PHAGEDÆNA.

DEPERDITIO. See ABORTUS.

DEPETIGO. See PRURITUS.

DEPHLEGMATIO. Vinous spirits are said to be dephlegmated, or rectified, when well freed from their watery parts.

DEPILATORIUM. DEPILATORY. Medicines which take off the hair, such as quick-lime, orpiment, &c. There are three kinds of *depilatory* medicines; 1. The *psilothra*, or *depilatoria*, by way of eminence; 2. Those which thin the hair; and, 3. Those which are corrosive, and extirpate the hair.

DEPILIS. See ALOPECIA.

DEPOT LAITEUX. See LYMPHÆ DUCTUS.

DEPLUMATIO. An affection of the eye-lids, with a callous tumor, which causes the hair to fall off. Aetius says, it is a disorder of the eye, consisting of a *madarosis* and *sclerophthalmia*.

DEPREHENSIO. See CATALEPSIS.

DEPRESSIO. A DEPRESSION. In surgery this word generally signifies particularly a sinking inwards of some part of the skull, which happens from an external violence by which the bone is fractured. This injury by some is named *impressio*, *introcessio*.

In this case, the same symptoms may attend, as are observed in an extravasation within the skull, and are caused by the same means, viz. mechanical pressure; they differ widely from those of a concussion of the brain. See CONCUSSIO, EXTRAVASATIO, CEREBRI COMPRESSIO.

Dr. Hunter seems to think, that it is almost impossible to raise a *depression* of this kind, because the fracture is more extensive in the inside than the outer one, and the *spiculae* can never be brought exactly to fit each other. However, as according to Hildanus and Van der Weil, some skulls have been so soft as to be *depressed* without being fractured, success may be expected at least in some cases; and where the bones are soft and yielding, they may be raised by means of a string fastened to an adhesive plaster, which may be applied to the *depression*, after shaving the part. But after all, if their elevation was easily practicable, it would be unwarrantable, in general, to be contented with mere elevation; for all the ills attending and succeeding simple fractures are more likely to happen from *depressed* pieces of bone; therefore, removing the *depressed* pieces, is the only proper intention to be pursued.

DEPRESSOR, also *Deprimens*, from *deprimere*, to pull, or draw down. IN ANATOMY, a name applied to several muscles, because they *depress* the parts they are fastened to.

— ANGULI ORIS. A name given by Albinus to the *depressor labiorum communis*. It rises from the outer part of the lower edge of the lower jaw, at the side of the chin, and is continued outwardly, to the greater zygomaticus, to the nasalis of the upper lip, and thence into the outer part of the orbicularis, where it surrounds the upper lip at the corner of the mouth. It extends and joins the elevator of the corner of the mouth.

— EPIGLOTTIDIS. It rises from the ligament on the thyroid cartilage on its fore part on each side, and is inserted in the *epiglottis*, near its basis, on each side.

— LABIORUM COMMUNIS. See DEPRESSOR ANGULI ORIS.

— LABII SUPERIORIS, called also *triangularis*, *constrictor alæ nasi*. It rises from the sockets of the incisors, runs to the superior part of the upper lip, and some fibres to the nose.

— OCULI, called also *humilis rectus inferior*, *deprimens musculus inferior*. It rises tendinous from the back part of the socket, cohering in some measure with the covering of the optic nerves, and is inserted into the fore part of the sclerotica, after running under the eye.

— SUPERCILII. See CORRUGATOR Ciliaris.

DEPRESSORES ALÆ NASI. The *depressors* of the wings of the nose. They arise from the upper jaw-bone outwardly, where the gums cover the sockets of the dentes incisores and canini, and are inserted into the root of the wing of the nose, advancing up the side of the wing a little way: they pull the *alæ* downwards.

— COSTARUM. They are so similar to the levatores longiores, as to need no farther description, only (as their name imports) their office is the reverse of the other.

— LABII INFERIORIS, also called *quadrati*. They arise fleshy on each side of the chin, march obliquely, and crossing each other, terminate together in the whole edge of the lip, where it grows red.

— MAXILLÆ INFERIORIS. See PLATYSMA MYOIDES.

DEPRESSORIUM. An instrument which is used for depressing the dura mater after the operation of the trepan.

DEPRIMENS. See DEPRESSOR, also DEPRESSOR OCULI.

DEPURATIO. DEPURATION, *clarificatio*, aut *depuratio*, vel *rectificatio*. It is the freeing of any fluid from all heterogeneous matter or feculence, and rendering it more transparent. This operation is of three kinds: 1st, DECANTATION, which can only take place where a difference is in the specific gravities of what constitutes the mixture; whence that which is the heaviest falls to the bottom, and the lighter part is separated from it by the decantation or pouring off. When oils are to be separated from water, which are obtained by distilling, or indeed from other fluids, a *tritium*, or separatory glass

glass, is used. 2dly, **DESPUMATION**; this is performed by adding the whites of eggs, or other such viscid matter, to the fluid, to be clarified, and, after a perfect commixture, making them coagulate by means of heat, and thus carrying to the surface all the heterogeneous matter; the impurities are then, with the concreted viscid matter, separated with a spoon. This is also called **CLARIFICATION**. 3dly, **FILTRATION**, **PERCOLATION**, or **COLATURE**; it is performed by passing, without pressure, the fluid to be purified through strainers of linen, flannel, or paper, which retaining the feculence, permits only the clearer fluid to pass through. Though in filtration, a soft, porous paper is folded in the shape of a funnel, then placed into one; into which some of the liquor is to be poured, which is to pass through the paper; this paper is called filtering paper.

When flannel is used, it is commonly formed into a cone, called **HIPPOCRATES' SLEEVE**, and its base is hung on three proprs, with the cone downwards; it is then filled with the liquor, which gradually drops from the apex: it is generally used when the matter must be passed through whilst hot.

When paper is used for filtering through, it must be supported by fitting it to a funnel, or by laying it on a linen strainer, in a sieve, or other such like convenience. When paper is fitted to a funnel, straws should be placed here and there betwixt them.

Distillation and sublimation are practised in the case of spirits and salts, with a view to *deputation*, and the operation is called in these cases **RECTIFICATION**.

DEPURATORIA FEBRIS. **DEPURATORY FEVER**. A name given by Sydenham to a fever which prevailed in the years 1661 and 1664. He called it *depuratory*, because he observed, that nature regulated all the symptoms in such a manner as to fit the febrile matter for expulsion in a certain time, either by a copious sweat, or a free perspiration. See Sydenham's Works, with notes, by Dr. Wallis.

DERAS. Δερας, a sheep-skin. The title of a book in chemistry, treating of the art of transmuting base metals into gold. It is written on sheep-skins; hence also **DERMA**.

DERBIA. See **IMPETIGINES**.

DERMA, Δερμα. See **DERAS**.

DERIVATIO. **DERIVATION**. In **MEDICINE** it is when a humour which cannot conveniently be evacuated at the part affected, is attracted from thence, and discharged elsewhere; thus, a blister is applied to the neck to draw away the humour from the eyes.

The doctrine of *derivation* and *revulsion* so much talked of by the ancients is, in their sense of these terms, wholly exploded. By **REVULSION** they meant the driving back of the fluids from one part to another. The only rational meaning that the word *revulsion*, as here applied, can have, is the preventing too great an afflux of humours to any part, either by contracting the area of the vessels, or diminishing the quantity of what flows from them; the first of these intentions is answered by the application of repellents to the part; the last by bleeding and other evacuations.

DERMATOIDES, from Δερμα, a skin or leather, and οἶδος, likeness. See **DURA MATER**.

DERTRON. See **ABDOMEN**, **OMENTUM**, and **INTESTINA**.

DESCENSIO. } It is spoken of the gentle and moderate motion of the body, or of the humours downwards. The chemists call it *distillatio per descensum* when the fire is applied to the top and all round the vessel, whose orifice is at the bottom, and the vapours consequently driven there. Liquefying salts by exposing them to the air, as in making the aq. kali, is also a sort of *distillatio per descensum*.

DESCENSORIUM. See **BOTUS**.

DESESSIO. Celsus uses this word for sitting on a close-stool. *Desurrectio* is used in the same sense.

DESICCATIO. **DRYING**. The chemists also refer it (though improperly) to calcination.

DESICCATIVUM. **DESICCATIVE**, from *desicco*, to dry. See **EPULOTICA**.

DESIDIA OBLIVIO. See **LETHARGUS**, under **CAROS**.

DESIPIENTIA. See **PHRENITIS**.

DESME, from δεω, to tie, or bind. This word occurs in Moschion. See **MANIPULUS**.

DESMIDION. It is a diminutive of *desme*, so signifies a small handful.

DESMOS. In Hippoc. de Fract. this word signifies an affection of the joint after a luxation, in the manner of a tie or ligature, whereby the joints are rendered incapable of bending or stretching out. It proceeds from inflammation.

DESPUMATIO, from *despumo*, to scum. See **DEPURATIO**.

DESQUAMATIO, from *de*, privative, and *squama*, the scale of a fish. To take off scales. Sometimes it signifies the same as *abrasio*. By a metaphor it is applied to a foul bone, the laminæ of which rise like scales. But this is more properly termed **EXFOLIATIO**, which see.—When the scarf skin peels off after some eruptive complaint this process is named *Desquamatio*.

DESQUAMATORIUM. An epithet of a trepan, called also *exfoliativum*, for abrading part of the cranium.

DESTILLATIO. See **DISTILLATIO**.

DESUDATIO. See **EPIDROSIS**.—It is also a profuse sweat succeeded by an eruption of pustules, called *sudamina*, *hydroa*, *Boa*: or **HEAT PIMPLES**.

DESURRECTIO. See **DESESSIO**.

DETENTIO. See **CATALEPSIS**.

DETERGENS, from *detergeo*, to wipe off. **DETERGING**. See **ABSTERGENTIA**. *Detergents* differ only in degree of efficacy from vulneraries. They have more subtil parts, and so are more fit to mix with, attenuate, and wear away the contents of abscesses and ulcerations, and such viscid humours as adhere to and obstruct the vessels.

DETERIORATIO. **DETERIORATION**. The impairing or rendering a thing worse; it is the opposite of melioration.

DETERSORIUM. The apartments at baths where the sweat was scraped off.

DETERSORIUS. See **ABSTERSIVUS**.

DETONATIO. **DETONATION**, from *detono*, to make a great noise. In **CHEMISTRY** it is that noise and explosion which any substance makes upon the application of fire to it. It is also called *fulminatio*; but *detonation* is a less degree of thundering noise; it is a cracking noise, and less explosive than the fulminating noise. See **CALCINATIO**, by *Detonation*. As nitre is the cause of most explosions, the word *detonation* hath been appropriated chiefly to the inflammation of the acid of this salt with bodies containing phlogiston; and it is frequently given to those inflammations of nitrous acid, which are not accompanied with explosion. See **Dict. of Chem.**

DETRACTIO. See **CATHERESIS**.

DETRAHENS QUADRATUS. See **PLATYSMA MYOIDES**.

DETRACTOR AURIS. See **ABDUCTOR AURIS**.—

DETRITIO. See **RHACOSIS**. In a general sense it is taken for *trituration*, from *detero*, to rub off.

DETRUSOR URINÆ, from *detrudere*, to thrust, or squeeze out of. Douglas divides the muscular covering of the bladder into two distinct muscles; the longitudinal fibres he calls the *detrusor urinæ*, which he describes as arising from the prostate gland going round the fundus, and being lost in the gland again; the oblique fibres he calls *constrictor vesicæ urinariæ*, and describes it as running obliquely under the other. But Dr. Hunter says, it is plain that there are no other regular muscles, and this distinction is merely artificial.

DEUNX. See **CYATHUS**.

DEURENS FEBRIS. See **ARDENS FEBRIS**.

DEUSTIO. See **ENCAUSIS**.

DEUTERIA, } from δευτερος, secundus. A poor kind of wine, which the Latins call **LORA**. Also *adhesion of the placenta*.

DEUTERION. See **SECUNDINA**.

DEVALGATUS. See **BLÆSUS**.

DEXAMENE. Any receptacle, but particularly the *labrum* or *folium*, that is, a deep basin in which bathers might swim. It was also called **COLYMBETHRA** and **EMBASIS**.

DEXTANS. See **CYATHUS**.

DIA, δια. The beginning of several terms in medicine; and when the name of any thing begins with these three letters they signify composition, and the word with which they are compounded is the chief thing in the composition; of which a variety of instances may be seen in the succeeding pages.

DIABACANU, from *bacanon*, a principal ingredient in it. An hepatic remedy mentioned by Trallian.

DIABEBOS. The **ANKLE-BONES**. Hippocrates uses this word. See **ASTRAGALUS**.

DIABESASA, from *δια* and *βρωσα*, *wild rue*. The name of a preparation, in which *rue* forms a part.

DIABETES, from *διαβαίνω*; *to pass off or through*; some call it DIARRHŒA URINOSA; DIARROIA EXCURE; DIPACOS; DIURESIS; HYDROPS AD MATULAM; PROFLUVIUM URINÆ. That disorder in which what is drank suddenly passes off, and is evacuated almost crude. Or it is an excessive discharge of crude urine, exceeding the quantity drank. Boerhaave, in his Institutes, says, it is a frequent copious discharge of lacteous urine, in conjunction with an extraordinary thinness of the humours.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class neuroses, and order spasmi: which he defines a chronic profusion of urine, for the most part preternatural, made in immoderate quantity. He notices two species, 1st, DIABETES MELLITUS, when the urine hath the colour, odour, and taste of honey. 2d, *Diabetes insipidus*, when the urine is limpid, and not sweet. Dr. Horne defines it to be an extraordinary increase of the urine as to its quantity, and that of a sweetish taste; attended with perpetual thirst, and a dry skin, which for the most part is also febrile.

Lommius says that the seat of this disorder is in the kidneys; but this does not appear to be the case, and some difficulty attends the ascertaining it.

Youth is scarcely ever attacked with this disorder: its most frequent subjects are those in the decline of life, who have been subject to a liberal use of wine in their youth, and who are also employed in the more violent kinds of business.

The causes are generally said to be a relaxation of the renal duct; too great a tenuity of the fluids; or obstructed perspiration: but perhaps, on maturer consideration, a defect of vital heat, and the concurrence of such accidents as determine the serum to the kidneys, are the real causes. The discharge is not a truly urinous one, no more than that through the skin in a hectic fever is of a truly perspirable kind.

Besides the frequent and too copious discharge of urine, it is generally intipid, though sometimes a sweetness both to the smell and taste is observed in it: thirst, an hectic heat, a weak but quick pulse, a gradual wasting of the flesh, and, after some time, an anasarctous tumidness comes on. Dr. Lister observes that it is slow in its approach; that in the beginning the mouth is dry, the saliva white and frothy, and an unusual heat is perceived in the bowels. If by accident the urine is suddenly checked, there follows a swelling of the loins, scrotum, legs and feet; and what urine is discharged passes off with pain, and thus death is soon ushered in.

The sweetness of the urine (which symptom is not constant, but generally when it does attend, only appears towards the end of the disease, or when death seems near at hand,) is owing to the chyle passing unaltered into it, which, as Dr. Morton observes, gives a sweetness to the matter expectorated in the last stage of a phtisis.

When recent, and the constitution of the patient not much injured, a cure is sometimes effected; but if of long standing, and there is a debilitated or otherwise disordered habit, no hope of relief can be encouraged.

The general indications of cure, are, 1. *To increase the crassamentum of the blood*; and 2. *To divert or restrain the preternatural discharge*.

The diet should be the same as in an hectic fever, viz. animal substances, such as broth made of beef, shell-fish, milk often, and in small quantities; jellies; barley-water, in which the root of comfrey is boiled, and lime-water, may be the common drink.

Moderate exercise on horseback, and dry friction of the whole body, assist in promoting perspiration; and which, when excited, peculiarly tends to divert the discharge through the kidneys.

When unquenched lime is mixed with the serum of blood, it generates those salts that are necessary to the true urinary discharge; and if lime-water is drank as freely as the thirst requires it, its efficacy exceeds that of Bristol water in the cure of a *diabetes*, notwithstanding the latter is esteemed as a specific: but, in order to this advantage from lime-water, it must be drank while the heat continues which it possesses from the lime being quenched in the water.

At proper intervals, during the use of lime-water, as above directed, the acidum vitrioli dilutum; cort. Peruv; limat. feri; and whatever can improve the crasis of the blood, may also be administered.

A flannel shirt may be worn to solicit a discharge through the skin. The tincture of cantharides is said by Dr. Morton to be a specific in this complaint. Others prefer the serum aluminosum, made as strong as the stomach will bear it, and direct half a pint to be taken night and morning. With others, the vitr. cœrul. gr. ss. given twice a day, dissolved in any agreeable liquor, is most depended on. When the means first proposed are unsuccessful, recourse may be had to these, or such other means as experience may suggest. Rhubarb is found to be of singular advantage; and from the success which follows on the use of antispasmodics, joined with other means, a spasm in the ducts, through which some other excretions are conveyed, rather than an irritation in the kidneys, may be a principal cause of this malady.

See Aretæus, Lommius, Boerhaave, Lister, Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Physic, Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. iii. p. 274, &c. vol. v. p. 298. Cullen's First Lines, vol. iv. Wallis's Sydenham.

DR. GOTTLIB RICHTER, professor of medicine at Goettingen, says, according to his experience, that a diabetes is occasioned by a stimulus which acts upon the kidneys, when the particular irritation cannot be discovered, nor removed: to counteract its action upon the kidneys by antispasmodics and sedatives, is the proper remedy. In proof of which he refers to Dr. WHYTT and M'CORMIC, who saw it originate from gouty matter, and SYDENHAM from healing an old ulcer. STELLER, who cured a patient with bark and opium; DOBSON by warm baths; M'CORMICK by Dover's powder; BRISBANE, who affirms almond emulsion to be of great use in such cases. Dr. Richter says also, that tincture of cantharides and bark, have been variously used with advantage against diabetes, and supposes, that the first acted by carrying off irritation as in the clinchough; the second, by allaying irritation, as in agues. But notwithstanding these, he depends upon his own experience, and gives some cures in support of this opinion; one case, which succeeded a bilious fever, wherein the pulse was small, tense, irritated, and quick, attended with an uneasy sensation and fulness in the region of the stomach; all the complaints growing worse towards evening, was cured by a vomit, by which a very great quantity of bilious stuff was evacuated. A second, wherein some scorbutic symptoms appeared, was conquered by wort. A third and fourth, for which no precise cause could be discovered, yielded to tartar emetic and valerian in the first case; in the second, to ipecacuanha, which occasioned vomiting; and as often as the patient vomited, the disease disappeared for twenty-four hours; but besides these medicines above spoken of, he strongly recommends camphor in emulsion. See Medical and Surgical Observations, Edinburgh, 1794.

DIABOLUS METALLORUM. See STANNUM.

DIABOLI INTESTINA. See CUSCUTA.

DIABOTANUM, from *βρωταν*, an herb. The name of a plaster prepared of herbs.

DIABROSIS, from *διαβρω*, to eat through. See ANASTOMOSIS, and ANABROSIS.

DIACADMIAS. The name of a plaster, whose basis is cadmia.

DIACALAMINTHES. The name of an antidote whose basis is calament.

DIACARCINON, from *καρκινος*, a crab, or cray-fish. The name of an antidote prepared of these kinds of fish.

DIACARYON, from *καρυον*, a walnut. See JUGLANS.

DIACASSIA. See CASSIA FISTULARIS.

DIACASTORIUM, from *καστριον*, castor. A name of an antidote whose basis is castor.

DACATHOLICON, from *δια*, of, and *καθολικος*, universal. See CATHOLICON.

DIACEPTATESSON. A name given by Van Helmont to a purging preparation of antimony. It is also a term in Paracelsus; he seems to mean a vomit excited by quicksilver. According to some, this word signifies quicksilver dissolved in aleahest.

DIACENOS, from *κενος*, empty, void. An epithet of porous bodies, such as sponge, pumice-stone, &c.

DIACENTAURION. See CHAMÆDRYS.

DIACENTETON. The name of a collyrium in Celsus. It is so called from *κερας*, a horn, because burnt hartshorn is a principal ingredient.

DIACHALASIS, from *διαχαλο*, to be relaxed. This word was formerly used to signify the opening of the sutures of the cranium.

DIACHALCITIS. The name of a plaster whose basis is the calcaitis.

DIACHEIRISMOS, from *χειρ*, a hand. It is any manual operation.

DIACHELIDONIUM, from *χελιδων*. A SWALLOW. A preparation of swallows.

DIACHETON. See **ASPALATHUS**.

DIACHOREMA. } All sorts of excretions from the
DIACHORESIS. } body, but more properly and frequently those by stool. See **DISTRIBUTIO**.

DIACHRISTA, from *χρῖω*, to anoint. In P. Ægineta it signifies medicines that are applied to the fauces, palate, uvula, and tongue, to absterge phlegm.

DIACHRYSU, *διαχρυσου*, from *χρυσος*, gold. The name of a plaster mentioned by Galen, which was used when limbs were fractured.

DIACHYLON, from *δια*, ex, and *χυλος*, a juice. An emollient digestive plaster made of certain juices. This name is given to very different compositions for plasters, and is now the empl. lithargyri of the London Dispensatory. See **EMPLASTRUM COMMUNE**.

DIACHYSIS, from *χυνω*, to fuse or melt. See **FUSIO**.

DIACHYTICA. See **DISCUTIENTIA**, and **DISSOLVENTIA**.

DIACHYTOS. An epithet of wine prepared of grapes, that have been dried seven days, and were pressed on the eighth.

DIACINEMA, *διακινω*, *dimoveo*, to thrust or put aside. See **LUXATIO**.

DIACLYSMA, from *κλυζω*, to wash out, or rinse. See **GARGARISMA**.

DIACOCCYMELON, from *κοκκυμελον*, a plum. See **DIAPRUNUM**.

DIACOCHLACON, from *κοκχαιες*, flints. An epithet of milk in which red-hot flints have been extinguished. Such milk is sudorific.

DIACODIUM, from *δια*, ex, and *κοδεια*, a poppy head. See **PAPAVER ALBUM**.

DIACOLOCYNTHIDOS PILULÆ. Alex. Trallian's composition which bears this name is called pil. de nitro in the Augustan Dispensatory: they consist of aloes, colocynth, nitre, &c.

DIACOLOCYNTHIS, from *colocynth*, which is the chief ingredient in the preparation.

DIACOMERON. The name of an antidote in Myrepsus.

DIACOPE, from *διακοπω*, to cut through. A deep cut or wound, or the cutting off any part.

DIACOPRÆGIA, from *κοπρω*, dung and *αιξ*, a goat. A preparation with goat's dung against disorders of the parotids and spleen.

DIACRISIS, from *διακρινω*, to judge or distinguish. The judging of diseases and symptoms.

DIACROCIIUM. The elect. de ovo; **PLATERUS** de curat. Febrium Pestilentialium, Tom. 2. C. 2.

DIACROCU, *διακροκου*, from *κροκου*, saffron. The name of a dry collyrium in P. Ægineta, in which is saffron.

DIACURCUMA, from *curcuma*. A word which Fuchsius thinks Mesue used for saffron. A name of several antidotes in Myrepsus, of which saffron is an ingredient.

DIACYDONIUM. MARMALADE OF QUINCES. See **CYDONIA**.

DIADAPHNIDON, from *δαφνης*, the bay-tree; bayberry. The name of a drawing plaster prepared of bayberries; with intent to extract, or move pus. Celf. lib. 5. chap. 19.

DIADELPHIA, from *δι*, twice, and *αδελφος* a brother. The name of the seventeenth class, in Linnæus artificial system, comprehending those plants which bear hermaphrodite flowers, with two sets of united stamens. This is a natural class with papilionaceous, or pea-flowers, and leguminous fruits. The orders are founded on the number of stamens, and ten being the predominating number in this class, the ORDER *decandria* is much the largest. The regular disposition of the stamens, in this order, is, nine united in one brotherhood, the lower broad part of the filament sheathing the germ, and the tenth single; but in almost twenty genera, the ten stamens are connected into one body at bottom.

DIADESIS, } See **METASTASIS**.
DIADOCHÆ, }

DIADOSIS, from *διαδιδωμι*, to distribute or dissipate. In medicinal authors it signifies to remit, though sometimes it means the distribution of the aliment over all the body.

DIÆRESIS, from *διαίρω*, to divide or separate. It is taken generally, from Galen, to be a SOLUTION of CONTINUITY, of which he forms four species, wounding, contusion, erosion, rapture; it is now used in this sense from whatever cause the solution arises.

DIÆRETICA, from *διαίρω*, to divide. Corrosive medicines.

DIÆTA, DIETA, also **DIATERETICA.** DIET. When strict, and regular, the Greek named it *cathesticos*. Though Diet is often confined to what we eat and drink, yet Galen and most other medical writers include in it the whole of what are called the non-naturals. On this subject, see Galen, whose work is the basis of what hath been written since his day; see Hoffman, Arbuthnot, Mackenzie, and others, on the non-naturals.

DIÆTETICA. See **PHARMACEUTICE**.

DIAGLAUCIUM. The name of a collyrium recommended by Scrib. Largus. It is thus named from *Glau-cium*, which, according to Dioscorides, is the juice of the *papaver spinosum*.

DIAGNOSIS, from *διαγνωσκω*, to discern or distinguish, also **DIGNOTIO**. It is the knowledge, by signs, of things present, and appertaineth therefore as well to a state of health, as disease. But it is now generally confined to the latter, therefore by Diagnosticks, are understood the signs of diseases, by which they may be known. They are of two kinds, viz. the *adjunct*, and *pathognomonic*; the first are common to several diseases, and serve only to point out the difference between diseases of the same species; the latter are those which always attend the disease, and distinguish it from all others.

DIAGRYDIUM, also **DIACRYDIUM.** A preparation of scammony. The ordinary way of doing which, in order to correct it, was by baking the scammony in a quince: from whence its name, quasi *diacrydior*, *lacrymula*, because, among physicians, the juice issuing from the wounded root of the scammony tree, was called *lacryma scammonii*. Some make it receive the fumes of lighted sulphur; hence *diagrydium sulphuratum*. Some incorporate it with a quantity of spiritus vitrioli rosati, sufficient to make a sort of liquid paste, which is afterwards set to dry in the sun or by a gentle fire; hence *diagrydium rosatum*. But these modes are considered now as of no consequence as correctors. See **SCAMMONIUM**.

DIAHERMODACTYLU. A purging medicine, of which hermodactyls form the basis.

DIAHEXAPALA, or **DIAHEXAPTE.** See **LAURUS ALEXAND.**

DIATION. The name of a pastil in Myrepsus. Violets are its chief ingredient.

DIAIREOS. An antidote in Myrepsus, in which is orris root.

DIALACCA. An antidote in Myrepsus, in which is the lacca.

DIALAGOU. The name of a medicine, in which is the dung of a hare.

DIALEPSIS, from *διαλαμβάνω*, to interpose, or from *διδωμι*, to leave a space between. To intermit. See **APOLEPSIS**.

DIALIBANON. A name of several medicines in which frankincense is an ingredient.

DIALOES. A composition in which is aloes.

DIALTHÆA. The name of an ointment in Myrepsus, from which the ointment of althæa seems to have been taken.

DIALYSIS, from *διαλυω*, to dissolve, or render languid, also *dissolutio*. A dissolution of the strength, or a weakness of the limbs. It is also applied by Hippocrates to the agent causing the debility, particularly the winds, hence *ισοι διαλυτικοι*, austri dissolventes. Besides it is expressive of a discontinuity or division of a part.

DIALYTICA. A solution of continuity, as in fractures, wounds, &c.

DIAMARENATUM. It is a confection of acid cherries, called *amarenæ*, reduced to a pulp, passed through a sieve, then mixed with sugar, and also some aromatics. See Schroder. Pharmacopœia medico-chymica. Lib. 4. p. 41.

DIAMARGARITON. An antidote in which pearls are the chief ingredient.

DIAMASCIEN. See **ÆRIS FLOS**.

DIAMASSEMA, from *διαμασσωμαι*, to chew. A masticatory.

DIAMBRÆ PIL. See **AROMAT. PILULÆ**.

— **SPECIES,** (called *species aromatica* now *pulvis aromaticus*.) The prescription is originally Mesue's, and had

had its name from the ambergrise which was in the composition. See AROMATICÆ SPECIES.

DIAMELON. The name of a composition in which are quinces.

DIAMNES. An involuntary discharge of urine, and that insensibly. This word is used by Joh. Anglicus: called also *diapne*.

DIAMORON, a preparation of mulberries, and honey.

DIAMOSCHU. The name of an antidote in which is musk.

DIAMOTOSIS, from *μῶλος*, *lint*. See CARBASUS.

DIANA, in chemistry, is the *silver* of the philosophers. It is also a name of *silver*. See ARGENTUM.

DIANANCASMOS, from *αναγκη*, *force* or *necessity*. The forcible restitution of a luxated part into its proper place. Hippocrates calls an instrument thus, which is intended for restoring a distorted spine.

DIANDRIA. The second class of Linnæus's artificial system, comprehending all hermaphrodite flowers, which have two stamina. It includes 3 ORDERS; MONOGYNIA, in which are 32 genera; DIGYNIA, 1 genus; and TRIGYNIA, of which there is only 1 genus.

DIANTHON. The name of an antidote in Galen, which is thus made:

R. Flor. rorism. ʒ i. rosar. R. & rad. glycyrr. āā ʒ vi. caryoph. arom. spic. nard. nuc. musch. rad. galangal. cort. cinnam. rad. zedoar. lign. aloes sem. card. min. sem. anethi, sem. anisi, & macis. āā ʒ iv. m.

DIANTHUS CARYOPHILLUS. See CARYOPHILLUS RUBER.

DIAOPORON, from *πωρα*, *autumnal fruit*. A composition in which are quinces, medlars, and services.

DIAPASMA. See CATAPASMA.

DIAPEDESIS, from *δια*, *through*, and *πηδω*, *to leap*. The transudation of blood through the coats of an artery. See ANASTOMOSIS.

DIAPENCIA. See ALCHIMILLA.

DIAPENSIA. See SANICULA MAS.

DIAPENTE from *δια* and *πεντε*, *quinque*. A composition so called because it consists of five ingredients. It is thus made:

R. Rad. gentian. Aristol. Long. vel Rot. Raf. Eboris; bac. laur. & myrrh. āā p. æq. m. f. pulv.

Mesue is said to be its author, but Vegetius describes it before. It is now chiefly used by Farriers.

DIAPEPEREON. An antidote mentioned in Galen.

DIAPHÆNICON. The name of an electary for purging off phlegm, &c.

DIAPHILEDONU. The name of an antidote in Myrsus.

DIAPHLYXIS, from *διαφλυω*, *to moisten*. In Galen's Exegesis it is expounded by effusions or ebullitions.

DIAPHONE. See PERSPIRATIO.

DIAPHCENICON, from *φοινξ*, *a date*. A medicine made of dates.

DIAPHORA, from *διαφέρω*, *to differ*. DIFFERENCE. In medicine it comprehends the characteristic marks and signs which distinguish one disease from another. It also signifies a corruption of food in the stomach; and then is an instance of DYSPEPSIA, which see.

DIAPHORESIS, from *διαφορῶ*, of *δια*, *through*, and *φέρω*, *to carry*. See PERSPIRATIO.

DIAPHORETICA. DIAPHORETICS. Medicines which promote perspiration. *Diaphoretics*, called also *perspiratives*, differ from *sudorifics*: the former only increase the insensible perspiration; the latter excite a sensible discharge through the skin, which is called sweat. See SUDORIFICA.

One half of a sudorific is generally a due dose for a diaphoretic.

Hoffman observes that *diaphoretics* are the bestedulcorants, or sweeteners of the blood and humours.

DIAPHRAGMA. The *diaphragm*, from *διαφρασσω* vel *διαφραττω*, *to make a partition, or inclosure*, of *δια*, *through*, and *φρασσω*, *to close*; because it divides the cavity of the thorax from that of the abdomen. MIDRIFF. It is also called DIAZOMA, DISSEPTUM, HYPOZOMA, SEPTUM TRANSVERSUM, CINETUS, SUCCINGENS MEMBRANA. Cælius Aurelianus calls it the DISCRIMEN *thoracis & ventris*, because it separates the thorax from the belly. Pliny calls it the PRÆCORDIA, because it stands, (he says,) like a wall, to defend the heart. Hippocrates, with many of the ancients, call it *φρενις*; they also gave the name of *diaphragma* to the strait place of the fauces, between the mouth and the œsophagus, terming it by way of distinction the *dia-*

phragma by the œsophagus. Galen and Rufus Ephesius call the cartilaginous partition between the nostrils, the *diaphragm* of the nose. But the only part which is now called *diaphragma*, is that which separates the thorax from the belly.

The *diaphragm* is composed of two muscles; the small one rises by two tendons, called *cruræ*, from the second lumbar vertebra, and receives a slip from the first vertebra of the loins, and from the ligament which joins the last rib to the vertebra, the two *cruræ* then run upwards and grow fleshy. The large muscle rises from the inside of the margin of the thorax, all round, from the false ribs to the xiphoid cartilage; its fibres shoot forwards, and form that triangular appearance called the *centrum tendinosum*, or *centrum nervosum*. Winslow calls it the middle aponeurosis, or aponeurotic plane of the *diaphragm*: Messrs. Le Gare and de Bordeu call it CENTRE *phrenique*. It is also called *Coostrum*. There is a notch between the *cruræ* of the lesser muscle, where the aorta passes. In the larger muscle are two holes, one in the tendinous part, for the vena cava, which is situated there, because, as the tendon is not capable of being contracted, the circulation will not be interrupted: the other hole is for the œsophagus, and is situated in the fleshy part; which seems to be for this reason, that, as the *diaphragm* in its action presseth on the stomach, it might cause an evacuation of its contents, unless at the same time it was to serve as a sphincter to the œsophagus, by reducing its cavity from an oval figure to a narrow slit; wherefore the *diaphragm* acts in this case as an antagonist to the abdominal muscles, which contradicts that opinion, that vomiting is occasioned by their joint action. From considering the attachment of the *diaphragm*, it will be seen that its action will be to render itself flat, and thereby to enlarge the cavity of the thorax; but if we regard it as acting round the viscera as round a pulley, we may conceive how it both depresses the viscera, and raises the ribs; at the same time, still more enlarging the cavity of the thorax. The veins are large, and go directly to the vena cava. The arteries are sometimes immediately from the aorta, and sometimes from the cœliac; a few twigs are received also from the lumbals and adipose. The nerves are from the plexus cervicalis on each side, and from the second pair of the vertebræ.

In inspiration, the *diaphragm* descends towards the belly; this is its proper motion, which, as a muscle, is contraction. In expiration, it is relaxed and drawn upwards, forming a concavo-convex figure, the concave side being towards the belly. It assists in the expulsion of the excrements and fœtus. It is in perpetual motion, and seems to have other and more important uses in our constitution, than as yet are clearly seen into. See Berdoe's Enquiry, p. 27 and 126. It is also a name of the SEPTUM SCROTUM. See SCROTUM.

DIAPHRAGMATICÆ ARTERIÆ. The DIAPHRAGMATIC ARTERIES. They are also called PHRENICÆ ARTERIÆ. As soon as the aorta gets through the *diaphragm*, it sends off two arteries thereto; though sometimes the *diaphragmatic arteries* are branches of the cœliac, and sometimes the right *diaphragmatic artery* rises from the lumbar artery. The *diaphragmatic arteries* generally appear on the under side of the *diaphragm*, very rarely on the upper; they give small branches to the glandulæ renales, and to the fat which lies on the kidneys; these latter are called adiposæ. Besides these capital *diaphragmatic arteries*, there are other lesser ones from the intercostales, mammariæ internæ, mediastinæ, pericardiæ, and cœliacæ.

— VENÆ. The *diaphragmatic veins*, also called PHRENICÆ VENÆ. They spring from the vena cava inferior, just as it descends through the *diaphragm*: they appear generally on the lower side of the *diaphragm*. The left branch runs much upon the pericardium.

— SUPERIORES VENÆ. The upper diaphragmatic veins, also called PERICARDIO-DIAPHRAGMATICÆ VENÆ. The right comes anteriorly from the root of the bifurcation, near the mediastina, and is spread about the pericardium: the left from the left subclavian.

DIAPHRAGMITIS. INFLAMMATION of the DIAPHRAGM. See PARAPHRENITIS.

DIAPHTHORA, from *φθιρω*, *corrupto*, *to corrupt*. In Hippocrates it signifies the corruption of the fœtus. See ABORSUS.

DIAPHYLACTICOS, from *φυλασσω*, *to keep*. See PROPHYLACE.

DIAPHYSIS, from *διαφω*, *internascor*, *to grow between*. An interstice, a partition, or whatever intervenes between

between things. Galen explains it to be a nervous and cartilaginous protuberance in the middle of the joining of the os tibiæ with the os femoris, which enters that large sinus, and makes a separation between the lower heads and processes of the os femoris, which are inserted into the sinus of the os tibiæ. This substance only appears in recent subjects. In other places, the *diaphysis* is spoken of as a cavity, chink, &c. for the reception of some other part.

DIAPISSELÆON. A composition in which is liquid pitch as a chief ingredient.

DIAPLASIS, from *πλασσω*, to form, or from *διαπλασσω*, to put together, or fashion. **CONFORMATION.** It signifies the replacing a luxated or fractured bone as near as may be to its proper situation.

DIAPLASMA, from *διαπλασσω*, to smear over. An unguent or fomentation applied all over the body:

DIAPNE. See **DIAMNES.**

DIAPNOE, from *διαπνεω*, to perspire, from *δια*, through, and *πνεω*, to breathe. See **PERSPIRATIO.**

DIAPOREMA, from *διαπορεω*, to be in doubt. **ANXIETY**, heat, and restless tossing about the body, in distempers. See **ALYSMOS.**

DIAPRASIMUM, from *πρασιον*, a composition in which horehound is one of the ingredients.

DIAPRUNUM, also called **DIACOCYMELON.** The name of two compositions in which are prunes: both are purging electaries. The elect. e fennâ is used in their stead.

DIAPSORICUM. The name of a collyrium in Marcellus Empiricus.

DIAPTERNES, from *πτερυξ*, the heel. A medicine made of the heels of animals and cheese.

DIAPTEROSIS, from *πτερον*, a feather. The cleaning of the ears with a feather.

DIAPYEMA, from *πυον*, pus. See **ABSCCESSUS.**

DIAPYEMATA. } See **SUPPURANTIA.**

DIAPYETICA. }

DIARRHODOMELI. The name of a composition of scammony, juice of roses, &c.

DIARIA FEBRIS. See **EPHEMERA.**

DIAROMATICUM. A medicine composed of aromatics.

DIARRHAGE. A fracture, in particular of the temple bones.

DIARRHODON. A name of many compositions in which roses are an ingredient.

DIARRHŒA, from *διαρρεω*, to flow through; *δια*, through, and *ρρω*, to flow; **ALVI FLUXUS.** It is when the intestines are solicited to a too frequent discharge of their contents, called also *hypexodos*; *perturbatio alvi.* Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class neuroses, and order spasmi, which he defines a frequent purging; the disease not contagious, and unattended with any primary febrile affection. Of this he forms six species. 1st. *Diarrhœa crapulosa*; **STERCOROSA**, seu **VULGARIS**; when the excrements are more fluid and more copious than is natural. 2. *Diarrhœa biliosa*; when yellow fæces are copiously discharged. 3. *Diarrhœa mucosa*, called also *leucorrhœis*; **DIARRHŒA lactantium**; *serosa*; *pituitaria*; *vel pituitosa*; **CŒLIACA mucosa**; *diarrhœa chylosa*; *—Dysenteria cathartica*; *—parisiaca*; in which, either from acrid materials taken into the stomach, or from cold applied particularly to the feet, there is a copious dejection of mucus. 4. *Diarrhœa cœliaca*, called also *cœliaca chylosa*; *cœliaca lactea*; when a milky liquid like chyle passes downwards. 5. *Diarrhœa lienteria*, called also *lienteria spontanea*; when the aliment soon passes through, and but little altered. 6. *Diarrhœa hepatorrhœa*; also *—cholericæ*; *—intestinalis*; when the discharge is bloody-coloured serum, and not attended with pain. If attended with pain, it is sometimes called a colic.—When the evacuations are fluid, but partly indigested, it is called **CŒLIACA PASSIO.**—When the aliment is carried through the bowels, and ejected in an indigested state, or nearly so, the disorder is called **LIENTERIA.** These are only different degrees of the same disorder.

Those who have been rendered weak or irritable by a hot season or sultry clime, or by being exposed to a putrid vapour, are peculiarly liable to this disease.

The immediate cause is irritation in the intestines; but the causes of this preternatural irritation are numerous: the most frequent are an undue use of purgatives; acidity, or putrescency of the aliments; acrid bile; pus secreted

from abscesses, and carried to the intestines; a luxury of the glands of the intestines; obstructed perspiration; putrid vapours; a translocation of the morbid matter of other diseases to the intestines; passions of the mind, &c.

Whatever other symptoms occasionally attend a *diarrhœa*, besides a too copious and too frequent discharge of the intestines, they are not proper to it, but are accidental. The loss of appetite, and of strength, are consequences of the excessive evacuations, or of some other attending disorder: sickness, pain, &c. which in many cases attend, are rather conjuncts with, than constituents of this morbid excretion. The discharges are various in different patients, and also in the same at different times. If there is a *deflux* of watery humours, the looseness is most urgent by night and after sleep; if a disorder in the mesentery or stomach is the cause, the discharges are mucous, and made chiefly in the day. An offending bile, when too freely emptied into the intestines, disturbs in the night more than in the day. In violent cases, skins appear in the stools, like the coats of the intestines; these are pieces of the epithelium, which lines the rectum, &c. and, in this disorder, is thickened and separated, then cast out of the body.

While the patient's strength is but little affected by a *diarrhœa*, it may be generally looked on as a salutary rather than morbid evacuation; but sometimes, if neglected, or ill-treated, a dysentery is the consequence, and the cure is difficult. When passions are the cause, the cure is also tedious. Fevers sometime terminate in *diarrhœas*, in which case, if they abate in a day or two, their effects are salutary; but if they continue, they sometimes prove fatal. When a looseness abates and returns, accompanied with a fever, it is generally troublesome, and sometimes much danger attends it. Copious as well as frequent discharges subject the patient to fainting. If a spontaneous vomiting comes on upon a long-continued purging, it proves generally a cure. Bilious discharges cease on the accession of deafness; as, on the contrary, a deafness often hath its solution upon the discharge of bile. Acid eructations, which do not begin with the disorder, but come on afterwards, are favourable indications. The loss of appetite, and hiccoughing, are bad. A moist skin, and a sediment in the urine, are symptoms of the most favourable kind.

WITH REGARD TO THE CURE; the diet may be preparations of rice; and the white decoction may be the common drink, or camomile tea.

When unattended with pain, fever, or other violent symptoms, the stomach may be cleared with a few grains of ipecac. and, after it, a draught may be given of the tinct. rhab.

If any further assistance seems necessary, whatever kind of symptoms attend, a perspiration excited by such small doses of ipecac. pulv. as will not solicit the stomach to a discharge, seems to be a specific. To children it may be given in a clyster, which must be repeated three or four times a day, each containing eight or ten grains of this powder. Adults may take two or three grains in a powder or draught, and repeat it two or three times a day, as the case may require.

A suppression of the evacuations by means of astringents, or of opiates, before the pulse fails, is improper; but the ipecac. may be used at all times with safety and advantage; a warm bath, or any other external method of promoting perspiration, contributes much to the assistance of the ipecacuanha. To this end, opiates are the best internal aids; but when their use is forbid, the baths; or flannels, wrung out of warm water, may be wrapped round the legs and thighs, and the patient at the same time duly guarded from cold.

When a **DIARRHŒA** is *chronical*, moderate exercise in a dry warm air is beneficial. Sydenham commends riding on a horse; but a carriage is more proper, as it defends more from the moisture of the atmosphere, and strengthens the bowels in a greater degree: in this case, besides small doses of pulv. ipec. aromatics and chalybeats should be administered; and a moderate use of diuretics, in some instances, is useful.

If a *tensismus* is troublesome, R Enem. ex amyl. ʒ vi. cum. tinct. opii gut. xx. ad xxx. vel spt. vin. Gallic. ʒ i. m. & repet. pro re nata.

When obstructed perspiration is the cause, the stools are usually serous; in this case, bleeding sometimes is required, before other means can be used with proper advantage.

When an acrid bile produces a DIARRHŒA, a few grains of nitre will be a necessary addition in each dose that is given, to restrain the discharges.

When a DIARRHŒA attacks *child-bed women*, it is a threatening symptom, and, if it continues above two or three days, is very dangerous. In this situation, a clyster with starch and tincture of opium should be injected, and immediately after it the columbo-root may be given by way of infusion in boiling water ; a tea-cupful after each evacuation. It is safe and efficacious, like the ipecac. *whether a fever attends or not* ; and, like it, may be administered in those early stages in which astringents are often forbid.

When grief or other passions gave rise to this disorder, the cure is difficult; the affections of the mind are a check to perspiration, and powerfully counteract every means of exciting it. In such a case, the feet must be kept warm, vomits and purges omitted, except very mild ones, and antispasmodics, with moderate doses of opium, must be persisted in for the cure. Small doses of the tinct. opii, in draughts of valerian tea, will be proper.

The DIARRHŒA which attends infants during dentition, is much relieved by the following: R Pulv. rad. columb. ʒ i. ad 3 i. magnesi. alb. ʒ ii. ad 3 ii, aq. menth. ʒ iv. m. detur cochl. parv. 2da, vel 4ta, vel 6ta quaq. hora.

Astringents are only indicated when the exorbitant discharges endanger life; and when these are admitted, logwood and its preparations are to be preferred. The *cort. fimaroub.* is singularly efficacious; the *bisfort* and *tortmentil roots* are powerfully so; but *alum*, so useful in hæmorrhages, which has been thought not to be of great advantage here, is recommended strongly to be tried by Dr. Cullen.

If flatulencies are very troublesome, the following bolus may be repeated every three or four hours. R Extr. lign. Campech. ʒ i. pulv. cort. eluther. gr. x. fyr. q. f. bol.

In *scorbutic, arthritic, and other diseased habits*, a *diarrhœa* is often a consequence of the peculiar acrimony of the humours affecting the intestines: in which cases, to correct the morbid quality of the fluids, or to remove them to a less dangerous situation, will constitute the cure. Here regard must be had to the original disorder.

Infants that have not the breast, are sometimes so disordered by watery stools attended with gripes, that all the usual methods of relief are but vain endeavours; when this happens, *a fresh breast will as rarely fail to cure, and therefore should not be neglected.* The stools attending these tender patients are sometimes green as well as watery, and generally usher in convulsions. The easiest and most effectual management is to give *three, four, or six drops of the vin. ant. or more, if necessary, to provoke a vomiting, and repeat it every four, six, or twelve hours,* until the colour and consistence of the stools are amended. While the stools are four and green, three or four drops of aq. kali may be given at proper intervals, or the mixture above prescribed, with magnes. alb. and r. columb.

See Aretæus, Lommius, Wallis's Sydenham, Fordyce's Elements, part ii. Dr. Pye's Observations on the Use of Ipecac. in the Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. i. Cullen's First Lines, vol. iv.

DIARRHŒA CARNOsa. See DYSENTERIA.

— CHOLERICA. See CHOLERA MORBUS.

— LACTANTIUM.

— PITUITARIA vel PITUI-	} h. s. DI-	} See	
TOSA.			} ARRHŒA } DIAR-
— SEROSA.			

— SEROSA.

— STERCOROSA. See DIARRHŒA CRAPULOSA.

— URINOSA. See DIABETES.

— VULGARIS. See DIARRHŒA CRAPULOSA.

DIARROIA EX OURE. See DIABETES.

DIARROXÆ, from διαρροῆς, *fissus*. The interstices betwixt the circumvolutions of bandages.

DIARTHROSIS, from *δια*, *per*, and *αρθρον*, *a joint*. It is that species of articulation which is moveable, also called *abarticulatio*, *dearticulatio*, *genou*, *adarticulatio*. Different authors vary in their division thereof, but Dr. Hunter reckons it to consist of three species: 1st, The *enarthrosis*, or ball and socket, which is, when a large head is received into a deep cavity, as the head of the femur into the acetabulum of the os innominatum, and is considered as a synonym with *genou*. 2dly, *Arthrodia*, which is, when a round head is received into a superficial cavity. These two kinds admit of a motion on all sides. 3dly, The *ginglymus*, called also *cardo*, *cardina-*

mentum, because it resembles the motion of an hinge. There are properly but two species of this sort of articulation. The first is confined to flexion and extension. WINSLOW calls this the *angular ginglymus*. IN THIS SORT, either each bone receives partly, and partly is received by the other, as in the articulation of the humerus with the ulna, or many eminences in one bone are received into as many cavities in the other. THE SECOND is adapted only to small turns towards each side; hence WINSLOW calls it a *lateral ginglymus*; it is either *single*, as in the articulation of the first vertebra of the neck, with the apophysis dentiformis of the second; or *double*, that is, in two different parts of the bone, as in the articulation of the ulna with the radius.

DIASAPONIUM. * An ointment in which soap is a principal ingredient.

DIASATYRION. An electary, in which is satyrion.

DIASCILLION. So M. Empiricus calls the vinegar
and oxymel of S. uills.

DIASCINCI. A name for mithridate. See CONFECTIO DAMOCRATIS.

DIASCORDIUM. So called from the scordium in it. It was called *elect. e scordio*. Hieronymus Fracastorius first prescribed it; since named *Fracastorii confectio*; though it is now rejected from the London Pharmacopœia, 1788.

DIASENA. It is an antidote in Myrcpsus, containing fena; but is very different from the pulv. e fen. now in use.

DIASERICOS. A composition in which silk is an ingredient.

DIASMYRNON, or DIASMYRNES. A name of several collyria, in which are myrrh, *σμύρνη*, called also EULPIDIUM and ATHENIPPON.

DIASOSTICA, from *σώζω*, to *preserve*. See PRO-PHYLACE.

DIASPERMATON. A name of two malagmas which are compounded of feeds.

DIASPHAGE. An INTERSTICE. Hippocrates expresses by it the interval betwixt two branches of a vein.

DIASPHYXIS, from $\sigma\phi\upsilon\zeta\omega$, to *strike*. The pulsation of an artery.

DIASTÁSIS, from διασπνμι, to separate. It signifies the distance betwixt the fractured ends of bones receding from each other, also the interstice which is naturally betwixt the radius and the ulna. Sometimes it signifies that distension of the muscles which happens in convulsions. When this word is applied to the stomach, it means an effort to vomit; and when used with respect to the pulse, it is the same as diastole. Some signify by it a luxation.

DIASTEATON, from *σῆα*, *fat*. The name of an ointment, in which are the *fats* of a stag, swine, goose, and hen.

DIASTOLE, from *διατελλω*, to stretch. In ANATOMY, it imports the dilatation of the heart, auricles, and arteries. This is in contradistinction to SYSTOLE, by which is understood their contraction. In the *diastole*, the artery is enlarged both in length and breadth. In the *systole*, the elastic coats of the arteries act by restoring themselves, assisted by the action of their muscular fibres. The *diastole* is performed almost instantaneously, the *systole* more gradually, inasmuch, that the latter employs two-thirds more than the former. When the heart begins to vibrate, the *diastole* is the first motion. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. i. p. 306. It has been said, that the heart had only two motions, that of dilatation, and contraction, expressed by the terms, DIASTOLE, and SYSTOLE; but it hath probably a third, or subfultory motion, by which the blood is projected forward from the ventricles of the heart, into the large vessels.

DIASTOMOTRIS. It is usually joined with $\mu\eta\lambda\eta$, a *probe*. See SPECULUM.

DIASTREMMA. } from διαστροφή, *to distort, or turn*
DIASTROPHE. } *aside*. A distortion of the limbs.

DIASULPHURIS EMPLASTRUM. This is a prescription of Rulandus's, but it contains only a very small proportion of sulphur, with wax, &c.

DIATAMARON. See ANTIMOROS.

DIATASIS, from *διαινω*, to stretch out. The extension of a fractured limb, in order to its reduction.

DIATECOLITHU. An antidote in which is the lapis Judaicus, which is called τηρολιθός.

DIATERETICA. See DIÆTA.

DIATES.

DIATESSARON, *δια, ex, and τεσσαρες, four.* A compound so called because made of four ingredients, viz. gentian, bay-berries, myrrh, and the root of birthwort, in equal quantities.

DIATETTIGON. The name of an antidote, in which are grags-hoppers.

DIATHESIS, from *διαθημι, to dispose.* An affection or a disposition, as when the blood is inclined to some faulty state. Hence the term, often made use of in medicine, *inflammatory diathesis*, that is, when the vascular system, and the sanguinary fluid, are in an inflammatory state, or so disposed, as readily to become so, by any accidental cause. See **HEXIS**.

DIATRAGACANTHI SPECIES. See **GUM. TRAGACANTHA**.

DIATRINSANTALON. A confection in which is the wood called sanders.

DIATRION PIPEREON SPECIES. A powder prescribed by Galen, which chiefly consists of peppers.

DIATRITARIIL. } An abstinence during three days

DIATRITOS. } was one of the points in practice by which the first methodic physicians distinguished themselves from others. This term of three days they call *diatritos*, and not the abstinence itself; and from this circumstance, the methodics had the name of *diatritarii*. On the third day they gave such medicines as they thought of importance, and not before. Coelius Aurelianus gives the name *diatritos* not only to the space of three days, but to the third day in particular.

DIAULOS, from *δια, twice, and αυλη, a station.* A kind of exercise in which the person runs a straight course forwards and back again.

DIAZOMA, from *δια, and ζωννμι, to surround.* See **DIAPHRAGMA**.

DIAZOSTER. A name of the twelfth vertebra of the back. It is so called from *ζωστηρ, the belt*, which lies upon it.

DICENTETON. The name of a collyrium described by P. Ægineta.

DICHALCON. A weight equal to one-third of an obolus.

DICHASTERES. See **INCISORES**.

DICHOPHYIA. It is a distemper of the hairs, when they split or grow forked; from *διχα, double, and φυα, to grow.*

DICHOTOPHYLLON. See **CERATOPHYLLUM**.

DICOCTA. Water first heated, then cooled with snow.

DICOTYLEDONES. See **COTYLEDON**.

DICRÆUS. See **BIFIDUS**.

DICROTUS, or **BIS-FERIENS**, from *δια, twice, and κρω, to strike.* An appellation of a pulse, where one stroke (when the artery hath not been perfectly dilated) is perceived, as if the preceding stroke had been intercepted, similar to what appears from hammers striking the anvil, and afterwards rebounding. Dr. Solano first observed it, and it is considered as a certain sign of an approaching critical hæmorrhage from the nose. It is also called a **REBOUNDED PULSE**.

DICTAMNITES. A wine medicated with dittany.

DICTAMNUS ALBUS, called also *fraxinella*, **WHITE** or **BASTARD DITTANY**. Boerhaave mentions three species. It is a plant with leaves resembling those of the ash-tree, but much smaller, and more juicy. On the tops of the stalks, are long spikes of purplish and white flowers, which are followed by pods with black seeds in them. It is perennial, and grows wild on the mountains in France, Italy, and Germany. It is the **DICTAMNUS ALBUS**, vel **DICTAMNUS FLORE ALBO, foliis pinnatis, caule simplic.** LINN. SUPP. p. 232. **CLASS, DECANDRIA; ORD. MONOGYNIA.**

The roots are whitish; their cortical part, freed from the pith and small fibres, is dried and rolled up, and in this form is brought to England. The young roots, which are about the size of a quill, are the best. When fresh, they have an agreeable smell, which is all dissipated in drying: they are considerably bitter; and this quality is taken up both by water and by spirit; and on inspissating the tincture, remains in the extract. Formerly this medicine was in much esteem, and considered very efficacious in conquering uterine, and other visceral obstructions, and also in destroying worms. But it had fallen almost entirely into disuse, till brought again into practice by baron Stœrck, and recommended in tertian intermittents; against worms, particularly that species called lumbrici; and menstrual suppressions. A scruple of the

powder was given twice a day, which may be gradually increased to ʒ i. From twenty to fifty drops of the following tincture were successfully prescribed in epilepsies, given two or three times a day. & **Dictamni albi recentis** ʒ ij. sp. vini rect. ʒ xiv. digere. In chlorotic patients, the root, mixed with steel, has been said to be efficacious. However, notwithstanding what has been asserted, and though it is allowed to be a medicine of considerable power, it is not of any consequence in present practice.

DICTAMNUS CRETICUS, } called also *origanum Creti-*
— **VERUS.** } *cum, onitis, DITTANY* of

CANDY, or of **CRETE**, **ORIGANY**, or **CANDY WILD** **MARJORAM**. It is the *origanum dictamnus*, Linn. It is a small shrubby plant, with square stalks, and roundish leaves, that are covered with a thick white down; the flowers are in spikes of a purplish colour. The flowery tops were formerly brought from Crete, and indeed are somewhat stronger than ours; but in their stead, those of our own country are now always used. It is perennial, a native of stony grounds in Greece, and the island of Candy. It bears the ordinary winters of our climate. Those we have from abroad, however superior, whilst fresh, to our own produce, are hardly so good when we receive them.

Whilst the leaves are in perfection, they are warm and aromatic, have an agreeable smell, and a hot biting taste, resembling that of the thymus citratus. The garden pennyroyal is of the same quality, but not quite so strong, though in general far better than the *dittany* which we receive from abroad. Both water and spirit take up the virtues of this plant. If a large quantity is distilled at once with water, a small portion of essential oil is obtained, which is of a yellowish colour, of an highly pungent, aromatic taste and smell; it congeals in the cold into the appearance of camphor; the remaining decoction, when inspissated, is a bitterish, disagreeable mass, but destitute of the flavour and warmth of the herb: the spirituous extract possesses all its virtues. See Neumann's Chem. Works; Lewis's Mat. Med.

DICTYOIDES, from *δικτυον, a net, and ειδος, form.* **NET-LIKE.** See **RETE MIRABILE**.

DIDYME. See **BIFOLIUM**.

DIDYMÆA. The name of a cataplasm mentioned by Galen.

DIDYMI. See **GEMINUS, TESTES, and CEREBELLUM**.

DIDYNAMIA, (*δια, bis, twice, and δυναμις, potentia, power.*) LINNÆUS's fourteenth class, comprehending those plants which have hermaphrodite flowers, with four stamens, in two pairs, of different lengths, the outer pair longer, the middle pair shorter, and converging. These flowers have one pistil, and the corolla is irregular. LINNÆUS has divided this class into two orders, **GYMNOSPERMIA**, and **ANGIOSPERMIA**.

DIECBOLION. A medicine causing abortion: hence **DIECBOLICA**.

DIELECTRON. The name of a troche, in which is amber (*ηλεκτρον*).

DIEMEAC. } Terms in Paracelsus. They signify a
DIENER. } kind of spirit, which, he says, resides in stones.

DIETA. See **DIÆTA**.

DIEXODOS, from *δια, and εξοδος, a way by which any thing passes*, also **DIODOS**. In Hippocrates, it is the descent or passage of the excrements by the anus.

DIFFLATIO. See **PERSPIRATIO**.

DIGASTRICUS, from *δις, twice, or double, and γαστηρ, a belly.* See **BIVENTER**.

DIGESTIO. **DIGESTION.** IN **SURGERY**, it is the disposing an ulcer or wound to suppuration, by the application of proper remedies.

IN **PHARMACY**, it is the subjecting of bodies, included in proper vessels, to the action of a gentle heat. The term *digestion* is often used for maceration; and in this case, the process is without heat: where this circumstance is not expressed, *digestion* always implies the use of heat. In some cases, *digestion* is used to produce a change in one single body, as in hydrargyrus nitratus ruber, in others, to promote solutions, or other combinations. Circulation is a mode of *digesting*: the vessels generally used are matrasies, or Florence wine flasks, either of which may be converted into circulatory vessels; also by inverting the neck of one into the neck of the other. The operation is generally performed in a sand-bath, by which the degrees of heat may be regulated according to the intention of the operator. This heat never

never arises so as to make the matter boil. *Digestion* is used for making tinctures, wines, elixirs, &c.

IN THE ANIMAL ECONOMY, it is the conversion of aliment into chyle, and then into blood. BY DIGESTION, the specific differences of all substances are abolished; the blood, formed from different kinds of aliment, whether used singly, or together, does not sensibly differ in its properties, provided that the organ of *digestion* be sufficiently powerful to convert them into blood. *Digestion* in the stomach alone is capable of converting our food into chyle, and the power of animal *digestion* can alone assimilate it into our own nature.

When the aliment is converted into chyle by being digested in the stomach, it is carried into the duodenum, where mixing with the bile, the nutritious parts are separated, and the rest is conveyed through the intestines, to be cast out as excrement. The thinner part of the chyle being separated from the gross, is conveyed by the lacteal vessels into the receptacle of the chyle, and thence into the left subclavian vein, where it begins its circulation with the blood.

BOERHAAVE observes, that many causes concur in the proportion of *digestion*; as the aids of cookery; the action of mastication; the mixture of saliva with what we eat, and of other juices in the œsophagus and stomach; the motion of the diaphragm and abdominal muscles; and, lastly, in the duodenum, the mixture of bile, and the pancreatic juice.

HALLER denies that any kind of fermentation takes place in the stomach in order to *digestion*; and seems to attribute the greatest effects, in order to the dissolution of our aliment, to the separation of the air therein contained, and the action of the bile.

From the experiments of REAUMUR, and PERE BERTIER, it appears, that the stomachs of granivorous animals *digest* their contents partly by trituration, and of carnivorous ones principally by solution in a proper fluid. These are further confirmed by Mr. JOHN HUNTER, in his late publication on *Digestion* of the Stomach after Death, which see. See also Haller's Physiology, and Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Physic.

FORDYCE, in his Gullstonian Lectures, after describing the structure of the organs of digestion; the matters applied to the food in those organs: then pointing out, that the substances employed for food, had, all and every one of them, the same elements exactly, and each of them, all the elements necessary for the formation of chyle, that is, all the elements that are actually found in chyle, viz. a part which is fluid, and contained in the lacteals, but coagulates on extravasation:—a second, which consists of a fluid coagulable by heat, and in all its properties that have been observed, is consonant to the serum of blood; and a third formed of globules, which render the whole white and opaque; says, that it was therefore only necessary, that these elements should be separated from one another, and recombined, in order for its formation.—That the action of the stomach, duodenum, and perhaps jejunum, together with the fluids applied, induced in the matter employed for food, one operation, by which its elements were disunited, and re-united in a new manner, and into a new matter; which matter, although it might be mixed with other substances, was in itself always the same in all its properties, and that this matter was, by a new operation induced by the action of the duodenum, and the fluids it met with there, to have its elements again disunited and re-united, so as to form the essential parts of the chyle, which therefore could not be influenced in the smallest degree by the food; and that these three essential parts of the chyle were always the same, and therefore, when converted into blood, the blood, *a fortiori*, could not in the smallest degree be influenced by the food. And moreover, suppose a sufficient quantity of food was employed, and the organs of digestion were sufficiently powerful in their action, and the fluids applied were properly added, a sufficient quantity of blood would be formed, and that too large a quantity of food did not produce too large a quantity of blood. Hence then, according to him, DIGESTION is performed on substances containing all the elements of chyle, by these substances thrown into the stomach and other organs of digestion, having their elements separated from one another, by the powers of the stomach, and these organs acting upon them, occasioning in them a decomposition,* and recombination of their elements into a new substance.

DIGESTIVUM, SAL SYLVII. See MARINUM SAL.

DIGITALIS. PURPLE FOX-GLOVE, called also *aralda*, DIGITALIS PURPUREA, or DIGITALIS *calycinis foliolis ovatis acutis, corollis obusis, labio superiore integro*. CLASS, DIDYNAMIA; ORD. ANGIOSPERMIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 758. Boerhaave mentions eleven species. It is a hairy plant with serrated leaves; a thick angular stalk, on which are numerous purple tubulous flowers (which are compared with the finger of a glove) hanging downwards, in a row along one side, each on a short pedicle; the flower is followed by an oblong pointed capsule, full of small angular seeds. It is biennial; grows wild in woods and on heaths, and flowers in June, July, and August. It grows only in gravelly soils.

The leaves are bitterish and nauseous to the taste; they give out their virtue both to water and to spirit. Dr. Hulse recommends an ointment made of it by boiling in butter, for dressing scrophulous ulcers with; he at the same time directs gentle purging two or three times a week.

Dr. Withering considers this as one of the most certain diuretics in the whole materia medica. The leaves are the part in use; of which from one to three grains in powder may be given to an adult twice a day, alone, sometimes united with aromatics, and sometimes formed into pills with soap and gum ammoniac: and indeed the dose may be gradually increased; but four grains is generally a sufficient dose in dropical cases. Or a dram of the dried leaves may be infused in half a pint of boiling water, for four hours, adding to the strained liquor an ounce of any spirituous water: two table-spoonfuls, or an ounce, given twice a day, is a medium dose for an adult; if the patient be stronger than usual, or the symptoms very urgent, this dose may be given once in eight hours; and on the contrary, in many instances half an ounce will be sufficient. When this medicine is disposed to purge, opium may be advantageously joined with it; for if it purges, it fails of success, according to the doctor's account: but when the bowels are too tardy, jalap may be given with it at the same time. Neither of these additions interferes with its diuretic effect. But it must be here observed, that it seldom succeeds in men of great natural strength, of tense fibre, warm skin, florid complexion, or in those with a tight, cordy pulse. If the belly in ascites be tense, hard, and circumscribed, or the limbs in anasarca solid, and resisting, there is little hope. ON THE CONTRARY, if the pulse be feeble, or intermitting, the countenance pale, the lips livid, the skin cold, the swollen belly soft and fluctuating, the anasarcaous limbs readily pitting with pressure of the finger, we may expect the diuretic effects to follow in a kindly manner. Of the digitalis there is an ointment made, UNGUENTUM DIGITALIS, in the same manner, and applied to the same uses, as that of cicuta; the ingredients are equal parts of the digitalis purpurea, recently gathered, and hog's lard. For the process, see CICUTA. See his Pamphlet of the Digitalis Purpurea, published at Birmingham, 1785, which ought to be perused with attention, by those who administer this remedy. Indeed Dr. CULLEN was of opinion, that it ought to be in the hands of every practitioner of physic. It is also a name of the SESAMUM ORIENTALE. See SESAMUM VERUM.

DIGITALIS MINIMA. See GRATIOLA.

DIGITUM. A sort of contracture, by which the joint of a finger is fixed; and a pain, with wasting of a joint of the finger. See also *paronychia*.

DIGITORUM TENSOR. See EXTENSOR DIGITORUM COMMUNIS.

DIGITUS. A FINGER. In the hands and feet of men there are commonly five. In the hands, they have particular names. The first, which is opposite to, and thicker than the rest, is called *αντιχειρ*, *antichair*, and POLLEX; the second, INDEX, *ιχανος*, *ichanos*, also SALUTARIS; the third *μετος*, *medius*, and LONGISSIMUS; the fourth, *παρამετος*, *paramesos*, and sometimes ANNU-LARIS; and the fifth, MINIMUS, AURICULARIS, *μικρος*. The Greeks called the first, or THUMB, *αντιχειρ*, because it was alone as powerful as the other four fingers, from *αντι*, against, and *χειρ*, the hand; and the Latins, POLLEX, from *pollendo*, for the same reason. The second, or FORE FINGER, *ιχανος*, *index*, because, by pointing, discoveries are made, or indications given; and SALUTARIS, because being applied to the mouth, it causes silence, than

than which nothing was considered more salutary. The third, *μεσος*, MEDIUS, and LONGISSIMUS, THE MIDDLE FINGER, from its situation and length. The fourth, *παρὰ μεσος*, because it was next to the middle finger; and ANNULARIS, from wearing rings upon it, hence called RING-FINGER. The fifth, AURICULARIS, because of its use in clearing the ear, and MINIMUS, *μικρος*, from its size, LITTLE FINGER. The toes have no names. The thumb and the four fingers are each composed of three bones; those of the fingers are formed alike, but those of the thumb are much thicker and stronger, in proportion to their length, than those of the fingers; which is a necessary contrivance, as they counteract all the four fingers. The first joint of the fingers is arthrodia, the two last are ginglymus. The different parts or bones of the fingers are called *phalanges*; the first phalanx is the largest, and the last the least. See PHALANX. DIGITUS, among the Latins, stands also for a measure, similar to dactylus among the Greeks; the smallest measure, by which the distances of space or time were measured, similar to our jot. However, at the present day, it seems to be a measure taken from the breadth of the finger, properly three fourths of an inch, and equivalent to four grains of barley laid breadth-wise, so as to touch one another.

DIGLOSSON, from *dis*, bis, and *γλωσσα*, a tongue. A name of the *laurus Alexandrina*, because that above its leaf there grows another lesser leaf, resembling a tongue.

DIGNOTIO. See DIAGNOSIS.

DIGYNIA, (*dis*, bis, *gyn*, mulier.) The name of an order in LINNÆUS's artificial system, comprehending those plants which have two pistilla to a flower. This order is the second, in the first thirteen classes, except the ninth.

DIHÆMETON, from *αἷμα*, blood. The name of an antidote, in which is the blood of many different animals.

DIHALON, from *αλς*, salt. A plaster prepared of salt and nitre, and adapted to foul ulcers.

DIPETES. See SEMEN.

DIKALEGI. TIN. See STANNUM.

DILATATIO, also *dilatatio*. A DILATATION. Sometimes it is used for diastole.

DILATATOIRES ALARUM NASI. DILATORS of the NOSTRILS. They are small, thin muscles, having a double order of fibres decussating each other. They rise from the interior and inferior parts of the ossa narium, and are soon inserted into the superior parts of the alæ. They pull up the alæ, and dilate the nostrils.

DILATATORIUM. A surgical instrument for dilating any part.

DILATIO. See PERSPIRATIO.

DILL. CAT. GISS. An abbreviation of Johannis Jacobi Dilleni Catalog. Plant. spont. circ. Giffam nascent.

DILL. H. MUSC. An abbreviation of Johannis Jacobi Dilleni Historia Muscorum.

DILUENTIA. DILUENTS. They are whatsoever, on being mixed with a fluid, renders its parts more fluid. They produce their effect by dividing each part into smaller parts, simply mixing therewith; in which case, the diluent must be a fluid, more fluid than that with which it is mixed, and must retain its fluidity after mixture. These three properties are in water only; and the diluting property of water is increased only by fire. "This," says Dr. CULLEN, is the precise idea of diluents, and if it is applied to substances, which by other means increase the fluidity of the blood, it seems to be very improperly employed." Mat. Med. vol. i.

DILUTUM. DILUTED. See also INFUSUM.

DILYTÆA. In Myrepsus, it is the fat of some animal, but of what, is unknown.

DINICA, from *διωω*, to turn round. Medicines against a vertigo.

DINOS. See VERTIGO.

DIBOGON. See SCRUPULUS.

DIOCRES. The name of a paffil in Myrepsus.

DIODOS. See DIOXODOS.

DICECIA, (*dis*, bis, and *οικος*, domus.) PLANTA. A plant which has no hermaphrodite flower, but in which male flower is upon one plant, and the female flower upon another. It is the twenty-second of Linnæus's classes.

DICENANTHES, An epithem in Trallian against the cholera morbus.

DIOGMUS. See PALPITATIO CORDIS.

DIONIS COLLYRIUM. A collyrium in Oribasius; so called from Dion its author.

DIONYSIA. The name of a plaster for abscesses, invented by Hera the Cappadocian. It is also call *Dionysianum empl.*

DIONYSIAS. See ANDROSÆMUM.

DIONYSISCI. HORNED. Certain bony eminences near the temples; or rather the people with those prominences; from *Dionysius*, a name of Bacchus, who is described often with horns.

DIONYSIUS. See LEPIDIUM.

DIONYSOS. The name of a collyrium in Aetius. P. Ægineta hath one like it which he names collyrium *malabathrinum*, and *isctheon*.

DIOPORON, from *σπορον*, autumnal fruit. The name of a medicine in Cœl. Aurelianus. It was used against the quinsy.

DIOPTRA, from *διοπτρομαι*, to see through. An instrument for dilating any natural cavity, the better to see its state, such as the speculum uteri, &c.

DIOPTRISMOS. The operation which consists in dilating the natural passages with a dioptra.

DIOROBON. A medicine in which are vetches (*οροβου*).

DIORRHOSIS, or DIOROSIS, from *ορος*, ορρος, serum. A conversion of the humours into serum and water.

DIORTHOSIS, from *ορθος*, right, or from *διορθωω*, to direct. A restitution of a fractured limb into its natural situation.

DIOSCOR. An abbreviation of Pedacii Dioscoridis Opera Græce & Latine, Interpretatione Jani Antonii Sarraceni Lugdunæi Medici.

DIOSCURI. See PAROTIDES.

DIOTA. The name of a wooden cup, which was lined with aromatics, to give a flavour to the liquor that was drank out of it.

DIOXELÆUM. A malagma, in which was oil and vinegar.

DIOXUS. The name of a collyrium in Marcellus Empiricus, in which is vinegar.

DIOSPYROS. See GUAJACANA.

DIPCADL. See BULBUS VOMITORIUS.

DIPCÆA. See CIRCÆA.

DIPHRYGES, or DISPHRYGES. SCURF.

There are three kinds; 1st, Metallic, produced only in Cyprus: it is found in the mud of a pool, whence it is taken and dried in the sun, then burnt; whence the name, from *dis*, twice, and *φρυγω*, to torrefy, it being as it were twice roasted. 2d, The dross in working copper. 3d, Pyrites calcined to redness.

DIPLOE, from *διπλος*, double, called also *meditullium*. It is the soft part between the two tables of the bones of the skull. Some say, the two tables of the skull themselves.

DIPLOMA. The written instrument which gives authority for men to practise as physicians, from *διπλωω*, to fold. A DOUBLE VESSEL. To boil in *diplomate* is to set one vessel, containing the ingredients intended to be acted upon, in another larger vessel full of water, and to this latter vessel the fire is applied.

DIPLOPIA. *Διπλον*, duplex, and *οφθς*, visus. A depravity of sight, by which the same objects appear double, multiplied, or often repeated. That symptom is almost always of short duration, and we bear it freely, as in experiments, whether in that case looking with one, or both eyes. So long as the object is not within the distance of distinct vision, two images opposite to one foramen, or aperture, and having fallen upon the eye, are not united in the retina, but in distinct places; and therefore they have not the optic point as a centre, whence the image appears double. The optic portion is a circular point in the bottom of the eye, whose centre the optic axis occupies; but as often as we look at any object with both eyes, so often, unless there should be some defect in the organs, we so turn the eyes that each axis of the eye concurs in the same point of the object; and we have been taught by long habit, our sense of touching chiefly directing us, that a double image answers to one object, when so often as an image falls upon the optic point, so often we judge that object single, but if a double image should fall upon the same eye, and not concur in the optic point, then the same object appears to us to be seen in two different places, and therefore to us it appears double. Dr. Cullen makes it a variety of the second species of PSEUDO-BLEPSIS, which he calls MUTANS, in which objects appear, by some means or

other, changed from what they really are: and the diplopia is that which varies according to the variety of the remote cause, of which he enumerates, from SAUVAGES, ten species. See *Nosologia Methodica Sauvagesii, & Culleni*. Wallis's *Nosologia Meth. Oculorum*, with notes.

DIPNOOS, from *dis, bis, double*, and *πνέω, to breathe*. An epithet of wounds which penetrate into some cavity, or quite through a part, or that have two orifices.

DIPSACON. See ASPALATHUS.

DIPSACOS, } from *δίψα, thirst*. See DIABETES.
DIPSACUS. }

DIPSAS. DRY EARTH. Also the name of a serpent, whose bite causes thirst. The serpent is also called *causius*.

DIPSETICUS. An epithet for such things as cause thirst.

DIPYRENON, from *dis, bis, double*, and *πυρῶν, a berry* or *kernel*, or the end of a probe resembling a berry. Also the name of a probe, with two buttons on one end. It is mentioned by Cælius Aurelianus.

DIPYRITES, or DIPYROS, from *dis, twice*, and *πῦρ, fire*. BREAD TWICE BAKED. Hippocrates recommends it in dropsies.

DIRADIATIO. See ACTINOBOLISMUS.

DIRECTOR, from *dirigo, to direct*. An hollow instrument for guiding an incision-knife.

DIRECTORES PENIS. See ERECTORES PENIS.

DIRINGA. A name, in the isle of Java, for the SWEET-SCENTED FLAG. See CALAMUS AROMATICUS.

DISCESSUS. A chemical term, which the French call *départ*, or *linquant*; it signifies, in general, any separation of two bodies before united: but it is particularly applied to the separation of gold from silver by the acidum nitrosum, where the silver is dissolved, but the gold left untouched.

DISCOIDES, from *δίσκος, discus*, the quoit used in the Roman games, and *μορφή, a form*. See CRYSTALLINA.

DISCRETA PURGATIVA. In Fallopius it is that sort of purging which evacuates a particular humour.

DISCRIMEN. It is a small roller, about twelve feet long, and two fingers breadth broad, rolled up with one head, and used after bleeding in the forehead, as follows: The bandage is held with the left thumb upon a compress, so that about a foot hangs below the forehead; then the roller is carried round the temples and occiput in the circular direction; after this, the part which hangs down is to be carried over the head to the occiput, and there having rolled it several times about the head, it is to be secured. It is a term also applied to the *diaphragma*.

DISCIFORME. See PATELLA.

DISCUS. A DISK. It is a body employed in the gymnastic art, but not easy to say what. IN BOTANY, the whole surface of a leaf; *supinus*, the upper, *pronus*, the under surface; DISK, of a flower, is the central part in radiate compound flowers consisting generally of regular corollules, or florets; it is applied to other aggregate flowers, when the florets, towards the middle, differ from those in the circumference, as in umbels.

DISCUSSIO. See PERSPIRATIO.

DISCUSSORIA, } DISCUTIENTS, by Diosco-
DISCUTIENTIA. } RIDES called also *diachytica*. They are such medicines as by their subtilty dissolve a stagnating fluid, and dissipate the same without an external solution of continuity. Such *discutients* as also mollify are to be preferred, of which kind are opium and camphor. Suppurants discuss, and *discutients* suppurate. Oils, and what stops the pores, may be applied when suppuration is aimed at, but they are improper when the design is to *discuss*. But discutients are supposed to dispel hardness or tumor. The operation of such medicines seem to be of different kinds, and therefore the general term should if possible be avoided. CULLEN's Mat. Med. vol. i.

DISLOCATIO, from *disloco*, or from *dis vel dis, ex, out of*, and *locus, a place*, to put out of its place. See LUXATIO.

DISPENSATORIUM. DISPENSATORY. The place, or shop, where medicines are prepared; but more frequently a book treating of the composition of remedies; called also *antidotarium*.

DISPHRYGES. See DIPHYGES.

DISRUPTIO. A species of violent puncture which penetrates the skin to the flesh.

DISSECTIO, from *dis, vel dis, per, through*, and *seco, to cut*. DISSECTION. The cutting up a body, with a view of examining the structure of the parts. See ANATOMIA.

DISSEPIMENTUM. It is the thin septum which di-

vides the several cells in the fruit of plants. See CAPSULA.

DISSEPTUM. See DIAPHRAGMA.

DISSOLVENTIA, by Dioscorides called *DIACHYTICA*. Medicines, which dissolve concretions in the body, are thus called. In CHEMISTRY, *dissolvents* are *menstrua*.

DISSOLUTIO, *denotatio*. DISSOLUTION. A *lipothymia*, or *syncope*, is thus named; so is death. Solution of continuity, or discontinuity; and thus it is synonymous with *dialysis*.

DYSOPIA, *δυσ, difficulter*, and *ὥρα, visus*, is such a depravity of sight, that objects cannot be seen distinctly but in a certain light, or at a certain distance, or in particular positions, of which Dr. Cullen enumerates five species; 1st,—*Tenebrarum*, in which objects can only be seen in a strong light. 2d,—*Luminis*, in which objects cannot be seen but in an obscure light. 3d,—*Difficilium*, in which objects at a great distance cannot be perceived. 4th,—*Proximorum*, in which objects very near cannot be seen. 5th,—*Lateralis*, in which objects cannot be seen unless situated in an oblique position. See Cullen's *Nosologia Methodica*, edit. 4.

DISSOLUTUS MORBUS. See DYSENTERIA.

DISTA. See DYOTA.

DISTENTIO. DISTENSION. It signifies simply *dilatatio*, *pandiculatio*, or *convulsio*, as nervous distention almost always implies.

DISTICHIA, or DISTICHIASIS, from *dis, bis, double*, and *εἰς, a row or order*. See DISTRICHIASIS.

DISTICHUM. That species of barley which hath only two rows of grains.

DISTILLATIO. DISTILLATION; also DESTILLATIO, *alsaeta*, *cataflagmos*, *cataflagmos*. Sometimes it signifies the same as *defluxio*, or *catarrhus*.

IN PHARMACY it is the separation of the more volatile from the more solid parts of any substance by means of heat. Or it is the condensing and collecting the lighter parts of bodies, previously rarefied by heat. Re-distilling a fluid several times from fresh parcels of the same kind is called *cohobatio*; but no advantage is derived from this practice. When *distillation* is repeated, in order to purify or separate the matter distilled from some parts not required, it is called *rectificatio*. *Distillation* with an alembic or a common still is called *per ascensum*, because the vapours rise and are condensed in the upper part of the vessel: thus all *distillations* may be performed, that require no greater heat than boiling water. When a heat greater than boiling water is required, retorts may be used: from their shape, the volatile parts of what is distilled in them can only escape through the side, whence this is called *per latus*. When the heat is to be applied above the bodies to be distilled, so that the lighter parts are forced downwards into a vessel placed for their reception, it is called *per descensum*: this method is now never used. When the volatile parts that are rarefied by *distillation* are in a dry form when collected, this operation is called *sublimatio*. When no more heat is applied than is necessary just to raise a vapour, which when condensed only falls in drops, it is called a cold *distillation*: roses and other things valued only for their flavour, and which do not admit of drying, are commodiously *distilled* this way; and the dry cake, left after *distilling* roses, is better for making a decoction or syrup than after any other management: in this kind for *distillation*, the subject should neither be bruised nor have water or any other thing added to it: they should be gathered with the morning-dew upon them: a retort and receiver placed in a sand-bath is the best apparatus in this case. The worm still is most frequently used now for distilling; it is called also the HOT STILL, because it is worked with a fire which makes the materials boil; it communicates with a leaden spiral tube (called the *worm*), which is placed in a tub filled with water (called the *refrigeratory*); in this worm the vapours are condensed, and run out in the form of a small stream into whatever vessel is placed to receive it.

The end of *distilling* is the separation of some bodies from those with which they were mixed; as in obtaining vinous spirits, essential oils, volatile spirits, &c. or for the more speedy or effectual combination of such bodies as require a boiling heat, as in the case of the *spiritus ætheris nitrosi*.

As a principal article in *distillation* is to apply no more heat to the subject than is just necessary to accomplish our intention, retorts are sometimes used, and are placed on an open fire, on sand-baths, or in water-baths, in order the more certainly to adjust the heat to the degree of volatility.

tility which the subject to be *distilled* possesses. In *distilling* waters, whether for using, or obtaining essential oils, the menstruum should be attended to, as well as the heat to be applied; for as some essential oils require the full heat of boiling water, they cannot be raised by the use of spirit of wine: this happens in *distilling* of cinnamon, and some other ponderous oils.

Retorts are proper when the subject to be *distilled* would corrode the metal of a still, as in the obtaining of any mineral acid, or preparing other corrosive matters. Earthen vessels are sometimes used, and, on some few occasions, iron ones. But as to these, and many other observations on this subject, they are fully noticed under the articles where an attention to them may be required.

DISTILLATIO per DESCENSUM. See **DESCENSIO.**

DISTORSIO. It is applied to the eyes, when a per-

DISTORTIO. son seems to turn them from the object he would look at, which is called *squinting*. See **STRABILISMUS.** It also signifies the bending of a bone preternaturally to one side. See *Bell's Surgery*, vol. vi. p. 281.

DISTORTIO SPINÆ, vel VERTEBRARUM. This disease in the *spine* is manifest by its becoming more or less curved, and by a loss of the use, generally, of the lower limbs. It is sometimes called the *curved spine*. Mr. Pott is the first who hath favoured the world with any just idea either of its nature or cure. In one of his publications he calls it a kind of palsy in the lower limbs; in another he speaks of it as a useless state of them. From his account of this disorder, it hath a scrophulous origin; but as its most striking symptoms are from the caries, which takes place in the bodies of some of the vertebræ, may it not be properly termed the **STRUMOUS SPINAL CARIES**? Mr. Bell, in his *Surgery*, vol. vi. p. 294. calls it *distortion of the spine*.

In this disease, there is a total or partial abolition of the power of using, and sometimes of even moving the limbs, generally only the lower, but sometimes the upper, or both, in consequence of a disease in the *spine*, which is first manifested by a curvature taking place in some part of it. To this distemper, both sexes, and all ages, are equally liable, though the majority of these patients are infants or young children.

When the attack is made on an infant of only one or two years old, the true cause is rarely discovered until some time after the effect has taken place; the nurse or parents suppose that the child is weakly, or hath been hurt at its birth. When, on the attack, the patient hath been used to walk, the loss of the use of his legs is gradual, though not in general very slow. At first he shews signs of being soon tired; he is languid, listless, and unwilling to move much, or at all briskly; soon after this he is observed frequently to trip and stumble, although there is no impediment in his way; whenever he attempts to move quickly, he finds that his legs involuntarily cross each other, by which he is frequently thrown down suddenly, and that without stumbling; upon endeavouring to stand still and erect, even for a few minutes, his knees give way, and bear forward. When the distemper is a little farther advanced, it will be found that he cannot, without much difficulty, direct either of his feet precisely to any exact point: on attempting to do so, they suddenly intersect, and very soon after, both thighs and legs lose much of their natural sensibility, and become perfectly useless. When an adult is thus affected, the progress of the distemper is much the same, but rather quicker. Arrived at this state, whatever be the age or sex of the patient, complaint is made of twitching and frequent pains in the thighs, particularly when in bed, and of uneasy sensation at the pit of the stomach; when he sits on a chair or a stool, his legs are almost always found across each other, and drawn up under the seat; in a little time after these particulars have been observed, the power of walking is totally lost.

The true curvature is invariably uniform in being from within outwards. This curve of the *spine* varies in situation, extent and degree, being either in the neck, back, or, more rarely, in the upper part of the loins; sometimes comprehending one vertebra only, sometimes two, three, or more; by which the curve becomes necessarily more or less extensive; but whatever variety these circumstances may admit, the lower limbs most frequently feel the effect; sometimes the arms only are paralytic, as it is called; and a few instances have occurred, in which both legs and arms were alike affected. The effect is also different in different subjects; some are rendered totally and absolutely incapable of walking in any manner, or with any

help, and that very early in the course of the disease, that is, soon after the appearance of the curvature; others can move with the help of crutches, or by grasping their thighs just above the knees with their hands; some can sit in an erect posture or in a chair, without much trouble or fatigue, whilst others are incapable of doing so, at least for any length of time; some have such a degree of motion in their legs or thighs, as to enable them to turn and move for their own convenience in bed; others have not that benefit, and are obliged to lie until they are moved by another.

When a naturally weak infant is the subject, the curvature is in the vertebræ of the back; it is not unfrequently productive of additional deformity, by gradually rendering the whole back what is vulgarly called *humped*; and by alterations which all the bones of the thorax sometimes undergo in respect to situation, in consequence of the flexure and weakness of the *spine*, by which, such persons are justly said to be shortened in their stature; but in all cases, where this effect has been gradually produced, to whatever degree the deformity may extend, or however the alteration made in the disposition of the ribs and sternum, may contribute to such deformity; yet I think that it will always be found, that the curvature of the *spine* appeared first, and, if I may so say, singly, and that all the rest are consequential.

The general health of the patient does not seem, at first, to be materially, if at all, affected; but when the disease has continued some time, and the curvature thereby increased, many inconveniences and complaints come on, viz. *When the incurvation is in the neck*, and to a considerable degree, by affecting several vertebræ, the child finds it inconvenient and painful to support its head, and is always desirous of laying it on a table or pillow, or any thing to take off the weight.—*When in the dorsal vertebræ*, there is a difficulty of breathing, loss of appetite, indigestion, dry cough, quick pulse, a disposition early to an hectic pain, and what they all call tightness at the stomach, obstinate constipations, or purgings, involuntary flux of urine and fæces, &c. with the addition of what are called nervous complaints, some of which are caused by the alterations made in the form of the cavity of the thorax, others seem to arise from impressions made on the abdominal viscera.

An adult, in a case where no violence hath been committed, or received, usually complains, that his first intimation is a sense of weakness in his back-bone, accompanied with what he calls a heavy dull kind of pain, attended with such a lassitude as renders a small degree of exercise fatiguing; that this is soon followed by an unusual sense of coldness in his thighs, not accountable for from the weather, or any cause that can produce a diminution of their sensibility; that in a little time more, his limbs are affected with an unusual sensibility, also are frequently convulsed by involuntary twitchings, particularly troublesome in the night; that soon after this, he not only becomes incapable of walking, but that his power either of retaining or discharging his urine or fæces are considerably impaired, and his penis becomes incapable of erection. The adult as well as the child complains constantly of a tightness and pain at his stomach, and he finds all the offices of his digestive and respiratory organs much impeded.

The loss of motion in the limbs, which generally accompanies a distorted spine, is supposed to proceed from the said distortion. Until the curvature is discovered, it generally passes for a nervous complaint; but when the state of the vertebræ hath been adverted to, recourse is almost always had to some previous violence, to account for it, some blow, fall, or other accident, which is supposed to have hurt the back, or deranged the *spine*. In some few instances, these exertions may have been such, as might be allowed to have been equal to the effect; but in the majority, these are so far from being the case, that if they are admitted to have any share at all in it, some predisposing cause, at least, must be looked for, in which consists the very essence of the disease. From many considerations respecting this subject, it appears, that when we attribute the whole of this mischief to the mere accidental curvature of the *spine*, in consequence of violence, we mistake an effect for a cause; and that previous both to the paralytic state of the legs, and to the alteration of the figure of the back-bone, *there is a predisposing cause of both, consisting in a distempered state of the ligaments and bones, where the curve soon after makes its appearance.* THE PRIMARY AND SOLE CAUSE OF THE MISCHIEF,

MISCHIEF is a disordered state of the parts composing, or in immediate connection with the spine, tending to, and most frequently ending in a caries of the body or bodies of one or more of the vertebrae; from this proceed all the ills, whether general or local, apparent or concealed; this causes the ill health of the patient, and in time the curvature. The helpless state of the limbs is only one consequence of several proceeding from the same cause.

It has been supposed that there is a dislocation of the vertebrae, but there is no displacement of them with regard to each other; the spine bends forward, only because the rotten bone or bones, intervening between the sound ones, give way, being unable in such a state to bear the parts above. From every circumstance in the living, and appearance in the dead, it is evident that the complaint arises from what is commonly called a serofulous indisposition affecting the parts that compose the spine, or those in its immediate vicinity: this morbid affection shews itself in a variety of forms; but they are always such as sooner or later determine the true nature of the distemper. Sometimes each of the disordered states of these parts is accompanied by a greater or lesser degree of deformity and crookedness of the spine, without any apparent disease of the bones composing it; sometimes the deformity is attended with erosion or caries of the body or bodies of some of the vertebrae; and sometimes the same bones are found to be carious, without any crookedness or alteration of figure. It may not be amiss to remark, that *stiumous tubercles in the lungs, and a disordered state of some of the abdominal viscera, often make a part of the attendants.*

It is further to be observed, that when these complaints are not attended with an alteration of the figure of the back-bone, neither the real seat, nor true nature of the distemper are pointed out by the general symptoms, and consequently that they frequently are unknown, at least while the patient lives.—When the ligaments and cartilages of the spine become the seat of the disorder, without any affection of the vertebrae, it sometimes happens that the whole spine, from the lowest vertebra of the neck downwards, gives way laterally, forming one great curve to one side; and sometimes a more irregular figure, and attended with many marks of ill health.—The attack is sometimes on the bodies of some of the vertebrae; and when this is the case, ulceration and erosion of the bones is the consequence; this erosion or caries of the bones often produces the curvature peculiar to this disease, by wasting the body of each vertebra that is affected; and then the spinal processes of the disordered vertebrae protuberate behind in consequence of their fore parts falling down as above noticed.—When the attack is made upon the dorsal vertebrae, the sternum and ribs, for want of proper support, necessarily give way, and other deformity, additional to the curve, is produced.—As to the cases of carious spine without curvature, it sometimes happens that internal abscesses and collections of matter are formed near the spine; this matter affecting the spine, and also making its way outward, produces what are called psoas, abscesses, &c. and destroy the patient; the real and immediate cause of death in these instances is rarely known until the body is examined. The useless state of the limbs is by no means a consequence of the altered figure of the spine, or of the disposition of the bones with regard to each other, but merely of the caries: of this truth there needs no other proof than what may be drawn from the cure of a large and extensive curvature, in which three or more vertebrae were concerned; in this, the deformity always remains unaltered and unalterable, notwithstanding the patient recovers both health and limbs.

From dissections it has appeared that, in this disease, either there is a defect of ossific matter, or a caries of some of the vertebrae.

Mr. Pott observes, that, in compliance with custom, he hath called this disease a palsy; but that notwithstanding the limbs be rendered almost totally useless, yet there are some essential circumstances in which this affection differs from a common nervous palsy: the legs and thighs are rendered unfit for all the purposes of loco-motion, and have lost much of their natural sensibility; but notwithstanding this, they have neither the flabby feel which a truly paralytic limb has, nor have they that seeming looseness at the joints, nor that total incapacity of resistance which allows the latter to be twisted in almost all directions: on the contrary, in this disease, the joints have frequently a considerable degree of stiffness, particularly the ancles, by which stiffness the feet of children are generally pointed

downwards; and they are prevented from setting them flat on the ground. In the true paralysis, from whatever cause, the muscles of the affected limb are soft, flabby, and unresisting, and incapable of being put into even a tonic state; the limb itself may be placed in almost any position or posture; and if it be lifted up, and then let go, it falls down, and it is not in the power of the patient to prevent, or even to retard its fall: the joints are perfectly and easily moveable in any direction; if the affection be of the lower limbs, neither hips, nor knees, nor ancles, have any degree of rigidity or stiffness, but permit the limb to be turned or twisted in almost any manner. But in cases of useless limbs from the same cause as that of the curved spine, the muscles are attenuated and lessened in size; they are rigid, and always in a tonic state, by which the knees and ancles acquire a stiffness not very easy to overcome; by means of this stiffness, mixed with a kind of spasm, the legs of the patient are either constantly kept stretched out straight, in which case, considerable force is required to bend the knees, or they are by the action of the stronger muscles drawn across each other, in such a manner as to require as much to separate them. When the leg is in a straight position, the extensor muscles act so powerfully as to require a considerable degree of force to bend the joints of the knees; and when they have been bent, the legs are immediately and strongly drawn up, with the heels towards the buttocks: by the rigidity of the ancle joints, added to the spasmodic action of the gastrocnemii muscles, the patient's toes are pointed downwards in such a manner as to render it impossible for him to put his feet flat on the ground, which makes one of the decisive characters of this distemper. Thus the marks of distinction, between this disease and the palsy, are sufficiently strong to shew the impropriety of confounding them.

The restoration of the spine to its natural figure depends much on the early administration of the help proposed; though the distemper may be so far cured, as that the patient may recover the use of his limbs, yet such an alteration may have taken place in the bodies of the vertebrae, as to render it impossible for the spine to become straight again; and, if from inattention, from length of time, or from any other circumstances, it happens that the bodies of the vertebrae become completely carious, and the intervening cartilages are destroyed, no assistance is to be expected from the proposed remedies. According to the observations made on the usual effect of the discharge produced by art for the removal of this disorder, after the discharge hath continued for some time, the patient begins to feel better health, he gradually recovers his appetite, gets refreshing sleep, hath a more quiet and less hectic pulse; but the chief relief is from having got rid of that distressing sensation of tightness about the stomach; in a little time more, a degree of warmth, and a sensibility is felt in the thighs, to which the patient hath been a stranger for some time; and generally much about the same time the power of retaining and discharging the urine and faeces begins to be in some degree exerted.—The first return of the power of motion in the limbs is rather disagreeable, the motion being involuntary and of the spasmodic kind, principally in the night, and generally attended with a sense of pain in all the muscles concerned. At this point of amendment, if it may be so called, it is no uncommon thing, especially in bad cases, for the patient to stand some time without making any further progress; this in adults occasions impatience, and in parents despair; but in the milder kind of cases, the power of voluntary motion generally soon follows the involuntary. The knees and ancles by degrees lose their stiffness, and the relaxation of the latter enables the patient to set his feet flat upon the ground, a certain mark that the power of walking will soon follow; but those joints having lost their rigidity, become exceedingly weak, and are not for some time capable of serving the purpose of progression. The first voluntary motions are weak, not constantly performable, nor even every day, and liable to great variation, from a number of accidental circumstances, both external and internal. The first attempts to walk are feeble, irregular and unsteady, and bear every mark of nervous and muscular debility. The patient requires much help; and his steps, with the best support, will be irregular and unsteady; but when they have arrived at this, no instance hath occurred, in which the full power of walking was not soon attained. When the patient can just walk, either with crutches, or between two supporters, he is generally troubled to resist or overcome

overcome the more powerful action of the stronger muscles of the thighs over the weaker, by which his legs are frequently brought involuntarily across each other, and he is suddenly thrown down. Adults find assistance in crutches, by laying hold of the chairs, tables, &c. but for children, a go-cart is the best; it should reach up to the arm-pit, and should enclose the whole body; this takes off all inconvenient weight from the legs; at the same time enables the child to move them as much as it pleases. Or the instrument of Mr. Jones should be worn, which in all cases would be serviceable, and in many, a perfect cure, as it acts by taking off the superincumbent weight from the diseased vertebræ. See his Essay on Crookedness, with a variety of cures therein inserted.

While the curvature of the *spine* remains undiscovered or unattended to, the case is generally supposed to be nervous, and nervous medicines, so called, are as generally administered; but without any advantage. When the case is known, recourse is too frequently had to steel stays, swings, screw chairs, &c. to restore the *spine* to its natural figure; but still the patient grows unhealthy, and languishing under a variety of complaints, dies in an exhausted, emaciated state. The remedy for this dreadful disease consists merely in procuring a large discharge of matter by suppuration, from underneath the membrana adiposa on each side of the curvature, and in maintaining such discharge until the patient shall have perfectly recovered the use of his legs. They who have been experimentally acquainted with the very wonderful effects of purulent drains, made from the immediate neighbourhood of diseased parts, will not be much surprised at this particular one; and will immediately see how such kind of discharge, made and continued from the distempered part, checks the further progress of the caries, gives nature an opportunity of exerting her own powers, of throwing off the diseased parts, and of producing by incarnation an union of the bones, now rendered sound, and thereby establishing a cure. It matters not by what means the discharge is procured, provided it be large, and from a sufficient depth.

WITH REGARD TO THE CURE, an eschar is to be made on each side of the curved part of the *spine* with a caustic; the eschar should be of an oval shape, about an inch and a quarter in length, and three quarters of an inch in breadth, at the broadest part. Apply each caustic near the side of the curvature, so as to leave the portion of the skin covering the spinal processes of the protruded bones, entire and unhurt, and so large, that the sores upon the separation of the eschars may easily hold each three or four peas in the case of the smallest curvature, but in large curves, at least as many more. A few days after applying the caustics, the sloughs begin to loosen: it is then proper to cut out all the middle, and put into each a large kidney-bean; when the bottoms of the sores are become clean in suppuration, sprinkle now and then a small quantity of finely-powdered cantharides on them, by which the sores are prevented from contracting, the discharge is increased, and possibly other benefit is obtained. The issues should be kept open until the cure is complete; that is, until the patient has not only the perfect use of the limbs, but also the general health. By means of this discharge, the croaking caries is first checked, then stopped; in consequence of which, an incarnation takes place, and the cartilages between the bodies of the vertebræ having been previously destroyed, the bones become united with each other, and form a kind of anchylosis. No degree of benefit or relief, nor any the smallest tendency towards a cure, is to be expected until the caries be stopped, and the rotten bones have begun to incarn; the larger the quantity of bones concerned, and the greater the degree of waste committed by the caries, the greater must be the length of time required for the correction of it, and for restoring to a sound state so large a quantity of distempered parts; and vice versa. Nothing can be more uncertain than the time required to accomplish a cure: sometimes it is perfected in two months, and at others it requires two years; and in this last, two thirds of the time hath passed without any sensible amendment.

The discharge by means of the issues is all that is requisite for the cure; but yet this is no reason why every assisting means should not be applied at the same time in order to expedite it, such as the bark, cold bathing, frictions, &c.

In the course of lecturing in the year 1781, Mr. Pott observed, that it seems to be one of the few things that

one may reason upon à priori, viz. that the whole train of the various symptoms of this disease are derived originally from a constitutional predisposing cause; for, whenever, in a curvature of the *spine*, the discharge begins to have any effect, the lesser symptoms, if they may be so called, as pain in the stomach, tightness across the breast, incapacity of holding the urine or feces, all give way before the removal of the lameness from the curve begins to take place.

Lastly. If it is considered, that the primary cause of the curved *spine* and all its symptoms preceding, attending, and consequent, is a morbid state of the *spine* and of the parts connected with it, the following inference will be allowed, viz. by an early and proper attention, the temporary lameness, permanent deformity, and fatality, may be prevented. As it is found that issues are capable of effecting a perfect cure, even after a caries hath taken place, and that to a considerable degree, *is it not reasonable to conclude, that the same means, made use of in due time, might prove preventive?* In many habits, issues would be beneficial, independent of this disorder; infants and young children of sturmountous habits are the subjects who are most liable to this distemper; and they are in general more served by artificial drains than any other persons.

It is to be observed, a curvature of the *spine* may take place from the *mollities ossium*, the rickets, and from the various causes of caries. An aneurism often produces a caries in the bones; so an aneurism near a vertebra may render it carious; the venereal disease sometimes attacks the vertebræ, and renders them carious. The scrofula, attacking the lymphatics and glands about the *spine*, is said to be the constant cause of the curved *spine* above noticed, in which the curvature is angular; the angular protuberance arises immediately from the caries of the vertebra or vertebræ, and is attended with a useless state of one or more of the extremities; but may not any cause, that produces a caries in the vertebræ, occasion the angular instead of the curved appearance of the *spine?* and when the carious vertebra happens, so as that it is nearly destroyed, may not all the same symptoms proceed from such destruction of the vertebra or vertebræ, though the causes of the caries were various?

See Remarks on that Kind of Palsy of the Lower Limbs, which is frequently found to accompany a Curvature of the *Spine*, and is supposed to be caused by it, by Percival Pott, F. R. S. &c. 1779; Farther Remarks on the useless State of the lower Limbs, in consequence of a Curvature of the *Spine*, &c. by Percival Pott, F. R. S. &c. 1782; Jones's Essay on Crookedness; Selected Cases of the Disorder commonly called the Paralysis of the lower Extremities, by John Jebb, M. D. &c. Edit. 2; Bell's Surgery; London Med. Journal, vol vi. p. 358.

DISTORTOR ORIS MUSCULUS. See ZYGOMATICUS MINOR musc.

DISTRACTIO. In chemistry, it is a forcible division of substances from each other which were before united, either by separation or calcination.

DISTRIBUTIO. DISTRIBUTION. It sometimes implies division. In MEDICINE, it relates to the nutritious juices, and is the same as *anadosis*, the distribution of aliment over the body; or to the excrements, and is the same as *DIACHORESIS*, or *DIACHOREMA*.

DISTRICHIASIS, from *dis*, *bis*, double, and *trichia*, a hair; also *distichia*, *distichiasis*. A disease of the eye-lid, which consists in its having a double row of hairs; or at the least supernumerary ones. Galen. Aetius. See TRICHIASIS.

DISTRIX. The hair growing smaller and smaller.

DIURESIS, from *dis*, *by*, and *ureo*, urine. An excretion of urine. It also signifies a DIABETES.

DIURETICÆ. DIURETICS, from *dis*, *by*, and *ureo*, urine. Medicines which are suited to promote the secretion, and provoke the discharge of urine, which is to be done, either by increasing the quantity of water in the mass of blood; and that remaining the same, by introducing a matter that may be a stimulus to the kidneys;—in the application of which, we are to observe, that if a medicine is designed to pass off by urine, walking gently in a cool air will assist it; but sweating or considerable warmth directs it to the skin, or at least restrains its efficacy. *Diuretics* of the saline kind are *diuretic* or perspirative according as the body is kept cool or warm. But how some things pass off by urine so immediately after being taken into the stomach, is still a matter of dispute.

dispute. Diuretic medicines are very numerous; but still in their operation, they are very uncertain with respect to the *first intention*.

The increase of drink has been always considered as the chief of diuretics, because it increases the quantity of water in the blood, consequently promotes a proportional increase in the quantity of urine secreted: and if water is impregnated with saline matters, it passes more certainly to the kidneys, than if taken perfectly insipid. Thus water impregnated with vegetable acids is not only more grateful than barley water and common gruel; but is more powerfully diuretic; which power will be somewhat increased by having it sweetened with sugar, or honey, for these increase even the virtues of other diuretics. To answer the second, various are the remedies proposed, for the particulars of which we shall refer our readers to the authors on the *Materia Medica*, particularly Dr. CULLEN. A great variety of medicines, which really possess very different powers, have been considered, with respect to their operation, as *diuretics*, which appears from the different classes that come under this denomination; the chief of which remove impediments to, rather than promote the discharge of urine.

The following have been used with a view to promote the discharge of urine.

1. *Cordial nervous medicines*. These accelerate the motion of the blood when too languid, and increase its fluidity, and thus increase this discharge.

2. *Emollient balsamics*. These relax and lubricate, so obtain a passage for what is too bulky.

3. *Substances consisting of salts and mucilages*. These guard against stricture in the vessels, and at the same time fit the matter to be discharged for a more easy excretion.

4. *Detergent balsamics*. These rarefy and scour away viscous or fabulous matters which obstruct the passages.

5. *Alkaline and lixivious salts*. These keep the fluids at least in a due state of tenuity for being excreted.

6. *Acid and nitrous salts*. These determine the serum to the kidneys, if not counteracted by heat.

7. *Antispasmodics*. These relieve by taking off a stricture in the kidneys. These medicines cannot be admitted as diuretics, but may on particular occasions be applied to as useful auxiliaries.

See Hoffman's *Med. Rad. Syst.* Alexander's *Exper. Essays*, p. 149, &c.

DIURETICUS SAL. DIURETIC SALT, also called *sal Sennerti*, *tartarus regeneratus*, and *arcanum tartari, foliata terra, essentielle sal*. It is a fixed vegetable alkaline salt saturated with the acetic acid, and evaporated to dryness: when the process is carried no farther, it is of a brownish colour, and appears somewhat oily, and it is called *tart. regcn.* When it is purified to perfect whiteness, it is called *sal diureticus*.

Sal Diureticus. DIURETIC SALT, now called, **KALI ACETATUM**, acetated Kali.

Take of kali, one pound; boil it with four or five pints of distilled vinegar over a gentle fire: when the fermentation ceases, add more distilled vinegar, and when the fermentation subsides, add more vinegar; and proceed thus until, the vinegar being nearly all evaporated, fresh vinegar will not excite any fermentation; which usually happens when about ten quarts have been used: then gently evaporate to dryness. The salt left will be impure, which is to be melted for a time with a gentle heat, then dissolved in water, and filtered through paper. If the melting hath been duly performed, the filtered liquor will be colourless; if otherwise, of a brown colour. Lastly, the water is to be evaporated with a very gentle heat in a shallow glass vessel, the salt as it dries being frequently stirred, that the humidity may the sooner be discharged; which should be kept in a vessel close stopped, or it will dissolve by the moisture of the air. If on dissolving a little of it in water, or the spirit of wine, any fæces are observed in either of these liquids, the whole must be dissolved in spirit, filtered, and evaporated again. *Ph. Lond.* 1788.

In order to success in this process, care must be had perfectly to saturate the salt with the acid, duly to calcine it afterwards, and at last to dry it without heating it too much. For the first, make the finishing trial, when the liquid is almost evaporated away, by dipping a coloured paper into it, as directed in the article, *SPT. MINDER*. The degree of calcination may be judged of, by dropping a little in water, and observing when it begins to part with its blackness readily; if, after this, the calcination is con-

tinued, the salt will be brownish. In the last drying, care must be taken not to melt it; for thus its whiteness will be lessened, and dregs will fall on dissolving it in spirit.

The only use of redrawing this salt white by depriving it of its oil, is that it may rest more easily on weak stomachs; but if the process above was carried on no farther than to saturate the alkaline salt, then the evaporation of the liquor being performed in a water-bath, the oily part of the salt would not have an empyreumatic flavour, so as to become offensive; the remaining trouble of the above method would be spared, and a medicine in all cases as good would be obtained.

Dr. Lewis directs the salt of tartar to be dissolved in cold water, and filtered, and then to saturate this solution with distilled vinegar: after which the evaporation is to be made over a very gentle fire, so that the liquor may not boil, until a pellicle appears on its surface, after which the rest of the process must be finished in a water-bath; the pellicle as it whitens must be taken off, and the rest kept continually stirring until the whole is taken away in the form of a white scum, which may be dried in an oven.

In making of this salt, care should be taken to use a pure alkaline salt, in which no neutral one is mixed: though, after all possible care in preparing the kali acetatum, a bare mixture of the salt of tartar with vinegar, to a point of saturation, without evaporation, or any other procedure, is very little if at all inferior.

The doses of this salt will be according to the intention had in prescribing it. From ten to twenty grains, it is a mild, cooling aperient and deobstruent; from twenty to thirty, an alterative diuretic; from a dram to half an ounce, it is purgative. When this salt is given as a purgative, the patient is neither griped nor weakened by it; and as it is diuretic too, it is a peculiarly proper purgative in dropsies. The fixed alkaline salts are more diuretic; but when feverishness forbids their use, the kali acetatum very well supplies their place. In the jaundice and other complaints in which chalybeate medicines are indicated, but are from accidents forbid, this salt may be given to advantage, and then preparations of steel may be persisted in. See Lewis's *Mat. Med.* Neumann's *Chem. Works*.

DIURNUS. An epithet of diseases whose exacerbations are in the day-time.

DIUTURNUS. When applied to diseases it signifies chronic.

DIVERSORIUM. See **RECEPTACULUM CHYLI**.

DIVERTALLUM. Paracelsus says it is whatever is generated of elements.

DIVIDENS FASCIA. The name of a bandage for the neck.

DIVINUM OLEUM. See **LATERITIUM OLEUM**.

DIVINUS. A pompous epithet for many compositions, given on account of their supposed excellencies.

DIVINUS LAPIS. It is the name of a preparation made by fusing alum, salt-petre, and Cyprian vitriol together, and then, while fluid, adding a small portion of camphor.

DIVULSIO URINÆ. An irregular separation of urine, in which the sediment is divided, ragged, and uneven.

DOCHME. A measure among the Greeks, of four fingers' breadth.

DOCIMASTICA. See **CUPELLA**.

DOCIMASTICE. The docimastic art is the art of examining fossils, in order to discover what metals, &c. they contain.

DOCTILETUS. Paracelsus names it as a medicine for the cancer; but he does not explain what it is.

DOD. An abbreviation of Remberti Dodonæi *Stirpium Historia* Pemptades sex.

DODECADACTYLON, from *dodexa*, twelve, and *dactylus*, finger's length. See **DUODENUM**.

DODECANDRIA, (from *dodexa*, twelve, and *andros* husband). The eleventh of Linnæus's classes of plants. It comprehends those plants which produce hermaphrodite flowers, and have from twelve to nineteen stamens, both numbers inclusive. In this class there are five orders, 1 **MONOGYNIA**—25 *Genera*;—2 **DIGYNIA**—2 *Genera*;—3 **TRIGYNIA**—5 *Genera*;—4 **PENTAGYNIA**—1 *Genus*;—5 **DODECAGYNIA**—1 *Genus*.

DODECAPHARMACUM. See **APOSTOLORUM UNGUENTUM**.

DODECATHEON. The name of an antidote which consists of twelve simples. It is described by P. Ægineta; also of the **SANICULA**.

DODRA.

DODRA. A kind of potion among the ancients, made, of nine ingredients.

DODRANS. See **CYATHUS**.

It is the name also of a measure of nine inches, and a weight of ten ounces.

DOEDYX. See **COCHLEARIA**.

DOGGA. An Arabic term for the **PARONYCHIA**.

DOG-AND-DUCK WATERS. This spring is situated in Surry, about half a mile from Westminster bridge. Of solid contents got from this water, they appear different, at different times. **Dr. Hales** got, from one gallon, 324 Grains;—**Dr. Fothergill**, 200;—**Dr. Rutt**, only 96. Of this about $\frac{1}{2}$ part is an earth, which, **Dr. Rutt** says, is soluble in acids; but does not calcine to lime: the salt is vitriolated magnesia and sea salt mixed together. Drank from one to three pints, it generally purges briskly. See **AQUÆ CATHARTICÆ**.

DOGMA, from *doxew*, to be of opinion. It is a principle, maxim, tenet, or settled opinion, with regard to matters of faith, or philosophy. In *medicine*, a sentiment founded on established principles, from whatever bases they were formed. Hence,

DOGMATICUS. DOGMATIST. A sect of ancient physicians, of which **Hippocrates** was the first. They laid down definitions, and divisions; reducing diseases to certain genera, and those genera to species, and furnishing remedies for them all; supposing principles, drawing conclusions, and applying those principles and conclusions to particular diseases under consideration: hence were they called **Logici**, **Logicians**, from their using the rules of logic in their professions, and stood contradistinguished from the **Empirici** and **Methodici**.

DOLICHOS. Long or prolix. It is also a pod or kidney-bean. See **PHASEOLUS ZURRATENSIS**.

DOLOIRES. See **DELIGATIO**.

DOLOR. PAIN, also *algema*. As the brain is the seat of sensation, so it is of *pain*. **Boerhaave** and most other authors on this subject assign a stretching of the nerves as the only immediate cause of *pain*: but as the nerves do not appear to consist of fibres, this cause of *pain* does not seem to be well founded; nor indeed will it be easy to treat this subject clearly, but in proportion as the means of sensation are understood. See the articles **CEREBRUM**, **NERVI**, and **SYMPATHIA**.

Many kinds of *pain* are met with in authors; such as a *gravitative pain*, in which there is a sense of weight on the part affected, which is always some fleshy one, as the liver, &c.—a *pulsative pain*: this, **Galen** says, always succeeds some remarkable inflammation in the containing parts, and is observed in abscesses while suppurating:—a *tensive pain*, which is also called a *distending pain*; it is excited by the distension of some nervous, muscular, or membranous part, from either some humour, or from flatulence:—an *acute pain* is when great *pain* is attended with quick and lively sensations:—a *dull pain* is when a kind of numbness is as much complained of as the *pain* is.

The mediate and more remote causes of *pain* are generally obvious; and when so, the cure will consist for the most part in removing them; for though, in many instances, the chief complaint is very distant from the seat of these causes; yet their removal is the proper method of relief: the respective methods of affecting which are intimated in each disorder included in the rank of painful ones. Perhaps, all *pains* may be included with irritation, in those that have spasm or inflammation for their source.

When *pain* is owing to inflammation, the pulse is quicker than in a natural state, generally full, hard, and tense; the *pain* is equal, throbbing, and unremitting.—If a spasm is the cause, the pulse is rarely affected; at intervals the *pain* abates, and then returns with some degree of aggravation; gentle motion sometimes abates, or even cures, in some instances; but in inflammatory cases, no such effects are ever experienced. See **Dr. Lobb's Treatise of Painful Distempers**.

The *pains* so frequently attendant on child-bed women, called after-pains (from their happening only after delivery) are often occasioned by scooping with the hand, to fetch away coagulated blood, which is a needless endeavour. When no improper treatment in delivering the secundines can be suspected, the irritability of the uterus alone is to be considered as the cause. Care should be taken not to confound these after-pains with, or mistake the *pains* attending puerperal fevers, or the colic. After-pains come by fits, and soon go off, but return at different intervals, which are longer each day, and after two or three days

usually cease, though sometimes they continue seven or eight: notwithstanding these *pains*, the lochia flow properly, and generally more abundantly after the cessation of each fit; this does not happen in colicky complaints, nor is the belly so free from tumefaction when the puerperal fever is attendant.

As these *pains* are of the spasmodic kind, anodynes and gentle opiates, with frequent draughts of warm caudle, chamomile tea, &c. are all that are required in order to their relief. See the authors recommended under the article **PUERPERILIS FEBRIS**.

Pain forms, with some nosologists, a class of diseases, under the denomination **PAINFUL DISEASES**, because *pain* is the characteristic symptom, and constant concomitant of such complaint, as Gout, Rheumatism, Colic, &c. &c. and these all arise either from *Irritation*, *Spasm*, or *Distension*; but most commonly from the former often inducing the two subsequent affections.

Among the various causes of *pain*, a singular one is related in the third vol. of the *Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq.* p. 241, &c. Some persons who had taken cold during their being salivated, were afflicted with *pains* which resisted all the usual methods of relief; at length the author of the narrative referred to the suggested cause, and by exciting a fresh salivation, the *pains* abated; the spitting was kept up a little while, and permitted to abate with some caution, and thus the cures were completed.

DOLORES, } Painful diseases.
DOLOROSI. }

DOLOROSI EXTRINSECI. Painful diseases of the limbs.

— **INTRINSECI.** Painful diseases of the internal parts.

DOMESTICUS, DOMESTIC. In **ZOOLOGY**, it signifies animals that are fed at home, in distinction from those called **WILD**. In **BOTANY**, it signifies cultivated. In **PHARMACY**, some medicines are thus named, which are managed in a family without the direction of a physician.

DOMINICUM SERPENTUM. See **BOICININGA**.

DORCAS. See **CAPRA ALPINA**, and **CAPREOLUS**.

DOREA. See **HEMERALOPS**.

DORIA.

} Also called *Lobellii*
DORIA NARBONENSIS. } **DAMESONIUM**, *damesonium Mathioli*, **ALISMA**, **DAMASONIUM**, **JACOBÆA pratensis**. **DORIA'S WOUND-WORT.**

It grows on the banks of rivers, flowers in July and August, is commended as a vulnerary, but not in much use.

DORIA, HERBA. See **VIRGA AUREA**.

DORIDIS HUMOR. See **AQUA MARINA**.

DORIS. See **ANCHUSA**.

DORONICUM. **LEOPARD'S-BANE.**

— **AUSTRIACUM, GERMANICUM.** See **ARNICA MONTANA**.

— **ROMANUM**, also called *doronicum radice scorpii*, *doron. vulg. graphoy*, *aconitum pardalianches minus*, **BROAD-LEAVED LEOPARD'S-BANE**, **ROMAN LEOPARD'S-BANE**, and **WOLF'S-BANE**. It is the **DORONICUM PARDALIANCHES**, **Linn.**

It is a native of the Alps; cultivated in our gardens; hath heart-shaped leaves, and roots that are knotted, and resemble a scorpion's tail. It flowers in June and July. The roots are sweetish to the taste, and slightly aromatic. Some extol it in epilepsies; but it is not noted at present in our practice. Some think it is the *duronego* of the Arabians.

DORSALES NERVI. The nerves, which pass out from the vertebræ of the back, are thus named. These *dorsal* nerves, as soon as they pass from the vertebræ, send out two branches anteriorly, which contribute to form the intercostal, called *costales*; and send several twigs backwards to the muscles. The *dorsal* nerves go to the internal and external intercostal muscles, running on the under side of the ribs; those that go to the true ribs, reach as far as the sternum; those that go to the spurious ribs, are dispersed on the muscles of the belly. The first *dorsal* nerve goes to the axilla, to join the cervical; the last is diffused over the transversalis and obliqui interni; and at the spine of the os ilium, it throws a branch out, to be a cutaneous nerve on the hip.

DORSTENIA, } See **CONTRAYERVA**.
DORSTINEA. }

DORSUM. The **BACK**. Most etymologists say, from *deorsum*, because it bends downwards; called also *anti-sternon*, *metaphrenon*; but this last appellation properly means the part between the shoulders.

What

What is commonly called a gibbosity, is a preternatural incurvation of the spine of the back, either to the posterior or to the lateral parts: It generally happens from external causes, as blows, tight stays, &c. GOUVEY, in his Surgery, gives an instance from a preternatural contraction of the muscles of the belly. A relaxation of the ligaments of the vertebræ may also be the cause. See Heister's Inst. of Surgery, also DISTORTIO SPINÆ.

DORYCNium. See CISTUS.

DOthIEN. See FURUNCULUS.

DOUCHE LA. See DUECCIA; and STILLICIDIUM.

DOVERI PULVIS. See *Pulv. Ipecac. Comp.* under IPECACUANHA.

DRABA, called also *lepidium Arabis*; ARABIAN MUSTARD, and TURKEY CRESSES. The seeds serve as pepper in seasonings, but are not noted as a medicine.

DRACHMA. Among the Greeks this was the name of a coin; also of a weight, which they divided into six oboli. The Romans reckoned eight drams to an ounce, and twelve ounces to a pound; our apothecaries' weights, which are now used.

DRACO, called *draco herba*, *tarchon*, *tarchon*, *dracunculus hortensis*, *abrotanum lili-folio*, TARRAGON.

The leaves of this herb resemble those of hyssop; the flowers grow on the top of the plant, and appear like those of southernwood. It is planted in gardens, and flowers in July and August. The leaves have a strong scent, somewhat like fennel; they are warm and stomachic, but not much noticed in medicine. See Miller's Bot. Off.

DRACO ARBOR IND. SILIQ. See ANGSAÑA.

— FIGENS. The name of an anti-epileptic powder extolled by Dolaus.

— SYLVESTRIS. See PTARMICA.

DRACONTHEMA, from *δρακων*, a dragon, and *αἷμα*, blood. See SANGUIS DRACONIS.

DRACONTIA. See DRACONTIUM.

— MINOR. See ARUM.

— MACRA. See DRACUNCULI.

DRACONTIDES. A name given, as Rufus Ephesius informs us, to some veins proceeding directly from the heart.

DRACONTIUM, also called *dracunculus polyphyllus*, *dracuntium*, *Colubrina*, *Dracontia*, *Erva de Santa Maria*, *Gigarus*; *serpentaria*, *arum polyphyllum*, DRAGON'S, and MANY-LEAVED ARUM. It is the ARUM DRACUNCULUS, Linn.

It is a plant with smooth glossy leaves, set on long pedicles; the stem is single, thick, whitish, and variegated with purple streaks; on the top is a long sheath, including a dark-coloured pistil, like that of *arum*, but larger, which is succeeded by a cluster of red berries. The root is large, rather round, externally inclining to yellow, and internally white. It is perennial; a native of the southern parts of Europe.

Its botanic characters are the same as those of *arum*, and its medical virtues so similar, that each may be substituted for the other. It is only useful whilst fresh, and the same pharmaceutic management, as directed for *arum*, is proper for this. See ARUM.

DRACUNCULUS HORTENSIS. See DRACO.

DRACUNCULI, from *δρακων*, a serpent. GUINEA WORMS, called also *capillares vermiculi*, TAPE-WORM, and SOLITARY-WORM. The Arabians call it *Medinenfis* vel *medena Vena*. They styled it *Vena*, because they doubted its being a living animal, and *Medinenfis* from the frequency of its appearance at Medina. Hence AVICENNA treats of it among abscesses. LE CLERC, and many others mistake them for the BOVINA AFFECTIO, which see; but AETIUS separates them; and ALBUCASIS hath two chapters which distinguish them.

Dr. Friend says, that Aetius is the first who gives an account of these worms; but Plutarch quotes Agatharchides for an account of them, who writ long before Aetius. Plutarch calls them *δρακονία μακρά*.

They are common in both the Indies, in most parts of Africa, in Switzerland, Genoa, and many other hot countries.

"This worm resembles a common worm, but is often much larger: it is commonly found in the legs, but sometimes it is in the muscular part of the arms. These worms are bred in Ethiopia and India, principally affecting children; and their generation is not unlike that of the broad worms of the belly; hence their name TAPE-WORM. While they move under the skin they create no trouble;

but in length of time the place near the dracunculus suppurates, and the animal puts forth its head. If it be drawn, it excites considerable uneasiness, especially if drawn so forcibly as to break it: for the part left within creates intolerable pain." Aetius in Tetrabib. 4. ferni. 2. cap. 85. Paulus Ægineta mentions them as being always seated in the muscular parts of the thighs, legs, and arms; and he says, that sometimes they are met with in the sides of children. Avicenna says, that these worms are from ten to fifteen palms long. Albucasis mentions one of twenty palms. In the sixth vol. of the Edinb. Med. Essays, mention is made of one that was three yards and a half in length.

In some instances, besides the pain which these worms occasion, a fever is also a consequence.

Kempfer observes, that these worms prevail most when the weather is hottest; and he attributes their production to stagnant rain-water, which is so much drank in hot countries.

Dr. Towne, in his Treatise on the Diseases of the West Indies, describes this worm as being long, white, round, and resembling round tape or bobbing. This description is just.

Nothing need be done until a tumor comes on; and then the best method is to promote suppuration: as soon as the tumor is open, the head of the worm appears, which being tied by a thread, may be secured on a roll of linen spread with sticking plaster, and as the worm appears, it may be rolled round this linen, until the whole is extracted; after which, the treatment will be only as in common cases. During the time that this worm is coming out, the greatest care is necessary that it may not be broken, for the consequence of such an accident are tedious ulcers in the whole length of the part which is possessed of the remaining worm. A daily use of aloes, or of any other anthelmintic, is convenient, during the extraction of the worm, as such means are observed to hasten its expulsion.

DRACUNCULUS. See DRACO; DRACONTIUM.

— PRATENSIS. See PTARMICA.

— POLYPHYLLUS. See DRACONTIUM.

DRAGACANTHA. } See GUM TRAGACANTHÆ.

DRAGANTUM. }

DRAGMA. See MANIPULUS.

DRAGMIS. See PUGILLUS.

DRAKENA RADIX. See RAD. CONTRAYERVA.

DRANGÆA. A name of several antidotes. See TRAGÆA.

DRANK. See ÆGYLOPS.

DRAPTA. DILACERATED.

DRASTICOS, from *δραω*, to act, effect or perform.

DRASTIC, active. It is an epithet bestowed on medicines of quick action, and powerful operation, and commonly applied to emetics and cathartics of a violent quality.

DRESDENSIS PULVIS. It is an oleosaccharum, in which is the oil of cinnamon.

DRIFF. So Helmont calls Butler's stone, or some such preparation, which is also named *periaton*, *salutis magneticum*. It is said to cure diseases by a touch of it with the lips and tongue.

DRIMYLEON, from *δριμυς*, eager, shrewd, and *λεων*, a lion; also *drimymoros*. This was a term of reproach bestowed by Menodotus, the empiric, upon the physicians of his time, who professed to govern their practice by reason.

DRIMYMOROS, from *δριμυς*, eager or shrewd, and *μωρος*, a fool. See DRIMYLEON.

DRIMYPHAGIA, from *δριμυς*, acrid, and *φαγω*, to eat. The eating of acrid substances.

DROMA. The name of a plaster described by Myrepsus.

DROPACES. }

DROPACISMUS. } See CEROPISSUS.

DROPAX. }

DROSATUM, i. e. Rosatum. Wine made of roses infused, or any other composition, where roses make the chief ingredient.

DROSERON. The name of an ointment in Myrepsus.

DROSIOBETANON. See BETONICA.

DROSOMELI. See MANNA.

DRUPAS. See OLEA.

DRYOPTERIS. See POLYPODIUM TENERUM MINUS.

DRYPA. See OLEA.

DUBEL COLEPHI. A composition of coral and amber. DUBE-

DUBELECH. The cavity of an apostem, with manifest solution of continuity.

DUBLETUS. See **ABSCESSUS**.

DUCCIA, } Barbarous terms for a drop, They
DUCIA, } imply also that species of bathing which we call pumping, and the French *la douche*. Baccius, in his Treatise of Baths, lib. ii. gives rules for this kind of bathing. See also Le Dran's Observations, p. 310.

DUCIS HOLSATIÆ SAL. See **NITRUM**. No. 6.

DUCTUS, from *duco*, to lead. A DUCT or CANAL. This word is frequently applied to parts of the body through which particular fluids are conveyed.

— **ARTERIOSUS.** It is found only in the fœtus, and very young children: it arises from the aorta descendens, immediately below the left subclavian artery. In adults it is closed up, and appears like a short ligament adhering by one end to the aorta, and by the other to the pulmonary artery, so that in reality it deserves no other name than that of *ligamentum arteriosum*.

— **AURIS PALATINUS.** See **TUBA EUSTACHIANA**.

— **AD NASUM.** See **ANTRUM GENÆ**.

— **NIGRI.** On separating the crystalline and vitreous humours from their adhesions to the ciliary processes, part of the black pigment, which is on the choroides chiefly, is left lying in black radiated lines, which are thus named.

— **STENONIS.** See **SALIVAL. DUCT. STEN.**

— **THORACICUS.** **THORACIC DUCT. PECQUET** discovered and demonstrated it, at Paris, 1651, 1652. It is a thin transparent canal, which runs up from the receptaculum chyli, along the spina dorsi, between the vena azygos and aorta, as high as the fifth vertebra of the back, or higher; from thence it passes behind the aorta, towards the left side, and ascends behind the left subclavian vein, where it terminates in some subjects by a kind of vesicula; in others by several branches united together, and opens into the back side of the subclavian vein near the outside of the internal jugular. It is furnished with many semilunar valves turned upwards. Its opening into the subclavian vein in the human body is, in the place of valves, covered by several pelliculæ, so disposed as to permit the entrance of the chyle into the vein, and hinder the blood from running into the *duct*. It is sometimes double, one lying on each side; and sometimes it is accompanied with appendices, called *pampiniformes*. Any compression upon this duct will occasion atrophy, and death; as it prevents the fluids by which the animal is to be nourished from entering the course of circulation in a sufficient quantity, if not totally. See **MONRO'S OSTEOLOGY**.

— **VENOSUS.** In a fœtus, as the vena cava passes the liver, it gives off the *ductus venosus*, which communicates with the sinus of the vena portæ, and in the adults becomes a flat ligament.

— **WHARTONI.** The inferior salival duct is thus named from his describing it.

DUDAIM. See **MANDRAGORA**.

DUELLA. A weight of eight scruples.

DUENECH. See **ANTIMONIUM**.

DUENEZ. FILINGS of STEEL. See **LIMATURÆ FERRI**, under **FERRUM**.

DULCACIDUM. Any preparation that is sweet and tart.

DULCAMARA. See **SOLANUM LIGNOSUM**.

DULCEDO SATURNI, i. e. Cerussa. See **PLUMBUM**, No. 1.

— **VENERIS.** See **CLITORIS**.

DULCIS RADIX. See **GLYCYRRHIZA**.

DULECH. A term used by Paracelsus and Helmont for a sort of spongy stone generated in the body.

DULWICH-WATERS. This well is situated in the county of Surry, about four miles south-east of London-bridge. The water is clear, obscurely brackish, and tastes a little bitter in the throat. A gallon at one time yielded two, at another, three drams of solid matter, containing a small portion of calcareous earth, and a vitriolated magnesia, mixed with a portion of marine salt. From one to three pints in a morning is a dose. See **AQUÆ CATHARTICÆ AMARÆ**.

DUMUS. A BUSH. *Bushes* send out branches from near their roots; hence are distinguished from trees, whose stem rises considerably before any branches are sent out. *Dumus* is a *bush*, such as the thorn; and *rubus* is also a *bush*, but such as the briar.

DUOBUS, SAL. DE. See **NITRUM**. No. 6.

DUODENALIS ARTERIA, also called *intestinalis*.

As soon as the gastrica dextra hath passed behind the stomach, it sends out the duodenal artery (which sometimes comes from the trunk of the hepatica): it runs along the *duodenum*, on the side next the pancreas, to both which it furnishes branches, and also to the neighbouring part of the stomach.

DUODENALIS VENA. A branch from the vena portæ ventralis, called *intestinalis*; it is distributed chiefly in the *duodenum*, but sends some branches to the pancreas. A branch of the gastrica is also thus called. The hæmorrhoidalis interna gives a branch of this name to the *duodenum*.

DUODENUM, from *duodeni*, twelve. This intestine is thus named from a supposition that its length does not exceed the breadth of twelve fingers: and if measured with the ends of the fingers, it is about the matter: also called *dodecadactylon*, *ecphysis*, *portorarium*. It begins at the right orifice of the stomach behind the liver; runs backward, and obliquely downward; then turns a second time towards the right kidney, to which it is attached by the cellular membrane, from thence passes between the kidney and liver, across the spine about the last vertebra of the back; it comes out on the left side, behind the root of the mesentery; as soon as it arrives at the mesentery, it forms the *jejunum*. It is the widest and shortest of the small intestines; indeed it is a sort of succedaneous stomach, and is by some called *ventriculus succenturiatus*. Its extremity, next to the jejunum, is fixed in a course almost perpendicular upwards. It is not entirely covered with the peritoneum, nor is it furlbowed on the mesentery (for thereby it would have dragged the stomach down), but is attached to the neighbouring parts. Its outer coat is furnished with more cellular membranes than any of the other small intestines; the villi in its inside are thicker than in the stomach, and its texture is like a fungus, and not like hairs, as it is usually represented in figures. As its form is much like that of the stomach, so is its use of the same nature: it is furnished with liquors peculiar to itself, since not only a large number of small glands, discovered by Brunnerus, which discharge a menstruous lymph, are situated in it; but also because the pancreatic juice, mixing with the bile, accomplishes the farther elaboration and rectification of the chyle: thus the digestion of the aliment, begun in the stomach, is further elaborated in the *duodenum*. For its arteries and veins, see **DUODENALIS ARTERIA & VENA**. Its nerves are the middle plexus of the semilunar ganglion, and some filaments of the plexus stomachicus and hepaticus. The *duodenum* is connected with the œsophagus by the same coats, and hence they communicate with the coat which surrounds the fauces and the mouth. Like the stomach, the *duodenum* hath a connection with almost all the body by the nerves.

Of such importance is the *duodenum*, that by Sylvius it is asserted to be the seat of almost all the disorders in the physician's province: Helmont agrees with him; and indeed the more this intestine is understood, the greater appearance there seems to be of reality in their thoughts.

In the circulation, no morbid matter can be said to be produced; in the stomach and *duodenum*, a stagnation, and consequent degeneracy, may be, and often is produced: if the bile stagnates in the *duodenum*, it soon acquires a morbid quality, and occasions great anxiety, with other afflictive symptoms. Other juices, by too long delay there, acquire a morbid acrimony also. From this source, viz. the morbid contents of the *duodenum*, it is easy to trace many disorders. The truth of this is farther confirmed, by the success of emetics, and of gentle purgatives, in the cure of many chronic complaints. When morbid matter in the *duodenum* is the suspected cause of any illness, emetics should not be omitted. The reason why emetics are insisted on, is, because the stomach and the *duodenum* have a glandulous coat over their nervous one; whereas, in the other intestines, the nervous coat lies more immediately exposed to the action of purging medicines, which often pass the stomach and *duodenum*, without much affecting their nervous coat. Or if emetics are not ventured on as such, the action of purges may be quickened by a small addition of the antimonial wine, or of tartarized antimony. See **MONRO'S Observations on the Intestines**, in the *Edinb. Essays*, and **Fred. Hoffmann** on the *duodenum*.

DUPLICANA. See **TERTIANA DUPLEX**.

DUPONDIIUM. A weight equal to four drams.

DURA MATER, also called *cuticularis membrana crassa meningis*, to distinguish it from the *meninx tenuis* or

pia mater (see *PIA MATER*); which two membranes are called *meninges*, or *matres*, from being the supposed source of all the other membranes, also *omenta*, *cilamides*.

The *dura mater*, to which *dermatoides* is used as an epithet, from its skin or leather-like appearance, lies contiguous to the inside of the skull every where: its substance is very compact; it is white, and glistening like a tendon, and by some divided into two lamellæ, by others into more. The external surface of this membrane is analogous to the internal surface of the periosteum in all parts of the body; it adheres more firmly to the cranium at the sutures than elsewhere, because of the vessels which run in these, and in the processes which are thrown out. The inner surface of the *dura mater* is in general a smooth membrane, and lies loose upon the *pia mater*, except at the sinuses, where they are attached by means of the veins which come out from the *pia mater*, and sinking into the *dura mater*, form the sinuses. The processes of the *dura mater* are divided into the external and the internal. The true external are those that line the foramina, which, when they get out, are lost in the pericranium; but when the processes of the *dura mater* are mentioned, without particularising them, the internal ones are to be understood. The longitudinal, or the *PROCESSUS FALCIFORMIS*, falciform process, named also *falx* (from its shape being like that of a sickle) begins at the *CRISTA GALLI*; runs thence in the direction of the sagittal suture, to the middle of the *os occipitis*, dividing the cerebrum into two hemispheres; it there forms two transverse processes which lie between the two posterior lobes of the cerebrum and cerebellum. The glands of the *dura mater*, spoken of by some old anatomists, are never met with by the moderns. The sinuses of the *dura mater* are venal, though their structure and form differ from veins; every section is triangular, and their shape like a prism. The veins are every where pouring their blood into these sinuses from all parts of the brain, and there are several cords going across them, which, from their discoverer, are called *CHORDÆ WILLISII*. The orifices of the veins of the *pia mater* into the sinuses, are in a direction contrary to the course of the blood in the sinuses. The principal sinus runs along the processes. The longitudinal sinus begins small at the *crista galli*, becomes larger as it proceeds, and running on to the *os occipitis*, forms the two transverse sinuses, which passing out of the cranium, between the *os temporis*, and the *os occipitis*, forms the internal jugular veins. Just at the angle where the longitudinal sinus divides into the two transverse, the fourth sinus, called *TORCULAR HEROPHILI*, opens, which is formed by the *vena magna Galeni*. The *dura mater* appears more red than the tendons, because of the arteries which go to the brain, and which play upon its surface before they penetrate it. The arteries go from side to side, but do not open into the sinuses, as some have asserted. Wherever an artery runs upon the *dura mater*, it is accompanied with one or more veins, which contribute to make the sulci on the cranium, as well as the arteries. Its principal uses are as a covering for the brain; it also serves as an inner periosteum. The use of the processes is to connect the bones, and the use of the sinuses is to return the blood freely.

The *dura mater*, when exposed in a living animal, is seen to have a pulsation corresponding to that of the arteries, and is owing to the systole and diastole of the arteries of the *pia mater*. When the *dura mater* is laid bare, it commonly sloughs like a tendon; in some cases it is ossified. The brain is sometimes protruded through the bregma in children, and the *dura mater* serves for a bag for the rupture. Gooch, in his *Med. Obs.* gives an instance of a fractured skull; in which case, a fluid being perceived under the *dura mater*, in order to its discharge, this membrane was cut through with the scissors from one ear to the other, and the patient recovered.

The nerves are from the trunk of the fifth pair, and from the common trunk of the eighth pair. The arteries from the carotids, called,

DURÆ MATRIS ARTERIÆ, and *meningææ*. The *DURA-MATRAL ARTERIES*. The external carotid artery sends a branch through the spinal hole of the *os sphenoidale*, which is the middle artery of the *dura mater*, and is called, by way of eminence, the artery of the *dura mater*. It is divided into many branches, which are dispersed through the substance of the external lamina as high as the *falx*, where these ramifications communicate with their fellows on the other side. The impressions of this artery are seen on the inside of the parietal bones;

the anterior and lower angle of which, instead of a simple impression, contain a canal for the passage of a trunk of this artery; on which account, several accidents happen in fractures of the skull. The external carotid sends off another branch through the superior orbital fissure, to the *dura mater*, called its anterior artery. The carotid and the vertebrals send it branches. Winslow calls the first mentioned of these arteries, *spheno-spinalis*. Dr. Hunter says, the *dura-matral artery* proceeds from the inferior maxillary artery, and passes through a hole in the petrous part of the temporal bone.

DURATUS. HARDENED; but *Scrib. Largus* expresses by it, *macerated*.

DURONEGO. BROAD-LEAVED LEOPARD'S-BANE. See *DORONICUM ROMANUM*.

DUTRAY. See *STRAMONIUM*.

DYAMASSIEN. See *ÆRIS FLOS*.

DYNAMIS, from *δυναμις*, to be able. It is the faculty or power from whence an action proceeds. *Galen* often uses this word for a composition of a medicine, sometimes particularly of an approved one.

DYOTA, also *DISTA*. A PELICAN, or circulating vessel, with two ears, resembling in shape a man standing with his arms bent outward, and his hands on his sides.

DYSÆSTHÆSIA, from *δυσ*, difficulty, and *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, to feel, or perceive. A DULNESS OF SENSATION, or FAULTY SENSE. Under this term, *Dr. Cullen* forms his first order of his fourth class *LOCALES*; though, in the enumeration of the species, he has not adhered closely to the definition. See his *Notologiæ Methodicæ Synopsis*. Cl. 4th, Ord. 1st, p. 302. Diseases of this order are synonymous with *hallucinations*, according to *Dr. Cullen*, and are considered as complaints, whose principal symptom is a depraved or erroneous imagination. He defines them, The senses depraved or destroyed from some defect, or fault of the external organs. *Privativi* come also under this head.

DYSALTHIES, from *δυσ*, difficulty, and *αἰθεῖν*, to cure, difficult of cure.

DYSANAGOGOS. An epithet for tough viscid matter, which is difficultly expectorated.

DYSCATAPOTIA. A difficulty of swallowing, which *Dr. Mead* thinks a more proper term than that used in canine madness, called *HYDROPHOBIA*, as it is more particularly descriptive of the affection under which the unhappy patients labour.

DYSCINESIA, from *δυσ*, bad, and *κινῆω*, to move. Difficulty of motion. Also faulty or defective organs: also termed *intemperies*. This is the third order of *Dr. Cullen's* class *locales*—defined, Motions impeded or depraved from the fault of the organs.

DYSCRASIA. *DYSCRACY*. An ill temperament or habit of the blood and humours, as in the jaundice and the like.

DYSCRITOS, from *δυσ*, difficult, and *κρίσις*, a crisis. Difficult to be brought to a crisis, or brought to an imperfect crisis.

DYSECCEA, from *δυσ*, difficult, and *αἰσθῆναι*, to hear. DEAFNESS, called also *cophosis*. *Dr. Cullen* places this genus of disease in the class *locales*, and order *dysæsthesiæ*, which he defines, Hearing diminished or abolished. He points out two species; 1. *Dysecceæ organica*, from a fault in the organs by which sound is transmitted into the internal ear. 2. *Dysecceæ atonica*, in which there is no manifest fault in the organs for transmitting sound into the internal ear. See *SURDITAS*.

DYSELCES, from *δυσ*, difficult, and *εἶσθαι*, an ulcer. An epithet for such persons whose ulcers are difficult to heal.

DYSEMETI, from *δυσ*, difficult, and *εμεῖν*, to vomit. Those who vomit with difficulty.

DYSENTERIA, from *δυσ*, difficulty, or evil, or disease, and *ἐντέρα*, the intestines. A DYSENTERY. It is called *diarrhæa carnosa* and *dissolutus morbus*, often the *BLOODY-FLUX*, because blood sometimes appears in the stools; but this is not always a symptom, nor essential to the disease. *Dr. Akenide* calls the *dySENTERY* a rheumatism in the bowels, and says, that a *dySENTERY* and rheumatism are the same. The Latin name of this disorder *tormina*. *Cœlius Aurelianus* calls this disorder a rheumatism of the belly, and says it is preceded either by a diarrhœa, a cholera morbus, or a tumor of the belly. *Dr. Cullen* defines it a contagious fever, in which the patient has frequent mucous, or bloody stools, accompanied with much griping, and followed by a tenesmus, the alvine feces being for the most part retained. The stools, though frequent,

frequent, are generally small in quantity; the matter voided is chiefly mucus; sometimes mixed with blood. At the same time, the natural fæces seldom appear, and when they do, their form is generally compact and hardened. He places this disease in the class pyrexia, and order profluvia. There is but one species, which varies its name from different circumstances, e. g. *dysenteria castrensis*, from happening in a camp, because there it is apt to affect the soldiers, on account of their being more exposed to the night air, which aggravates the disease. *Dysenteria verminosa*, from being occasionally accompanied with worms. *Dysenteria carnosa*, when fleshy or sebaceous lumps were discharged. *Dysenteria intermittens*, when accompanied with an intermittent fever. *Dysenteria alba*, when the stools had no blood in them. *Dysenteria miliaria*, when accompanied with miliary eruptions. All others are symptomatic.

In some instances, this disease is acute, but more frequently of a chronic kind.

According to different authors, the *dysentery* is divided into many species; but with respect to the cure, the best method of considering it is as follows: a diarrhoea is constituted a *dysentery* by the gripes, slimy stools, tenesmus, &c. it may be attended with inflammatory, putrid, or other symptoms, or may be totally free from them: simply then the diarrhoea, attended with pain, is a *dysentery*, and all other symptoms are accidental; and though requiring some difference in the method of cure, they do not constitute different *dysenteries*. For different species, consult Dr. Zimmerman.

When the small intestines are the seat of the disease, and blood is discharged, it is more intimately mixed with the stools than when the seat is in the larger: when the lower intestines are principally affected, an hiccough is a frequent symptom. The pain being above or below the navel, generally indicates the seat of the disease; if below, the stools soon follow the returns of pain; and the seat is in the greater or lower intestines; - if above, and the stools do not quickly follow the pain, the small intestines are chiefly affected. When the seat is in the rectum, the excrements, and the abrasions of the part, are separately voided; but as the malady is higher, the abrasions and excrements are more mixed in the discharges.

The plethoric, bilious, and those of irregular life, are the most subject to a *dysentery*.

The primary causes are an error in the non-naturals, particularly the air and diet. HIPPOCRATES observes, that *dysenteries* rage most in those summers which succeed very cold and dry winters, followed with a rainy spring: that a rainy winter and a dry spring also produce them. BONTIUS remarks, that the hottest season hath the most natural tendency to produce them; and that about August or September, when the cold nights succeed the heat of the day, this distemper rages the most. This remark of Bontius's is the most applicable to what happens in our camps, where the soldiers are exposed to damps in their night watches, as well as to cold and damp grounds, where generally they are situated. This obstructs perspiration; and as the bowels are more or less weak, nature seeks her relief in their discharges, and the constitution is proportionably harraffed. A putrid air particularly offends the bowels, and irritates them to inordinate discharges; and putrid aliment is no less mischievous. Fruit, and fermentative liquors, too freely used, are often productive of this disorder.

The antecedent cause is generally, if not always, a suppression of some other excretion; and for the most part this is that of perspiration.

The remote cause is considered to be a specific contagion, and the proximate, or at least the chief part of the proximate cause (on an attention to which the cure in a great measure depends), consists in a preternatural constriction of the colon, occasioning at the same time those spasmodic efforts which are felt in severe gripings, and which efforts, propagated downwards to the rectum, occasion these frequent mucous stools and tenesmus. See Wallis's Sydenh. vol. i. p. 226.

By some, the immediate cause is thought to be a stimulus applied to the intestines. The bile and pancreatic juice becoming acrid, or too abundant, irritate and excite to proportionably frequent ejections. Purges administered when the irritability of the bowels is preternaturally increased, or aliments that are acrid, or become so, may also solicit to this morbid evacuation, and produce the painful symptoms usually attendant on it. Sydenham, who describes this disorder well, calls it a fever of a pe-

culiar kind, and says, that it is caused by the morbid matter turning particularly on the intestines, and that the meseraic arteries convey it there from the blood.

The diagnostics, according to Sydenham's celebrated description, are as follow: "The patient is attacked with a chillness and shaking, which is immediately succeeded by a heat of the whole body; soon after this, gripes and stools follow: it is indeed often not preceded by a fever; but the gripes attack first, and the stools soon succeed. Intolerable gripings, and a painful descent, as it were, of the bowels, accompany every evacuation. The discharges are chiefly mucous, except now and then an excrementitious one intervenes without any considerable pain. The mucous stools are generally streaked with blood; but sometimes no appearance thereof is seen throughout the disease: nevertheless if the stools are frequent, mucous, and accompanied with gripings, the distemper may as justly be entitled a *dysentery*, as if blood was discharged along with them. If the patient is in the vigour of life, or hath been treated with cardiacs, a fever arises, and the tongue is covered with a thick, white mucus; and if he hath been much heated, it is black and dry: great loss of strength, a lowness of spirit, and all the signs of an ill-conditioned fever, are joined with it. This disease is attended with extreme pain and sickness, greatly endangering life, if unskilfully treated; for when the spirits are much exhausted, and the vital heat diminished by frequent stools, before the matter can be expelled from the blood, a coldness of the extremities ensues, and there is danger of death, even within the periods of acute diseases. But if the patient escapes for this time, several symptoms of a different kind succeed. Sometimes in the progress of the disease, instead of the sanguineous filaments, which are usually mixed with the stools in the beginning, a large quantity of pure blood, unmixed with mucus, is voided at every stool; which, as it manifests an erosion of some of the larger vessels of the intestines, it threatens death. Sometimes an incurable gangrene seizes the intestines, which is caused by a violent inflammation excited by the afflux of hot acrid matter to the affected parts. At the decline of the disease, apthæ frequently affect the internal parts of the mouth, especially if the patient hath been kept hot for a long time, and the evacuation of the matter hath been checked by astringents; the fuel of the disease not having been first carried off by cathartics: these apthæ generally foreshew imminent death. If the patient survives the foregoing symptoms, and the disease proves lasting, the intestines at length seem to be affected successively downwards, till it be driven to the rectum, and ends in a tenesmus; upon which the natural stools occasion great pain in the bowels, the fæces, in their passage through them, abrading the small guts; whereas the mucous stools only offend the rectum during the time that the matter is made and discharged. Though this disease is often mortal in grown persons, and especially in the aged, it is nevertheless very gentle in children, who have it sometimes for several months without any inconvenience, provided the cure of it be left to nature." Thus far Sydenham.

To the symptoms enumerated by Sydenham, many others might be named, which occasionally attend: but as the principal differences in this disorder may be included in what are called the inflammatory, putrid, and malignant kinds, it may suffice just to describe their general appearances.

DYSENTERIA INFLAMMATORIA. The INFLAMMATORY DYSENTERY approaches with a violent fever, and a hard pulse, which in other *dysenteries* is generally small, and that (only in the progress of the sickness), becomes full; an almost continued and intolerable pain in the belly, which increases on the part being touched, and still more after vomiting; stools very inconsiderable with respect to quantity; a head-ach, red face, and sometimes a distended belly.

DYSENTERIA PUTRIDA. A PUTRID DYSENTERY discovers itself by a bitterness in the mouth, which appears directly on the first attack; a vomiting of bilious matter, which is sometimes also mingled with worms; a shivering that returns in the course of the disorder; the lightness of the fever, the paleness of the countenance, and the variegated colour of the excrements.

DYSENTERIA MALIGNA. A MALIGNANT DYSENTERY is attended in the beginning, or whenever any other kind degenerates into it, a sudden weakness, great anxiety about the pit of the stomach, heaviness in the head, an heavy, oppressed, deadly aspect, frequent slight

convulsions, a weak voice, frequent fainting, sometimes miliary eruptions, petechiæ, aphthæ, sickness, and a very weak pulse.

The *dyfentery* should be distinguished from a diarrhoea, a cholera morbus, a flux from the piles, an abscess of the intestines, and other discharges therefrom.

The *gripes*, so troublesome, and a *pathognomonic symptom*, are owing to the irritation in the part affected; this irritation continuing, the *mucus* and *lymph* are discharged, and by being mixed with air, give that slimy, frothy appearance to the stools; and, in time, the mucus being too much abraded, a tenesmus is produced.—*The blood in the stools* happens from the rupture or enlargement of the mouths of some small vessels, and is less mixed with excrement, according as the discharge of it is lower in the intestines; and more intimately mixed therewith, as the affected vessels lie in or nearer to the small intestines.—*The aphthæ* are produced by an absorption of morbid matter from the bowels.—*The suety-like matter*, and *skins in the stools*, are thus occasioned: the mucus, &c. being discharged, the villous coat becomes abraded, and so passes off in those appearances; or it may be only the epithelium which is continued on the inner surface of the intestines, which, when separated, becomes thick as when raised on the skin by a blister, and so ejected.

Sydenham says, that a *dyfentery*, when ill treated, is apt to affect the patient more or less for some years after.

In general the prognostics are taken from the intenseness of the symptoms, the colour and smell of the stools, the strength of the patient, and the length of the disorder's continuance. *It is never without danger*, and *never to be slightly regarded*, for nature alone contributes very little to its cure. There is always danger of a mortification of the bowels, until the disease gives way. When the excrements are of various colours, and of an ill scent, there are ulcers in the intestines, and then the danger is increased. If blood appears on the first day, or any thing that causes irritation, the danger is great. When the fever is urgent, when the cause is contagious, the patient already reduced by previous sickness, or attended at present with any other disorder, the danger is proportionably enhanced. An hiccough, delirium, the pain and thirst ceasing at once, the excrements passing involuntarily, convulsions, coldness of the extremities, signs of ulceration in the intestines, vomiting with hiccough, are among the mortal symptoms.

Scarce any disease requires more care and skill in order to a rational cure, than this; and as danger is almost a constant attendant, every caution for prevention will be as needful, as prescriptions for the cure. Those then who are in warm climes should carefully avoid the coldness of the evenings, and the chilling dews which succeed the sultry days; those who are confined in jails, in camps, &c. should avoid the vapours from putrid fæces; and if any disorder of this, or of any putrid kind is prevalent, the bark may be taken at proper intervals. If there is any suspicion of the disease approaching, an emetic should be given immediately; a warm sudorific should succeed; and, in the morning, a dose of some gentle purgative (rhubarb excepted) may be given, to promote a gentle motion downward.

When the disorder is manifest, and irritation is the immediate cause, the direct indications are, to correct or evacuate the offending matter, and to allay the irritation excited by it. As to accidental symptoms, and those peculiarities that distinguish this disease into different species, an attendance to their general nature must lead to the particular treatment required on their account.

Peculiar attention is required respecting the non-naturals; the air should be kept as pure as possible, and moderately warm; cleanliness is absolutely necessary, whence the excrements should be immediately removed, the linen, and every thing about the patient, frequently changed. The diet may be of rice, salop, panada, the broth of lean meat acidulated with lemon or orange juice, jelly of animal substances with cinnamon. Dr. Rutherford extols the following: Boil a few hands-full of wheat-flour, tied up in a tight rag, until it is as hard as starch, which it will be in six or eight hours: of this two or three table spoons-full, when grated, may be boiled in milk and water, enough to make it into a pap: this may be made agreeable to the palate with sugar, &c. and used both for the general food, and for the substance of clysters, which in this disorder are frequently required. For drink, milk and water, butter-milk, the white decoction, or what is

still preferable, a decoction of mallows in milk and water, may be freely used.

Agreeable to the indications above mentioned, it was usual with Sydenham, and some other judicious practitioners, whose success justified their proceeding, to begin the cure, if called in early after the first attack, by a gentle emetic, and copious draughts of some thin fluid, to cleanse the stomach; and clysters of the same were frequently injected, that the irritating cause might be lessened, if not wholly carried away from the seat of the disorder.

Sydenham ordered bleeding if the symptoms required it; then directed a large quantity of whey to be drank, and that cold; and clysters of the same, but of a proper heat, to be repeated until the gripes were abated: these were administered warm. After this, the patient was put in bed, and a sweat promoted. When the patient was greatly exhausted, endeavours were used to check the evacuation. Dr. Robinson (see his Theory of Physic and Diseases) begins with an emetic of ipecac. after its operation, he gives a cordial draught, with about five drops of the tinct. opii, and repeats the same every four hours, or after each evacuation downwards; and now and then he proposes a clyster of red wine and diascordium. Both these physicians proceed, with respect to a *dyfentery*, with the same views as in a cholera morbus, which seems only to differ in its seat from this disorder. It may here be added, that diluting drinks taken plentifully are often so beneficial in the beginning, as to render any other medicine unnecessary: they may be drank cold or warm as most agreeable to the patient. As to other remedies, their use is indicated by the nature of attending symptoms, only being required, as circumstances not essential to the disease occur. The principal are as follow:

BLEEDING. In the inflammatory kind, this operation is necessary; but when there is no manifest inflammation, nor obvious tendency thereto, it cannot be with propriety proposed. When the loss of blood is proper, *the pulse will be found full, strong, and hard.*

NITRE. When *the heat of thirst is great, if the patient is of a choleric or bilious habit*, small doses of nitre will be useful: when the fever is considerable, and the symptoms of inflammation attend, *antiphlogistics are needful remedies*, and the nitre may be given with two or three grains of ipecac. and ther. Androm. one scruple, made into a bolus, with the bals. Locatel.

OL. RICIN. Dr. Akenfide resolves the whole virtue of the ipecac. in this disease to its *relaxing the coats of the intestines*, and *mitigating the gripes*: these effects are as powerfully produced, if not more so, by this oil. In the beginning of this disorder, whether it be of the inflammatory or bilious kind, it excels all other purges.

PURGATIVES. In every kind of *dyfentery*, purging medicines should only be such as evacuate the contents of the bowels; and the ol. ricin. may be suited by proper additions to every species; a small portion of ANTIMONIUM TARTARISATUM mixed with CRYSTALL. TART. TAMARINDS, and such like, may be given; though towards the end of the cure, some say, RHUBARB may be allowed with advantage.

SWEATING. In all the species of this disorder, this evacuation is deficient and difficultly promoted; but when excited, conduces greatly to the cure. In the malignant kind of *dyfentery*, perspiration must be promoted by means the most effectual, in conjunction with cordials. The first passages being well cleared, small doses of ANTIM. TARTAR. with the PULV. IPECAC. should be repeated so as not to excite purging or vomiting, and may be assisted in their operation by the pores, with such other means as the circumstances of the patient may require. OPIATES are generally the best auxiliaries in this case; and a vapour-bath, or wrapping the legs and thighs in flannels wrung out of warm water, greatly expedite this intention.

IPECACUANHA. Dr. Akenfide asserts the propriety of this remedy in every form, state, and degree of this disease; and that the more its use is experienced, the more its merits are established. Its virtues are owing to its relaxing and sedative quality, and determining the fluids to the surface; one or two grains should be repeated every four or six hours, more or less, according as the symptoms require it, or as the stomach will retain it.

DIURETICS, in some instances, have been useful; but are not to be attempted, except where all other means fail, or when they have been efficacious in former instances.

ASTRINGENTS. They are useful when, after numerous evacuations, the strength fails. Among these, alum is

is not found so useful as it is in hæmorrhages, and is rarely prescribed. THE CORT. SIMAROU. removes this complaint without the usual inconveniences of astringents. Two drams may be boiled in a pint and quarter of water to a pint; and two ounces of the strained liquor may be taken three or four times a day. The LIGN. CAMPECH. is also useful, and in some respects to be preferred to most other medicines of its class; for where astringents are required, it may be safely used, whether fever or inflammation attend or not. From a scruple to a dram of the extract hath been given at a dose, and frequently repeated. In general the following method of administering it is to be approved of:

R Extract. lign. Campech. ʒ ii. f. pil. xx. cujus cap. iii. vel iv. quarta vel sexta quaque hora cum ʒ ii. decoct. simaroubæ. *These medicines ought to be given with caution; and scarce ever exhibited till the close of the complaint; not however till the intestines have been sufficiently evacuated, and the morbid matter removed by emetics, aperients, or nauseatives: for, given early in the disease, they are productive of great mischiefs.*

The tenesmus, when troublesome, may be relieved by clysters of starch.

CORT. ELUTHERIÆ. In some instances where the ipecac. failed, or disagreed, this medicine hath been attended with the desired success; and to restore the tone of the intestines after the abatement of the disorder, this bark is generally to be preferred to the Peruvian.

The VITRUM ANTIMON. CERAT. given from gr. ii. ad x. and a gentle opiate after it, is generally esteemed as a specific. It may be repeated two or three times a day, or oftener if required, and the stomach retains it.

The RAD. COLUMBÆ is particularly useful in the bilious and putrid dysentery, and may be used in the diarrhoea, which see.

The NUX VOMICA. Dr. Hagstroom, a Swedish physician, recollecting the supposition of some celebrated professors, that the epidemic dysentery is an hæmorrhage of the intestines brought on by animalculæ, he was led to imagine that nux vomica, which is known to be fatal to large animals, might also prove equally destructive to these animalculæ. The austere taste of this substance confirmed him in his ideas on this subject, and knowing that it might be taken in small doses without danger, he ventured to try its effects. He began by cleansing the bowels with rhubarb and cream of tartar, after which he prescribed a scruple of nux vomica, in powder, to be taken once a day. The good effects of this remedy exceeded his expectations. The success which followed the use of this medicine was equal, whether used in those dysenteries which followed putrid fevers, or those in which no such fever had preceded. In many instances a cure was effected in three or four days. This medicine seemed to have a better effect when taken in warm water or beer, than when swallowed in either of these liquors cold. See the Lond. Med. Journ. vol. iii. p. 189.

Those with whom a dysentery is fatal are carried off by the mortification in their bowels, to which regard should always be had throughout the cure.

GOETTLIEB RICHTER, in his medical and surgical observations, says, that the dysentery does not at all depend upon bilious, corrupt acrimonies in the intestines: that it cannot be at all cured by emetics, and still less by purgatives; but that it is a rheumatic or catarrhus affection of the intestines, particularly of the great guts, and that the proper remedies for the disease are sedatives, and diaphoretics. That in three epidemical dysenteries, wherein he made careful and accurate observations, he was fully convinced, that the bilious character which it often assumed, was merely accidental, and accessory. And he produces several arguments from facts, to prove that bilious acrimonies, which were evident in many, were not the cause of the disease, but rather the effect of irritation in the bowels, which produced an increased secretion of bile, occasioned by a stimulus, and that they had no farther essential influence on the principal disease.

From hence then, he depended upon opium and antimony for performing a cure, which they effected by allaying pain and irritation, and raising a gentle diaphoresis. Nay, he asserts, that by the use of opium, the bilious symptoms disappeared, and the patient was cured without evacuation: *ventricular, or intestinal, he must mean, I presume.* He does not totally reject vomits and purgatives; but if there are indications for them at the beginning of the disease, he administers them. For vomits evacuate the bile, and accessory irritations diminish the spasm in the

intestines, and promote a gentle perspiration; for which purpose, he prefers ipecacuanha to emetic tartar—to clear the intestines, manna; but more particularly CALOMEL, which upon experience, he found, operated more powerfully, and more gently than other purgatives. Besides, so far from encreasing the pains in the bowels, like other purging medicines, it frequently diminished them remarkably.—Rhubarb, he considers, as a very dangerous medicine in this disease; though after it is gone, he approves of it as a strengthener of the stomach and intestines. In cases of considerable degrees of fever, the antimon. tartarifat. in small doses was given, with sal ammoniac, or Mindererus' spirit.—When inconsiderable, tinct. thebaic, with vin. antim. Huxami, or extr. opii, and ipecacuanha. But in order to cure the disease radically, the use of opium must be continued, and emetics given at intervals, if necessary. A soft pulse, and moist skin, are the chief signs of the good effects of opium, and of a certain amendment. Warm fomentations to the abdomen; and frictions, with volatile camphorated liniment, were useful; but if there was a fixed pain in the belly, or they were constant, a blister on the abdomen produced the best effects. In cases where the evacuations were very fetid, and the patient much debilitated, the *arnica* did wonders; and when a hientery remained after the disease, the columbo exceeded all other remedies.

See Sydenham on the *Dysentery*, with notes by Dr. Wallis. Among the ancients, Alex. Trallian, Aretæus, Cælius Aurelianus, and Celsus may be consulted; but among the latest authors, and where improvements on predecessors may be expected, see Baker on the *Dysentery*; Akenfide's Comment; Zimmermann's Treatise; and Dr. Wilson on the *Dysentery*; Cullen's First Lines, vol. iii. p. 101. edit. 4. Moseley on the *Dysentery* of the West Indies: also the Lond. Med. Journ. vol. ii. p. 86. vol. vii. p. 337; Goettlieb Richter's work above quoted.

DYSENTERIA CATHARTICIS, } i.e. Diarrhoea mucosa.

DYSENTERIA PARISIACA, } See DIARRHOEA.

There are many sympathetic dysenteries.

DYSEPULOTOS, } from *δυσ*, difficulty, and *επν*,

DYSEPULOTICUS, } a cicatrix, or *δυσ*, difficulty, and *επν*, to cicatrize. An epithet for an ulcer which is difficult to heal.

DYSHÆMORRHOIS. Suppression of the bleeding piles.

DYSHELCE, from *δυσ*, male, and *ηλκε*, ulcers. One who hath ulcers difficult of cure.

DYSIATOS, from *δυσ*, difficulty, and *ιαται*, to heal or cure. Difficult of cure.

DYSLOCHIA. Suppression of the lochia. See LOCHIA.

DYSMENORRHŒA. Difficult or painful menstruation. See MENSES DEFICIENTES.

DYSODES, from *δυσ*, bad, and *οσμε*, to smell. An ill smell, FOETID. Fœsius says, that in Hippocrates we are to understand by this word, a *foetid* disorder of the small intestines. It is also the name of a malagma for the pleurisy, and of an acopon, which Galen and Paulus describes. Sauvages, and some other nosologists, form a genus of disorder which they name *dysodia*, and define it to be stinking exhalations from the whole body, or from a particular part, e. g. *stinking sweat, stinking breath, stinking feet*, &c.

Dr. Percival takes notice of a kind of STINKING BREATH, (*dysodes pulmonica*) to which persons with a narrow chest and scorbutic habit are peculiarly incident. He observes, that it seems to originate from a want of power to make a full expiration, by which too much perspirable matter is retained, and corrupted by stagnation in the vesicles of the lungs. In such cases he hath found the most salutary effects from the use of myrrh and fixed air, internally administered. These antiseptic substances are probably carried to the lungs, and discharged together with the offensive vapour, which correct, at the same time that they invigorate the smallest ramifications of the bronchiæ.

DYSOPIA, from *δυσ*, bad, and *οψις*, sight. DIFFICULT SIGHT, called also *paropsis*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class locales and order *dysæsthesiæ*, which he defines, depraved vision, so that objects cannot be seen, except in a certain degree of light, or at a certain distance, or in a certain position. He distinguishes five species. 1. *Dysopia tenebrarum*, also *amblyopia crepuscularis*; when a great light is required for distinct vision. 2. *Dysopia luminis*, also *amblyopia meridiana*, when

fight is most distinct in an obscure light. 3. *Dysopia*, called also *amblyopia diffitorum*, when objects must be very near to be seen. 4. *Dysopia amblyopia*, called also *proximorum*, when objects cannot be seen distinctly, if very near. 5. *Dysopia lateralis*, also called *amblyopia luscorum*, when objects are best discerned by a side view.

DYSOREXIA, from *δυσ*, *bad*, and *ορεξις*, *appetite*. A BAD APPETITE. Also a WRONG APPETITE, as when the appetite is excessive, or requires unusual food, &c. it is synonymous with *hyperæsthesis*, and *morositates*,—*privativi*. This is the second order of Dr. Cullen's fourth class **LOCALES**,—which he divides into two sections, *appetitus erronei*, and *deficientes*;—Synop. Nofol. Meth. See **ANOREXIA**; he also places *morbi pathetici* as synonymous, p. 318, 324.

DYSPEPSIA, from *δυσ*, *difficult*, or *bad*, and *πεψις*, *so concoct*. DIFFICULTY of, or rather DEPRAVED DIGESTION. See **APERSIA**.

DYSPHAGIA. Dr. Cullen ranks this under his CLASS **LOCALES**, and ORD. **DYSCINESIÆ**, and defines it, impeded deglutition unattended with inflammatory affection, or injured respiration. See **DEGLUTITIO**.

DYSPERMATISMUS, *δυσ*, *difficult*, and *σπερματίζω*, *femino*, also called *agenesia*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class **locales** and order *epischetis*, which he defines, a flow, impeded emission, in coition, of the semen virile, insufficient for the purpose of generation. He observes eight species. 1. *Dyspermatismus urethralis*, when the fault is in the urethra. 2. *Dyspermatismus nodosus*, when a tumor is formed in the corpus cavernosus penis. 3. *Dyspermatismus præputialis*, when the impediment is from a straitness of the orifice of the prepuce. 4. *Dyspermatismus mucosus*, when the urethra is obstructed by a too viscid mucus. 5. *Dyspermatismus hypertonicus*, when there is an excess of erection of the penis. 6. *Dyspermatismus epilepticus*, from epileptic fits coming on during coition. 7. *Dyspermatismus ephraetodes*, from a want of vigour in the genitals. 8. *Dyspermatismus refluus*, in which there is no emission of semen, on account of these men being thrown back into the urinary bladder. See **STERILITAS**.

DYSPHONIA, from *δυσ*, *difficulty*, and *φωνε*, *the voice*. A difficulty of speech.

DYSPNŒA; also *Dyspnoea*. DIFFICULT BREATHING, from *δυσ*, *difficulty*, and *πνέω*, *to breathe*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class **neuroses**, and order *spasmi*; and defines it to be a constant difficulty of breathing, without a sense of straitness in the breast, but rather that of fullness and obstruction there; a cough frequently attending through the whole course of the disease. He distinguishes eight species. 1. *Dyspnœa catarrhalis*, when with a cough there are copious discharges of viscid mucus, called also *asthma catarrhale*;—*pneumodes*;—*pneumonicum*;—*pituitosum*;—*amphineuma*. 2. *Dyspnœa sicca*, when there is a cough without any considerable discharge. 3. *Dyspnœa acra*, when the cough is much increased by slight changes of the weather. 4. *Dyspnœa terrea*, when earthy or calculous matters are spit up. 5. *Dyspnœa aquosa*, when there is a scarcity of urine, and œdematous feet, without any symptoms of a dropsy in the chest. 6. *Dyspnœa pinguedinosa*, from corpulency. 7. *Dyspnœa thoracica*, when parts surrounding the chest are injured, from ill formation of the chest, called also *asthma a gibbo*. 8. *Dyspnœa extrinseca*, from manifest external causes, called also *asthma pulverulentorum*,—*metallicum*. It is spoken of by many as a species of asthma, but much difficulty attends such a view of it, and as much in affording relief. If respiration be only thick and quick, without the other symptoms, it is called *dyspnœa*. To this place belong several of the species of the **ORTHOPNŒA**, to which the reader is referred.

It is a spasm affecting the vital functions. SAUVAGES defines it a disease whose principal symptom is a shortness of breathing, with chronic indisposition, not intermitting, and without signs of hydrothorax or empyema.

The most usual causes of *dyspnœa* are, phlegm lodged in the bronchia, or the too strong constriction of the bronchia themselves, which prevents the easy ingress of the air into the lungs.

Nosologists enumerate many species of this disease: Sauvages no less than twenty-two, but most of them are symptomatic; and few, if any of them, admit of more effectual remedies, than such as mitigate their violence; in order to which, it is advisable to moderate the plethora in the lungs, and avoid all hurry of respiration.

Sometimes nauseating emetics are good expectorants in this case, especially if given in small doses. Gum ammoniacum, and assa foetida, may be used. Blisters are often beneficial. Issues may be formed in the thigh. In some cases these have their use, but in too many instances assistance fails.

DYSPNOON. See **DYSPNŒA**.

DYSRACHITIS. The name of a plaster in Galen.

DYSTHERAPEUTOS, from *δυσ*, *difficulty*, and *θεραπεύω*, *to heal*. Difficult to heal.

DYSTOCHIA, from *δυσ*, *difficult*, and *τινω*, *to bring forth young*. Difficulty in labour or child-birth.

DYSTŒCHIASIS, from *δυσ*, *bad*, and *σεχθω*, *order*. An irregular disposition of the hairs in the eyelids.

DYSURIA. DYSURY, from *δυσ*, *painful*, and *ουρ*, *urine*. A DIFFICULTY OF VOIDING THE URINE. It is called *stillicidium*, *ardor urinæ*, *culbicio*, obstruction, heat, and difficulty of voiding urine, and *stranguria*, **STRANGURY**.

A total suppression is called **ISCHURIA**, which see. A partial suppression is called *dysuria*, and may be with or without heat. When there are frequent painful, or uneasy urgings to discharge the urine, and it passes off only by drops, or in very small quantities, it is called a *strangury*. When a sense of pain or heat attends the discharge of urine, it then passes with difficulty, and is distinguished by the name *ardor urinæ*, **HEAT OF URINE**.

The *dysuria* is acute and chronic. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class **locales**, and order *epischetis*, and defines it, a painful, and by some means, impeded emission of urine. He distinguishes six species. 1. *Dysuria ardens*, when the urine scalds in passing off, and there is not any evident disorder in the bladder. 2. *Dysuria spasmodica*, when a spasm affects the parts which communicate with the bladder. 3. *Dysuria compressionis*, from parts contiguous pressing the bladder. 4. *Dysuria phlogistica*, when the parts about the bladder are inflamed. 5. *Dysuria irritata*, when there are the signs of a stone in the bladder. 6. *Dysuria mucosa*, when there is a copious excretion of mucus; also called *glus*; *vesicæ morbus rarus*, *catarrhus*; *chylaria*, when the mucous urine is whitish; *pyuria*,—*pyuria arthritica*;—*viscida*.

The causes are various: as caruncles in the urethra;—a stone in the neck of the bladder, or in the urethra;—spasm, or inflammation in the neck of the bladder or urethra;—acrimony in the urine, abrading the mucus from the bladder, or the urethra;—the venereal disease, and the scurvy, often produce this disorder;—an ulcer in these parts, and a defect in the discharge of mucus for lubricating the urinary passages. The chronic *dysury* hath generally for its cause a rheumatic, arthritic, icorbutic, or other morbid humour fixing itself in the villous coat of the bladder, near its neck, and in the urethra.

The diagnostic signs of a *dysury* sometimes so much resemble those of a stone in the bladder, that some difficulty attends the distinguishing of them, especially when the *dysury* is of the chronic kind. However, in general, the difficulty of discharging urins is unattended with pain or heat, except during the endeavours to void it, or its actual passing off, and for a short time, the pain perceived afterwards is in the glans, a circumstance not so particularly attendant in the stone; in the chronic *dysury*, bloody urine is more frequently caused by exercise, and voided in large quantities after vigorous motions, than happens in the stone.

Heat of urine is not from an increase of the natural heat thereof, but from its coming in contact with the inner coat of the bladder, or of the urethra; its acrimony abrades the mucus from these parts, or their mucus is too sparingly supplied, when the acrimony of the urine irritates them too much, and excites the sense of heat and pain. And if the heat of urine proceeds from acrimony in the urine, it will be known by the high colour and thinness of the urine, or else a mixture of unusual matter.

The different kinds of *dysuries* should be distinguished from each other; and they from the stone in the bladder, or urethra, from the ischuria, and from the piles.

The *dysury* is not a dangerous disorder, but it is both troublesome and difficult to cure, particularly in the aged. Whenever it happens, if it continues long, it ulcerates the bladder and its neck.

IN ORDER TO THE CURE, the particular cause must be discovered.

When the application of blisters causes a strangury, wash the blistered part with warm milk and water when dressed.

When

When an acrimony in the juices is the cause, if it is vcnereal, give anti-venereals; if scorbutic, give antiscorbutics, &c. If the pulse admit of it, bleed; given lenient cooling laxatives, such as cassia, tamarinds, the ol. ricini, or draughts of oil and manna. It is usual to give nitre, but a solution of true gum arabic is by far more useful: an ounce of it should be taken in a day. Camphor, and small doses of laudanum, are often of great service. Spt. ætheris nitrosi, may be taken in each draught of common drink, or the following draught and clyster may occasionally be administered.

R Tinct. opii gr. xx. spt. æth. nit. gr. xxx. ol. amygd. 3 ii. aq. font. 3 i. fs. m. f. haust.

R Balf. Peruv. 5 i. fs. in vitel. ovi solut. tinct. opii 3 i. & 3 ii. ol. oliv. 3 ii. decoct. per enemate 3 viii. m. f. enem. A semicupium is often of use.

The patient should drink plentifully of a solution of gum arabic, or salop, of whey, or of a decoction of marshmallow root.

When the pain is violent, let the mucilage of gum-arabic, or some oily matter, be injected into the urethra before discharging the urine.

Where inflammation in the urethra is the cause, as happens in blenorragia virulenta, the PULVIS REFRIGERANS of Falck, though an inelegant composition, has been strongly recommended; it is also called PULVIS NITRI COMPOSITUS, and made by mixing two ounces of nitre, with two drams of red sulphurated quicksilver, and one scruple of calomel. The dose, 3 fs. vel 3 ij. night and morning.

When there is much strangury, the following infusion and electary are of great use. Take of gum arabic,—tragacanth,—starch,—crystals of tartar, and tincture of Tolu, of each 3 i. conserve of hips 3 ij. and mix these well with simple syrup: the quantity of a large nutmeg may be taken three or four times a day. This is called the ELECTARIUM GUMMOSUM. The infusion, called INFUSUM LINI, is made of linseed 1 ounce; liquorice root sliced, 2 drams; boiling water, 2 pints. These are ordered to stand in a moderate heat for some hours, that the mucilage of the seed may be completely dissolved, which also should be now and then stirred. An ounce of gum arabic, added to this, would increase its efficacy. A wine glass or two of this may be taken very frequently in the day.

If there are caruncles in the urethra, bougies should be carefully introduced therein, and repeated as required.

In the chronic *Dysury*, after other means fail, a salivation excited by the use of mercury hath succeeded; and an issue in the inside of one thigh, a little above the knee,

prevents the return, or at least renders relapses very moderate. When the patient is too weakly to admit of salivation, a dose of the uva ursi may be taken every morning, and after it half a pint of lime-water, mixed with a strong decoction of the great water-dock root.

Dr. Percival observes, that there is a species of chronic *dysury*, to which persons of an arthritic or scorbutic habit, and who have passed the meridian of life, are peculiarly incident. It is often mistaken for the stone, and aggravated by the use of lithontriptics. He adds, that it hath many symptoms in common with that disorder, such as frequent and urgent calls to make water; pain at each extremity of the urethra; a mucous discharge, tenesmus, and sometimes a suppression of urine. But the patients who labour under it feel no uneasy weight in the perinæum, and always void their water with much less difficulty, in an erect, than in a horizontal posture. The complaint, also, may be further distinguished from the stone by having shorter intervals of ease; by more frequently injuring the retentive power of the bladder, and by occasioning no sudden interruption to the stream of urine in the absence of pain. It seems to arise from an acrid defluxion on the coat of the bladder, which is thereby rendered so exquisitely sensible, that the stimulus of the urine becomes almost intolerable, and very frequent efforts are excited to expel it: these efforts, however, should be restrained as much as possible, because they tend to increase the pain and irritation of the bladder, and to prevent the complete discharge of its contents; for that organ cannot effectually contract itself without a due degree of previous distension. Of all the remedies which Dr. Percival tried, he says, that mercury was the most successful; it seldom failed to afford relief, and generally produced a cure, if administered with perseverance and in sufficient quantity. According to the urgency of the case, one, two, or three scruples of the ungt. hydrargyri fort. should be rubbed into the thighs every night, till a slight ptyalism ensues: the symptoms for the most part abate before the spitting comes on; and after it has continued a while, they disappear entirely. Sometimes, in slighter cases, the doctor gives half a grain of calomel, with two grains of James's fever powder, twice every day; and this small dose of mercury, if duly continued, may suffice to effect a cure, without producing any salivation, or even foreness of the mouth. See Lond. Med. Journ. vol. iv. p. 69.

Violent heat in the urinary passages of women has been cured by the use of the bark.

See the authors under the article ISCHURIA, Biss's Essays, Lobb on painful Distempers, Gooch's Cases and Remarks, vol. ii.

E.

E B R

E C C

EAU DE LUCE. See Sps. AMMONIÆ SUCCINATUS, under ALCALI.

EBEL. The seed of sage, or of juniper.

EBESMECH, A name in Langius for QUICKSILVER. See ARGENT. VIVUM.

EBISCUS. See ALTHEA.

EBRIECATUM. By this term Paracelsus expresses the partial loss of reason, as it happens in drunkenness; and by the addition of the word CÆLESTE, that kind of enthusiasm which is affected by many heathen priests, &c.

EBRIETAS. DRUNKENNESS. Spirituous liquors render the fibres rigid, and increase our natural vigour: but this effect is fleeting. If they are often repeated, or otherways too freely used, their excess of action enervates the constitution; the appetite fails, and digestion is too feebly carried on; consequently due supplies not being conveyed to the blood, the spirits fail, and a general feebleness ensues. Add to this, that spirituous liquors create a morbid acrimony in the blood, and gradually coagulate its thinner parts, whence a scirrhus liver and obstructed mesenteric glands

When from a frequent or excessive use of spirituous liquors the stomach loses its sensibility, the saline and saponaceous medicines should be used; and after them, the waters at Bath may finish the cure. When this excess produces relaxation in the stomach, pituitous, and often bilious humours, too much abound in this organ; here emetics should be used; rhubarb and aloetic purges now and then repeated; then bitters, bark, and chalybeates, joined with moderate exercise, bid fairest for restoring strength.

When the over-night's potation is too liberal, a quantity of cold water should be placed at the bed-side, and as restlessness comes with heat, a dryness of the tongue, &c. this water should be drank as freely as the thirst requires it: thus, by degrees, a perspiration is produced, and the most effectual relief obtained. The succeeding day, abstinence is very requisite; and such a mode of regimen should be pursued, as is consistent with the peculiar nature of the constitution, viz. in a man of a strong, healthful, plethoric habit, drinking plentifully of thin, warm, diluting liquids, in which small portions of nitre may be dissolved, or mixed with vegetable acids, keeping in bed, and promoting perspiration, will be highly useful. On the contrary, to such as are weak, delicate, and relaxed, besides abstinence from solid diet, riding on horseback, or some other gentle exercise in the pure air, will be of the most service; a glass or two of generous wine, or some cordial, may be taken, or such other means pursued, as are calculated to invigorate the system, and keep up an increased state of insensible perspiration, &c. See WALLIS, on Health and Disease.

Fermented vegetable spirits are alone the cause of drunkenness, and vinegar is an antidote; whence, in case of what is called being *dead drunk*, a draught of strong vinegar will relieve, or recover therefrom, sooner than any other means; but in such a case, let the person be seated with his head elevated. After he is a little roused, give warm water with vinegar, acidum vitriolicum dilutum, or sps. ætheris nitrosi, to drink. Frequently apply a sponge dipped in vinegar to the mouth and nose; an emetic that operates with speed will also have its usefulness; a clyster, and, after it, a purging draught may be

administered; and then attempt to promote a gentle sweat.

EBSHAMENSIS SAL. See CATH. SAL.

EBULUS, also called *chamææste*, *sambucus humilis*, *sambucus herbacea*, WALL-WORT, DANE-WORT, and DWARF ELDER. It is the *SAMBUCUS EBULUS*, Linn.

It is an herbaceous plant, dying to the ground in winter, with longer leaves than those of the *elder-tree*, and nine leaves on one rib. It grows wild in many parts of England, flowers in July, and produces ripe black berries in the beginning of September.

Its virtues are the same as those of the common *elder*, but somewhat more efficacious. It is a powerful hydragogue, and in smaller doses a powerful resolvent and deobstruent. See Cullen's Mat. Med. Wallis's Sydenham.

EBUR. See SPODIUM ARABUM.

EBUR FOSSILE. See UNICORNU.

ECBOLION, from *ἐκβάλλω*, to cast out. See DIECBOLION, hence diecbolica.

ECBRASMATA, from *ἐκβρασσω*, to cast out, or from *βραζω*, to be very hot. Fiery pustules on the surface of the body, also called *ecchymata*, *ardentes pupulæ*.

ECBRASMUS. See FERMENTATIO.

ECBYRSOMATA, from *βυσσα*, a skin. Protuberances of the bones at the joints, which appear through the skin.

ECCATHARTICA, from *καθαίρω*, to purge. According to Gorræus, *eccathartics* are remedies which, applied to the skin, open the pores; but in general they are understood to be deobstruents: sometimes expectorants are thus called, and so are purgatives.

ECCHYLOMA, from *χυλος*, a juice. See EXTRACTUM.

ECCHYMATA. See ECBRASMATA.

ECCHYMOMA ARTERIOSUM. The false aneurism. See ANEURISMA.

ECCRYSIS, from *ἐκκρίνω*, to flow out. It means an excretion, expulsion, or removal of any excrementitious or morbid matter from the body, either by the bowels, or any other convenient passages. It is also taken for the excreted matter itself.—It is similar to *APOCRISIS*, which also, according to HIPPOCRATES, is applied to the contagious effluvia of the air, or to a certain morbid quality, impressed upon the air by exhalation, called *miasma*.

ECCYMOSIS, } from *ἐκχύνω*, to pour out, or from *ἐξ*,
-**ECCHYMOMA,** } without, and *χυμός*, juice, called
also *exsuccatio*. Sometimes *crustula* is applied in this sense; and also *sugillatio*, which see. It is an effusion of humours from their respective vessels, under the integuments; or, as Paulus Ægineta says, "When the flesh is bruised by the violent collision of any object, and its small veins broken, the blood is gradually discharged from them." This blood, when collected under the skin is called an *ecchymosis*; the skin in the mean time remaining entire, sometimes a tumor is formed by it, which is soft and livid, and generally without pain. If the quantity of blood is not considerable, it is usually reabsorbed; if much, it suppurates: it rarely happens that any further inconvenience follows: though in case of a very bad habit of body, a mortification may be the result, and in such case, a regard must be had thereto. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class, *LOCALES*, and order *TUMORES*, and defines it, a diffused tumor, a little elevated, growing blue, or black. The causes are,

are pressure or bruises, then called *stigmata*, blood-letting, either from the orifice in the skin sliding over that of the vein, or from the vein being cut through. Livid or black spots are sometimes a symptom of the scurvy: when it is round and small, it is named *thrombus*; when more diffused, *ecchymosis*. According to the different causes, so should an ecchymosis be distinguished; as when happening from blows, bleeding, or other external injuries; or from the scurvy, or other internal causes:—it should not be mistaken for a spurious aneurism.

In slight cases, compresses dipped in vinegar or in water, so strongly impregnated with salt, as to suspend an egg, frequently applied and kept upon the part, is all that can be necessary for a cure. If it tends to suppurate, it must be treated as an abscess. If the quantity of coagulated blood be considerable, discharge it by as many incisions as are requisite for that purpose; then treat it as an approaching mortification. See Bell's, White's, and Heister's Surgery. Van Swieten's Commentaries on Boerhaave's Aphorisms, sect. 324, 1151.

ECCLYSIS, from *εκλινω*, to bend, or turn aside. See LUXATIO.

ECCOPE, from *κοπω*, to cut, or *εκκοπω*, to cut off. The cutting off of any part.

ECCOPEUS, from *κοπω*, to cut. An ancient instrument, of the same use as the modern raspatory.

ECCOPROTICA, from *κοπρος*, dung. Also *coprocrotica*. Mild aperients, or gently purging medicines which promote the natural evacuation by stool.

ECERINOLOGICA, from *εκρινω*, to secrete, or separate. That part of medicine which relates to the doctrine of excretions.

ECDORA, from *δερω*, to excoriate. See EXCORIATIO, and particularly used by P. Annanus, for an excoriation of the urethra.

ECHECOLLON, from *κολλα*, glue. A glutinous topic.

ECHETROSIS. See BRYONIA ALBA.

ECHINIDES. In Hippocrates it is mentioned as what he used for purging the womb.

ECHINATA SEMINA, } Such seeds of plants as
ECHINATE SEEDS, } are prickly and rough
are thus named, from *εχινος*, echinus, a hedge-hog.

ECHINOPHORA. See CAUCALIS.

ECHINOPHTHALMIA, from *εχινος*, a hedge-hog, and *οφθαλμια*, an inflammation of the eye. An inflammation of the hairy part of the eye-lids. I suppose that the term is distinguished thus, because the eye-lid is set with hairs, as the echinus with prickles.

ECHINOPUS, called also *crocodilion*, *acanthaluca*, *scabiosa carduifolia*, *sphærocephala elatior*, GLOBE THISTLE. It is raised in our gardens. The root and seeds are moderately diuretic; but are not in use. Boerhaave mentions five species.

ECHINUS. In BOTANY, those plants or parts of plants which are beset very closely with spines, like a hedge-hog, termed echinated. The prickly head or cover of the seed is also thus named. It is also the name for the hedge-hog, which is likewise called *acanthion*.

— MARINUS. The SEA HEDGE-HOG or URCHIN. See AMYGDALOIDES.

ECHOS. See TINNITUS AURIUM.

ECHYSIS. See LIPOTHYMIA.

ECLAMPSIA TYPHODES. See RAPHANIA.

ECLAMPSIS, from *λαμπω*, to shine. It is a flashing light, or those sparklings which strike the eyes of epileptic patients. Cœlius Aurelianus calls them *circuli ignei*, scintillations or fiery circles. Though only a symptom of the epilepsy, Hippocrates puts it for the epilepsy itself. But Dr. CULLEN places it as a synonyme with epilepsy, and says, "that VOGEL and SAUVAGES will distinguish an eclampsia as an acute disease, from epilepsy which they consider a chronic one; but as it is very difficult every where to place accurate limits between acute and chronic diseases; and as the eclampsia of SAUVAGES will exactly agree for the most part, as well in the causes as symptoms, with epilepsy, I could by no means arrange it different in genus from epilepsy."

ECLECTICA MEDICINA, from *εκλεγω*, to elect. ARCHIGENUS, and some others, selected from all other sects what appeared to them to be the best and most rational; hence they were called *eclectics*, and their medicine, *eclectic medicine*.

ECLECTOS, }
ECLEGMA, } from *λειχω*, to lick. See LINCTUS.
ECLEICTOS, }

ECLYSIS. An universal faintness.

ECMAGMA. See CROCOMAGMA.

ECNEPHIAS, of *εκ*, from, *νεφος*, a cloud. A stormy wind breaking out of a cloud.

ECPEPIESMENOS, from *εκπιεω*, to depress or press outward. An epithet for ulcers with protuberating lips.

ECPHRACTICA, from *εκ*, and *φρασσω*, to obstruct. Deobstruent medicines.

ECPHRAXIS, from *εκ*, and *φρασσω*, to obstruct. An opening of the pores.

ECPHYAS, from *εκ*, and *φυω*, to produce. An appendix, or excrescence. Some give to the *appendicula vermiformis* this name.

ECPHYESIS, from *εκ*, and *φυω*, to breathe. A quick expulsion of the air out of the lungs.

ECPHYSE. Flatus from the bladder through the urethra, and from the womb through the vagina.

ECPHYSIS, from *εκ*, and *φυω*, to produce. See APOPHYSIS, also DUODENUM.

ECPIESMA, } from *εκ*, and *πιεω*, to press. The same
ECPIESMA, } as magma. Also the juice that is pressed out from the plants of which the magma is made.

It is also a kind of fracture of the cranium, in which the bones are shattered, and press inwardly, affecting the membranes of the brain.

ECPIESMOS, from *εκ*, and *πιεω*, to press. In general it implies expression, but it is also the name of a disorder of the eye, which consists in a great prominence of the entire globe, thrust, as it were, almost out of the orbit by an afflux of humours.

It is also a true *exophthalmia* produced by strong exertions, by which the eyes are so far pressed out as to remain prominent. Protuberances of the eyes, happening from the effects of labour from child-bed pains, are often cured by the succeeding discharges and lochia. It is therefore necessary that we should endeavour to assist these. Wallis's *Nosologia Oculorum*.

ECPLEROMA, from *πλερωω*, to fill. In Hippocrates, they are hard balls of leather, or other substances, adapted to fill the arm-pits, while by the help of the heels, placed against the balls, and repressing the same, the luxated os humeri is reduced into its place.

ECPLEXIS, from *εκπλησσω*, to terrify or astonish. A stupor or astonishment, from sudden external accidents.

ECPNEUMATOSIS, } from *εκ*, and *πνεω*, to breathe.
ECPNCEA, } See EXPIRATIO.

ECPTOMA, from *εκπιπτω*, to fall out. The exclusion of the secundines; and speaking of corrupt parts, it signifies a falling off. See also LUXATIO; HERNIA SCROTALIS; and PROCIDENTIA UTERI.

ECPYEMA. By Hippocrates it is understood a copious collection of pus, from some tumor, particularly an inflammatory one having suppurated, a vomica or abscess with suppuration. It comes from the verb *εκπυτω*, vel *εκπυω*, in pus vertor, to be turned into pus. Hence medicines abounding with maturating or suppuratory powers, were called by Galen *εκπυπτικα*, vel *εκπυπτικοντα*. EMPYEMA was used by the ancients in this diffuse sense, but the moderns confine it to a disease of the chest. See EMPYEMA.

ECPYSIS. See EXCRESCENTIA.

ECREUELLES. See SCROFULA.

ECREXIS, from *ηγινυμι*, to break. A RUPTURE. Hippocrates expresses by it a rupture or laceration of the womb. See HERNIA, and HERNIA UTERI.

ECRISIS. See SEMEN.

ECROE, from *εκρωω*, to flow. An efflux, or the course by which any humour, which requires purging, is evacuated. The same as *exerrheusis*, *exerrhosis*, *exerrhyfis*.

ECRYTHMUS, from *ξε*, ex, and *ρυθμος*, harmony. See ARYTHMUS.

ECSARCOMA, from *σαρξ*, flesh. A fleshy excrescence.

ECSTASIS, from *εξισωμαι*, to be out of one's senses. An ECSTASY, also EXTASIS. It is considered as a species of catalepsy, with this difference, the CATALEPTIC has no perception of what passes during the paroxysm; nor any remembrance thereof when it is over; the ECSTATIC remembers the ideas perfectly which he conceived during its continuance. In HIPPOCRATES it signifies a delirium; and Dr. CULLEN ranks it as a species of apoplexy. *Apoplexia mentalis*, arising from affection of the mind.

ECSTROPHIUS, from *εκ-περω*, to invert. An epithet for any medicine that makes the blind piles appear outwardly,

ECTASIS, from *τείνω*, to extend. An extension of the skin, the reverse to wrinkling.

ECTEXIS, from *τεκω*, to liquefy or consume. See EMACIATIO.

ECTHELYNSIS, from *εκθελύω*, to render effeminate. SOFTNESS. It is applied to the skin and flesh when lax and soft, and to bandages when not sufficiently tight.

ECTHLIMMA, from *εκθλίβω*, to dash or press out against. An ulceration caused by pressure on the skin.

ECTHLIPSIS, from *εκθλίβω*, to dash or press out against. ELISION or EXPRESSION. It is spoken of swelled eyes, when they dart forth sparks of light.

ECTHYMA, from *εκθύω*, to break out. See PUSTULA.

ECTILLOTICA, from *εκτίλλω*, to pull out. Medicines which consume tubercles and corns, or which assist in pulling off superfluous hairs from any part.

ECTOMIE, from *εκ*, out, and *τεμνω*, to cut. EXCISION or EXTIRPATION. See AMPUTATIO.

ECTOPIÆ. PROTRUSIONS or MISPLACED PARTS. As when a part of the body is moved from its proper seat, and forms a tumour. This is the fourth CLASS of Dr. Cullens LOCALES, and seventh ORDER, in which he includes HERNIA, PROLAPSUS, and LUXATIO. Synopsis Nosol. Method. Vol. 2. p. 366.

ECTOPOCYSTICA, ISCHURIA. A suppression of urine from a rupture of the bladder. See ISCHURIA. Var. 3d. species

ECTOMON. See HELLEBORUS NIGER.

ECTRIMMA, from *εκτριβω*, of *τριβω*, to rub. An ATTRITION or CALLING. In Hippocrates it is an excoriation of the skin about the os sacrum.

ECTROPE, from *εκτρέπω*, to divert, pervert, or invert. It is any duct by which the humours are diverted and drawn off. In P. Ægineta it is the same as

ECTROPIUM. When the eye lids are so inverted or retracted, or turned outward, that their interior red skin becomes prominent, and the eyes cannot sufficiently be covered by them. It is also called *eversio*; but by the Greeks, *ectropium*. Hence it may properly enough be termed a turning outward, or an eversion of the eye-lids. When this misfortune happens in the superior eye-lid, in consequence of its resemblance to a hare's eye, it is called by the Greeks, *lagophthalmus*, or *lagophthalmia*, hare's eye. Galen, in his *De finit. Med.* makes *ectropium* an eversion of the eye-lids in general. But according to Paulus Ægineta, lib. vi. cap. 12. the *ectropium* is peculiar to the under eye-lid, and *lagophthalmus* to the upper. Some, justly enough, distinguished between the *ectropium* and *lagophthalmus*, the latter of which is, when the superior eye-lid is not everted, but only, like a hare's eye, retracted by any cause, so that it cannot sufficiently cover the eye. The like misfortune often happens in the lower eye lid, without any degree of eversion, though few have noticed this symptom. Hence it may be considered as a species of *ectropium*.

Sometimes this disorder is unaccompanied with any other, but often an inflammation of the eye, a *farcoma*, or an *encanthis* attends it. When it appears alone, it is caused by cicatrices after wounds, exulcerations, burns, and imprudent use of astringents, or from the protuberance of the internal fleshy parts. In old people, a relaxation of the orbicular muscle sometimes causes it in the lower eye-lid.

If the eye-lid is greatly distorted and contracted, or if the disorder hath been of long continuance, a remedy is rarely to be expected.

When a cicatrix is the cause, endeavour to soften it by a frequent application of the steams of warm water, the egg-liquor mentioned in the article ANCHYLOSIS, &c. At night proper compresses may be applied to bring the eye-lids together, and keep them so.

When a contraction of the eye-lid is the cause, if emollients and compresses fail, an incision in the form of a crescent may be made at a small distance from the eye-lashes; in the upper eye-lid the points of the incision should be downwards, and in the under eye-lid upwards; thus the skin will be lengthened: the number of incisions may be one or more, according to the degree of the contraction; if more than one is required, make the rest parallel to the first, and at a small distance from it. When the necessary incisions are made, stretch the skin, and lay compresses of lint upon it; but at the second dressing, spread the lint with some digestive ointment to encourage the flesh rising betwixt the incisions; and slips of sticking

plaster may be used to keep the upper and lower eye-lids close until the incisions are healed.

If an inflammation produces fungous flesh, first allay the inflammation, then gradually consume the fungus with the mildest escharotics.

In old age, a relaxation of the orbicular muscle sometimes produces this complaint; in this case, relief must be attempted by spirituous and strengthening applications.

Tumors in the orbit are sometimes the cause, and when not of a cancerous kind, the cure will depend on their extirpation. Ware's Remarks on the Ophthalmy, &c. See BLEPHAROPTOSIS.

Galen, Celsus, P. Ægineta, Keckius's Dis. on the *Ectropium*, Heister's Surgery, Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. iv. p. 371. Warner's Cases in Surgery, p. 34. and Monf. St. Yves on the Disorders of the Eyes. Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 287. Wallis's Sauvages's Nosology of the Eyes, p. 13. White's Surgery, p. 248.

ECTROSIS, from *εκτρέπω*, to miscarry. See ABORSUS.

ECTROTICA, } from the same. Medicines which
ECTYROTICA, } cause miscarriage.

ECTYLOTICA. So Horstius calls medicines that destroy callosities.

ECZEMA, } from *ζεω*, to boil, or to be hot. See
ECZESMA, } PUSTULA.

EDELPHUS. So Paracelsus calls one who makes prognostics from the nature of the elements.

EDENTULUS. WITHOUT TEETH.

EDERA TRIFOLIA, See TOXICODENDRON.

EDES. EDETS. See AMBER.

EDESSENUM PELARIUM. The name of a collyrium in Aetius.

EDIC, EDICH. or EDIR. See FERRUM.

EDINBURGENSIS PULVIS. EDINBURGH POWDER. See ANTIMONIUM.

EDRA. A fractured bone, in which, beside the fracture, there is an impression from the instrument by which it was broken.

EDULCORANTIA. By this term such medicines are meant, as are supposed to correct the blood, called by many *sweetening*. And if the word is allowed to have any precise meaning, it must be considered as similar to ALTERANTIA.

EDULCORATIO. Sweetening with sugar or honey. But IN CHEMISTRY, it is the rendering preparations sweet, that is, mild, by depriving them of their acrimony: this is done by repeated affusions of water; thus the acid and other saline substances are washed from them. See CALCINATIO by detonation.

EFFERVESCENTIA. EFFERVESCENCE. It signifies a slight degree of ebullition in liquors exposed to a due degree of heat. The chemists apply it to that ebullition which is excited by mixing an acid and alkali together: if the *effervescence* produces heat, they call it a hot *effervescence*; if cold, a cold *effervescence*.

Some confound it with fermentation; but Boerhaave judiciously limits fermentation to that commotion in vegetable juices which produces a vinous or an acetous liquor, and calls those ebullitions, that are produced by the mixture of bodies, *effervescencies*.

EFFIDES. See PLUMBUM.

EFFILA. See LENTICULE.

EFFLORATIO, or EFFLORESCENTIA. See EXANTHEMATA.

EFFLUVIA. Minute particles which exhale from bodies. By these effluvia from morbid bodies, contagion is propagated. See CONTAGIO.

EFFCETE, from *ex* and *factus*. BARREN, childless. But figuratively, it is any thing that is so decayed as to have lost its virtue.

EFFRACTURA. A species of fracture of the cranium when the bone is broken and much depressed by a blow.

EGESTIO. EXCRETION. Generally used with respect to evacuations by stool.

EJACULANTIA.

EJACULATORIA VASA. } The vessels which receive the seminal matter elaborated in the testicles, and convey it to the penis. These are the *epididymis*, the *deferentia vasa*, the *vesiculæ seminales*, and the *prostatæ*.

EILAMIDES, from *ειλεω*, to involve. See DURAMATER.

EILEMA, from *ειλεω*, to form convolutions. In Hip. de Flatib. it signifies painful convolutions of the intestines, from flatulence. Sometimes it signifies a covering. Vogel

gel says it is a fixed pain in the guts, as if a nail was driven in.

EILEON, from εἰλεω, to wind. See **ILEUM INTES-TINUM**.

EILEOS, from εἰλεω, to form convolutions. See **ILI-ACA PASSIO**.

EISBOLE, from εἰς, into, and βαλλω, to cast. It signifies strictly an **INJECTION**, but is used to express the access of a distemper, or of a particular paroxysm.

EISPNOE, from εἰς, in, and πνεω, to breathe. See **INSPIRATIO**.

EL. BOT. An abbreviation of elements of botany.

ELA-CALLI. An East Indian shrub, whose juice is an excellent cathartic in dropics. Raii Hist.

ELÆAGNUS. See **MYRTUS BRABANTICA**, and **OLEASTER**.

ELÆOMELI, from ελαιον, oil, and μελι, honey. In Syria this oil is prepared from the buds of a certain tree, though some say from the trunk; it is sweet, thicker than honey, and of a purging quality. See Dios. lib. i. c. 37.

ELÆOSACCHARUM, from ελαιον, oil, and σακχαρ, sugar. A mixture of essential oil with sugar is thus named in pharmacy. This oil requires at least eight or ten times its quantity of sugar, which should be well rubbed with it, and kept close in a phial. In the essential oil of vegetables reside most of the virtues that are communicated to water, or to vinous spirit by distillation; hence, if a proper quantity of water or of vinous spirit be added to these elæosaccharums, a water is immediately produced, of similar efficacy with a distilled water.

ELAMBICATIO. A method of analyzing mineral waters, to investigate their virtues.

ELANULA. See **ALUMEN**.

ELAPHICON, } See **PASTINACA SYLVES-**
ELAPHOBOSCON. } **TRIS**.

ELAPHOBOSCON. See **SISARUM**.

ELAPHOPILA. See **CERVUS**.

ELAPS. A serpent whose bite produces a disorder like the iliac passion.

ELAQUIR. RED VITRIOL. This is brought from Germany, but of no great use among us. It is supposed to be the green vitriol calcined by a subterranean heat. Dr. Brown, in his Travels, tells us, that at Friburg in Germany, they take the ore out of which brimstone has been melted, and burn it again in the open air; then putting it into a large vat, they pour water upon it so as to imbibe and drink in the vitriol. This water is afterwards boiled to a sufficient strength, and let out into coolers; where sticks are set in it, as in making sugar-candy; the purest crystallized vitriol sticks to the wood, and the rest to the sides, and bottoms of the vessels.

ELAS MARIS. See **PLUMBUM USTUM**.

ELASIS. See **ELASTICITAS**.

ELASMA, from ελαυνω, to impel. A lamina or plate of any kind. But it is used to express a clyster-pipe. See **ENEMA**.

ELASTICITAS, ELASIS, ELATER. ELASTICITY, from ελαυνω, to impel, or repel.

It is the property in bodies by which they restore themselves spontaneously to the figure and dimensions which they had lost by the action of some other body applied to them.

ELATE. So the ancients call the vagina which incloses the flowers and rudiments of the fruit of the great palm-tree.

ELATE THELEIA. See **ABIES**.

ELATER. See **ELASTICITAS**.

ELATERII CORT. See **THURIS CORTEX**.

ELATERIUM. See **THURIS CORTEX**; and also, besides its application to the wild cucumber, and its preparations, (see **CUCUMIS AGRESTIS**,) it is often used in Hippocrates to express an internal application of a digestive or a detergent nature.

ELATHERIA. See **THURIS CORTEX**.

ELATINUM OLEUM. The name of an oil in Dioscorides.

ELCOS. See **CATAGMA**.

ELCOSIS. Numerous, or large chronic ulcers, carious, foetid, and attended with a slow fever.

ELECTARIUM. An **ELECTARY**. *Electaries* are of the same consistence and materials as bolusses; and in chronic diseases, where the exactness of doses is not necessary, and the long continuance of the medicine requires the concise form, this is better than boluses, powders, or draughts. *Electaries* for keeping in the shops require a care to avoid such things as will destroy one another

by being combined: *astringents* and *agglutinants* spoil by being mixed with *sugar*; *alkalies* and *acids* will ferment if they lie together; *nauseous*, bitter ingredients, are improper for this form; *steel*, *antimony*, and *aethiops mineral*, because of their colour, are best made up in pills; but the colour of cinnabar is improved by mixture with the conserve of roses or hips. The consistence of *electaries* should be such as neither candies nor ferments. When soft they are called *opiata*.

Extemporaneous *electaries* should not exceed two or three ounces, half of which is conserve; but this is not a fixed rule; for the consideration of how much of the medicine can conveniently be given for one dose, is sometimes to be attended to: when the ingredients are ungrateful, they are best to take if mixed up with mucilage and a solution of liquorice juice. See Lemery's Universal Pharmacopœia.

ELECTARIUM ALTERANS. ALTERNATIVE ELECTARY. & Antimonii p p. hydrargyri cum sulph. gummi guaiaci aa ʒss. electarii fennæ comp. ʒ j. syr. simp. q. s. ut fiat electarium; doses ʒ j. vel ʒ ij. bis de die. In chronic eruptions of the skin, this is given, with some of the alterative decoctions, or diet drinks.

ELECTIO. ELECTION. That part of pharmacy which consists in a knowledge of the various simples which compose the materia medica, and directs the choice of drugs, distinguishing the good from the bad.

ELECTRODES, from ηλεκτρον, amber. An epithet for stools which shine like amber.

ELECTRON, } **AMBER**. See **SUCCINUM**. It is also
ELECTRUM. } a mixture of gold with a fifth part silver.

ELECTRUM MINERALE. The tincture of metals is made of tin and copper, to which some add gold, and double its quantity of martial regulus of antimony, melted together; from these there results a metallic mass, to which some chemists have given the name of *electrum minerale*. This mass is powdered and detonated with nitre and charcoal to a kind of scoria; then it is powdered again whilst hot, and then digested in spirit of wine, whence a tincture is obtained of a fine red colour. This tincture is a deobstruent.

ELECTUARIUM SENNA. See **SENNÆ**.

ELELISPHACOS. See **SALVIA**.

ELEMBROT. See **ALEMBROTH**.

ELEMENTUM. ELEMENT, quasi elicimentum, quod omnia ex iis elicit et extracta. Thus is called a simple body, from whence any thing is first constituted, and into which it may intimately be resolved; the parts of which are not of a different nature, but homogeneous. **EMPEDOCLES**, and **ARISTOTLE** acknowledged as *elements, air, earth, fire, and water*, which opinion has been well received for many ages, but now proved fallacious. **PARACELsus**, with other chemists, considered *earth, salt, sulphur*, and *mercury* in the same sense, but these are allowed to be incomprehensible, and the theory built on experiments made on metallic substances. Principles which cannot be subdivided by art are called elements or first principles; and the principles made up of these, secondary principles. Some writers carry this order much farther; but it must be confessed, no means have yet been devised to shew unequivocally, whether any such subordination of principles exists. We may indeed discover the component parts of bodies, but we know nothing of their arrangement. Hence it is said that this term ought not to be used, but as an expression denoting the last term of our analytical results. **GALEN** says, that the element of any thing is the smallest and most minute part of that thing whose element it is. But the word elements, in a figurative sense, is used for the principles, and foundations of any art or science, as Euclid's elements, the elements of chemistry, elements of medicine, &c. &c. &c.

ELEMI, } called also *Icicariba*; *icica*. **GUM ELE-**
ELEMNI, } **MI**.

It is a dry resinous substance; the best is brought from the East Indies and *Æthiopia*; an inferior sort is the produce of a kind of olive-tree in the Spanish West Indies; the **AMYRIS ELEMIFERA**. Linn. The elemi tree is also called *myrobalanus Zeylanicus*; *elemnifera Curassavica arbor*; *kakuria*. What we have from the East is wrapped in flag leaves; is softish, somewhat transparent; of a pale whitish yellow colour, inclining to green; inflammable, and of an agreeable flavour when melting; to the taste it is bitterish; it dissolves totally in rectified spirit of wine; by distillation with water, about one ounce of essential oil is obtained from sixteen of the gum.

Its chief use is as a digestive in the form of an ointment: the London College gives the following prescription, in which it is the chief ingredient.

Unguentum Elemi. OINTMENT of ELEMI.

Take of tried mutton suet, fresh, two pounds; of gum *elemi*, one pound; of common turpentine, ten ounces. Melt the gum with the suet; and all being removed from the fire, add forthwith the turpentine, and, while the mixture is fluid, strain it.

Aræus was its first prescriber, and from him it was formerly called *linimentum vel balsamum Aræi*. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. When to this two ounces of olive oil is added, it has been called *unguentum elemi compositum*. It is the best of the terebinthinate applications in use for encouraging a good digestion in ulcers. If to half a pound of this ointment is added one dram of ærugo æris, it is then called *unguentum elemi cum æruginè*. It is made by first mixing the verdigrise with a little oil, and gradually stirring it into the elemi ointment whilst in a melted state. This remedy has been long in use as a stimulant to foul ulcers.

ELEMNIFERA CURASSAVICA ARBOR. See ELEMI.

ELENGI. A tall tree which grows in Malabar, and bears fragrant flowers, esteemed for their cordial quality.

ELEOSELINUM, from *ελεος*, a *fen*, and *σελεσιν*, *parisley*. See APIUM.

ELEPHANTIA. A sort of anasarca.

ELEPHANTIA ARABUM. According to some it is the *elephantiasis*, when the feet are swelled and hard. In Dr. Cullen's Nosology, it is synonymous with *elephantiasis*.

ELEPHANTIASIS, called also *elephas*; *Lazari morbus vel malum*; *Phanicus morbus*. It is generally ranked as a species of leprosy; see LEPROA ARABUM. Some say it is the highest degree of skin diseases: and others distinguish it from the leprosy by having its seat in the flesh, whilst the leprosy only affects the skin, or, at the most, the integuments. This disorder receives its name from its affecting the legs so as to make them resemble those of an elephant.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class cachexiæ, and order impetigines, and defines it a contagious disease, wherein the skin is thick, wrinkled, rough, and unctuous, divested of its hair; the extremities insensible, with respect to feeling; the face disfigured with hard tumors, called *tubera*; the voice hoarse and nasal. In different parts of the skin sometimes arise fungi, having the appearance of mulberries, or raspberries.

Dr. Towne assures us, that negroes are very commonly the subjects of this disorder, and that it bears a great affinity to the best account we have of the lepra of the Arabians. He says those are the most subject to it, who, after severe acute fevers, long continued intermittents, or other tedious illnesses, are either much exposed to the inclemency of rainy seasons, and the cold dews of the evening, or who are constrained to subsist on bad diet.

On the first attack the patient complains of shiverings; these continue a few hours, and are succeeded by a pain in the head, back, and loins; a nausea and vomiting soon follow, with pain in one of the inguinal glands (never in both); a severe fever follows; the gland reddens, becomes hard, but seldom suppurates; a red streak runs down the thigh, from the swelled gland to the leg, almost an inch broad, and of a flesh colour; this streak soon swells, and then the fever abates, and the matter is thrown upon the leg by an imperfect crisis. By degrees the leg is more and more tumified, and the veins are formed into large varices, which are very apparent from the knee downward to the toes. After this, the skin grows rugged and unequal, a scaly substance soon forms itself on it, with fissures here and there. These scales do not dry off, but are daily protruded forward, until the leg is greatly enlarged. Though this scaly substance appears harsh and insensible, if it is very superficially touched with the point of a lancet, the blood freely oozes out. Notwithstanding the monstrous size of the diseased leg, the appetite remains good, and in all other respects the patient is healthy: many of them continue thus for twenty years or more, and make no other complaint than what the enormous size of the leg occasions. It rarely happens that both legs are affected. White people are afflicted with this disorder when subjected to the same circumstances that are the apparent cause in blacks.

This disease is infectious, and often found to be hereditary.

The cure is uncertain: however, after cleansing the first passages, warm perspiratives may be mixed with antimonials, and administered with the bark. The diet and other helps should all conduce to increase the vis vitæ. Mercury is said by some to be injurious; but the experience of others manifests its usefulness, when joined with the above-named remedies.

Aræus describes the *elephantiasis* with great accuracy. Towne is particular in the account of it. See Turner also in his Diseases of the skin, and Brook's Practice of Physic.

In the Lond. Med. Transf. vol. i. p. 23, &c. is inserted a description of the *elephantiasis*, as it appears in Madeira, and also the method which in one instance was attended with success. In this country the disorder appears at first in the form of tubercles on any or all parts of the body; in time they ulcerate: if they happen on the beard or eye-brows, the hairs there fall off, but this does not happen on the head. The legs swell, and are hard; white scales cover them, and fissures appear here and there, though in some instances the legs are emaciated and full of ulcers. Many other very disagreeable symptoms are observed in different patients.

None are observed to receive this disorder from others by contact, but generally the children of the diseased are subject to it.

The bark, with the following embrocation and blistering, proved curative, after mercurials and antimonials failed.

Applicet. Empl. Episp. Nuch.

R Cort. peruv. pulv. ʒ i. fs. cort. rad. fassastr. pulv. ʒ fs. fyr. q. f. f. electar. cap. q. n. m. major bis in die.

R Spt. vini tenuior. ʒ viii. lixiv. tart. ʒ i. spt. fal. ammon. ʒ ii. m. f. embroc. cum qua inung. partes affect. mane nocteque.

ELEPHANTINUM EMPL. A plaster described in Oribasius. Celsus describes one of the same name, but very different in qualities.

ELEPHAS. IN CHEMISTRY it signifies *fortis aqua*. In BOTANY it is a plant which Parkinson calls *scordio affinis elephas columnæ*. In ZOOLOGY it is the large animal called an *elephant*. In NOSOLOGY it is the disorder called *elephantiasis*.

ELERSNA. See MOLYBDENA.

ELETTARI. See CARDAMOMUM.

— PRIMUM. See AMOMUM.

ELUTHERIA. See THURIS CORTEX.

ELEVATIO. See SUBLIMATIO.

ELEVATOR AURICULÆ. This muscle arises from the external termination of the frontal muscle, it being formed of diverse fleshy fibres covering the temporal muscle; and being thin and membranous, is carried over it; then growing narrower, is inserted into the upper part of the ear, bringing it upward and forward.

— LABII INFERIORIS MUSCULUS. See LEVATOR LABII INFERIORIS.

— LABII SUPERIORIS. See LEVATOR LABII SUPERIORIS.

— LABIORUM. See LEVATOR COMMUNIS.

— NASI ALARUM. These muscles arise from the top of the bone of the nose near the lachrymal cavity, with a sharp and fleshy beginning, and falling down towards its sides in a triangular figure, not much unlike the Greek letter Δ, run downwards the length of the bone, and are inserted broad and fleshy into the nasi alæ.

— OCULI; also called *superbus*, *attollens*, and *rectus superior*. This muscle rises from the bottom of the socket near the hole, which gives a passage to the optic nerve; then passing over the upper part of the globe of the eye, is inserted into the superior and anterior part of the sclerotica.

— PALPEBRÆ SUPERIORIS. See LEVATOR PALP. SUPER.

ELEVATORES ANI. See LEVATORES ANI.

ELEVATORIUM. An ELEVATOR. From *elevo*, to raise up. An instrument to raise a depression in the skull.

ELHANNE ARABUM. See LIGUSTRUM INDICUM.

ELICHRYSON, } HELYCHRYSON. *Helychrysum*,
ELICHRYSUM, } from *ἥλιος*, the sun, and *χρῆσις*,
gold. GOLDYLOCKS.

Boerhaave

Boerhaave enumerates nineteen species. It is a small, shrubby, downy plant, clothed with long very narrow leaves, producing on the tops of the branches several small round heads, of bright yellow scaly flowers. It is a native of the southern parts of France. It flowers in May and June, and holds its leaves all the winter.

ELICHRYSUM, *Coma aurea*, called also *linaria aurea*, *linosyris*, *nupeorum*, *virga aurea*, *conyza*, *elichrysum latifolia*, *gnaphaleum luteum*, and **GERMAN GOLDYLOCKS**. It is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in May. The flowers are diuretic.

Conyza Æthiopica. **AFRICAN SHRUBBY GOLDYLOCKS**.

ELICHRYSUM, called also *chrysocome*, *coma aurea*, **GOLDEN MAIDEN-HAIR**, **GOLDEN STOECHAS**, **GOLDEN**, or **YELLOW CASIDONY**, **GOLDYLOCKS**.

The flowers, naturally dry and firm, retain their figure and glossy yellow colour for years. Both the flowers and leaves, if rubbed a little, smell strongly, and have a flavour of the musk kind. To the taste they are warm; pungent, bitterish, and astringent. Water takes up their flavour in distillation; and, by infusion, rectified spirit does the same. It is not much used in medicine, although it is esteemed as being astringent and corroborant. See Lewis's Mat. Med. or Neumann's Chem. Works.

— **MONTANUM**. See **GNAPHALIUM MONTANUM**.

ELIDRION. Rulandus says, it is mastich, or mercury, or rapontic, or a mixture of silver, brass, and gold.

ELIGH MORBUS. See **FISTULA**.

ELEGMA. See **LINCTUS**.

ELIQUATIO, **ELIQUATION**, from *eliquo*, to melt down. This is an operation, by which a more fusible substance is separated from one less fusible, by means of a heat sufficiently intense to melt the former, but not the latter. Thus an alloy of copper and lead may be separated by applying a heat, which shall melt the lead, but not the copper.

ELITHROIDES. See **TESTES**.

ELIXIR, sometimes, according to Lemery, called *enchiloma*. An *elixir* is only a compound tincture. This word is from the Arabic, in which language *al-ekfir*, or *al-ekfir*, signifies chemistry; hence *elixir*, a medicine prepared by the chemical art, is appropriated by way of eminence to a tincture extracted by a proper menstruum from many ingredients. An *elixir* is more saturated than a tincture, hence not so clear.

ELIXIR ALOES. } **VITRIOLICUM**. See **ALOES**.

— **PROPRIETATIS**. }

— **MYRRHÆ COMP.** } See **MYRRHÆ**.

— **UTERINUM**. }

ELIXIS, from *λείχω*, to lick. See **LINCTUS**.

ELIXIVIATIO, **ELIXIVIATION**. The operation by which a fixed salt is extracted from the ashes of vegetables, by an affusion of water.

ELIZ. See **ÆRIS FLOS**.

ELLEBORINE. See **HELLEBORUS NIGER HORTEN.** &c.

ELLEBORUS. See **HELLEBORUS**.

ELLOBOS. An epithet for such seeds or fruits as are in pods or lobes.

ELLYCHNION, } from *λυχνος*, a lamp. The wick
ELLYCHNIOTOS, } of a lamp or candle. These were made of different materials, some of the papyrus, some of the fruit of the ricinus, &c. These wicks were used by the ancients instead of lint.

ELMINTHES. See **VERMES**.

ELOANX. See **AURIPIGMENTUM**.

ELODES. This is a species of **TRITÆOPHYA**, or **REMITTENT** fever, of the inflammatory kind, which usually terminates in fourteen, or twenty-one days; it is epidemic, though not contagious; and from the beginning of the disease, through its course, profuse sweating attends.

ELOGIUM. See **RENUNCIATIO**.

ELOME. See **AURIPIGMENTUM**.

ELONGATIO, from *elongo*, to lengthen out. See **LUXATIO**.

ELOPHOBOSCUM. See **CARA BRASILIENSIBUS**.

ELOPITINUM. See **VITRIOLUM**.

ELIPIS. The **SCORIA** of **SILVER**.

ELTZ. See **ÆRIS FLOS**.

ELUTHARIA, }
ELUTHERIA, } See **THURIS CORTEX**.

ELUTRIATIO, **ELUTRIATION**, from *elutro*, to decant. This is an operation performed by washing fo-

lid substances with water, stirring them well together, and hastily pouring off the water, while the lighter part remains suspended in the agitated fluid, that it may thereby be separated from the heavier part. By this operation, metallic ores are cleaned from earth, stones, and other lighter unmetallic parts adhering to them.

ELUVIES. In Pechlinus it imports the humour discharged in a *fluor albus*.

ELUXATIO. See **LUXATIO**.

ELYMAGEOSTIS, } See **PANICUM**.

ELYMOS.

ELYTHROIDES or *Elithroides*, from *ελυθρον*, *vagina*, a sheath, and *ειδος*, *form*. So the *tunica vaginalis* of the testes is called. See **TESTES**.

ELYTROCELE, *ελυτρον*, *vagina*, and *κηλη*, *hernia*. See **HERNIA VAGINALIS**.

ELYTRON, from *ελω*, to involve, or cover, a covering or sheath. Hippocrates calls the membranes which involve the spinal marrow, *ελυτρα*.

ELZIMAR. See **ÆRIS FLOS**.

EMACIANTES. Diseases that occasion a wasting of the whole body.

EMACIATIO. A falling away of the flesh, called also *ectexis*.

EMANSIO. Etmuller uses this word instead of *suppressio*, when speaking of suppressed menses. *Emanfio mensium* is the retention or abience of the menses beyond their usual period of appearing. See **MENSES DEFICIENTES**.

EMARGINATO, **EMARGINATE**. To cleanse a wound of the scurf, &c. about its edge.

EMARGINATUS, (*e*, from, and *margo*, margin). Deficient in its margin: when applied to the apex of a leaf, it signifies terminating in a notch, the margin being discontinued, or broken.

EMASCULATIS. See **MALAZISSATUS**.

EMBAMMA, vel *bamma*, from *βαπτω*, to immerge, or dip, also *apobamma*. A sauce or pickle to dip victuals in. Mustard is a kind of *embamma*. Also a slight tincture, and applied to water in which hot iron hath been quenched.

EMBAPHION. A CRUET for containing embammas.

EMBASIS, from *εμ*, and *βαινω*, to go. See **DEXAMENE**.

EMBELG, } See **MYROBALANI EMBLICI**.

EMBLEG, }

EMBOLE, from *εμβαλλω*, to put in. The reduction or setting of a dislocated bone. See **LUXATIO**.

EMBORISMA. See **ANEURISMA**.

EMBOTUM. A funnel conveying fumes into any orifice of the body.

EM^UREGMA, } from *εμβεχω*, to moisten, sprinkle,

EMBROCATIO, } or *soak in*. **EMBROCATIO**, called *empluvium*, *embroche*, also *cataclysmus*, which see. It is an external application in a fluid form, usually prepared of volatile and spirituous ingredients, and mostly used to relieve pains, numbness, or palsies. See **LOTIO**.

EMBROCHE, from *εμβεχω*, to make wet. See **EMBROCATIO**; also **FOTUS**.

EMBRONTETOS, from *βρονη*, *thunder*, one *thunder-struck*. See also **APOPLECTICI**.

EMBRYON. An **EMBRYO**, from *εν*, *in*, and *βρω*, to pullulate, or bud forth. Thus the child in the womb is called, because it buds forth in the internal parts. So Hippocrates calls the child in the womb when in its third stage, that is, before it is a complete child. See **CONCEPTIO**.

Galen says, that the Greeks did not call the fœtus under two months old by the name of *embryo*, but named it *cuema*; but others say, it is *embryo* during the whole time of its being in the womb. Homer applies the term *embryo* to the fœtus of brutes; and Theophrastus does the same with respect to the seeds of plants, and they are followed in the same by all the moderns.

EMBRYONATUM. See **ANTIMONIUM**, No. 15.

EMBRYONUM BALS. vel **SPT**. It is a prescription of Bates; but in point of excellency, it is exceeded by a mixture of the spirituous aniseed water, and simple cinnamon water in equal parts.

EMBRYOTHLASTES, from *εμβρυον*, a fœtus, and *θλαω*, to break. An instrument to break the bones of a fœtus, in order to its more easy delivery. It is also a CROTCHET for extracting a fœtus. See **EMBRYULCIA**.

EMBRYOTOMIA, **EMBRIOTOMY**. From *εμβρυον*, a fœtus, and *τεμνω*, to cut. It is a cutting of the child whilst in the womb, in order to its easier delivery.

EMBRYULCUS. It is when embryotomy is made use of for delivering a child from the womb.

EMBRYULCIA, from *ἐμβρυον*, a *fœtus*, and *εραω*, to draw. An hook for the extraction of a child when labour is difficult. In the present practice of midwifry, as circumstances vary, the *fœtus* is drawn away from the uterus by the **BLUNT HOOK**, the **STRAIGHT FORCEPS**, the **CURVED FORCEPS**, or the **CROTCHET**; the latter of these wounds, and so generally kills the child; but its delivery is only expedited and facilitated by the other three.

The **BLUNT HOOK** is used when the child presents with its breech, and the pains are not sufficient for effecting its delivery. In this case, the hook is carefully to be fixed in the groin of the child, and as the pains return, nature must be assisted by gently pulling with the hook; but if much strength is required, it is still better to leave the delivery to the usual assistance of the hands only with the labour-pains, because the hook may dislocate or break the thigh of the child. When the hook is used, it should be taken away as soon as the finger can be fixed in the child's groin, for thus the danger is much lessened.

The **CROTCHETS** are used in the same manner as the forceps, except that the crotchet, having a hook at its point, is forced into the part to which it is applied.

The **STRAIT FORCEPS** are used for bringing the head of the child forward, when by reason of its size, or the want of pains, it cannot otherwise be protruded; but much care should be had in using them. They are never necessary whilst the head is above the brim of the pelvis, and indeed very rarely when it hath descended lower. Dr. Hunter absolutely forbids their use, if they can possibly be avoided, and that consistent with the safety of the child; for if time is allowed, the parts will dilate, and the head will be moulded so as to pass with the least possible violence.

The forceps, as improved by Smellie, are the best; he reduced their length, to prevent their being used before the head is sufficiently low. They should not be applied before the ears can be felt, and before using them, the following rules should be observed.

1. The external parts should be sufficiently dilated.
2. The exact situation of the child's head should be known; and this is best discovered by feeling one ear.
3. A finger should be in the os internum to guide the forceps, lest a part of the uterus itself should be included in them. When the finger cannot be thus introduced, great care is required in passing the forceps along the side of the child's head.
4. The blades of the forceps should be well greased before they are introduced.
5. If possible, apply the blades over the child's ears, for thus they are placed on the narrowest part of the head; when this cannot be done, fix one before one ear, and the other behind the opposite one.
6. The forceps should be passed up in the direction of a line, that would be supposed to pass through betwixt the navel and the scrobiculus cordis; at the same time keeping the handles as far back as the perineum will easily admit. When the forceps are secure, pull them from blade to blade, for otherwise they are apt to slip off.
7. The handles should be tied tight before the operator begins to pull downwards with them; and when the two blades are locked, the lock should be about an inch from the child's head.
8. As the child's head advances, the operator should alternately rest and pull while the perinæum is on the stretch, and until the vertex is brought from under the os pubis; then the handles of the forceps being gradually raised towards the mother's belly, and the pulling repeated with caution, whilst with one hand the perinæum is supported, the forehead will be freed from it. The forceps are now to be taken away, and the delivery finished as is usual, with the hands alone.

The different cases in which these forceps are required, may be seen under the article **PRÆSENTATIO**.

The **LONG CURVED FORCEPS**. They were invented by Smellie, with a view to saving the life of the child, when, the body being delivered, the head could not be brought away in the usual manner. In this case, the crotchet was formerly used. These forceps are longer than the straight ones, because they are applied when the head of the child is above the brim of the pelvis; but as it can very rarely happen that where the buttocks have passed (especially when doubled, as in breech presentations) the head will be detained; these instruments will hardly ever be required. Indeed when the head is separated from the body, and left in the uterus, if the pelvis is much distorted, the long curved forceps may sometimes be prefer-

able to the straight ones; but in this case, if the size of the head is lessened by emptying it of part of the brain, the delivery may generally be effected by one hand and one crotchet. Notwithstanding the advantages proposed by the use of the foregoing instruments, in some cases they are unavailing: it is then advised, to open the head by the use of the **STOP-SCISSORS**; a large pair of scissors, with a stop put on the outward edge of each blade, about the middle; the inner edge of which are blunted downwards. These contrivances are, first, to stop the scissors before they are expanded in a proper situation, and to prevent cutting the vagina or uterus, in occasionally closing them. See **PRÆSENTATIO**, Case 19; and the others where the head presents, which will shew the utility of these instruments more clearly.

EMBULA. A PIPE.

EMUBLARCHI SUFFUMIGIUM. A **SUFFUMIGATION** described by Aëtius.

EMERUS, also called *colutea scorpioides major*, and *senna*, *scorpium*, *colutea humilis*, *colutea scorpiodes humilis*, *colutea siliquosa minor*, *coronilla montana*, and **LESSER SCORPION SENNA**.

It grows on hilly places; its leaves are purging, and poor people sometimes gather and use them on that account.

— **AMERICANUS.** See **INDICUM**.

EMESIA, **EMESMA**, and **EMETOS**, from *ἐμεω*, to vomit. The action of vomiting.

EMETICA, **EMETIC**, from *εμεω*, to vomit, called also *ano-cathartica*, *vomitaria*; medicines which excite vomiting. The benefit of *emetics* arises from their evacuating power, and not only clears the stomach, but the upper parts of the intestines; hence their use, in case of poisonous or other offensive materials being lodged in the stomach; besides, from the shock which they give to the general frame, they are highly useful; they also evacuate bile, and prevent stagnations happening in the system of the vena portarum, which often lay the foundation of the most obstinate complaints; nor is the compression alone which they give, confined to the liver, but the whole abdominal viscera experiences the good effects, as also those of the thorax; they clear the intestines downwards; and also excite the force of the circulation in every part of the system, and determine the fluids to the surface of the body, from all which circumstances much general utility may be derived in practice.

Medicines of this kind act by irritation, the effect of which is a conatus nature to expel something obnoxious; hence a cathartic in an over dose often proves emetic.

When *emetics* are administered, if bleeding is required, it should be first performed. If the patient is costive, or if he hath a serous plethora, purging should precede the use of *emetics*, especially in children. Fat people should take *emetics* on an empty stomach, after using brisk exercise, about noon; and thin people should take them about an hour or two after eating.

During the operation of an *emetic*, the person should sit with his knees advanced towards his breast, for thus the discharges will be much more easy. Though drinking freely generally assists the operation of these medicines; yet if two or three draughts do not come up, the throat should be tickled with a feather, or a few grains of white vitriol may be swallowed, because by drinking more, the stomach may be so distended as not to be able to eject its contents.

In all feverish paroxysms, inflammations of the stomach, spasms in the stomach from anger, hysterics, &c. congestions of blood in the upper parts; if on any account an *emetic* is indicated, bleeding should precede, and the plethora be removed.

A decoction of the bulbous roots of common daffodil is one of the gentlest *emetics* in the materia medica. Horse-radish and mustard are diuretics as well as gentle *emetics*, and as they discharge only the contents of the stomach, their use is the safer in cases which do not admit of more active ones. A tea-spoon-ful of the flour of mustard may be added to each pint of warm water, and repeated as required.

In venereal disorders, the hydrargyrus vitriolatus has been thought the most proper. In old chronic complaints, antimonial *emetics* are to be preferred, as they are attenuating and deobstruent. In maniac cases, antimonials are never to be omitted. When poisons are swallowed, the zincum vitriolatum purificatum is the best adapted for speedy relief.

The usefulness of *emetics* extends very far into medical practice.

practice. When the menses are excessive from any obstruction in the returning vessels, an *emetic* may procure relief; and when the menses are suppressed, *emetics* powerfully assist in restoring their due course, if taken a little before the time of their usual return. The head-ach attending youth at the age of puberty is much relieved by this discharge. The vomiting, which so frequently is attendant during pregnancy, is much relieved by frequent small doses of the pulv. ipecac. Two, and from that to six grains, may be now and then given, to restrain the frequency and violence of these discharges; and the strainings in consequence of the ipec. is far less than those that are natural.

Those who are violently strained by *emetics*, those who have ruptures, or aneurisms, as also those whose viscera are unsound, should be cautious in the use of these Herculean remedies.

An opiate should generally succeed an *emetic*; and when these evacuants are too powerful, or operate more than is required, opiates greatly reduce their efficacy; common salt given in the gruel will turn the operation of *emetics* downwards; a spoonful of brandy sometimes succeeds in checking their action; mild oils, grateful acids, and aromatics, are also efficacious helps.

On the subject of *emetics*, Dr. Fothergill's Inaugural Dissertation (a translation of which is in that edition of his works published by Dr Lettsom) may be read with considerable advantages. In this publication, besides the many occasional remarks on other important subjects, the doctor very advantageously dwells, 1. On the action of vomiting, and the various means used to excite it; he attends to *emetics* with respect to their strength or different power on the stomach. 2. The use of *emetics* considered as stimulants. 3. The use of *emetics* as evacuants. 4. The uses of *emetics*, arising from their mechanical force: this last division he concludes with observations on some diseases in which *emetics* may be hurtful. In the course of his remarks under the above divisions, most diseases are noticed which are benefited by *emetics* operating in any one of those modes. But such is the importance of every part of his performance, that to select would leave too much; it is therefore thought best, after a general information of its contents, to urge the perusal of the work itself on every inquirer into the subject.

EMETICUM MITE. The mild emetic of Boerhaave is made by deflagrating one part of crude antimony with two of nitre. By this process, not only all the sulphur, but much of the phlogiston of the regulus, is consumed; it is therefore *mild*.

EMETICUM VINUM. See ANTIMONIALE VINUM.

EMETOCATHARTICUM. A medicine which operates both by vomit and stool.

EMISSARIUM. An EMISSARY. In medicine, it is any orifice of the body, whether natural or morbid, out of which any thing is emitted.

EMMENAGOGA, EMMENAGOGUES, from *εμμενα*, the menstrual discharges, and *αγω*, to draw, lead, or force, called also *menagoga*; medicines suited to promote the menstrual flux in women; or to excite and restore it, when retained or suppressed. Though there is such a power in medicine, cannot absolutely be denied; yet, should the term be cautiously admitted; for Dr. CULLEN says, that he is of opinion, that in an hundred instances, it has been employed without reason. Some medicines ranked under this class produce their effect by lessening irritations, others by their stimuli; and a third kind, by conducting to fill the body with healthy fluids. When spasms in the vessels cause obstructions of the catamenia, the fetid gums and plants may be of service; such particularly, as *rue*, *castor*, *sabine*, *asafetida*.

The stimulating kinds should not be given, except the body is full of good blood and juices; for as they urge to an excretion, they cause a discharge of what cannot be spared until then. With respect to the third kind, there is great uncertainty; few, if any of this class, having been found to answer the expectation of the practitioner; indeed, so little so, that one cannot almost in any case of amenorrhœa, with much confidence promise success. The general doctrine at present stands, that the medicines which are to be employed in both the states of amenorrhœa, are chiefly those, which strengthen, and increase the action of the vessels of the uterus. Hence *iron* and its preparations, also *mercury*, on these accounts, have been generally esteemed powerful medicines of this class. *Aloes* are also enumerated among menagogues; but its power here chiefly arises from stimulating the rectum,

and from hence, communicating its action to the uterine vessels.

EMMENIA, from *μην*, a month. See MENSES.

EMMOTOS. from *μοτος*, *lint*. An epithet for persons, parts of the body, or disorders, that require *lint* for the cure.

EMODIA. A STUPOR of the TEETH.

EMOLLIENTIA. EMOLLIENTS, called also *malacticos*. Medicines which diminish the force of cohesion in our simple solids, and therefore soften and diminish the hardness and rigidity of the parts to which they are applied. They not only relax and supple the solids; but also sheath and soften the asperity of the fluids. When externally applied, they are termed *emollientia*, internally administered, *demulcentia* seems to be their properest appellation. See DEMULCENTIA. Dr. Cullen says, that *emollients* act upon the parts to which they are immediately applied, either by being insinuated into the substance of the solid; and thereby diminishing the density of the whole of the mixt; they diminish its force of cohesion; or by being insinuated into the interstices of dry particles, they diminish the friction, that might otherwise occur, and thereby render the whole more flexible. The former seems to be the operation of water, the latter of oil.

Emollient topics are formed of water, oily, and mucilaginous substances. Water, particularly, when assisted by a moderate heat, is plentifully absorbed from the whole surface of our body; it powerfully relaxes and dilutes, being miscible with almost every animal fluid. Oil relaxes and obtunds what is acrid; and mucilage also sheathes sharp humours. In compositions of this kind, the aqueous part should be freely allowed; for the mucilages require to be largely diluted; gentle friction on the part increases their efficacy, and, as to the heat with which they are applied, it should not exceed what produces a pleasing sensation. From the relaxing quality of *emollient* topics, and their sheathing of acrimony; it is that they are good sedative applications, when pain from tension, or from irritation, is excited: from the sympathy of the nerves, their efficacy is conveyed also to distant and deep-seated parts; and thus it is, that the warm bath proves so powerful a sedative. From the same principles these applications rank with antispasmodics. *Emollients*, by relaxing the fibres, and increasing the congestion of fluids, promote suppuration; and lastly, the heat with which they are applied, concurs with their other effects to rank them with the tribe of septics; their oily parts particularly dispose them to a putrid acrid acrimony. See Aikin's Observations on the external Use of Preparations of lead, p. 29, &c.

EMOTIO. When this word is used with respect to the mind, and in a medical sense, it signifies a *delirium*; when relative to some bone, a *luxation* is to be understood.

EMPALEMENT. See CALYX.

EMPASMA, from *πασσω*, to sprinkle upon. See CATAPASMA.

EMPEROS. MUTILATED.

EMPETRUM. See ALYpum.

— **THYMELÆ FOLIIS**, also called *sanamunda*, and SEA-HEATH SPURGE. This sort grows on the coast of Andalusia: it flowers in February. A dram of the root purges strongly. About Gibraltar it is called *burhalaga*, but is there only used to heat their ovens with.

EMPHRACTICA, from *φρασσω*, to obstruct. Such topics as stop the pores when applied to the skin; also named *emplastica*, **EMPLATTOMENA**.

EMPHRAGMA, from *φρασσω*, to obstruct. An IMPEDIMENT, or OBSTRUCTION. Thus Hippocrates calls the parts of a child which present in an unnatural posture, because they obstruct the birth.

EMPHYSEMA, from *φυσω*, to inflate, sometimes called *inflatio*; and sometimes signifies *leucophlegmatia*. It is any flatulent tumor; but by it is generally understood a soft tumor arising from air being admitted into the cellular membrane. In Hippocrates it signifies an inflation of the belly, and sometimes a tumor in general. When ruptures or tumors are of the flatulent kind, they are called **PHYSOCELE**. Dr. Cullen means by the word *pneumatosis*, which is his general name for this disease, the swelling formed by air or else flatus or rarefied fluids. He places it in the class *cachexiæ* and order *intumescenciæ*, and defines it, a tense, elastic tumor of the body, making, on pressure under the hand, a crackling noise. The species are, 1. *Pneumatosis spontanea*; that is, when it happens without manifest cause. 2. *Pneumatosis traumatica*, when from a wound in the thorax. 3. *Pneumatosis venenata*,

venenata, when from the swallowing, or external application of poison. 4. *Pneumatosis hysterica*, when accompanied with hysterics.

The most frequent cause of this disorder is the piercing of the pleura, and wounding the lungs by the pointed fragments of broken ribs; though it sometimes happens that an *emphysema* is produced in the lungs by lacerations therein, without any injury having happened to the pleura: putridity is also a cause, as is seen in mortifications of the external parts, and in many instances of putrid fevers. Putridity raises the air, both in vegetable and animal substances, from a fixt to an elastic state. It never happens from pointed instruments, as the blood instantly stops the passages.

An *emphysema* is manifest by a soft puffy swelling, in which case the skin appears glossy, the tumor gives way on pressure, but, that removed, it instantly returns; a crackling is perceived on stroking the *emphysematous* part. When the lungs are wounded, a troublesome cough attends, and the matter expectorated is mixed with blood; sometimes air escapes from the lungs into the cavity of the breast, and not being discharged outwardly through the pleura, &c. it occasions great difficulty of breathing, anxiety, a sense of suffocation, stupor, a livid colour in the face; and if relief is not speedily obtained, the patient dies. The air detained in any part of the cellular membrane may produce a mortification there.

When these kind of tumors happen in putrid disorders, fomentations may be applied to them, made with equal parts of sharp vinegar and rectified spirit of wine; but when a wound is the cause, if the breathing is quick and laborious, bleed, and repeat the operation as often as this symptom renders it necessary. Punctures, or rather small incisions, may be made into the cellular membrane, with a lancet, or in different parts of the body; the air will thus be excluded, if gentle pressure is also made on the tumor: when the air is thus evacuated, a compress may be dipped in vinegar, and applied over the part where the wound is supposed to be; a tight bandage may secure it, and the patient should be directed to lie on the injured side, to prevent a fresh afflux of air. Nitre, and pectoral emulsions, may be given to prevent internal suppurations. When the air is detained in the cavity of the breast, Mr. Hewson proposes to discharge it by a small opening made with a knife on the fore-part of the chest, which, if on the right-side, must be between the fifth and sixth ribs, because there the integuments are thin; but if on the left-side, the opening must be betwixt the seventh and eighth, or betwixt the eighth and ninth ribs, the better to avoid wounding the pericardium. See Le Dran's Obs. No. 29; James's Med. Dict. Art. *Fraçtura*; and London Medical Observations and Inquiries, vol. ii. p. 17, &c. vol. iii. p. 28—36, 372—399. White's Surgery, p. 78.

EMPIRICA SECTA. The **EMPIRIC SECT.** It was begun by SERAPION, of Alexandria, some say, HERACLEON, &c. about 278 years before the birth of Christ. These were a set of physicians, who conducted themselves wholly by their own experience, without studying physic in a regular way. See Celsus de Medicina, p. 3, 8, 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1746. Hence

EMPIRICUS. An **EMPIRIC**, from *πειρα*, to experience, or *εμπειρεω*, to try, in a good sense, is applied to practitioners, who found their practice on experience, and pay little regard to theory, but such only, as is founded incontrovertibly on facts, totally freed from all speculative ideas. In a bad sense, it is an appellation bestowed on a set of quacks, who, without knowledge, pretend to perform miracles by some desperate nostrums, careless of the destruction they create, and labour only to pillage their unfortunate patients, generally at the expence of their health, and too often of their lives. For the difference between the *empiric* and *dogmatist*. See Percival's Essays Med. and Exp. vol. i.

EMPLASTICA, from *εμπλασσω*, to obstruct, or spread upon. See **EMPRACTICA**.

EMPLASTRUM, from *εμπλασσω*, to obstruct, or spread upon. **PLASTER.**

Plasters are compositions for external use; they do not possess much medical virtue, and are chiefly employed to make retentive dressings, or to keep the parts to which they are applied warm and tight. This they do more equally and steadily than a bandage of linen can, especially if there is no swelling. They are composed of oily and unctuous substances, united with powders, into such a consistence, that the compound may remain firm in the

cold without sticking to the fingers; that it may be soft and pliable in a small heat; and that by the warmth of the human body, it may be so tenacious, as readily to adhere. When a *plaster* is softened to the consistence of stiff honey, it is called **CERATE**;—when softened so as to spread easily whilst cold, yet not to run with the heat of the body, an **OINTMENT**;—and if betwixt the consistence of an ointment, and oil, a **LINIMENT**.

Calces of lead boiled with expressed oils unite with them into a *plaster* of a good consistence, and are a proper basis for several other *plasters*. *Plasters* may also be made of resins, gummy resins, &c. without wax, especially in extemporaneous prescription: but for officinals, these compositions are less proper, as they soon grow too soft in keeping, and fall flat in a warm air.

As some difference is observed in the hardness of a *plaster* for the breast or stomach, and one that is to be applied to the limbs, the following proportions are generally observed. For a soft *plaster*, take one ounce of expressed oil, one ounce of wax, and half an ounce of any powder; for an harder, add an ounce more of wax, and half an ounce of powder.

EMPL. ADHÆSIVUM NIGRUM. The **BLACK STICKING PLASTER**, called also the **LADY'S COURT PLASTER**, and the **CHICHESTER PLASTER**.

Dissolve twelve ounces of the gum Benjamin, in twelve ounces of rectified spirit of wine, and strain the solution. In a separate vessel dissolve a pound of the best isinglass in five pints of pure water, then strain the solution. Mix these solutions together, and let them stand in a narrow vessel, that the grosser parts may subside: when the clear liquor is cold, it will form a jelly; so, when spread, it must be near the fire to melt. This quantity suffices for spreading on ten yards of half-yard-wide silk: in order to which, the silk must be stretched in a frame, then the mixture may be spread on it with a sponge or brush: this must be done with the warmth of a fire. As each spreading dries, it must be repeated to the tenth or twelfth time; after which touch it lightly with the brush to give it a gloss.

Its use is too generally known to need any thing further being said, than to propose an easy substitute, which is as follows: dissolve a pound and a quarter of fine isinglass in five pints of water; and before it cools spread it on silk, in the same manner as above directed.

EMPLASTRUM ad CONTUSA BOERHAVII. R Bryoniæ in farinam reductæ ʒ ij. storum sulph. ʒ i. hydrargyri cum sulphure ʒ iii. galbani puri, &c. f. a. soluti ʒ iv. emplastr. de meliloto ʒ iv. ol. chamameli q. s. ut fiat emplastrum. The three last ingredients are to be melted together, and the powder stirred in. Modern practice adopts this, only making use of the emplastrum ceræ compositum, instead of that of melilot; and one ounce of olive oil in the place of that of chamomile; and practitioners find it a beneficial application, particularly in scrophulous indurations.

— **ANODYNUM.** Take four pounds of common *plaster*, melt it over a gentle fire, with an ounce and a half of common black pitch. When this is spread, mix with each ounce weight of it half a dram of opium, and the same quantity of camphor in fine powder. This composition is very efficacious in relieving old pains.

— **ATTRAHENS.** See **EMPLASTRUM CERÆ**, under **CERÆ**.

— **VESICATORIUM.** See **CANTHARIDES**.

— **CUMINI.** See **CUMINUM**.

— **COMMUNE.** The **COMMON PLASTER**, formerly called *diachylon*, now *lithargyri emplastrum*, *plaster of litharge*.

Take of olive oil, one gallon; of litharge finely powdered, five pounds; boil them together with about a quart of water over a gentle fire, continually stirring, till the oil and the litharge are united, and acquire the due consistence of a *plaster*; and if the water is wasted before the operation is over, more water (previously made hot) must be poured on.

As soon as the mixture is warm, begin to stir it; in about four hours the boiling will be completed; but to ascertain this, drop a little on a tile to cool, by which you will easily discover whether the litharge is dissolved or not; the boiling must be continued very gentle, or the *plaster* will be black, or perhaps boil over suddenly. If water should be added that is not very hot, the *plaster* would explode with violence and be wasted: this accident will happen with hot water, if the *plaster* is very hot. If the composition proves discoloured, the addition

of a little white lead and oil will improve it; but if it is expected to be very white, nothing but a true olive oil will do.

EMPLASTRUM NIGRUM DOMINI SHARP, seu EMPLASTRUM CERUSSÆ.

R Olei olivarum ʒ xij. ceræ flavæ ʒ ij. fs. cerussæ ʒ x. Let the oil and wax be melted together, the ceruss added, and the whole boiled to the consistence of a plaster. SHARP used this as an application to diseased knees. Dr. KIRKLAND uses a plaster of red lead, and oil boiled to a dark brown colour, for the same purpose.

EMPLASTRUM STIMULANS, seu—AMMONIÆ, STIMULANT PLASTER, or PLASTER of AMMONIA. R Saponis ʒ ij. empl. lithargyri ʒ fs. ammoniæ muriatæ ʒ i. Let the soap and litharge plaster be melted together, and when nearly cold, the muriated ammonia, in fine powder, be stirred in. This plaster must be made at the time of application, else the volatile part, set at liberty by the decomposition of the muriated ammonia, will fly off, and frustrate the intent of the remedy. In delicate and irritable skins, the quantity of the ammonia may be lessened, otherwise the plaster may perhaps blister the part. In chronic enlargement of the joints, or cold tumors; in some scrophulous affections of the knee or elbow joints; but particularly in those gelatinous swellings, which frequently form on the olecranon, it has been of singular service; and this it is supposed to do by stimulating the absorbents, and increasing their power of action.

—**SAPONIS.** R Saponis ʒ ij. emplastr. lithargyri ʒ ij. Let these be melted together, and boiled to a proper consistence. This is a mild discutient, and to tumors of various kinds, is considered as an useful application; but, as soap is much more advantageously used in liquid forms, the practitioner will rarely be induced to apply it in that of a solid one.

EMPLASTRUM STOMACHICUM. STOMACH PLASTER. Now called *emplastrum ladani composit.* compound plaster of *ladanum*.

Take of soft labdanum, three ounces; of frankincense, one ounce; cinnamon and expressed oil of mace, of each half an ounce; of essential oil of mint, one dram: add to the frankincense, melted first, the labdanum a little heated, till it becomes soft, and then the oil of mace; afterwards mix in the cinnamon with the oil of mint, and beat them together in a mass, in a warm mortar, and keep it in a vessel well closed.

These plasters should be frequently renewed to produce any effect, and should be applied on the five lower ribs of the left side, towards the back. This plaster should be kept in a close vessel, on account of the volatility of part of the ingredients. It is of use, besides what is specified by its title, to promote the suppuration of indolent tumors.

EMPLATTOMENA. See EMPHRACTICA.

EMPNEUMATOSIS, from *εμπναιω*, to blow into, or inflate. An inflation of the stomach, the womb, or other parts.

EMPORIUM. See CEREBRUM.

EMPRION, from *πριον*, to saw. SAW-LIKE. A kind of pulse mentioned by Galen, in which the artery is unequally distended in different parts.

EMPROSTHOTONOS, from *εμπροσθεν*, forwards, or before, and *τενω*, to bend, or stretch. It is when the body is bent forward and confined so by a spasmodic contraction. Celsus, lib. iv. cap. 3, says, it is a convulsive stiffness of the neck, by which the chin is fixed on the breast. See TETANUS.

EMPTYSIS, from *εμνω*, to spit out. SPITTING OF BLOOD: so ARETÆUS calls this discharge, when it comes only from the mouth, fauces, and parts adjacent.

EMPHYEMA, from *εν*, within, and *πυον*, pus or matter. The ancients called all internal suppurations *empyema*; see *ECPHYEMA*. But at present this name is confined to a collection of purulent matter lying loose in the cavity of the breast, and lodging on the diaphragm. Dr. Cullen considers it, as a consequence of pneumonia, and says, its symptoms are, a remission of pain after a pleurisy has terminated in suppuration, often after a vomica; whilst difficulty of breathing, cough, uneasiness in lying down, and hectic fever, continue; frequently attended with a sensation of some fluid fluctuating in the breast, and signs of an hydrothorax.

Aretæus, lib. i. de Caus. & Sign. Morb. Chron. cap. 9. says, "They who have purulent abscesses in the cavities of the body, whether within the thorax or below the dia-

phragm, if the pus be discharged upwards, are called *εμπυοι* (*empyoi*), if downwards, *αποσπωματιοι*. And if there be a suppuration in the thorax, and the pus be discharged through the lungs, it is called *εμπυον*." But the moderns account it only an *empyema* when purulent matter floats upon the diaphragm. If matter is lodged on both sides of the breast, there are two *empyemas*. Dr. Cullen considers the *empyema*, not as an original disease, but as a mode of terminating one.

The pus, that forms an *empyema*, may be from an abscess in the lungs, pleura, mediastinum, pericardium, or diaphragm; or perhaps from that inflammatory exudation, or inspissated serum, which, Dr. Hunter observes, is formed into a kind of pus, and is often found in large quantities in the cavities of the breast, belly, &c. Wounds in the breast may also evacuate their matter into its cavity, and prove a cause of this disease. And Le Dran informs us that he met with instances of abscesses in the liver making a way through the diaphragm, and emptying themselves into the breast. From SAUVAGES may be collected six varieties, although they are not always capable of being distinguished, viz. *EMPHYEMA a peripneumonia*;—*vomica*;—*pleuræ*;—*mediastini*;—*diaphragmatis*:—*intercostales*.

When any fluid matter is collected in the cavity of the breast, it may be known by the following signs; the breathing is short and laborious; expiration is more difficult than inspiration; the patient perceives a fluctuation when particular motions are performed; sometimes there is an enlargement of the cavity of the thorax, and an œdematous fullness of the skin and flesh of one side of the chest, or both, according as the matter is lodged in one or both sides; a dry cough; when the matter is on one side only, the patient cannot lie on the other; a slow fever, heat at the extremities of the fingers, hollowness of the eyes, &c: but as to the kind of matter which is lodged here, it can only be known by the nature of the disorder which preceded an accumulation, from the preceding and concomitant symptoms. The matter may be blood or pus, and the latter of these may be suspected when there hath been an inflammatory disorder of the lungs, pleura, or other parts in the breast, attended with symptoms of suppuration, and particularly if thick clammy sweating attend.

If the matter of an *empyema* is not speedily expectorated, the patient dies of a consumption, with an hectic fever, which is always exasperated at night.—If the mediastinum is corroded through, upon opening the thorax a sudden suffocation often ensues.—If the *empyema* is of long standing, the strength decayed, a colliquative diarrhœa comes on, with a wasting of the body; the operation, instead of relieving, hastens the death of the patient.—When this disorder is merely local, the operation may succeed; but if the habit is strumous, or otherwise unsound; if fever, coughing, thirst, and other symptoms, are either numerous or considerable in their degree, there is but small hope of recovery. The operation is also ineffectual, if the lungs adhere to the pleura, or if the matter lodged on the diaphragm was emptied from a cyst.

The chirurgical method by which relief is obtained, is called THE OPERATION FOR THE EMPHYEMA. The fluids to be voided by this operation is matter. In this case, therefore, only the assistance of a surgeon is required. For blood will be gradually absorbed, as declared by Mr. Sharp, Mr. Pott, and other eminent practitioners, it need not be removed by any artificial opening. Gooch gives a case in his Med. Obs. of air in the thorax producing the symptoms of an *empyema*; it passed through an ulcer in the lungs, but the ulcer healing, the air was evacuated by the operation for the *empyema*, and a complete cure was effected.

The manner of operating is to fix on the part for the perforation; then, with a knife or a trochar, a passage may be formed for the offending matter. Whether an opening is made by means of a knife or a trochar, as Albicinus hath observed, that the diaphragm on the right side ascends higher into the thorax than on the left, it may be proper to pierce on the right side between the third and fourth spurious ribs; but on the left, between the second and third; and at about half or two thirds of the distance from the sternum to the vertebra; for here the muscles are thinnest, the artery is concealed under the rib, and the diaphragm at a due distance. Matter lodged in both cavities of the thorax require that the operation be performed on each side. See Hippocrates, Galen, Aretæus, Boerhaave, with Van Swieten's Comments, Le Dran's Opera-

Operations, Sharp's Operations, Heister's Surgery, Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 383. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. ii. p. 175. Pearson's Principles of Surgery, vol. i. p. 94. White's Surgery, p. 303.

EMPYEMATA. So the ancients called *suppurating medicines*; for they named an internal collection of pus, *empyema*.

EMPYI. Purulent or suppurated, or those who have purulent abscesses internally.

EMPYREUMA, from *εμπυρεω*, to kindle, denotes a certain ignition or dry adventitious heat, such as things burnt receive: hence in **CHEMISTRY** it is the offensive smell and taste which distilled waters, or other substances, receive from being too much exposed to the fire.

EMPYREUMATICA OLEA. **EMPYREUMATIC OILS.** These are *oils* both of the animal and vegetable kinds, which are distilled with a heat greater than that of boiling water; for thus they receive a burnt smell. Some speak of these *oils* as being of one distinct class, but they have nothing in common, except that they are half burnt, they dissolve more or less in rectified spirit of wine, are acrid, by repeated distillations they may be rendered volatile, and almost free from their disagreeable smell. They are considered as powerful antispasmodics; that however in chief use is the *oleum DIPPÉLII ANIMALE*.

EMPYROS. One labouring under a fever.

EMULGENS. **EMULGENT,** stroking or milking out. It is applied to the arteries and veins which go from the aorta and vena cava to the kidneys. According to the ancients, they *strained*, and, as it were, *milked the serum through the kidneys*.

EMULGENTES ARTERIÆ & VENÆ. See **RENALES ARTERIÆ & VENÆ**.

EMULSIO, from *emulgeo*, to stroke, or cherish; or from *emulgeo*, to milk out gently by the hand. Medicines of any kind, made in a form resembling milk, used to be called **EMULSIONS**; though now the College of Physicians of London have rejected that term, and supplied it with **LAC**. But generally they are made from farinaceous seeds, which are beat up with some fluid, by which their oily parts are intimately blended with it. Their use is chiefly for common drink in acute disorders. This form is perhaps the best for administering camphor. For the *emuls. com.* or *lac. amyg.*—*emuls. absorb.* &—*camphorat.* see **AMYGDALÆ DULCES**.

EMUNCTORIUM. An **EMUNCTORY**, from *emungo*, to clean, wipe away, or draw off. The passages in the body, by which superfluous matters are evacuated, are called *emunctories*. The glands are also thus named. Particularly (according to the ancients) those which received the excrements from the noble parts, as the parotides from the brain, the axillary glands from the heart, and the inguinal from the liver.

ENÆMOS, from *αἷμα*, blood. So Hippocrates and Galen call such topical medicines as are appropriated to bleeding wounds.

ENÆOREMA, from *αἰνέω*, to exalt, *αἰνέω*, sublimé. It is the pendulous substance which floats in the middle of the urine, called also *sublimamentum*, *Nubecula suspensa*, *sublimatio urinæ*.

ENARGES, from *αργός*, white, or evident. Hippocrates applied this as an epithet to dreams.

ENARICYMON. See **ARYCIMON**.

ENARTHROSIS, from *εν*, and *αρθρον*, a joint. See **DIARTHROSIS**.

ENCHANTHIS, from *εν*, in, and *κανθός*, an angle of the eye. This disorder is an encysted tumor on its inner angle. At the first a tubercle appears on the caruncula lacrymalis, or on the crescent-like red cuticle adjacent to it; afterwards this tumor extends over the pupil of the eye; when this happens the tears continually trickle down the cheeks, the sight is impaired, the countenance deformed, and the eyes inflamed.

When it is of a mild nature it may be destroyed by gentle escharotics; while this method of cure is proceeding, the belly should be kept lax, and an issue in the arm, or a perpetual blister between the shoulders should be continued.

When this tumor is of a malignant kind, it is attended with pain, is of a livid hue, and often becomes cancerous. If it is manifestly cancerous, palliatives only are to be used; but if not, dissect the whole tumor and its cyst; in doing which raise it with the forceps, the better to avoid cutting either the eye or the caruncle: if the latter is hurt, the tears will ever after run down the cheek; it is therefore safer to leave a little of the luxuriant flesh,

and to destroy it afterwards with a caustic. See **ECTROPIUM**, and Heister's Surgery, White's Surgery, p. 231.

ENCARDION, from *καρδία*, the heart. See **MEDITULLIUM**.

ENCARDIUM PREMNU. The heart and marrow of the trunk; but **DIOSCORIDES** improperly calls the tender medullary substance which grows on the tops of the great palm-tree thus; **THEOPHRASTUS**, *encephalus*.

ENCATALEPSIS. See **CATALEPSIS**.

ENCATHISMA, from *εγκαθίμαι*, to sit in. See **SEMICUPIUM**.

ENCAUMA, from *εν*, and *καίω*, to burn. The scoria of silver is thus named, so is the mark left by a burn, also a pustule which is produced by a burn.

A superficial ulceration on the eye is thus called. **AETIUS** says, that those ulcerations on the eyes which arise from defluxions of humours receive different names; as when one is formed on the pupil, covering a great part of it, and is of a bluish colour, it is called *caligo*: when an ulcer is not so wide, but is deeper, and also seated in the pupil, it is called *nubecula*: when the surface of the pupil appears rough, and of an ash colour, an *epicauma* is said to be formed, and when after a fever an ulcer is formed, with a fordid crust, and is seated either on the pupil or the white part of the eye, it is called an *encauma*, which, when fixed in the pupil, such an erosion of the coats of the eye happens, as in the end is the destruction of all its humours. In the beginning of these cases relief is sometimes obtained by keeping the bowels lax. White's Surgery, p. 229.

ENCAUSIS. A BURN or SCALD; or rather the inflammation caused by a burn or scald. It is also that action of heat upon the body, which external causes occasion, either the power of the sun, fire, or more vehement affections, &c. It is a synonym with *deustio*. It is also the HEART-BURN, with thirst. In Dr. Cullen's Nosology it is synonymous with erythema and ambustio.

ENCAUSTUM CÆRULEUM. See **COBALTUM**.

ENCEPHALON, from *εν*, within, and *κεφαλή*, the head. The *encephalon* includes the dura and pia mater, the cerebrum, the cerebellum, and the medulla oblongata.

ENCEPHALOCÉLE. See **HERNIA CEREBRI**.

ENCEPHALUS. See **CEREBRUM**, and **ENCARDIUM PREMNU**.

ENCERIS, from *κηρός*, wax. Bits of wax found in plasters as they cool.

ENCHARAXIS, from *χαράσσω*, to scarify. See **SCARIFICATIO**.

ENCHEIRESIS, from *χεῖρ*, the hand. Galen uses this word as part of the title to one of his works which treats of dissection. The word imports the manual treatment of any subject.

ENCHILOMA. See **ELIXIR**.

ENCHONDROS, from *χόνδρος*, which signifies both a grain, and a cartilage. Hence implies both granulated and cartilaginous.

ENCHORIOS, from *εν*, and *χωρος*, a region or country. See **ENDEMIUS**.

ENCHRISTA. Liquid medicines for anointing any part with it.

ENCHUSA. See **ANCHUSA**.

ENCHYMA, from *εγχέω*, to infuse. **INFUSION**, or a sanguine plethora.

ENCHYMATA. Liquid medicines to be infused into the eyes, ears, &c.

ENCHYMOMA, from *εγχύω*, I pour in. In the writings of the ancient physicians, it is a word by which they express that sudden effusion of blood into the cutaneous vessels, which arises from joy, anger, or shame; and in this last instance, is what is usually called **BLUSHING**. Dr. HUNTER says, it is a nervous affection.

ENCHYMOSIS. **BLUSHING**; also an extravasation of blood which makes the part appear livid. Thus, but improperly, it is synonymous with *ecchymosis*.

ENCHYSA. See **ANCHUSA**.

ENCHYTOS. An epithet for any thing infused into any cavity of the body.

ENCLYSMA. See **ENEMA**.

ENCÆLIA, from *εν*, in, and *καῖα*, the belly. All the contents of the abdomen.

ENCOLPISMOS. An uterine injection.

ENCOPE, from *εν*, in, and *κοπή*, to cut. An incision, and, figuratively, an impediment.

ENCRANION, from *εν*, in, and *κρανιον*, skull. See **CEREBELLUM**.

ENCRIS.

ENCNIS. A sort of cake made of fine meal, boiled in oil, then sweetened with honey.

ENCYMON, from *εγκυω*, to conceive. Pregnant with child.

ENCYSTIS. See **NÆVUS**.

ENEDINEMENOS, from *επιδιναω*, to turn round like a vortex. An epithet for the eyes which perpetually turn in their orbits.

ENDEIXIS. See **INDICATIO**.

ENDEMIAS, or **ENDEMIUS,** from *εν*, and *δημος*, people, called also **ENCHORIOS**, *popularis*. A term applicable to common diseases, where the inhabitants living in one country are liable to be affected with them, from a cause, common and familiar to that country, viz. intermittents in the marshes of Essex, and fens in Cambridgeshire. It is put in opposition to **EPIDEMICUS**, which see.

ENDESIS, from *δew*, to tie. A **LIGATURE**, band, or connexion.

ENDICA. Rulandus says, it is the fæces at the bottom. It is also called *mose hazuania*.

ENDIVIA, called also *intybus scariola, seriola, cichoreum, latifolium*, **ENDIVE**. This plant is in common use in our kitchens: it very much resembles fuccory both in its appearance and virtues.

ENDIVIA ERECTA LUTEA NAPIFOLIA. See **LAMPANA**.

— **VULGARIS.** A name of several species of *cichoreum*.

ENELLAGMENOS, from *εναλλαττω*, of *αλλαττω*, to change. An epithet applied to the joints of the vertebræ, because of their alternate or mutual receptions and insertion.

ENEMA. A **CLYSTER**. From *ενημι*, *inijicio*, to inject; also **ENCLYSMA**, *catalyma*. The words *enema, catalysma*, and *lotio*, are equivalent to each other, and signify any liquid medicine injected into the anus. With us, *clysters* are injected by means of a bladder and pipes, called *clisma, fistula, auliscos*; from whence *fistula armata, pipe*, and *bladder*; but in many other countries a syringe is always used, by which the liquor is farther thrown up into the bowels.

The quantity of liquor used in each *clyster*, will vary according to the age of the patient and intention proposed. For infants, two ounces at the most suffices; a child of six years old, from four to six ounces; a youth of fourteen years, from six to eight ounces; and to an adult, from ten ounces to a pint.

In diarrhoeas, and all disorders where the intestines are weak, also whenever the *clyster* is to be retained, the quantity for an adult should not exceed six or eight ounces.

In ardent fevers, and inflammation of the bowels, they answer the end of a fomentation, and should be administered from a pint to a quart.—In putrid fevers, it is one way of expediting a quantity of proper acid and antiseptic medicines into the constitution, particularly fixed air. Nourishment may be conveyed by *clysters*, when from some complaint of the mouth, throat, or stomach, nothing can be conveyed that way: many have been thus supported during several months.

Clysters should never be either hot or cold when used; but so warm that they may be easily suffered on the back of the hand; then their effect in the intestines will be the most agreeable.

When a *clyster* is intended only for emptying the intestines, half an ounce of common salt is a better addition than any quantity of the other purging medicines.

It is a practice with many to mix oil in restraining *clysters*, but as it counteracts the intention of the prescriber, it should always be omitted in them.

When a very powerful stimulus is required in purging *clysters*, it is most safe to mix emetics with them, and of these the vin. antimon. should be preferred.

ENEMA EX AMYLO. See **AMYLUM**.

ENEOS. Vain, empty, or useless. The Greeks call those who are unable to perform the common offices of life, such as dumb, deaf, &c. *eneoi*.

ENERGIA, from *εργον*, a work. **ENERGY.** By this is meant force, vigour, efficacy.

ENERVATIO. It is an equivocal term, signifying aponeurosis or debilitation.

ENFLURE DES JAMBES. See **LYMPHÆ DUCTUS**.

ENFONDE. See **CASSADA**.

ENGER. See **INDICUM**.

ENGISOMA, from *εγχεω*, to draw near. An instrument formerly used about fractures of the cranium. Also a fracture of the cranium, in the middle of which the bone presses upon the membrane of the brain, and makes the appearance of *γυσιον*, the eaves of a house.

ENGOMPHOSIS. See **GOMPHOMA**.

ENGONIOS, from *γωνια*, an angle. Hippocrates expresses by it the bending of the arm at a right angle.

ENGORGEMENT LAITEUX. See **LYMPHÆ DUCTUS**.

ENHÆMON. The name of a plaster in Myrepsus.

ENIXA. A WOMAN IN CHILD-BED.

ENIXUM. The chemists apply this word to a third kind of salts, which are formed of acid and alkali: Galen calls them the third, but at present they are known by the name of neutral. See **NEUTRI**.

— **PARACELSI SAL.** It is the caput mortuum of the spirit of nitre, joined with vitriolic acid. It is much the same as *kali vitriolatum*.

ENNEANDRIA, from *εννεα*, novem; and *ανηρ* maritus; the ninth class of the **LINNEAN** system, comprehending such hermaphrodite flowers as have nine stamina. The orders are three, **MONOGYNIA**, **TRIGYNIA**, and **HEXAGYNIA**.

ENNEAPHARMACOS, from *εννεα*, nine, and *φαρμακον*, a medicine. A composition of nine simple ingredients. It is also the name of a pessary mentioned by Galen and Ægineta; and likewise of the antidotus Heraclidis, and of several plasters mentioned by Aetius, and Celsus.

ENNEAPHYLLUM, from *εννεα*, nine, and *φυλλον*, a leaf. See **HELLEBORUS NIGER HORTENSIS**, &c.

ENOCHDIANUS. In Paracelsus it is one who equals Enoch in longevity.

ENOC DIANA VITA. A VERY LONG LIFE.

ENRYTHMOS. See **ARYTHMUS**.

ENS. An ENTITY or thing really existing. In Paracelsus *ens* imports the power, virtue, and efficacy, which a thing exerts upon our bodies.

ENS PARVUM SAPIENTIUM. It is soap made by mixing fixt alkaline salt with distilled vegetable oil. The salt must be quite hot when mixed with the oil, for the least portion of water prevents their union: after their combination they are to be placed some time in a subterraneous place. A small quantity of the salt remaining on the surface of the oil will attract water, and prevent the success of the process.

— **PRIMUM SALIUM.** See **CIRCULATUM**.

— **SOLARE.** See **ANTIMONIUM**.

— **VENERIS.** See **FLOR. MARTIALES** under **FERRUM**.

ENSIFORMIS, from *ensis*, a sword, and *forma*, a form, **CARTILAGO**. The SWORD-LIKE CARTILAGE, called also *xiphoides*; and by Hippocrates *chondros*; sometimes it is bifurcated at the end, and is then called *fercula* or *furcella inferior*.—It is called also *mucronatum os*; but more properly *mucronata cartilago*. This is the cartilage at the bottom of the sternum; but the ancients oft give the name of *ensiformis* to the whole breast-bone. Dr. Hunter observes, that “if this cartilage should be pressed inwardly by a blow, it will occasion vomitings and violent pains, by pressing against the pylorus; in this case, it would be proper to lay it bare, and elevate it; but the diaphragm arising partly from it would probably displace it.” From the form, or from accidents in this cartilage, many diseases arise, as a cough, pain in stooping, difficult breathing, &c. That these should happen will not appear wonderful, when we consider that the diaphragm is attached to it, and that the great lobe of the liver and the stomach lay immediately under it.

ENSTACTON, from *εαζω*, to distil. **INSTILLATIONS.** The name of a liquid collyrium in Galen, which Ægineta calls *stacticon*.

ENTALE. See **VAS**.

ENTALI. FOSSIL ALUM.

ENTATICA MEDICAMENTA. Medicines that provoke venery. Coelius Aurelianus calls them *satyrica*.

ENTATICON. The name of a plaster in P. Ægineta.

ENTERA. So Hippocrates calls the bags in which were enclosed medicines for fomentations.

ENTERADENES, from *εντερον*, an intestine, and *αδην*, a gland. The **INTESTINAL GLANDS**. See **INTESTINA**.

ENTERENCHYTÆ, from *εντερα*, the viscera, and *εγχυω*, to infuse. Instruments for administering clysters.

ENTERITIS. See **INFLAMMATIO INTESTINORUM**.

ENTERITIS MESENTERICA. See INFLAMMATIO MESENTERII.

ENTEROCELE, from *εντερον*, an intestine, and *κηλη* a rupture. See HERNIA SCROTALIS.

— OVULARIS. A rupture of the intestines through the foramen ovale.

ENTERO-EPIPLOCELE, from *εντερον*, an intestine, and *επιπλον*, the omentum; and *κηλη*, a tumor. It is when both the omentum and intestines protrude through the integuments of the belly.

ENTERO-HYDROCELE, from *εντερον*, an intestine, *υδωρ*, water, and *κηλη*, an hernia. A dropsy of the scrotum, with a descent of the intestine.

ENTEROMPHALOS, from *εντερον*, an intestine; and *ομφαλος*, the navel. A rupture of the intestine at the navel.

This seldom happens but to women in labour, or from labour.

ENTERON, from *εντος*, within. INTERNAL and INTESTINE. But in Hippocrates Epid. 6. § 4. ap. 3. *enteron* signifies simply the COLON.

ENTERORAPHE. A SUTURE of the INTESTINES.

ENTEROSCHOECELE, from *εντερον*, an intestine, *οσχνο*, the scrotum, and *κηλη*, an hernia. See HERNIA SCROTALIS.

ENTHEMATA, *εντιθημι*, to put in. Medicines applied immediately to recent wounds, in order to prevent an inflammation and stop an hæmorrhage.

ENTHETOS, from *εντιθημι*, to put in. Any thing introduced, but particularly such as are put up the nose to prevent an hæmorrhage there.

ENTHLASIS. A contusion with the impression of the instrument by which it happened; called also *illiso*.

ENTHUSIASMUS. A FANATIC STROKE; it is when a person is engaged in religious affairs, he loses his reason, &c. in an ecstasy sees strange sights, or hears the noise of musical instruments, &c.

ENTRICHOMA, from *εν*, and *τριχωμα*, the hair. The edge of the eye-lid on which the hairs grow.

ENTRIMMA, from *εντριβω*, of *εν*, and *τριβω*, to rub, grate, or triturate. See INTRITUM.

ENTROCHUS. An oblong stone nearly as thick as a man's finger, from one to two inches long; bluish coloured, and made up of joints, as so many rings. They are found frequently in clay pits. Sometimes the joints are found loose, then they are called *trochiteæ*. It is a part of the arm of a star-fish, or some such like sea-animal, that is petrified. It is always hardened with sparry matter, and like it, is diuretic. A *trochite*, when found separate, is as broad as a six-pence, with a hole in the centre, and of different thicknesses; the colour is bluish or greyish, and when broke, it is glossy and shining.

ENTROPIUM. Introversion of the eye-lid. See TRICHIA.

ENTYPOSIS, from *εντυπωω*, to make an impression, of *τυπος*, a type, or image formed by impression. The acetabulum of the humerus. It is not used by any physical writer, but mentioned by Jul. Pol.

ENUCLEATIO. The taking a kernel out of a nut.

ENULA, called also *inula*, *enula campana*, *heleneum*, *aster*, — *omnium maximus*. SCAB-WORT, and ELECAM-PANE. Platerus calls it *aroma Germanicum*.

Miller enumerates thirty species; and Boerhaave makes it a species of *aster*. It is the *INULA HELENIUM*, or *INULA foliis amplexicaulibus ovatis rugosis, subtus tomentosis, calycum squamis ovatis*. CL. SYNGENESIA; ORD. POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 956. It is a large plant, with long, wrinkled leaves that are serrated; of a pale green colour above, and hoary underneath; the flowers are yellow, and of the discous kind, and are followed by oblong seeds, winged with down; the roots are short and thick, unctuous to the touch; brown or blackish on the outside, and whitish within. It is perennial, grows wild in moist rich soils, and flowers in June.

The fresh roots have a weak but not very grateful mell; when perfectly dried, they are more grateful: when chewed, they discover at the first a kind of rancid glutinous taste, quickly succeeded by an aromatic bitterness, which by degrees becomes more pungent. They are diaphoretic, diuretic, and stomachic; if taken freely they loosen the belly; they powerfully attenuate viscid humours, and assist expectoration in coughs and humoral asthmas. The ancients had an high opinion of its virtues, and from its sensible, and chemical qualities it promises to be a medicine of some efficacy. It is now chiefly recommended where the digestion is impaired, in

pulmonic affections, and uterine obstructions. But Dr. Cullen, notwithstanding its allowed qualities, says, still he is at a loss to determine what are its peculiar virtues.

The spirituous extract is the most active preparation, but the watery is far more abundant in the quantity which is obtained from these roots, and so little inferior in its virtues, as to deserve the preference for general use. Neumann obtained from an ounce of the dry root, by means of water, six drams and a half of extract, but by means of spirit, only two drams and a half. Much of the aromatic warmth and bitterness of these roots, reside in the more fixed parts, which do not exhale in the heat of boiling water; they are therefore well preserved in the watery extract. In distillation with water, an essential oil arises which concretes into white flakes, and partly into an unctuous mass like softish wax. Thirty ounces of roots afford about a dram of this oil. Geoffroy the younger, observes, that this oil resides in the exterior part of the root near the bark. When this concrete oil is but newly distilled, it is strongly possessed of the flavour of *elecampane*, but it soon loses all its smell by keeping.

Extract. ENUL. CAMP.

Boil *elecampane* roots in water; press and strain the decoction, and set it by to settle; then pour off the clear, and boil it down to a consistence of pills, taking care to prevent its burning towards the end of the operation. The dose may be from ʒ i. to ʒ i. in a lax state of the fibres of the stomach, and in some disorders of the breast.

The dose of the root may be to two drams. In infusion, one dram of the root, and from ʒ ij. to ʒ fs. in decoction is said to be the dose usually given.

The rad. *enul. c. condit.* is prepared in the same manner as the ERINGO ROOT. See ERYNGIUM.

See Raii Hist. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neuman's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

ENULON, from *εν*, and *ελον*, the gums. See GINGIVE.

ENUR. That vapour of water of which stones are generated.

ENURESIS. See URINA, *incontinence of*.

ENYPOSAPROS, from *εν*, within, *υπω*, a preposition, which in composition is a diminutive one, and *σαπρος*, putrid. An epithet used to the spit of hepatic patients.

ENYSTRON, from *ενωω*, to perfect. See ABOMASUM.

EON. The whole compass of the eye.

EPACMASTIC. See ACMASTICOS.

EPAGOGION. A name in Dioscorides for the prepuce. See PRÆPUTIUM.

EPANADIDONTES PURETI. Fevers, whose heat is not biting to the touch in the beginning, but becomes more and more so in the advance.

EPANADIPLOSIS, from *διπλασις*, reduplication. The reduplication of a fit of a semitercian fever; that is, the renewal of a cold fit before the hot fit is ended.

EPANASTASIS. A TUMOR or TUBERCLE.

EPANCYLOTUS, from *αγκυλος*, crooked, winding. A sort of bandage, in Oribasius.

EPANTHESMA, or EPANTHISMA, from *ανθος*, a flower. An EFFLORESCENCE. See EXANTHEMATA.

EPAOIDAI. See AMULETA.

EPAPHÆRESIS, from *επι*, importing a repetition, and *αφαιρησις*, a removal. In Galen it is used to express a repeated evacuation by bleeding.

EPARGEMOS. An epithet for a person affected with that disorder of the eyes called *argemon*.

EPARMA, } from *αιρω*, to elevate. Any kind of tu-
EPARSIS, } mor, but frequently applied to the
parotis.

EPAROTH. See BOTRYS MEXICANA.

EPENCRANIS. A name of the cerebellum.

EPERLANUS. Called also *viola marina*. The SMELT, This fish receives its first name from its pearl colour, and the second from its violet-like smell. It is very nourishing, and as easy to digest.

EPHEBÆON. See PUBIS OSSA.

It is the name of an instrument for reducing luxations.

EPHEDRANA. See CLUNES.

EPHELICIS, from *ελκος*, an ulcer. The crust of an ulcer, or a small abrasion, or bloody fragment coughed up.

EPHELIDES, from *επι*, and *ηλος*, the sun. SUN-BURNING, (called *æstates*, also *lentiginis*, *lenticulæ*, because of their size and colour resembling a lentil-seed.)

FRECKLE,

FRECKLES, TAN, MORPHEW, which seem only to differ in degree, are yellowish coloured spots, spread over the face, neck, and hands; brought on by heat or sudden change of the weather;—they affect people of fine complexions, and who have red hair, more than others, in those parts exposed to the sun: in winter they generally disappear. Juice of lemons, mixed with sugar, and borax, finely powdered, and digested for eight days, forms an useful composition for their removal. HOMBERG also recommends bullock's gall mixed with alum, and after the alum has precipitated, exposed three or four months in the sun in a close vial, as one of the best remedies for clearing the skin from these appearances. Of the **VITILIGO**, or *Morpheus*, SAUVAGES enumerates four, and of the **EPHELIS**, six species. *Nosologia Methodica*, vol. i. p. 127, 128.

EPHEM. GERM. An abbreviation of *Ephemerides Medico-physicæ Germaniæ*.

EPHEMERA, from *ἡμερα*, a day, A DIARY FEVER, or fever of one day's continuance only: *diaria febris*. It is an instance of *synocha*. It shews itself in the following manner. The heat of the body is moderate, such as attends an excess of wine, or what occurs in passion. The pulse is somewhat full and quick, but soft and regular. The urine undergoes little or no change, neither is the complaint preceded by any loathing of victuals, yawning, or propensity to sleep, or horror—it comes on suddenly, unattended with any violent symptoms, such as pain of the head, and stomach, nausea, burning heat, inquietude of the body, or such like. The disorder sometimes goes off without any apparent evacuation; but oftener by a free perspiration, or at most by a pleasant moderate sweat. It generally arises from evident causes—such as watching—folicitude, sorrow, anger, inebriation, fatigue, heat of the sun, want, or such like—it for the most part terminates in one day, and at the farthest in two or three days.—Nature commonly effects a cure: a physician is seldom called in:—abstinence from food—warm watery drink—and rest, are all that is requisite for the cure. See LOMMIE's *Observat. Medicæ*. SAUVAGES II *Nosologia*.

— **DICHOMENE**. It is a kind of *febris erratica*.

EPHEMERIDES. Helmont calls those diseases thus which seize the patient at particular times of the moon, *ephemerides ægrotorum*, the *almanacs of the sick*.

EPHEMERON. See *HERMODACTYLUS*.

EPHESIUM. The name of a plaster described in Celsus.

EPHIALTES, or **EPIALTES**, from *εφαλλομαι*, to leap upon. See *INCUBO*.

EPHIALTIA. See *PÆONIA*.

EPIDROSIS, from *επιδρωω*, to break out into a sweat. Called also *hydropedesis*. This is what the Latins call *desudatio* and *mador*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the **CLASS**, **LOCALES**; and **ORD**. **APOCENOSES**; which he defines a preternatural evacuation of sweat, one species of which he only considers as idiopathic, *epidrosis spontanea*. The rest are symptomatic, of which he enumerates nineteen varieties—SEVEN, according to the diseases which they accompany; viz. *febrile*—*febricose*—*hectic*—*exanthematic*—*synoptic*—*scorbutic*—*saturnal*; ELEVEN, from the nature of the sweat; *lacteal*—*mellous*—*vinous*—*green*—*black*—*pale yellow*—*urinous*—*bloody*—*bluish*—*acid*—*arcuous*;—and one from the part whence the sweat is effused, viz. *lateral*. The idiopathic epidrosis is most frequently the result of debility. SAUVAGES has three or four times observed men who were afflicted violently with night sweats, that continued for months, without any fever; which brought on emaciation, debility, and loss of appetite: these were cured by cathartics, the mineral waters, styled acidulæ, and milk; but amongst boys the disease used to continue a long time. See CULLEN's *Synopsis*, and SAUVAGES' *Nosolog. Methodica*.

EPHIPPIUM, a SADDLE. See *SELLA TURCICA*; it is called *ephippium*, from its resemblance to a saddle.

EPHODES, from *επι*, and *ἔδος*, a-way. In Hippocrates it hath three significations; 1. The ducts or passages by which the recrements of the body are evacuated. 2. The periodical attack of a fever, from the common use of it to express the attack of thieves. 3. The access of similar or dissimilar things which may be useful or hurtful to the body.

EPIALOS. An epithet of a fever, from *παιος*, gentle, *αλγος*, the sea; because the sea while undisturbed is gentle, and this kind of fever gently heats the patient. Galen

defines it to be a fever in which the patient labours under a preternatural heat, and a coldness at the same time. The ancient Latins call it *quercera*. Hefychius says, that the cold shivering preceding a fever was thus named. Some reckon it among the varieties of tertian fever.

EPIALTES, } See *INCUBO*.

EPIBOLE. }

EPICANTHIDES. See *CANTHI*.

EPICARPIUM, from *επι*, upon, and *καρπος*, the wrist. See *CATAPLASMA*.

EPICAUMA, from *καωω*, to burn. See *ENCAUMA*.

EPICERASTICA, from *κεραυνωμι*, to mix, or attenuate. Medicines that obtund acrimony, and ease troublesome sensations.

EPICHOLOS, from *χολη*, bile. **BILIOUS**.

EPICHORDIS, from *χορδη*, an intestine. From *επι*, upon, and *χορδη*, a gut. See *MESENTERIUM*.

EPICHORIOS, from *επι*, upon, and *χωρα*, a region. See *EPIDEMIUS*.

EPICCELIS. The UPPER EYE-LID.

EPICOLICÆ REGIONES. From *επι*, super, and *κολος*, hollow. The lateral or lumbar regions. These parts of the body which are adjacent to the colon.

EPICRANIUM. See *OCCIPITO-FRONTALIS*.

EPICRASIS. A critical evacuation of bad humours, an attestation of bad ones. When a cure is performed in the alternative way, it is called *per epicrasin*.

EPICATENION, from *επι*, above, and *κατα*, pubes. The part above the pubes. Also the fine lint which hangs about where flax is dressing.

EPICYEMA, from *κυω*, to conceive, also *EPIGONON*. In Hippocrates it is a FŒTUS; also a MOLE.

EPICYESIS, from *κυω*, to conceive. See *SUPERFŒTATIO*.

EPIDEMICA AQUA. See *ALEXITER*. Aq. sp.

EPIDEMIUS, from *επι*, upon, and *δημος*, the people. **EPIDEMICAL**, also *EPICHORIOS*; *pandemicus*, *popularis*, *regionalis morbus*. An epithet of diseases which at certain times are popular, and attack many people at the same time. A disease which appears, and generally prevails, then for a time disappears, is also called *epidemic*. See *Obs.* on Epidemic Disorders, &c. by James Sims, M. D. Dr. Wallis's *Sydenham*.

EPIDERMIS. See *CLITORIS*.

EPIDERMIS, from *επι*, upon, and *δερμα*, the skin. See *CUTICULA*.

EPIDISMUS, from *δωω*, to bind. A bandage by which splints, bolsters, &c. are secured.

EPIDIDYMIS, from *επι*, upon, and *διδυμις*, a testicle. The *epididymis* may be reckoned a kind of testis accessorius. HIPPOCRATES called it *parastata*. It is a body, on the upper part of the testicles, which is formed of a continuation of the tubes that constitute the testicles; the continuance of the *epididymis* upwards forms the *vasa deferentia*. See *TESTES*.

— **DISTENSA**. See *SPERMATOCELE*.

EPIDOSIS. Preternatural enlargement of the parts. **EPIDROME**, from *επι*, upon, and *δρεω*, to run. An afflux of humours; as it happens when a ligature is made on any part.

EPIGASTRICÆ ARTERIÆ. The **EPIGASTRIC ARTERIES**.

The external iliac artery divides into two branches at the ligamentum Poupartii; one of them is the *epigastric*, which runs to the inside of the rectus abdominis, at whose upper part it communicates with the internal mammary. Dr. Hunter observes, that in the operation for the femoral rupture, we risk cutting the *epigastrica* if we cut upwards and outwards; and if upwards and inwards, the spermatic is in danger, as the hernial sac lies in the angle between the two.

— **VENÆ**. The **EPIGASTRIC VEINS**.

The external iliac veins, a little before their going out of the belly, send off from the inside the *epigastric veins* from whence branches run to the neighbouring glands and up the muscoli recti abdominis, and then advancing, join the mammaria.

EPIGASTRIUM, from *επι*, upon, or above, and *γαστηρ*, the stomach. The upper fore-part of the belly is thus called. It reaches from the pit of the stomach to an imaginary line above the navel, supposed to be drawn from one extremity of the last of the false ribs to the other. Its sides are called *hypochondria*, and are covered by the false ribs, betwixt which lies the *epigastrium*.

EPIGENEMA, from *επιγενωω*, to generate over and above.

above, or *anew*. Sometimes it signifies a symptom, at others any thing grown over another, as when the saliva is thickened, and forms a fur on the tongue.

EPIGINOMENA, from *επιγινομαι*, to *succeed*, or *super-vene*. Galen says, they are those symptoms which naturally succeed or may be expected in the progress of a disease; but Fœsius says they are new accessions of some other affection to diseases, which never happens but in stubborn and malignant diseases. See **EPIPHÆNOMENA**.

EPIGLOSSUM. See **LAURUS ALEXANDRINA**.

EPIGLOTTIS, from *επι*, *above*, and *γλωττις*, the aperture of the larynx. See **ASPERA ARTERIA**.

EPIGLOTTUM. An instrument mentioned by Paracelsus, for elevating the eye-lids.

EPIGLOUTIS, } from *επι*, *above*, and *γλοῦτος*, the but-
EPIGLUTIS, } *tock*. The superior part of the but-
tock.

EPIGONATIS, from *επι*, *upon*, and *γων*, a *knee*. See **PATELLA**.

EPIGONON. See **EPICYEMA**.

EPIGOUNIDES. The muscles inserted into the knees.

EPILENTIA, } from *επιλαμβανω*, to *seize*, *invade*, or

EPILEPSIA, } *oppress*. The **EPILEPSY**. It is also called *abas*, sometimes by **CONSTANTINE**, *morbus caducus*, *interlunius morbus*, *magnus morbus*, *morbus attonitus*, and by some, *analepsia*; **PARACELUS** coined the word *catalentia* to express this disease. The Portuguese call it *cobrello*; **HIPPOCRATES**, *eclampsis*; **FALLING SICKNESS**, because the patient falls suddenly to the ground; *heracleios*, *heracleius*, the great, or *herculean disease*, on account of its violence, and the difficulty in conquering it; *morbus sacer*, or sacred disease, because it affects the mind, and most noble parts of a rational creature; divine disease, either because it requires something more than human for its cure, or because it was thought to be sent from heaven as a curse upon earth; *morbus infantilis*, and *puerilis*, because it happens most frequently to infants and children; *comiste*, and *comitalis morbus*, because people were frequently seized with this disorder whilst in the assemblies called *comitia*.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the **CLASS**, **NEUROSES**, and **ORD. SPASMI**; which he defines, a convulsion of the muscles, attended with a loss of sense, terminating in a state of insensibility, and seeming sleep. He distinguishes three species; 1. *Epilepsia cerebialis*, when it arises suddenly without any manifest cause; no uneasiness preceding, except sometimes a giddiness, or loss of sight. 2. *Epilepsia sympathica*, when it arises without any manifest cause; but is preceded by a particular sensation called *aura epileptica*, arising from some part of the body which goes upwards to the head. 3. *Epilepsia occasionalis*, when it arises from manifest irritation, and ceases on the removal of that morbid cause.

An *epilepsy* is a violent, involuntary, or convulsive contraction of the nerves, membranous, and muscular parts of the whole body, attended with an abolition of sense, and drawing its origin from a spasmodic stricture of the membranes surrounding the brain, the spinal marrow, and the nerves; whence the vital principle is impetuously conveyed into the organs of motion, but in a lesser quantity into those which subserve the purposes of sensation.

Weakly and pampered children are the most subject to this disorder; men more than women.

The causes are various; the principal and immediate one is a spasmodic stricture in the dura mater, and its continuation over the spinal marrow and nerves; but as the secondary and remote causes are very various, so there arise different species, and denominations of epileptic fits. When the cause is in the brain itself, it is called an *idiopathic epilepsy*; when in other parts it is called *symptomatic*.

The *idiopathic epilepsy* hath for its secondary causes external violence, as blows, bony protuberances arising internally in the basis of the skull, or in the lateral, or the falciform sinuses; from this cause the disorder is chronic; an obstruction of the jugular veins, or of the sinuses of the dura mater, especially the falciform sinus, from polypous concretions or other matters, the passions of the mind, an ill conformation of the brain, &c.

A *symptomatic epilepsy* hath for its secondary causes, cachectic and hypochondriac habits; flatulencies proceeding from the stomach and bowels; spasms of the intestines; irregular secretions and excretions; the acrid matter of eruptive and other diseases translated to the brain; pains

that are violent and attended with spasms in the nervous parts; stones passing through the ureters cause a symptomatic *epilepsy* which hath obtained the name of the *nephritic epilepsy*; worms, poisons, &c.

Among the primary causes of *epilepsies* are whatever can impair the general vigour of the constitution, and particularly that injures the nervous system.

To form a more distinct idea of the ætiology of an *epilepsy*, it should be observed how different the circulation of blood through the brain is carried on from what it is in the rest of the body. As soon as the arteries enter the head, they lose their stronger coat, and consist of a thin membrane only, which is destitute of sensation and motion; they are emptied into the venous sinuses in the dura mater; thence the blood is conveyed into the jugular veins, &c. to the heart again. The structure of the dura mater should be attended to, and its other peculiarities. To this end, see **Baglivi de Fibra Motrice**, lib. i.

The diagnostics vary much in different people; some are suddenly seized, others have a train of symptoms foreboding the attack, such as weariness, an oppressive pain in the head, interrupted sleep, a languid pulse, a pale countenance, stupor and drowsiness, an unusual dread and terror, a ringing in the ears, palpitation of the heart, inflation of the præcordia, disturbed respiration, rumbling in the bowels, a discharge of fetid stools, coldness in the joints, and a copious discharge of urine.—Some also perceive a kind of cold vapour gradually ascending from the extremities to the heart and brain. Whether more or less of these symptoms precede the attack, or none of them attend, the fit approaches suddenly, and as it were unexpectedly; the patient falls down on his back to the ground; the thumbs are firmly fixed on the palms of the hands; the eyes are distorted, and the white part of them only appears; all sensation, both internally and externally, is destroyed; there is a frothing at the mouth with a hissing noise, the tongue is often lacerated by the teeth, and the joints are seized with a violent trembling.—In some there are many ridiculous and disagreeable distortions and gesticulations;—in others, instead of convulsive motion, there is a highly rigid spasm in all the members, by which they are so fixed that no force can move them. In infants, the penis is erected;—in young men, the seed is ejected, and sometimes the urine is discharged to a considerable distance, and this, as well as the discharges by stool are involuntary. At length these symptoms remit; the patient seems to have a sort of respite at intervals, but the eye-lids remain immoveable; the teeth grind upon each other, the tongue hangs out of the mouth; when the paroxysm ceases, the patient is entirely ignorant of every thing that happens during it; he rolls on the ground, his countenance appears sad, he begins to yawn, and stretches himself with a kind of violent efforts; he rises and walks slowly, seems uneasy, and the veins of his forehead appear distended.—Some are so affected after their recovery, that for a time they know not their most familiar friends;—others are more or less affected with some of the symptoms that precede the attack of the fit. In some, the returns are regularly periodical; in others, irregular and uncertain. By frequent returns of this disorder, the patient grows dejected, is indolent, subject to a vertigo and trembling if he looks upward, becomes liable to sudden anger from trifles; and many other unhappy attendants gradually gain upon him.

The *epilepsy* should be distinguished from the apoplexy, convulsions, and hysterics.

That kind of *epilepsy* which resembles a sleep is more dangerous than that in which convulsive motions happen. The hereditary kind is rarely cured, and when the disorder is chronic or habitual, success is not to be depended upon. When the approach of puberty, or the eruption of the menses does not remove an *epilepsy* in women, nor delivery of the first child, an hereditary cause may be suspected, but a cure is not to be expected; caused by frights, they are never cured, or so rarely as to afford but little hope; for when the patient seems recovered, trifles are productive of a relapse. When the fit approaches during sleep, the danger is greater. **Hippocrates** asserts, that boys are relieved from this disorder about their seventh, fourteenth, or seventeenth year. There is some hope of a cure when the case is not inveterate or hereditary, when the case is in the primæ viæ, or some disorder translated to the nervous system. **GOETTLIEB RICHTER** says, that in all spasmodic diseases, and surely in *epilepsy*, the disease often continues from custom alone, after the original

ginal cause has long ceased to act; that, frequently, every thing depends upon nature being made to discontinue this custom for a time, so that she may forget the disease;—that every thing depends entirely on several successive attacks being prevented, in order to succeed in hindering it from ever returning. I know of no medicine which will so certainly prevent an epileptic fit, as a vomit given an hour before the attack. But this can only be had recourse to when we foresee the fit, i. e. when the disease is periodical; when the fit comes on at certain times, and when the attack is always preceded by a forewarning. In the *epilepsia nocturna*, a dose of *ipecacuanha* may be given at bed time. In proof of this opinion, he mentions two cases treated successfully by this mode. Indeed, to him they appear so fully satisfactory, that he has thought unnecessary to mention more; add to this, that he has no doubt, but the same method of cure would, in similar circumstances, be equally effectual in other spasmodic nervous attacks.—See his *Observations, Medical and Surgical*, under the article **EPILEPSY**.

From the variety of causes, and the nature of some of them, it is difficult to state the indications and method of cure. However, with Dr. Smith, we may propose, 1. *To prevent an impending paroxysm.* 2. *To shorten a present one.* 3. *To guard against future attacks.* THE FIRST OF THESE INTENTIONS is answered in plethoric habits by suitable evacuations and antispasmodics, as nitre, opium, musk, &c. in languid constitutions, by warm, nervous medicines, as castor, valerian, camphor, fetid gums, volatile salts, the bark, chalybeates, &c. Cheyne says, that the *epilepsy* differs but little, otherwise than in the degree, from the hypochondriac and hysteric fits, and observes, that when the former abates, it ends in hypochondriac or hysteric disorders, and when the latter is violent, they terminated in *epilepsies*: he therefore urges to a free use of vomits, bitters, and steel. THE SECOND INTENTION calls for the use of sinapisms or blisters if the fits are long; but before these are applied, or when the fits are short, endeavour to force open the mouth by means of a wedge thrust between the teeth: when the jaws are separated as far as the patient can easily admit of in health, the fit will generally be removed; and in cases where the patient hath due notice of its approach, he may prevent the fits by introducing the wedge into his mouth. When the fits are preceded by peculiar sensations in the toes, feet, or legs, a bandage applied tight below the knee will often prevent the paroxysm; or wherever these sensations are felt, let a bandage be applied there, and continued from thence upwards. Instances of absolute cures have occurred by cutting down to the part in which those peculiar feelings were first perceived. See an instance in the *Edinb. Med. Essays*, vol. iv. and see the article **SESAMOIDEA**. Celsus Aurelianus prefers the blowing of strong vinegar up the nostrils, to volatile salts. THE THIRD INTENTION requires, if possible, that the cause be known, in order to its being removed; but unhappily in some instances it cannot be discovered; and in some, if it could, no remedy could be applied. However, in some cases, the cause hath been clearly discerned, and in others, cures have been effected where the cause was only guessed at; whence there is encouragement for endeavours under very doubtful circumstances. Among the means of cure, and what is extolled as a specific, is the *flores cardam.* given to a dram, three or four times a day. See **CARDAMINE**.

In the Medical Commentaries of Edinburgh we have accounts of *epilepsies* having being relieved and cured by flowers of zinc, (see GOETTLIEB RICHTER'S *Observations, Medical and Surgical*, p. 147.) stramonium, white vitriol, pilulæ cœruleæ, pills consisting of the *cuprum ammoniacum* mixed up with bread; and bleeding. See vol. i. p. 5, 7. Dividing the cartilaginous or gristly substance of the ear with a knife, not extremely sharp, and thick at the back, so that the division may be large, has been successful; procuring and promoting at the same time a copious evacuation, as long continued as possible. WALLIS on Health, &c.

An issue kept open in the vertex hath been curative in some instances, and in all cases concurs with evacuations in general in removing the plethora, which often, by compressing and irritating, is the cause of the disorder.—When contusions or fractures of the skull, or a fragment of it, press upon the brain;—when a caries in the bones of the skull, from the lues venerea or other disorder, is the cause of *epilepsies*, the part must be trepanned.—When

the *epilepsy* is symptomatic, the original disease removed the symptomatic of course will also be cured. In some instances a few large doses of *assa foetida* hath effectually relieved;—in others, four or five drops of the *tinct. opii*, every morning and night, hath had the same effect;—a milk diet continued for three or four months hath succeeded; and various other particulars are mentioned in practical authors, from which the like advantages have been reaped. In general, besides proper evacuations duly repeated, warm nervous medicines, and the bark will be the most to be depended on, with issues in the inside of the thigh, a little above the knee; and if the returns are periodical, or seem to be influenced by the moon, attend to its changes, and, after an emetic, let the bowels be emptied by a gentle solutive, and the patient be directed to avoid whatever he observed to produce or increase his fits. Valerian and the bark, mixed in equal quantities, may be taken to 3 i. or 3 i. ss. three times a day. Musk from gr. x. to 5 fs. twice a day. See Hippocrates, Celsus, Cœlius Aurelianus, Arctæus, Hoffmann, Boerhaave; and among the best authors on this subject, see Threlfall's and Lyson's *Essays on the same*; Cullen's *First Lines*, vol. iii. edit. 4.

EPIMELIS. See **AMAMELIS**.

EPIMORIOS, from *μεῖω*, to divide. **SUPER-PARTIAL**. In Galen it is an epithet of the difference of pulse with respect to their inequality of the time they keep in beating.

EPIMULIS. See **PATELLA**.

EPINENEUCOS, from *νεύω*, to nod, or incline. It is an epithet of a pulse which beats unequally in different parts of the artery. It is also called *perineucos*. Galen says, it is familiar in hectic.

EPINEPHELOS, from *νεφελή*, a cloud. **CLOUDY**. An epithet applied to the *enæorema* in the urine, which appears like a cloud.

EPINOTION, from *ἐπι*, upon, and *ὥς*, the shoulder, the **SHOULDER-BLADE**. See **SCAPULA**.

EPINYCTIS, from *ἐπι*, on, and *νύξ*, night. It is a kind of pustule which rises in the night, whence its name. SAUVAGES describes this complaint, pustules of a blackish-red colour, crowding together, three or four lines in diameter, affecting the legs for the most part, and very frequently painful, chiefly in the night. He enumerates two species;—*vulgaris*;—*pruriginosa*. Celsus says, this pustule is of a bad kind, of a whitish or somewhat livid colour, with a violent inflammation round it. These tumors affect the hands, arms, and thighs. The ancients rank them with the *terminthus*, which is rather less. Some describe them as of a dusky red colour, and sometimes of a livid and pale colour, with great inflammation and pain. In a few days they are said to burst and gleet, and separate away in a slough. It appears to be a kind of furunculus. When it is opened, there is an efflux of sanies, and an ulcer is found therein. The pain is more violent than is in proportion to its magnitude, for it is scarcely so large as a bean. Paulus and Aetius say, it creates no great pain in the day-time, but that it is troublesome in the night. Celsus recommends that in this, and all other kinds of pustules, the patient walks much, abstains from all acrid food, and is very sparing in his diet. SAUVAGES recommends bleeding, a cooling diet, antiphlogistic, cathartic, emollient gruels; at the same time, the application of cataplasms of mallow flowers, line-seed, and such like.

EPIOS. **MILD, GENTLE**. An epithet which Hippocrates bestows on mild epidemic fevers.

EPIPACTIS. Dioscorides mentions this plant, and Boerhaave takes it to be the *helleborine latifolia montana*.

EPIPAROXYSMUS. It is when the patient suffers more exacerbations than are usual in a fever.

EPIPASMA. See **CATAPLASMA**.

EPIPASTON. See **CATAPASMA**.

EPIPECHY, from *ἐπι*, above, and *πῆχυς*, the cubit. The part of the arm above the cubit.

EPIPEPHYCOS, from *ἐπι*, upon, and *φύω*, to grow. See **ADNATA**.

EPIPHÆNOMENA, from *ἐπι*, importing addition, and *φαινόμενον*, a phenomenon or symptom. Those adventitious symptoms which do not appear till the disease is found, and seem to be the same as *epiginomena*.

EPIPHLEBOS, from *ἐπι*, and *φλέψ*, a vein. One whose veins are prominent.

EPIPHLOGISMA, from *ἐπι*, and *φλογίζω*, to inflame, of *φλόξ*, a flame. A violent inflammation, attended with pain,

pain, tumor, and redness. Also a name which Hippocrates gives to the SHINGLES. See ERYSIPELAS. Likewise a burning heat in any part.

EPIPHORA, from ἐπιφύω, *to carry with a force*. In a medical sense, it is an impetuous flux of humours, especially an inflammatory one of the blood, to the whole surface of the body, or to any part thereof, but more particularly it is when tears trickle down from the eyes, in consequence of obstructed puncta lachrymalia, or an inflammatory influx of the humours upon the eyes.

The *epiphora* or WATERY EYE, also called *rhocas*, *lippitudo*, *oculus lachrymans*, and MOON-EYE, it is when the tears do not pass the puncta lachrymalia, but run down the cheek. Some confound this with the fistula lachrymalis, because in both the tears run down the cheeks; but in the fistula lachrymalis there is pus mixed with the tears. Whatever prevents the tears from passing through the puncta lachrymalia and nasal duct, produces an *epiphora*; as FIRST, any tumors, as the cancer, this in the great angle of the eye. SECONDLY, any ascident, as a wound, burn, &c. closing up the puncta lachrymalia. THIRDLY, destruction of the nasal duct. FOURTHLY, a polypus of the nose. FIFTHLY, a fistula lachrymalis. SIXTHLY, an inversion of the eye-lid. See ENTROPION. LASTLY, an erosion, or other defect of the caruncula lachrymalis.

Dr. Cullen places the *epiphora*, or watery eyes, as a genus of disease in the CLASS, LOCALES, and ORD. APOCYNOSSES, and defines it, a flux of the lachrymal humour, and says, of all the species recited by SAUVAGES, only one, *epiphora frigida*, can be esteemed idiopathic; the rest are symptomatic; of which there are twelve varieties.

When this disorder exists, it is more easy to discern, than it is to discover the cause.

When the cause is a humour in the angle of the eye, a polypus in the nose, a distortion in the eye-lids, and a fistula lachrymalis, they must be removed.—When a conglutination of the puncta lachrymalia is the cause, we are to examine whether their ducts are totally conglutinated, or it is only their mouths that are covered; for if it is after a burn, or from a cicatrix after a wound, &c. a cure is hardly to be hoped for; but if only a cuticle covers the duct, a perforation may be made with a needle, and then a hog's bristle, or silver wire may be oiled, and passed through, and continued till the part is healed.—If the cause is a total want of the caruncula lachrymalis, a cure cannot be performed, because that gland cannot be restored. Mr. WARE, in speaking of the *epiphora*, says, it may be occasioned either by a more copious secretion of tears, than the puncta lachrymalia are capable to absorb; or, which is more commonly the cause, by an obstruction in the lachrymal canal: whence the tears are prevented from passing freely from the eye into the nose. It is the opinion of some anatomists, not only that part of the tears transudes through the pores of conjunctiva and cornea; but their quantity is increased, and that their acrimony is abated, by the secretions of the caruncula lachrymalis, and the glandulæ Meibomii. When therefore a morbid *epiphora* is produced by too copious a secretion of tears, its cause is usually an inflammation in the membranes of the eye. *This, though, is symptomatic*, the cure consequently accomplished by the removal of the inflammation, and by giving strength to the parts affected, by the use of mild astringents, either cold water alone, or mixed with small proportions of white vitriol or verjuice. But when it originates from an obstruction in the ducts, leading from the puncta lachrymalia into the lachrymal sac, a case which rarely occurs, the tears fall over the cheeks, and the sac is constantly empty. *Pressure therefore on the sac can produce no regurgitation, either of the tears or mucus, into the eye.* The cure is performed by introducing a probe of a suitable size, through the puncta of the obstructed ducts, into the sac; and this operation must be repeated daily, till the obstruction is removed. The part, though, in which the obstruction most commonly lies, is in the sac itself; then the tears, mixed sometimes with mucus, flow back into the eye, through the puncta, when pressure is made upon the sac. Now the causes producing an obstruction to the passage of the tears, are either a thickening of the membrane lining the sac;—a lodgment of inspissated mucus in the inferior portion of the cavity, or a spasmodic action in that part, which has by some been called the sphincter of the sac.—These three causes not only take place separately, but sometimes exist together, and they mutually tend to increase each other. This mucus, secreted by the mem-

brane which lines the lachrymal sac in its natural state, is perfectly limpid, and mixing with the tears, passes into the nose; but when this membrane is diseased, it often happens, that the mucus secreted by it is thickened; in consequence of which, it becomes incapable of passing through the sac, and the tears by its lodgment are prevented from pursuing their regular course; their descent being probably still further interrupted by a spasmodic action in the inferior part of the sac, supposed to form a sphincter. Of the various remedies which have been proposed for the cure, Mr. WARE approves most of MONSIEUR AVEL's, recommended first in the year 1712; which consisted in first passing a probe, and afterwards injecting a liquor through the puncta lachrymalia, in order to clear away the matter which obstructed the lachrymal passage. Mr. WARE adopted this plan, which in several cures were attended with success, which he prosecuted in the following manner. He had a small silver syringe, with pipes fitted to it of various sizes, much shorter than that which is represented in plate 37, vol. iii. of Bell's Surgery; they were a little arched towards the point, for the convenience of being introduced into the punctum lachrymale with most ease; of these he used the largest that could be introduced without giving pain; and through that, he injected water. Warm water is to be preferred, on account of its relaxing, and perhaps dissolving, and antispasmodic power, contributing to take off any spasms, that may have been excited at the inferior part of the lachrymal sac, and diluting the viscid mucus. In introducing the pipe, he found it convenient to stand either behind the patient, or on the side opposite to that of the diseased eye, and always high enough to give him a full command of the patient's head. The syringe being held in the right hand, the eye-lid was drawn downward, and a little outward, with the forefinger of the left hand. This brought the inferior punctum fully within the sight of the operator, and placed it in a position very convenient for admitting the point of the pipe. When the pipe was introduced, the finger was removed from the lower lid, and applied as accurately as possible over the superior punctum, to prevent the liquor from escaping through it; and with this finger, the lachrymal sac was occasionally compressed, to assist the determination of the liquor downwards to the nose. See WARE on the Epiphora or Watery Eye; HIESLER'S Surgery, BROOK'S Practice of Physic, WHITE'S Surgery, p. 233, and Dr. WALLIS'S Nosologia Oculorum.

EPIPHYLLOSPERMOPHERÆ PLANTÆ. EPIPHYLLOSPERMIFEROUS PLANTS, of ἐπι, *upon*, φύλλον, *a leaf*, σπέρμα, *seed*, and φέρω, *to bear*. They are such as bear their seeds on the back of their leaves, as do all capillary plants.

EPIPHYSIS, from ἐπιφύω, *to grow to, or upon*. Called also *additamentum*, *appendix*. It is a small bone annexed to the larger by means of an intervening cartilage; this cartilage is only observable in growing subjects, for in adults it cannot be distinguished from the bone. Epiphyses being of a larger diameter than the bone they belong to, serve to render the articulation more firm; and the muscles inserted into them, act with greater force, as their axes are farther removed from the centre of motion. Epiphyses are sometimes separated from the head of the bone, and mistaken for a luxation, or a fracture. See SYMPHYSIS.

EPIPLASMA. See CATAPLASMA. Also a name for an application of wheat meal, boiled in hydrelæum, to wounds.

EPILOCELE, from ἐπιπλῶν, *the omentum*, and κηλη, *a rupture*, called also *hernia omentalis*. AN HERNIA, or, *rupture of the omentum*. It is when the omentum protrudes through the openings in the integuments of the belly. Mr. SHARPE says, in the fifth chapter of his Operations, that sometimes so large a quantity of the omentum hath fallen into the scrotum, as by drawing the stomach and bowels downwards hath excited vomiting, inflammation, and the same train of symptoms as happen in the bubonocoele; and that when this happens, it is necessary to open the scrotum, in which the operation and process will be the same as in the bubonocoele. It is necessary also that the rings of the muscles should be dilated; or otherwise, though some of the mortified part of the omentum is removed, the rest cannot well be returned, so will gangrene. But except an inflammation, &c. are actually commenced, this method is not to be attempted.

EPIPLOICÆ. APPENDICULÆ. The peritoneal coat of the intestines sends out some processes like little epiploons, to which Winflow gives this name.

EPIPLOICA ARTERIA. See **SPLENICA ARTERIA.**

— **DEXTRA VENA.** It is a branch from the trunk of the *mesaraica major* which goes to the omentum.

— **SINISTRA VENA.** It arises from the *splenica* at the small extremity of the pancreas, and is ramified on the omentum all the way to the colon, where it communicates with the *hæmorrhoidalis interna*.

EPIPLOITIS. See **PERITONITIS OMENTALIS**, and **PUERPERILIS FEBRIS.**

EPIPLOOCOMISTES, from *ἐπιπλοον*, the call, and *κομιζω*, to carry, as if it was a burden. It seems to be only a term of railery, from *ἐπιπλοον*, the omentum, and *κομιζομαι*, to possess or have.

An epithet for those who have a large epiploon, in comparison of brutes. Vesalius understands it of one who hath a preternaturally large epiploon. Or it may be applied to one labouring under an epiplocele.

EPIPLOMPHALON, from *ἐπιπλοον*, the omentum, and *ομφαλος*, the navel. See **HERNIA UMBILICALIS**.

EPIPLOON, from *ἐπιπλω*, to run over, because it seems to float upon the guts. See **OMENTUM**.

EPIPLOSCHEOCELE. See **HERNIA SCROTALIS**.

EPIPOLÆUS. SLIGHT, GENTLE. Hippocrates applies it to disorders that are no way dangerous.

EPIPOLASIS. A redundancy and fluctuation. In chemistry it is when what is sublimed ascends only to the surface and there settles.

EPIPOROMA, from *ἐπιπύρω*, to harden. It is any indurated tumor in the joints. See **TOPHUS**.

EPISARCIDIUM, from *σαρξ*, flesh. See **ANASARCA**.

EPISCHESIS, from *ἰσχω*, to stop, retain. See **EPISTASIS**.

EPISCHION, from *ἐπι*, upon, and *ἰσχίον*, *ischium*. See **OSSA PUBIS**.

EPISCOPALES VALVULÆ. See **COR**.

EPISEION. See **PUBIS OSSA**.

EPISEMASIA. See **ANNOTATIO**.

EPISPASMOS, from *ἐπισπᾶω*, to attract. In Hippocrates, according to some, it is inspiration: but others say it is a more quick inspiration than usual.

EPISPASTICA, from *ἐπισπᾶω*, to draw. Medicines which draw the fluids more copiously into the parts to which they are applied, and therefore, strictly a term of the same meaning as *attrahentia*; but as the effect of the *epispastica* is commonly that of exciting blisters, the term is often employed for that of *vesicatoria* and *vesicantia*. What the ancients called *epispastics*, were such external applications as only rubified the skin; and according to the different degree of effect, received different names; the slightest were called *phænigmoi*, the next were *sinapismi*, the next were *vesicatorii*, and the strongest were *caustici*. The London College hath changed the name of blistering plaster from *vesicatorium* to *emplastrum cantharidis*. See **CATAPLASMA**.

EPISPASTICUM MEDICAMENTUM. A dry medicine prepared for the cure of malignant ulcers by inspiration.

EPISPHÆRIA, from *σφαῖρα*, a sphere. The brain, being somewhat of that shape. According to some, it is the windings of the exterior substance of the brain; others say, it is the winding vessels on the surface thereof.

EPISTAPHYLINI. See **STAPHYLINI**.

EPISTASIS. According to Hippocrates, it is the same with *epischesis*, a suppression of proper excretions; it also means the superficies of urine, called *insidentia*, and is opposed to the *upostasis*, *subsidentia*, or sediment in urine.

EPISTAXIS, *ἐπιστάζω*, *instillo*. See **HÆMORRHAGIA**.

EPISTHOTONOS. See **TETANUS**.

EPISTOMION. A STOPPER for a BOTTLE, &c. Also a vent-hole of a furnace called a REGISTER.

EPISTROPHÆUS, from *ἐπι*, upon, and *στροφω*, to turn. The first vertebra of the neck; so some (though improperly) call the second. It is also written *epistropheæ*, and *epistrophis*.

EPITASIS. In Hippocrates, it is the beginning and increase of the fit.

EPITEDEUMA. The way of living which a person prescribes to himself. Cælius Aurelianus calls it *vita affectiones*; and Celsus, *vita proposita*.

EPITHELIUM. See **CUTICULA**, and **PROLABIUM**.

EPITHEMA, from *ἐπι*, upon, and *τιθημι*, to cover, to lay upon or apply. A LID or COVER; but it is also used

to signify a topical medicine. *Epithems* are, 1. liquid; and when applied warm, are sometimes called fomentations or embrocations. 2. Dry, or solid. These are medicated powders sewed up in cloths, called *sacculus*, *saccus*, *cucupha*, *cucullus*, *frontale*, *scutum*, *lectulus*, and *pulvinar*. 3. Those of the soft or poultice kind, as *sinapisms*, and other kinds of poultices. Turner confines the name of *epithem* to liquids in which rags are dipped, to be applied to the part affected. See Gaubius de *Formulis Medicamentorum*.

EPITHESES. In surgery, it is the straightening of crooked limbs by means of instruments.

EPITHYMBRUM. A species of moss growing on the thymbra, or winter-savory.

EPITHYMUM. See **CUSCUTA**.

EPOCHETEUSIS. A derivation of the juices to other parts.

EPOMIS, i. e. **ACROMION**, from *ἐπι*, upon, and *ωμος*, shoulder. See **SCAPULA**.

EPOMPHALUM, from *ἐπι*, upon, and *ομφαλος*, the navel. Any application to the navel.

EPODE, } from *ἐπι*, over, and *ωδή*, a song. The
EPODOS, } method of curing distempers by incantations.

EPOSCHION. The tendril of a plant.

EPOMPHALION, from *ἐπι*, upon, and *ομφαλος*, the navel. A medicine which purges by being applied to the region of the navel.

EPOSILINGA. SCALES of IRON.

EPSOMENSIS AQUA. EPSOM WATER.

This water has been long in repute, and was the first water from whence a bitter purging salt was acquired. It is one of the most noted purging waters in Europe; and its medicinal powers are contained in the salt which bears its name. The spring of this water is situated near *Epsom*, in *Surry*. There are different accounts of the products of this water respecting the quantity of its solid contents.

From one }
gallon was } by { Dr. Lister, 1½ ounce.
procured } { Dr. Rutty, 1 ounce, and in some sea-
 } { sons only half the quantity.
 } { Dr. Lucas, only 5 drams and 1 scruple.

Of this solid matter Dr. Allen alleged that $\frac{1}{3}$ was an earth, or insoluble matter; but Dr. Rutty says, that he found a much less proportion of it, and that it was of a calcareous nature. The salt is mostly a vitriolated magnesia, or vitriolated absorbent earth. Dr. Lucas says, that if the natural salt of this well be dissolved in distilled water, and that evaporated, it shoots into crystals, like Glauber's salt, and that there remains a bitter which will not crystallize. Dr. Rutty affirms, that it requires at least twenty-four times its own weight of water entirely to dissolve it, though the factitious Epsom salt dissolves readily in little more than an equal weight of water.

EPSOMENSIS SAL. See **CATHARTICUS SAL**.

EPULIS, from *ἐπι*, upon, *ελα*, the gums.

VOGEL describes it, "a tubercle on the gums without inflammation."—Of these there are two species; one without pain, the other is troublesome, and often degenerates into a cancer. They are of different sizes, some having a broad basis, and others a slender neck, by which they are united to the gums.

The best method of cure is totally to extirpate them: when they have a small neck, or root, they may be twitched off with a thread. When the basis is broad, destroy it with the aqua kali, or a solution of sal ammoniac. If these mild corrosives fail, it is better to use the knife than to hazard the danger which attends the stronger ones.

After the humour is extirpated, wash the mouth with red wine, or oxycrate with alum; and when the blood ceases to flow, use a mixture of the honey of roses with oil of myrrh. See Turner's Surgery, vol. i. p. 210. Heister's Surgery.

EPULOTICA, from *ελη*, a cicatrix, *επυλω*, is to cicatrize. **EPULOTIC.** *Cicatrifiantia*; *desiccativa*; *apulotica*. Topical medicines which dry up humidity, repress fungous flesh, and dispose wounds or ulcers to be covered with skin, are ranked under this name. Dry lint, gentle compresses, and the cerate with lap. calam. are the general applications. With regard to inducing a cicatrice, or new skin upon wounds and ulcers, Dr. Cullen says, it is extremely doubtful if such a power in any medicine exists; the propriety of the term therefore may be justly questioned.

EQUI CLIBANUS. In chemistry it is the heat of horse-dung.

EQUINA FRASA. See FABA MINOR.

EQUINOX. See ÆQUINOCTIUM.

EQUI VENTER. See VENTER.

EQUITATIO. RIDING. Nothing strengthens the viscera and intestines more than this species of exercise, which should be taken when the bowels are in their most empty state, or when the business of digestion is somewhat advanced. Its use arises from the repeated gentle agitation given to these parts, which are calculated to remove visceral obstructions, promote the circulation of the blood, clear away viscidities from the bowels, determine the fluids to the surface of the body, and increase perspiration. Dr. Huxham had so high an opinion of this remedy, that he says, where tedious courses of medicines have failed, in some chronic diseases, riding only has performed a cure: hence advises, when a patient can sit on horse-back, that he should have daily recourse to this exercise.

ERAWAY. See CATAPUTIA.

EREBINTHUS. See CICER.

ERECTOR CLITORIDIS. See CLITORIDIS MUSCULUS.

ERECTORES PENIS. These muscles, arising from the inside of the tuberosity of the ischium, are lost in the crura, where they unite. They are also called *directores penis*; and Spigelius calls them *collaterales penis*, from their collateral order of fibres.

EREGMOS, from ἐρύγμω, to break. It is any leguminous fruit decorticated and broken into pieces. Fœsius says, it is bean meal.

ERETHISMOS, from ἐρεθίζω, to excite, irritate. In general, medicinally used, it signifies every thing irritating, comprehending all things which by any means weakens the vires vitæ, and thus destroys the vital heat; or impedes critical efforts, whether they may be acrid or vicious humours in the body; or other things which are præternatural, as worms, calculi, &c. or things external, as watchings, anger, grief, &c. Thus is it expounded by GALEN. Hence things of this sort are, σημεῖα ἐρεθιστικά, signa irritantia. The term *erethism*, therefore, means, whatever is an obstacle to nature, in a general sense. In particular, it signifies an irritation of the belly, from thin acrimonious humours, and their discharge in liquid stools.

ERETRIA TERRA. ERETRIAN EARTH, also named *canabil*. It is a very peculiar kind of alkaline bole; once in great use as an astrigent and fudorific. Dioscorides and GALEN describe two kinds, white and grey: the latter was in the highest estimation. The ancients esteemed it a great medicine, and were very careful in their mode of preparing it, by frequent washing it for use. Though unknown to the present practice, some think, from its highly alkaline quality, it might be worthy of being brought into use again. It is dug up in the Negropont, near ancient Eretria, where it might be readily procured.

EREUGMOS. An ERUCTION.

EREUMENA URA. Urine that assumes a cloudy consistence in the middle.

EREUXIS. ERUCTION.

ERGALIA. That part of alchemy that explains the instruments thereof.

ERGASIMA. See MYRRHA.

ERGASTERIUM, from ἐργον, a work. A LABORATORY. In particular, it is that part of a furnace, in which the copel, alembic, retort, &c. containing the matter to be acted on, is repositied.

ERGOT. So the French call a disease, which resembles one in England, which is caused by eating bad corn.

ERICA, also called *erice*, COMMON HEATH, HEATHER, LING. Boerhaave mentions eight species, but others add still more. The flower is of a curious structure, and a decoction of them is commended as a solvent for the stone; five ounces of it are to be drank every night and morning. See RAII HIST.

ERICERUM. The name of several collyria in Aëtius, so called from *erica*, heath, which is an ingredient.

ERIGERUM. SIMPSON, and GROUNDSEL, called also in MYREPSUS, *cortalon*. It is a low plant, and too generally known to require a description. The species used in medicine is the *SENECIO VULGARIS*, Linn. It is an annual plant, but may be found at all times of the year. The juice of the leaves are a powerful emetic. An infusion of them, or their expressed juice, may be given. Some maniacs find that a tea-cup full of the juice will operate with them as an emetic when other

means fail, and thus they remove slight attacks of their disorder. See Lewis's Mat. Med. and for their singular power externally applied, Edin. Med. Essays, vol. ii. art. 5.

ERINEAS. See FICUS SATIVA.

ERIX. See JECUR.

ERIZAMBA. See ASPHODELUS LUTEUS.

ERODINIUM. See PROGNOSIS.

EROTION. See MELISSA.

EROTOMANIA. That sort of melancholy to which lovers are subject. See MELANCHOLIA.

EROTYLUS. See CORALLOIDES FUNGUS.

ERPES. See HERPES.

ERRANA, } ERRATIC FEVERS, irregular TERTI-
ERRATICA. } ANS OF QUARTANS.

ERRHINÆ. STERNUTATORIA. ERRHINES, from ἔρρω, the nose, called *nasale*, CAPUT PURGIA, which last is a barbarous term, used by some to signify such remedies as purge the head. These are either errhines, or masticatories. *Errhines* are the name which Galen gives to *sternutatories*; they are substances, which, if snuffed up the nose, promote a discharge of mucus therefrom. At present the milder sorts are distinguished by the name of *errhines*, and the stronger by that of *sternutatories*, because they excite a sneezing. By the use of this kind of medicines, the megrims, ophthalmia, and tooth-ach have been cured by this violent operation; but their practice appears hazardous. Besides the general shock that *sneezing* gives to the whole body, it tends to remove the remotest obstructions; hence its use extends to lethargies, epilepsies, palsies, apoplexies, head-achs, vertigoes, catarrhs, gutta serena, &c. The action of *sneezing* seems to be more extensively useful by its general shock than that of vomiting; but it should ever be observed, that if there is any kind of plethora in the habit, that should be removed before *sternutatories* should be administered. See CULLEN's Mat. Medica.

ERRIPSIS, from ἐρίπω, to precipitate. When spoken with respect to the body, it signifies a loss of strength.

ERODENTIA. See ESCHAROTICA.

ERROR LOCI. Boerhaave is said to have introduced this term, from the opinion that the vessels were of different sizes for the circulation of blood, serum, and lymph, and that when the larger-sized globules were forced into the lesser vessels by an *error of place* they were obstructed. But this opinion does not seem well grounded. See ARTERIA.

ERUCA. ROCKET: called also *euzomon*. Boerhaave mentions seven species. This kind of plant resembles mustard in appearance, but is distinguished by the smoothness of its leaves, and its disagreeable smell. The seeds have a pungent taste, somewhat like that of mustard, but weaker. The sort used in medicine is the *brassica eruca*, Linn. It is also a term for MUSTARD. See SINAPI.

— SATIVA, called also *eruca latifolia alba*, *eruca major sativa*. GARDEN-ROCKET. The roots have a hot biting taste, and the seeds have the same qualities. The herb is eaten as a salad, and is somewhat warming and diuretic, but is not in use as a medicine.

— SYLVESTRIS, called also *eruca sylv. major*, *eruca tenuifolia*, &c. WILD ROCKET.

— LATIFOLIA LUTEA. See BARBAREA.

— SILIQUA CAULI OPPRESSA. HEDGE MUSTARD. See ERYSIMUM.

ERUTHEMATA. Red fiery tumors which arise from an inflammation, as in erysipelas.

ERVA DE SANCTA MARIA. See DRACONTIUM.

ERVILIA. See OCHRUS.

ERVUM, called also *orobus*, *orobrychis peregrina*. The BITTER VETCH. It is the ERVUM ERVILIA, Linn. This plant grows up two feet in height, its leaves and flowers are like those of the tare in their shape, but are less, and of a white colour; these flowers are succeeded by pods which contain two or three large, round, whitish seeds. It is a native of France, Italy, and some other of the warm parts of Europe. The seeds have a farinaceous, disagreeable, bitter taste, are nephritic, powerfully diuretic, and if mixed with honey, are expectorant.

— LENS. See LENS.

ERYNGIUM. ERYNGO. Boerhaave reckons eleven species, and Dale enumerates still more. It is also called *eringus*, *eryng. maritimum*, *inguinalis*, *atherea herba*, after *atticus*, *hyophthalmos*, *crocodilion*, *iringus*, SEA-HOLLY and ERYNGO. It is the ERYNGIUM MARITIMUM,

RITIMUM, or ERYNGIUM *foliis radicalibus subrotundis, plicatis, spinosis, capitulis pedunculatis, paleis tricuspidatis*. CLASS, PENTANDRIA; ORD. DIGYNIA, Gen. Plant. LINN. 324. This is supposed to be the *νυγγιον*, of Dioscorides who with other ancient writers speak highly of its medicinal efficacy.

It is a bluish branched plant, with mallow-like, thick, prickly leaves, angular or jagged about the edges; the flowers are white; the roots are slender and long, brown on the out-side, and white within. It is perennial, grows plentifully on some of our sandy and gravelly shores: it flowers in July.

The root has an agreeable sweet taste, which on chewing is followed by a light aromatic pungency. It is putrescent, and a mean betwixt animal and vegetable food. Freely used, it is aperient, diuretic and antiscorbutic. It has been extolled as an aphrodisiac, but obtains now very little credit; and seldom used but as a sweet meat; and more fit for diet than as a medicine.

The candied roots, bought at the confectioners', are an ingredient in ARTIFICIAL ASSES MILK which is thus made:

Take of candied *eryngo* root one ounce; pearl barley, half an ounce; liquorice root, three drams; boil them in two pints of water to one pint, to which add a pint of new milk from the cow; boil them gently together, then strain for use. Half a pint should be drank three times a day.

ERYSIMUM, called also *iris, camelina, chamæplion, verberna fœmina, eruca filiqua cauli oppressa*. HEDGE-MUSTARD. It is the ERYSIMUM OFFICINALE, LINN.

It is an hairy plant, with oblong narrow leaves, tough branched stalks; bearing numerous small yellow flowers; which are followed by short roundish pods full of small reddish brown seeds. It is annual, common in waste places, and flowers in July.

This plant is not in much esteem; it has been employed in the cure of hoarseness, in the same manner as horse-radish, (see RAPHANUS RUSTICANUS); and perhaps has the advantage over the other filiquose plants, as having less acrimony, which allows it to be more freely and frequently used. Cullen's Mat. Med. The leaves are herbaceous to the taste; the flowers are attenuant, expectorant, and diuretic; the seeds resemble in their qualities those of mustard, but are much weaker: their acrimony is extracted totally by water, and partially by spirit. Water is strongly impregnated with them in distillation. STAHL highly commends the active parts of this plant in scirrhus-cancerous tumors. It is also a name of *Sophia*.

— ALLIARIA. See ALLIARIA.

— LATIFOLIUM, also called *sinapi silvestre, &c.* BROAD-LEAVED HEDGE-MUSTARD. Its virtues are similar to those of the other kind. Raii Hist.

— THEOPHRASTI. See FAGOPYRUM.

ERYSIPELACEA, } Called also *Antonii sancti ignis*;
ERYSIPELAS. } *ignis sacer; brunus; herpes ferus; ignis Persicus*. Authors vary in their derivation of this word. Constantine and Martinius derive it from *ερωω*, to draw, *πεδας* prope, the neighbouring parts. Pollux calls the word *ερυθρομελας*, from *ερυθρος*, red, and *μελας*, black, from its variety of colours. And this name seems to be from the colours which this disorder induces in the parts it affects. Hippocrates calls this disorder *επιφλογισμα*; the Latins call it *ignis sacer* when it is of the ulcerated kind: it is also called *zoster, zona, macula lata*; the GIR-DLE; SHINGLES: in Switzerland it is called the *violet*: some name it *the rose*, from its red colour. GALEN and CELSUS name the erysipelatous inflammation *phygethlon*. The common English term is SAINT ANTHONY'S FIRE.

The true species is acute and inflammatory.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS, PYREXIÆ; and ORD. EXANTHEMATICÆ, which he defines, an inflammatory fever of two or three days, attended with somnolency commonly, often with delirium. In some part of the skin, most frequently on the face, there is an erythematous inflammation. See PHLOGOSIS, ERYTHEMA. He distinguishes two species, 1. *Erysipelas vesiculosum*, an erythema with a spreading redness occupying a broad space, which in some of its parts run into large blisters. This comprehends the ERYSIPELAS; *rosa*; *typhodes*; *pestilens*; *contagiosum*; FEBRIS *erysipelatosa* of Sydenham;—an erythema consisting of many pimples occupying particular parts of the trunk of the body, and running forthwith into phlyctenæ, or small blisters. This comprehends the ERYSIPELAS *zoster*;—

zona, shingles; ZONA IGNEA of Hoffman; HERPES ZOSTER. When symptomatic—ERYSIPELAS *a veneno*. The term erysipelas has been applied by medical writers to the erythematous inflammation, as well as the erysipelatous fever; but SAUVAGES properly uses the term vitium cutaneum, because where only a symptomatic fever attends, he would have it called erythema; an erysipelas, only, when that exanthematic fever, which an erythema follows; and this will be found a necessary practical distinction, which Dr. CULLEN has judiciously adopted. 2. *Erysipelas phlyctenodes*.

This disorder may be on any part of the body; but the face is most frequently affected, the arm next, and then the feet and other parts. The seat of the true species is in the surface of the skin; Heister says in the scarf-skin and fat contiguous thereto, and the internal membranes.

Autumn, or when hot weather is succeeded by cold and wet, are the seasons which favour this disease, and in which it most frequently happens. The sanguine and plethoric, young people, and pregnant women, are the most subject to it. Those who have once been affected are very liable to future attacks.

The causes are in general the same as those which produce other kinds of inflammations; but chiefly *sudden cold succeeding a great heat or sweat, obstructed perspiration*, and an *acrimonious blood*. TISSOT says that it results from two causes: 1st. *An acrid humour*, which is commonly bilious, *diffused through the mass of blood*: of this opinion were Hippocrates and Galen. 2dly, *The humours not being duly discharged by perspiration*. MAGANISE, in his Doctrine of Inflammations, observes that a glutinous humour is supplied by the sebaceous glands, to preserve the sensibility of the skin and keep it moist, by checking, in some measure, the egress of the fluid which goes off through its pores; this glutinous humour being wanting in an *erysipelas*, the skin is dry and parched, because the erethism of the vessels is but small, and the morbid humours, having nothing in their way to retard their egress, exhale through the expiring vessels of the skin; and that it is by the want of this glutinous humor that an *erysipelas* differs from any other inflammation of the sanguine or phlegmonic kind. From the want of a tumor somewhat similar to the sebaceous, it is, that other membranes are the seat also of an *erysipelatous* inflammation.

The diagnostics of this disease are well described by Tissot. It begins with a violent shivering, which is succeeded by a burning heat, a vehement head-ach, sickness, or reaching to vomit, which continues till the *erysipelas* appears, which sometimes does not happen till the second or third day; the fever then abates, and the sickness goes off; though frequently a less degree of sickness, or loathing, and of fever remaining during the whole time of the increase of the disease. When the inflammation and eruption happen in the face, the head-ach continues until the decline of the disease; the eye-lids swell, the eyes close, and the patient hath no ease. It often passes from one cheek to the other, and extends successively over the forehead, neck, and nape of the neck, under which circumstance the disease is of a more than ordinary duration. Sometimes also, when it exists in a high degree, the fever continues, the brain is oppressed and obstructed, the patient raves, and his case becomes exceeding dangerous. A violent *erysipelas* in the neck brings on a quinsy, which is very grievous, and often fatal. When it attacks the leg, the whole of it is swelled up, and the heat and irritation from it is extended up to the thigh. Whenever the tumor is considerable, the part it seizes is covered with small pustules, filled with a clear watery humour, resembling those which appear after a burn: these afterwards dry and scale off. Sometimes, when this distemper affects the face, the humour which issues out of these pustules is thick and gluey, and forms a thick scurf and scab nearly resembling those of sucking children, and they continue fast on the face many days before they fall off. When the disease is violent, it continues eight, ten, or twelve days at the same height, and is at last terminated by a very plentiful sweat, that may sometimes be predicted by a restlessness, attended with shivering and a little anxiety of some hours duration. In the progress of the disease, the whole skin, and even the inside of the mouth is very dry.

An *erysipelas* rarely comes to suppuration; when it does the suppuration is always unkindly, and much disposed to degenerate into an ulcer. Sometimes a malignant kind of *erysipelas* is epidemical, and then it often terminates in

a gangrene. This distemper often shifts its situation, it sometimes retires suddenly; but the patient is uneasy and disordered; he hath a propensity to vomit, with a sensible anxiety and heat; the *erysipelas* appears again in a different part, and the patient feels himself quite relieved from the preceding symptoms. But if, instead of re-appearing on some other part of the surface, the humour is thrown upon the brain, or the breast, he dies within a few hours; and these fatal changes and translocations sometimes occur without the least reason or colour for ascribing them either to any error of the patient, or his physician. If the humours have been transferred to the brain, the patient immediately becomes delirious, with a highly-flushed visage, and very quick sparkling eyes; soon after he proves frantic and goes off in a lethargy. If the lungs are attacked, the anxiety and heat are inexpressible. There are some constitutions subject to a very frequent, and, as it were, an habitual *erysipelas*: if it often affects the face, it is generally repeated on the same side of it, and that eye is at length considerably weakened by it.

Sydenham reckons the *ESSERA* (which see) a species of *erysipelas*.

The *erysipelas* should be distinguished from the plague, and from inflammations of different kinds that happen on the skin.

As to the prognostics, many of them may be noted from the diagnostics above related: when it approaches suddenly, but with little disturbance, and attacks a person with a good habit, and when no nervous, membranous, or principal parts are affected, there is but little to be apprehended from it. Sometimes a convulsive disease, as an asthma, colic, &c. hath been relieved by the approach of an *erysipelas*. Danger is very considerable when this disorder is deeply seated, fixed on a sensible part, and the habit of body but indifferent: in some bad habits this disorder leaves behind it a swelling in the foot, or ankle, or both, which is both troublesome and difficult to remove; by bad management it is easily and soon rendered fatal; frequent returns denote a disordered liver or gall-bladder; when it is seated in the face, a drowsiness often attends it, in which case there is danger of a phrenitis, or of a mortal lethargy; when it seizes the breasts, particularly of women in child-bed, or who give suck, an abscess is the consequence for the most part: if the nostrils and mouth are dry, and the patient is drowsy, an inflammation of the brain is to be suspected; it is generally fatal within the seventh day, when the patient dies; and they who are often seized with it, at last die of it.

IN ORDER TO THE CURE, the diet should be thin and perspirative; roasted apples may be eaten freely: the drink may be whey, barley-water, small beer, water-gruel; or if the pulse sinks, small negus may be allowed. The patient should keep out of the bed during some hours in the day. But equal care should be taken to guard against the extremes of heat and cold; our first endeavour by medicine should be to remove this disorder by resolution. In the slighter cases, perspiration may be kept up with frequent draughts of camomile or of elder-flower tea, acidulated with the fpt. feb. Di. Clutton, or with other cooling perspiratives. If the face and head be affected, gentle but repeated purging is to be directed; they should also be continued until all danger seems to be alleviated. But if the pulse is strong and hard, bleed, and repeat it as the fever and strength of the patient indicate; in this case, besides nitre and other cooling perspiratives, the bowels may be kept soluble by means of whey, prepared by turning cow's milk with cream of tartar, tamarinds, &c. Dr. FREIND observes that when the head is affected, purges are the specifics; but it may be added, that in such like cases sinapisms may be applied with singular advantage to the soles of the feet.

From an admission of cold air the *erysipelatous* matter is sometimes struck inwardly; when this happens, bleed immediately, apply blisters on the sides of the neck, one on the part from whence the inflammation receded, and sinapisms to the feet; at the same time forget not to administer a purge, and to repeat the like as the case may require.

When the pulse is low, cordials and the warmer perspiratives should accompany the use of blisters.

When an *erysipelas* attacks, or is repelled to the lungs, the only chance of life is to divert it therefrom, and fix it on the external parts: in this case, besides the fever, pain in the breast, and other violent symptoms, the patient frequently faints; and what is worse, he rarely survives his sufferings.

Blisters are often useful, but should be applied as directed under emp. vesicat. mitior. in the article *CANTHARIDES*, which see.

In the wandering kinds of this disorder, give half an ounce of the rob. sambuc. four times a day with five or six grains of the kali vitriolat. in each dose; every third day give a cooling purge, place the patient every evening in a pedilave, and after it apply sinapisms to the feet.

From the nature of this disease, and from the peculiarities in the skins of different persons, much caution is required in the application of external remedies. When the scarf-skin is raised in blisters, and the serum begins to transude, then apply absorbing external medicines, such as chalk finely powdered, or a thin rag may be spread over the inflamed part, and the chalk or fine flower sprinkled upon the rag; or, instead of these, flannels wrung out of a decoction of elder and camomile flowers may be applied as often as they grow cool. Among liquids, Goulard's saturnine water is one of the best applications, and may safely be used in every case where a resolution of the inflammation is the aim. See also *SECALE*.

If, notwithstanding all endeavours to disperse, the symptoms of a suppuration still prevail, encourage them by applying the common white bread poultice, with saffron mixed in it.

If a gangrene is threatened, besides the inward use of camphor and the bark, spirituous and strengthening applications should be employed externally, such as mixtures of lime-water with camphorated spirit, or camphorated spirit mixed with tincture of myrrh, or an infusion of the bark.

It may be observed here, that the *erysipelas* is not always of the phlegmonic but sometimes of the nervous or low kind. It sometimes appears with a redness in the skin; a kind of puffiness instead of a swelling; the pain is more acute, but the throbbing of the vessels less; no circumscribed tumour, but the parts are more inflamed; at the decline of the disease the redness of the skin becomes of a purple hue; it is very liable to terminate in a mortification; the habit from the first, and throughout, is very irritable, and the strength depressed. It generally attacks the heart and præcordia, and is accompanied with cardialgia, itching, inflammation of the skin, painful excoriations, and small lucid pustules.

It is true, in some strong habits, both a phlegmonous and the low *erysipelatous* inflammation attend together, in which case, a moderate bleeding may sometimes have its use, but should be cautiously admitted. If the low *erysipelatous* inflammation attacks, and the patient labours under great depression of strength, irritability, &c. we must support him with wine, and keep up his strength by the same; when blisters arise, it happens from the salts of the watery parts of the blood being thrown out upon the surface and there stimulating; in this case the bark may be freely given, from 3vj. to 3i. or more if the stomach will bear it, in twenty-four hours. When the pustules are all out (and not before) and ripened, snip the blisters, and drink up the fluid with soft rag, then apply the ung. sperm. ceti; or ung. lapid. calamin. See Wallis's Sydenham, Heister's Inst. of Surgery, p. i. lib. iv. c. vi. p. 290. Magenise on Inflammations. Cullen's First Lines, edit. 4. vol. ii. Kirkland's Medical Surgery, vol. i. p. 329, 404. Pearson's Principles of Surgery, vol. i. p. 173. and White's Surgery, p. 12.

ERYSIPELAS BULLATUM, and *INFLAMMATORIUM*. See *CEDEMA ERYSIPELATOIDES*.

— *CURANS ARBOR*. See *MALLEAMOTHE*.

— *INFANTORUM*. *Erysipelas of infants*. This disorder seems to be first noticed by Dr. Underwood, who, in his Treatise on the Diseases of Children, calls it Anomalous Inflammation; though in treating of it he says infants are liable to a kind of *erysipelatous* inflammation.

It never appears, I think, later than the month, but most frequently shews itself a few days after birth. It attacks the most robust as well as delicate children, and in an instantaneous manner: the progress is rapid; the skin turns of a purplish hue; and soon becomes exceedingly hard.

The milder species of it appears often on the fingers and hands, or the feet and ankles, and sometimes upon or near the joints, forming matter in a very short time. The more violent kind is almost always seated about the pubis, and extends upwards on the belly, and down the thighs and legs; though I have two or three times seen it begin in the neck. The swelling is but moderate, but

after

after becoming hard, the parts turn purple, livid, and very often sphacelate; especially in boys, when it falls on the scrotum. The penis swells, and the prepuce puts on that kind of emphysematous appearance, which it has in children, when a stone is sticking in the urethra.

Various means have been made use of without success; though for a time some benefit was received from saturnine fomentations and poultices, applied on the very first appearance of the inflammation: but it soon spread, and a gangrene presently came on; or, where matter had been formed, the tender infant sunk under the discharge. It is now some years since I proposed making trial of the bark, to which sometimes a little confectio aromatica has been added; from which time several have recovered. Dr. Garthshore has lately tried the application of linen compresses wrung out of camphorated spirit of wine, in the place of the vegeto-mineral water, which has proved very successful in several instances; nevertheless, the greatest number of infants attacked with this disorder, still sink under its violence, and many of them in a very few days.

ERYSIPELAS PULMONIS LOMMII, See INFLAMMATIO CORDIS.

— CONTAGIOSUM. }
 — PESTILENS. } h. s. ERYSIPELAS VESICULOSUM. See ERYSIPELAS.
 — ROSA. }
 — TYPHODES. }
 — PHLYCTÆNODES. } The SHINGLES. See ERY-
 — ZOSTER & ZONA. } SIPELAS.

ERYSIPELATOIDES, from *ερυσίπελας*, an *erysipelas*, and *ειδος*, *likeness*. It is a tumor resembling the *erysipelas*, or a spurious *erysipelas*, called ŒDEMA ERYSIPELATOIDES.

ERYSISCEPTRUM. See ASPALATHUS.

ERYTHEMA. See INFLAMMATIO.—Sp. 2. *Phlogosis Erythema*.

— A FRIGORE. See PERNIO.

— AMBUSTIO. The same as combustura, or rather the inflammation caused by burns or scalds.

— GANGRÆNOSUM. See CARBUNCULUS.

ERYTHRION. The name of an amalgama in P. Ægineta.

ERYTHRODANUM. See RUBIA TINCTORUM.

ERYTHROEIDES, from *ερυθρός*, red, and *ειδος*, form. See TESTES.

ERYTHROXYLON. See POINCIANA.

ESAPHE, from *εσάφω*, to feel with the fingers. The touch of feeling the mouth of the womb, to know its state.

ESCAPATLI. A species of SENA.

ESCHARA, vel ESCURA. An ESCHAR or CRUST. In SURGERY it is a hard crust, or a scab upon the flesh, formed by the application of a red-hot iron, a caustic, or some sharp humour of the body. Also a SLOUGH, formed on a wound or ulcer, and is an instance of mortification. Likewise the name of a sub-marine plant which resembles a net or cobweb, called *frondipora*; *porus reticulatus*. Boerhaave mentions three species. Their virtues are similar to those of coral; but none of them obtain in practice.

ESCHAROPEPA. In Hippocrates it is a term for roasted barley-meal.

ESCHAROTICA, from *εσχαρῶω*, to burn into a crust. ESCHAROTICS, called also, *erodentia*, *caustica*, *cauteria*. Substances which dissolve the solid matter of the human body; and they are indicated in all those cases in which either a portion of the solid matter is to be taken away, or when the texture of it is to be destroyed, so as it may fall off either spontaneously, or by mechanical means, may be easily separated from the other parts.

CAUSTICA, *caustics*, and *escharotics*, differ only in degree, both being what destroys any fleshy part to which they are applied on living bodies. Van Helmont first asserted their inefficacy on dead bodies; and Dr. Petit of Paris confirmed it. These kinds of applications do not act upon the body from any innate power in themselves, but only as actuated by the heat and moisture of the circulating fluids which are found to be so essential to their action, that on the dead body they produce no alteration: they first heat the fluids in the part to which they are applied, and rarify them so as to burst their vessels; then the finer parts flying off, the part is left dry, and incrusted.

CAUTERIA, *Caustics*, or *cauteries*, are distinguished into *actual* and *potential*. The *actual* is real fire, that is, an iron made red-hot, called by Celsus, *ferramenta can-*

dentia; but these, on account of their terrifying appearance, as well as the pain which they occasion, are now laid aside. These act on the solids. The *potential* are those which do not act with immediate burning; but only as the body is disposed to favour their action. The chief of these are what were called CAUSTICUM *lunare*,—*commune fortius*,—*antimoniale*—*lapis infernalis*; now named *argentum nitratum*, *calx e kali puro*, *antimonium muriatum*. They act by the acrid salts which they contain.

Their use, besides that of destroying excrescences, &c. is to open large abscesses where there is danger of cutting some adjacent vessel, or when the knife appears horrid to the patient. In this case, the common milder *caustic* generally suffices, and may be thus applied; lay a piece of sticking-plaster on the soft part of the abscess, having previously cut a hole in it, nearly as big as the eschar is to be made; then in the hole of the plaster lay the *caustic*, which must be secured by another piece of sticking-plaster: when the skin is not inflamed, the *caustic* very often occasions little or no pain. When the *caustic* hath produced its effect, an opening may be made through it for the discharge of the pus, but the rest may digest away. When issues are made by *caustics*, or bones laid bare by them, the eschar must be cut out immediately, or the next day, lest new flesh should fill up the part which is opened. To lay a bone bare, or to make an issue, let the *caustic* lay on about four hours; to destroy a large gland, lay it on six hours; but to open an abscess, it may remain two or three hours, according to the thickness of the skin, though generally, when the effect of the *caustic* is completed, the part on which it is applied ceases to be uneasy.

When a large fungus is to be destroyed by a *caustic*, the method described in the Edinb. Med. Essays seems most eligible; it is as follows: the lap. infern. was applied to a tumor on the coats of the testis: after the separation of the eschar, the lap. infern. & ol. vitr. were alternately used, by rubbing the part first with the lap. infern. then in less than a minute after, with a fir stick dipped in the ol. vitr. which instantly removed the pain occasioned by the lap. infernalis; at each dressing, this alternate application of these opposite *caustics* was repeated, till as much was wasted as was then thought convenient; the moisture was absorbed by an armed probe, and a digestive applied. This method prevents the continuance of pain, and is not productive of any degree of inflammation; it is also recommended for the removal of scirrhus, or any other kind of tumor that admits of a *caustic* being made use of.

Mr. John Hunter recommends a mixture of opium with *caustics*, in order to lessen the pain which they occasion. See CAUSTICUM OPIATUM. White's Surgery, p. 188.

ESCARPE. See FASCIA.

ESCHEL. It is an imperfect zaffer. See COBAL-TUM.

ESCORZONERA. See SCORZONERA.

ESCULUS. A species of oak is thus named.

ESCURA. See ESCHARA.

ESDRÆ ANTIDOTUS. An antidote described by P. Ægineta.

ESEBON. See MARINUM SAL.

ESOCHE, from *εσχω*, to protuberate. A tubercle within the anus; from *εσω*, within, and *εχω*, to have.

ESPHLASIS, from *εσφλασμαι*, to recede inwards. A recession of a part inwards from some violent outward impression.

ESSATUM POTENTIALE. The medicinal power or virtue which resides in vegetables and minerals.

— VINUM. Spirit of wine impregnated with the medicinal virtues of vegetables.

ESSENTIA. The ESSENCE of any thing. From philosophy this word hath been transferred to chemistry, where it seems strictly to import the distinguishing part of medicinal simples, separated from all other parts of the body which contained it.

— ABIETIS. See ABIES.

— NEROLI. See AURANTIUM.

ESSENTIALE SAL. See DIURETICUS SAL.

ESSENTIALIS. ESSENTIAL. It is an epithet for salts procured from vegetable juices by crystallization. How these salts are procured, see ACETOSA. When the viscid juices of vegetables are used in this process, as those of comfrey, &c. the salt cannot be obtained without a previous fermentation to dissolve their tenacity. Juices that contain an oil or a balsam will not easily yield

their salt, for oils and balsams prevent the crystallization of the salts. These salts are never alkaline, though by burning they are convertible into an alkaline.

The oils peculiar to different vegetables are also called *essential*.

Some fevers are called *essential* or *idiopathic* by way of distinction from the symptomatic.

ESSENTIALIS SAL, ESSENTIAL SALT. This name is given to all concrete saline substances, which preserve the smell, taste, and all other principal qualities of bodies from which they were obtained, which bodies are only vegetable and animal. The usual method of preparing them, is by evaporating, to almost the consistence of a syrup, the liquors containing the *essential salt*, viz. the expressed and depurated juices and strong decoctions, and by keeping them in a cold place. The crystals which shoot from these liquors may be depurated by dissolving them in water, filtrating, evaporating, and crystallizing.

Very often the salts thus obtained from animal and vegetable matters are nothing but vitriolated tartar, vitriolated natron, nitre, common salt, and other such neutral salts, which ought not to be considered as the *essential salts* of the substances from which they are extracted: those only are the *essential salts*, in the combination of which we find oily parts, which cannot be separated from them, unless the salt be decomposed. See **ESSENTIALIS** and **ESSENTIAL SALT** in the Dict. of Chemistry.

ESSERA. The **CHRONICAL NETTLE-RASH.** It is called *effere*, *fora*, and *fara*, by the Arabians; Sydenham calls it a **BASTARD OF SCORBUTIC ERYSIPELAS**; and this, he says, is with or without ulcerations. What **PLINY** calls *zoster*, and others call *zona*, he reckons a species of this disorder: some name it the **NETTLE-SPRING**, from its resemblance to the eruptions excited by the stinging of nettles. **Dr. CULLEN** says, there is a disease among the English called the **NETTLE-RASH**, which by some is considered as the *urticaria*. But the **NETTLE-RASH**, as described by **Dr. HEBERDEN** in the *London Med. Transact.* and such as **Cullen** hath often seen, is totally different from the *urticaria* of nosologists. in as much as that it is chronical without fever. may be numbered with the disorders in the order *impetigines*.

The *essera* is a species of tumor not mentioned by the Greeks nor Latins. It is a chronical disorder, and is seated in the skin.

Some people are affected with it only when the weather is frosty, others only in the hottest months. Persons of all ages and of both sexes are subject by it.

In some patients this disorder takes its rise from causes which prove curative in others. **SENNERTUS** says, the cause is in the serum. **Dr. HEBERDEN** intimates, that whatever it is which produces the itching and tubercles in the skin, when muscles, &c. disagree with those that eat them, it is the same cause which produces the *essera*.

This disorder appears in the skin in the form of small white hard tubercles; sometimes there are very broad tumours, and long ones also, such as appear after being struck with the lash of a whip; an intolerable itching attends them, and generally the skin is inflamed and very red in the spaces betwixt the eruptions. The elevations appear suddenly, they seldom continue long, and are apt to disappear from one part and appear again in another. No part of the body is exempt from this complaint. When many of the tubercles appear together, the part seems swelled. In some instances this disorder totally disappears in a few days, in others it hath continued many months, and even years, disappearing at times, but returning after very short intervals. For the most part the itching is the only inconvenience, and this indeed is sometimes so great as to deprive the patient of his sleep; but some patients complain of sickness, head-ach, or other troublesome symptoms during the presence of the eruptions, whilst others are only thus affected on their suddenly sinking in.

SERAPIO says, there are two species of *essera*, but his distinctions do not seem well grounded.

The *essera* should be distinguished from that species of itch which appears in the form of dry pimples at the first, but soon after have a thin serum lodged on their apex, in the manner of a small vesicle. Some confound the *essera* with the epinyctides, but the latter hath also a thin humour which oozes from them.

No danger attends this complaint, either as to life or health, any farther than the itching may hinder sleep.

As to the cure, the only indication is to allay the itching; how to answer this is difficult to say, because of the different effect which follows from the application of the same remedy in a variety of cases. In short, this disorder seems to stand without any rational prescription for its cure. Rubbing the parts with parsley juice has been said to be of use in taking off the itching. When it has been of some continuance, I have seen diuretics of service; now and then, interposing purgatives of the saline kind, which have succeeded a dose of calomel given at bed time. See **Sennertus**, **Wallis's Sydenham**, and **Dr. William Heberden's Remarks on the Nettle Rash**, in the second volume of the *Lond. Med. Transf.*

ESTHIOMENOS, *εσθια*, to eat, from *εσθιωμαι*, to eat. **EATING, CORRODING.** An inflammation in the skin, attended with a sharp humour, more properly the herpes exedens. It is indeed any inveterate ulcer.

ESULA, vel **EZULA.** **SPURGE.** There are many species of plants which bear this name, for which, besides what are here inserted, there are others which rank under the article *tithymalus*.

— **INDICA**, called also *tithymalus orientalis arborescens*, *triquetrus spinosus*, and *talukghaha*. The plant that produces the *bogia gum* differs not from this species of *esula*; but, as **Sydenham** observes, there are two species of gamboge, one collected from a plant called *cambodia*, and the best sort from the *codampulli*.

The *spurges* generally agree in their containing a milky juice, which is violently emetic and cathartic; and, if applied to the skin, corrosive.

— **MAJOR**, also called *tithymalus palustris fruticosus*, *tithymalus magnus multicaulis*, **GREAT MARSH SPURGE**, and **GERMAN SPURGE**; also the **GARDEN SPURGE**.

— **MARINA.** See **TITHYMALUS MARITIMUS**.

— **MINOR**, also called *pityusa*, *tithymalus foliis pini tithymalo cyparissæ similis*, and **PINE SPURGE**. Some have named it the **COUNTRYMAN'S RHUBARB**.

— **SOLISEQUA.** The **SUN SPURGE.** See **TITHYMALUS HELIOSCOPUS**.

ETESIAE. Certain annual winds. **Pliny** says, that the *Aquilones*, north-east winds, are called *Prodrumi*, and that they blow eight days before the dog-star rises. He also observes, that the *Etesian winds* (these are the same north-east winds) set in two days after the dog-star rises, and continue forty days. **Prosper Alpinus** informs us, that the *Etesian winds* blow in Egypt when the sun enters Cancer, and blow almost all June, July, and August; and that at the rising of these winds, the Nile rises, and the pestilence ceases. The south wind brings the pestilence there; and these winds they call *Campsia*, from *Campsis*, a general, who, with his whole army, was suffocated in the sands which were driven upon them by these winds.

ETHEL. It imports both fire and blackness. In chemistry, the words *ethel*, *terra alba*, *sulphur album*, *fumus albus*, *almagra*, *auripigmentum*, and *magnesia*, all mean the same thing.

ETHER. See **ÆTHER**.

ETHICA. See **HECTICA**.

ETHMOIDES, os, from *εθμος*, strainer, or sieve; *ειδος*, a form; called also *cribriforme os*; *cribrosum os*; *coliforme os*; *foraminulentum spongiosum os*. This bone is placed between the two orbits of the eyes, where there is a notch left for its insertion. The cribriform lamella is the internal plain, thin, horizontal plate, which hath a superior middle eminence called *crista galli*, to which the beginning of the falciform process is attached; round the *crista galli*, except at the hind part, this lamella is pierced obliquely by many small foramina, through which the filaments of the olfactory nerves pass. From the middle of the cribriform lamella, the nasal lamella rises extremely thin, but at its anterior extremity it becomes thicker. At a little distance from each side of this lamella, a cellular bony substance is observable; the figure of the cells is uncertain, they communicate with the frontal sinuses, and with the cavity of the nose, and are the external lateral portion of the ethmoid bone; their outward posterior surface is smooth, hence called *os planum*; it makes a part of the orbit. The *ossa spongiosa*, or *turbinata superiora*, are situated at the inferior part of the cellulae; their figure is oblong, and they are sharp at their extremities.

The cribriform lamella is the body, as it were, of the ethmoid

ethmoid bone; and it is so thin, that it may easily be pushed through by a probe: when it is hurt, the accident is usually fatal.

ETRON. See HYPOGASTRIUM.

ETYTHOXYLUM BRASILIANUM. See BRASILIUM LIGNUM.

EUANASPHALTOS, from *eu*, *ease*, and *ανασφαλλω*, to recover strength. One who is soon restored.

EUANTHEMON. See CHAMÆMELUM.

EUAPHION, from *eu*, *ease*, and *αφν*, the touch. A medicine for the hæmorrhoids. Galen takes notice of it. It hath its name from its gentleness.

EUCARISTOS. An epithet for an antidote in N. Myreplus.

EUCHROON. A plaster mentioned by S. Largus.

EUCOILIA. See CERASUS.

EUCPIDIUM. A liquid collyrium. See DIASMYRNON.

EUELISTI. A plaster described in S. Largus.

EUEMBOLOS, from *eu*, *well*, *ev*, *in*, and *βαλλω*, to cast. One expert at setting of bones.

EUEMETI, from *eu*, importing facility, and *εμεω*, to vomit. Those who vomit with ease.

EUERES, from *eu*, *well*, and *ερετμος*, an oar. Easy to be rowed. But Hippocrates uses naval terms, and applies this word to instruments. In his book de Medico, it signifies ready or handy.

EUEXIA, from *eu*, *well*, and *εξις*, a habit. A good habit of body.

EUGEOS, from *eu*, *well*, and *γη*, the earth. See UTERUS, and HYMEN.

EULE. A worm, properly that is bred in ulcers.

EULOGIUM. In Forestus from Rhases, it signifies an exanthematous disorder, the small-pox, or the measles.

EUNUCHION. See LACTUCA. It is said to be thus called because Venus laid upon a bed of them after the death of Adonis, to restrain her venereal inclinations.

EUONYMO ADFINIS OCCIDENTALIS. See GUAIACUM.

EUONYMUS, also called *tetragonia*, *fufanus*, *fufaria*, PRICKWOOD, and the SPINDLE-TREE. Boerhaave enumerates four species, and Miller reckons up ten. In France and Germany, the wood is made into spindles, whence the names *fufanus* and *fufaria*. The fruit is emetic and cathartic, and if powdered, and sprinkled in the hair, it kills lice. Raii Hist. See also SIMAROUBA.

EUPATORIUM, also called *hepatorium*, *cannabinum*, WATER HEMP, WATER AGRIMONY, DUTCH AGRIMONY, and COMMON HEMP AGRIMONY. See AGRIMONIA. The *eupatorium* used in medicine, is the EUPATORIUM CANNABINUM, Linn. It is a plant in much use in Holland, but not in England; it is found on the sides of ditches and rivers; is acrid and bitter to the taste; the leaves are strengthening and aperient. Boerhaave says, that the turf-diggers use it against foul ulcers, the scurvy, and swelling of the feet, to which they are very subject. The root is cathartic. Two ounces of the fresh juice, or a dram of the extract, is a dose. Raii Hist. It is also the name for a species of *Baccharis*.

— ARABUM. See BIDENS.

— GRÆCORUM.

— VERUM & VETERUM. } See AGRIMONIA.

— MESSUE. See AGERATUM.

EUPEPSIA, from *eu*, *good*, and *πιπτω*, to digest. GOOD DIGESTION.

EUPETATON. See LAUREOLA MAS.

EUPHORBIA PALUSTRIS. See TITHYMALUS.

EUPHORBIA, *eu*, *well*, and *φερω*, to feed; so named by king Juba, who first found it out, in honour of Euphorbus his physician; called also *schadida-calli*, *scadidacalli*, *tithymalus aizoides fruticosus*, &c. The EUPHORBIIUM PLANT, BURN. THORNY PLANT, SPURGE. EUPHORBIA OFFICINARUM, *aculeata*, *nuda*, *multangularis*, *aculeis geminatis*, LINN. Gen. Plant. 609. CLASS, DODECANDRIA; ORD. TRIGYNIA. It is a prickly lactescent shrub; from it the gummy, resinous, concrete juice, called GUM EUPHORBIIUM, exudes. This gum is brought from Barbary in drops, or tears, of an irregular form, some of which when broken, contain little twigs, and other vegetable matters. The tears are generally very easy to break; they are of a gold colour outwardly, and white within; they consist of equal parts of resinous and gummy matter; their acrimony resides in the resin.

The spirituous tinctures are excessive fiery, and when inspissated they are still more so. The watery infusion

and extract are bitterish, having only a slight though durable acrimony. Neither spirit nor water carries over any thing from this gum by distillation.

This drug is too acrid for internal use; it is a part in the composition of some stimulating plasters which are used in palsies and some other disorders. There are two compositions as plasters, formed in the following manner.

EMPLASTRUM EUPHORBII. R Picis burgundicæ ʒ iv. euphorbii ʒ fs. terebinthinæ vulgaris q. s. pici burgundicæ liquefactæ adjiciantur euphorbium bene in pulverem redactum, & terebinthinæ portio, adeo ut inspissitudinem propriam abeant. This is a powerful stimulant, well calculated to relieve diseases of the hip joint, in their early stage.

EMPLASTRUM EX EUPHORBIO. R Emplastri lithargyri ʒ ij. fs. euphorbii bene pulverizati ʒ iij. picis burgundicæ ʒ fs. euphorbium c. olei paululo in mortario teratur, postea, alia, prius liquefacta, adjiciantur. This is highly recommended for promoting the suppuration of sluggish ulcers. Some have used it as an errhine, but it is too active for such a medicine, for in very small quantities it is liable to be very violent; the fine dust which rises in powdering, affects the operator's head and throat violently. Cullen's Mat. Med.

In the second vol. of the Med. Mus. is an instance of a person, who, through mistake, swallowed some of the tincture of *euphorbium*, and was relieved by frequent draughts of water and olive oil, and a small quantity of camphor. The symptoms produced by the *euphorbium* were a burning pain in the mouth, throat, and stomach, with a violent suffocation.

EUPHORIA, from *eu*, *well*, and *φερω*, to bear. The easy bearing of a disorder, or the operation of a medicine.

EUPHRAGIA, } called also *euphrosyne*, *ocularia*, EYE-

EUPHRASIA, } BRIGHT. It is the EUPHRASIA OFFICINALIS, Linn. Boerhaave mentions three species. It is an herb with little, oval, serrated leaves, set in pairs without pedicles; the flowers appear on the top of the stalks; they are white outwardly, but inwardly they are streaked with purple and yellow. It is annual, grows wild in uncultivated grounds, and flowers from July to September.

It is a very mild corroborant, is slightly astringent, and hath been much extolled against disorders in the eyes. Both spirit and water extract its virtues. Some take an infusion of it, others use the powder in the manner of snuff, in cases of dim-sightedness. The following preparation, called PULV. HELIDÆI, hath been held in great repute. R *Euphrasie* ʒ ii. macis, ʒ fs. m. f. pulv. cap. ʒ i. ad. ʒ iii.

EUPHRASIAE AFFINIS. BRASILI SILIQUOSÆ. See CAA-ATAYA BRASILIENSIS.

EUPHROSYNÉ. See EUPHRASIA.

EUPORISTA, } from *eu*, *easy*, and *πορεω*, to afford.

EUPORISTON, } Medicines easily prepared.

EURYTHMIA, from *eu*, *just*, and *ρυθμος*, order and harmony, properly in music. It imports dexterity in handling instruments; also the proper order of the pulse, *eurythmus*. See ARYTHMUS.

EUROPEE. See VERONICA.

EUSARCHUS, *eu*, *bene*, and *σαρξ*, caro. WELL-FLESHED.

EUTHESIA. Galen explains it to be an innate strong habit of body.

EUTHYPOROS, from *ευθυς*, straight. An epithet of extension made with a view to reduce a broken limb.

EUZOMON. See ERUCA.

EVACUANTIA, from *evacuō*, to evacuate. Medicines suited to promote the natural excretions; or, in any other way to draw fluids out of the body. These produce their effects by general principles, which capacitate them for other effects, according to the skill of the administrator, and not by a particular power of selecting bad humours from the good. The good and the bad are mixed in the body, and are evacuated in the same proportions.

EVACUATIO. See EXCRETA, and RETENTA.

EVACUATORII. Diseases attended with increased discharges.

EVAPORATIO. EVAPORATION, called also *anathymiasis*. It is a dissipation of the finer parts of any fluid by means of the sun or fire. Chemical *evaporation* is always carried on by heat, yet cold and winds cause water to evaporate. The hardest ice is not exempt from *evaporation*.

IN PHARMACY, some solid bodies are recovered from their state

state of solution by *evaporation* with heat. This process is applicable to all those substances which are less volatile than the menstruum, or which will not exhale by the heat requisite for the *evaporation* of the fluid, as solutions of alkaline salts, and the inodorous parts of vegetables and animals from water, and refinous and odorous bodies in spirit of wine, as the tincture of mint made with spirit of wine, which, when separated from the spirit by *evaporation*, leaves a resin rich with the properties of the herb. See Dict. of Chem.

EVERRICULUM. In Paré, it is a sort of spoon used to clear the bladder from gravel, &c. after lithotomy.

EVERSIO. See **ECTROPIUM**.

EVISTIOLA. In Paracelsus it seems to import a leprous disorder in the nape of the neck.

EXACERBANTES. REMITTING FEVERS.

EXACERBATIO, called also *exorescentia*. See **PAR-OSYSMUS**.

EXACINATA. Fruits which have their stones taken out. See **ACINUS**.

EXÆMA, εἶ, *ex*, and αἷμα, *sanguis*, *exanguis*. A total privation of blood. Hence *exæmos* differs from those called *leiphaimoi*.

EXÆRESIS, from εἶ, *out of*, or *away*, and αἶρω, *to remove*. It is that part of surgery, which consists of removing superfluities.

EXALMA, from ἐξάλλω, *to leap out*. Hippocrates applies it to the starting of the vertebræ out of their places.

EXALTATIO. EXALTATION. In CHEMISTRY, it signifies an operation by which a substance is raised to a greater degree of virtue. Of *exaltation* there are two kinds: first, *maturation*, which is effected by digestion, fermentation, and projection. Secondly, *gradation*, see **GRADATIO**. *Exaltation* is also defined a micro-chronic subtilization, by which a thing by a gradual dissolution is transposed into a pure and more exalted degree of its virtue, and this is effected by circulation and ablution. Rulandus.

EXAMBLOMA, or **EXAMBLOSIS.** See **ABORTUS**.

EXANASTOMOSIS. See **ANASTOMOSIS**.

EXANG. The abbreviation of *Exanguis*. See **EXÆMA**. The bones and cartilages which are nourished with a humour of their own nature, endowed with lentor and whiteness, are also called *exangues*.

EXANIA. The same as *procidencia*; also in particular, the bearing down of the anus.

EXANIMATIO. *Lipothymia*, or death.

EXANTHEMATA, from ἐξανθεω, *to spring forth like a flower*; called also *effloratio*, and *efflorescentia*, *epanthema* or *epanthisma*. PUSTULES or ERUPTIONS. Eruptive fevers; any kind of *eruptions* that elevate the skin.

EXANTHROPIA. According to Wedelius, it is the third degree of melancholy.

EXANTHEMATA SEROSA. See **PEMPHIGUS**.

EXARMA, from ἐξαιρῶμαι, *to be elevated*. An elevated tumor.

EXARSIO, a hot intemperature, such as happens in hectic fevers.

EXARTHREMA, from ἐξ, *out of*, and αρθρον, *a joint*. See **LUXATIO**.

EXARTHROS. An epithet for a person whose joints are large and prominent.

EXASPERATIO. EXASPERATION. Besides its signifying the increase of a disorder, it is also a rendering the skin rough.

EXCATHISMA. See **SEMICUPIUM**.

EXCIPIENS. In prescriptions, that is called the excipient, which receives the other ingredients, and gives them a proper form; as officinal electaries, conserves, robs, &c.

EXCIPULUM. In chemistry it is a receiver. See **AMPULLA**.

EXCISIO. See **AMPUTATIO**.

EXCLUSORIUM. A medicine which causes abortion.

EXCORIATIS, } **EXCORIATURE,** or **ABRASION**
EXCORIATURA. } of the skin, called also *ecдора*.

EXCREMENTUM. An **EXCREMENT**, from *ex-erno*, *to divide, part, or separate*. It is whatever requires to be discharged out of the body.

EXCRESCENTIA, from *ex* and *cresco*, *an excrescence*. It is any thing which grows peternaturally upon any part of the body, called also *ecphyas*, *ecpyfis*.

EXCRETA & RETENTA. THINGS CAST OUT

OF THE BODY, and THOSE THAT ARE RETAINED. The natural *excretions* do not so directly imply and absolutely regard life, as they indirectly regard health, and the exercise of all the functions of life. The artificial evacuations from the circulating fluids are of blood, serum, and lymph; and these are made according as the plethora is of the sanguine or ferous kind: *by bleeding*, the red blood and the vital heat are diminished; *by purges*, vomits, diuretics, &c. the *ferous discharges* are made; and by perspiration the *lymph* is evacuated.

The secretions are best performed in a regular state of health; hence in diseases, all turbulent symptoms should be allayed with the greatest speed. And as the degree of heat in the constitution is that on which regular secretions chiefly depend, its excess or diminution demands our first attention, that its state may be reduced as near as may be to the standard of health.

EXCUTIA VENTRICULI. A brush made of soft bristles, fixed in a flexible brass wire, with silk or flaxen thread wrapped round it. When it is used, the patient drinks a quantity of warm water; then the *excutia* being dipped in some proper liquor, is passed down into the stomach, where it is moved about, the better to wash the stomach.

EXECHEBRONCHOS. An epithet for a person who hath a prominent throat. See **BRONCHOCELE**.

EXECHEGLUTOS. One who hath prominent buttocks.

EXELCOSIS, from ἔλκος, *an ulcer*. See **EXULCERATIO**.

EXERAMA. The matter ejected by vomiting.

EXERCITATIO. EXERCISE. The *exercise* of the body for the benefit of health is called gymnastic. See **GYMNASTICA**. The military *exercises*, gardening, husbandry, or other employ in the open air, very much conduce to health. To *exercise* moderately in the open air an hour or two before breakfast, improves the appetite, and conduces much to cheer the spirits: and, as to glandular obstructions, they are both best prevented and cured by moderate *exercise*.

On the other hand, when *exercise* is too freely used, it occasions loss of appetite, loathing of food, heat in the bowels, costiveness, rigors, and fainting. In this case, a moderate use of wine, warm bathing, quiet sleep, and a moist nourishing diet, afford the most proper relief. See Fordyce's Elements, part i. Mackenzie on Health.

EXERRHEUSIS, **EXERRHOSIS,** **EXERRHYSIS.** See **ECROE**.

EXFOLIATIO. DESQUAMATIO. **EXFOLIATION.** The process by which the dead part of the bone separates from the sound. One principal cause of an *exfoliation* of a bone, is an interruption of the continuity of the vessels which nourish it. The coldness of the air, by contracting and drying up the extremities of the small vessels of the bone, also puts a stop to the circulation of the nourishing matter through them. Mr. John Hunter observes, that "one part of a bone is never separated from another by the rotting of the dead part, for that which comes away is as sound as it ever was. *Exfoliation* takes place soonest in bones wherein are the fewest cells, and whose texture is the closest. Before any part of a bone can be thrown off by *exfoliation*, it must be dead. But even then, till the process of *exfoliation* begins, the bone adheres as strongly as ever, and would remain for years before it could be separated by putrefaction alone. Bones are composed of two substances, viz. a true animal matter, and an earthy one, which are only intermixed with each other. A dead bone acts on the system in the same manner as any other extraneous body. It stimulates the adjacent living parts; in consequence of which, such a process is begun that must terminate in its being thrown off. The effects of this stimulus are, FIRST, that the living adjacent bone becomes more vascular; a circumstance which always takes place when a part hath more to do than is just sufficient for the support of life. SECONDLY, that the earth of the living part, where it is in contact with the dead bone, is absorbed; hence the bone becomes softer, and adheres by its animal matter only. THIRDLY, that the living animal part is at last absorbed along the surfaces of contact: this part of the process commences long before the last is finished. Both of them begin first at the surface, though in their course they do not every where take place in an equal degree at the same time. FOURTHLY, in proportion to the waste made by the last part of the process, a fungus arises from the living surface, and fills up the intermediate space,

space, so that there may be no vacuum. These different stages taken together, constitute ulceration. When any part of a bone is once loose, it will be pushed to the surface in the same manner as most other inanimate bodies would be, and this stage is partly mechanical, partly a continuation of ulceration. A proof of the third stage above mentioned may be derived from those cases where people die while *exfoliation* is going on. A small groove or worm-eaten canal can then be discovered, which becomes gradually deeper, and follows the irregularities of the living and dead surfaces. After the application of the trepan, a circular piece of bone is frequently thrown off, which is always less than the space from whence it came. This, however, would never be the case, were there not a loss of substance."

When a bone is laid bare by any accident, and an *exfoliation* is feared, if several perforations are made in the bone, the *exfoliation* will be prevented; in such cases, the wound should be kept clean, and defended from unctuous and watery medicaments: pledgets of lint are as proper applications as any; or they may be dipped in a mixture of the ol. tereb. and tinct. myrrh. As to caustics, Mr. Hunter says, that "caustics, or the actual cautery, do neither of them hasten *exfoliation*: they produce death only in part of the bone, which is the first step towards *exfoliation*. If caustics ever hasten *exfoliation*, where the bone is already dead, it must be by producing inflammation in the adjacent living bone; this brings about a change in it, and makes it exert a power which it was incapable of before." See **CARIES**.

EXFOLIATIVUM. See **DESQUAMATORIUM**.

EXIPOTICOS, from *ἐξίππομαι*, to press out or filtre. An epithet for digesting, or deterring medicines. Galen says, they are the same as drawers.

EXITURA. A SUPPURATED ABSCESS. But **PARACELSUS** applies it to all sorts of putrid excrements.

EXITUS ANI. See **PROCEDENTIA ANI**.

EXOCHAS, or **EXOCHE**, from *ἐξω*, without, *εχω*, to have. A tubercle on the outside of the anus.

EXOCYSTE, { A prolapsus of the inner membrane
EXOCYSTIS. { of the bladder.

EXOMPHALOS, from *ἐξ*, out, and *ομφαλος*, a navel. Any protuberance of the navel. See **HERNIA UMBILICALIS**; also **HYDROPS UMBILICALIS**.

EXONCHOMA, from *ἐξ*, out, and *ογκος*, a tumor. Any large prominent tumor.

EXONEIROISIS, from *ἐξ*, out, and *ονειρος*, sleep. **NOCURNAL POLLUTION**. It is when in sleep the semen is ejected. This, if rare, may be from redundant vigour; if frequent, it proceeds from weakness of the seminal vessels. This latter cause is the most frequent.

EXOPHTHALMIA, from *ἐξ*, out, and *οφθαλμος*, the eye; called also *buphthalmus*, *ecpiefmos*, *melon*, a dislocation of the eye; its natural size increased, or not sensibly changed; therefore the globe, more or less distended, rises from its orbit, either swelling or pushed out, and falling downwards, its bulk scarce altered; nor can it be covered by the palpebræ, which should close over the eye, healthful in other respects. See **WALLIS's Nosologia Meth. Oculorum**.

EXORESCENTIA. See **EXACERBATIO**.

EXOS. A fish from which isinglass is obtained. See also **HIRUDO**.

EXOSTOSES. See **GUMMA**.

EXOSTOSIS, from *ἐξ*, of, or out, and *οσεν*, a bone, called also *hyperostosis*. It is a preternatural excrescence of a bone, or a tumor on a bone. Mr. Pott calls it an enlargement of the bone. Its hardness equals, or rather exceeds that of the bone from which it proceeds. Monf. Petit calls the *spina ventosa* by the name of *exostosis*, but the two disorders are very different.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the **CLASS LOCALES**, and **ORD. TUMORES**; which he defines, a hard tumor forming in the bone.

The *exostosis* seems to be caused by the discharge of a superfluous quantity of ossific matter upon the part where it is seated, or from a separation of the bony lamellæ. The cause of the first is not known, but the other may be the effect of irritation, which will occasion a swelling of the bone, and this irritation may be diseased or not; if diseased, the part must be amputated; if not, which is not unfrequently the case, the patient may live to an old age, without any considerable inconvenience.

This disorder should be distinguished from venereal nodes, from the rickets, from topis, and from the *spina ventosa*.

The diseased irritation may be known by its violent and frequent pain.

IN ORDER TO CURE, as soon as the nature of the cause is understood, and encouragement to hope for success is manifest, make an incision, and lay the bone bare; then with a chissel take the diseased part away. This will succeed if the habit is not much vitiated; but if the constitution is also faulty, and the *exostosis* proceeds from the exuberance of bony matter, amputation is the only method of relief, though generally, in this case, the whole is best left to nature.

Sometimes a preternatural hardness of the ligament is called an *exostosis*; this spurious sort, as well as the venereal nodes, are relieved by mercurials.

Exostoses happening in the middle of hard bones are generally hard in all their parts, but those near the ends of them, or about the joints, have often only an hard external lamina. When this disorder happens on the bones within the skull, the consequence may be an apoplexy, epilepsy, or a palsy. See **Petit's Diseases of the Bones**, part ii. ch. xvi. **Bell's Surgery**, vol. v. p. 541.

EXOTICUS. **EXOTIC**, from *ἐξω*, without. Any thing brought from foreign countries.

EXPECTORANTIA. **EXPECTORANTS**, called also *bechita*. Medicines suited to promote the excretion or rejection of pus or mucus, from the lungs, or from the aspera arteria. Some *expectorants* operate by rendering the matter fit for a discharge;—others stimulate to an excretion;—and some open the emunctories in order to the same end. Hence, when thin sharp humours are to be excreted, and the ducts through which they are to pass are to be constricted, give such medicines as obtund and in-crasate; of this kind are the succ. glych. sp. ceti althæa, syr. e mecon. pil. styrac.—If thick viscid matter is to be discharged, and a stimulus is required to assist its evacuation, give infusions of hyssop, orris root, or of elecampane; the sal diureticus, gum. ammon. gum. benz. gum. myrrh, or flos sulphuris, will be proper.—When a stronger stimulus is required, the ox. scillæ, or small doses of antimonial preparations, will be necessary. See **Hoffmann's Med. Rat. Syst.** See **ANACATHARTICA**.

In some instances when *expectorants* are required, their efficacy is checked by the use of the bark, iron, &c. but if these medicines are mixed with the expectorating ones, those inconveniences are not observed. However, **Dr. CULLEN** thinks, that the common theory of expectoration seems to be unsatisfying; and that the case most frequently where expectorants are required, is, when the mucus which naturally exudes, or is poured out from the follicles of the bronchia, flows in unusually larger quantity, and often in a more viscid state, than can be easily detached from the cells of the bronchia. In this case, it is supposed, by the use of (what are called) expectorants, the mucus may be brought up more largely, and with more facility. In what manner this is done, he finds it difficult to explain. They may, perhaps, produce the effect, by merely exciting coughing; but he knows of no internal medicine capable of doing this, nor any other means of exciting cough with expectoration, except by employing vomiting.

EXPECTORATIO, **EXPECTORATION**, from *ex*, and *pectus*, or from *expectoro*, to throw out of the vessels. See **EXPECTORANTIA** and **ANACATHARTICA**.

EXPIRATIO, called also *Ecpneumatosis*, *Ecpnæa*. That part of respiration, wherein the air is expelled out of the lungs. See **RESPIRATIO**.

EXPLORATIO. **EXPLORATION**. **IN SURGERY** it is the probing a wound or ulcer.

EXPLORATRIX. See **CUPELLA**.

EXPLOSIO. **EXPLOSION**. **IN CHEMISTRY** it is called detonation, or fulmination.

EXPRESSIO. **EXPRESSION**. It is a mechanical operation, by which the juices of many plants are obtained, and sweet oils, which are not volatile, may be extracted from many substances, in which they reside superabundantly, and uncombined. Such are all emulsive feeds, and some fruits, as oranges, lemons, olives, &c.

This operation is effected by first bruising the substance, and then forcibly squeezing it in a press. The more succulent bodies may be bruised and wrapped in a linen cloth, before they are committed to the press; but more viscous subjects require that a little water be added to them before they undergo this operation.

When seeds, from which an oil is to be obtained, are subjected to this management, the cheeks of the press should be heated, in order to a more copious discharge of

the oil: the product will by this means be increased; but when oils are to be taken internally, *expression* with cold plates is the most proper, as those which are heated dispose the oil to become soon rancid and offensive.

EXSICCATIO. DRYING. This pharmaceutical operation is effected by exhaling the moisture from the body to be dried, over a gentle fire, or by absorbing it, as when such subjects are laid on chalk-stones for this end.

When heat is employed, the operation is by *coction*, *insolation*, or by *torrefaction*; the *first* relates to fluids, the *second* to fluids and solids, and the *third* to solids only. Decantation and filtration subserve the process of *exsiccation*.

EXSUCCATIO. See ECCHYMOMA.

EXSTASIS. See ECSTASIS.

EXTENSOR. AN EXTENDER. This name is given to several muscles.

— **CARPI RADIALIS.** This muscle takes its origin from the rising line of the os humeri, that runs towards the outer condyle, and from the same condyle it runs close to the radius, and passing through a groove, where it is bound down, it divides into two tendons, where the muscle is called by some *bicornis*. One of these tendons is inserted into the basis of the first, and the other into the second metacarpal bone. Some call this muscle by the name of *radialis externus*; others by that of *extensor carpi exterior*, & *geminus*. Winflow calls it *ULNARIS EXTERNUS*.

— **CARPI ULNARIS.** Some call it extensor carpi interior. It rises from the outer condyle of the os humeri, and then receives an origin from the edge of the ulna; its tendon passes in a groove behind the styloid process of the ulna; it passes and is inserted into the inside of the basis of the metacarpal bone of the little finger.

The extenders, whether belonging to the fingers or carpus, arise from the outward extuberance of the os humeri: and their antagonists, the flexors, from the internal protuberance of the same bone, as also from the upper and external part of the ulna next to the anconæus.

— **DIGITORUM COMMUNIS.** It is also called *digitorum tenor*. It partly rises from the outer condyle of the os humeri, and partly from the outer edge of the ulna; it passes behind the lower extremity of the radius, where there is a groove for its lodgement, and forms four tendons; that for the little finger passes different from the others: the three last communicate, and are inserted into the second bone, and partly into the last of the respective fingers, that is, the third, middle, and fore-fingers.

— **DIGITORUM BREVIS.** It is also called *pedicus*. It rises from the anterior part of the os calcis, runs across the instep, and divides commonly into four tendons, but sometimes only into three, which are inserted into the three toes next to the greater one, or into all the four.

— **DIGITORUM LONGUS;** called also *enemodactylæus*. Dr. Hunter calls this extensor longus digitorum pedis. It rises from the upper part of the tibia and fibula, and the interosseous ligament; its tendon passes under the annular ligament, and then divides into five, four of which are inserted into the second and third phalanges of the toes, and the fifth goes to the basis of the metatarsal bone. This last Winflow reckons a distinct muscle, and calls it *peronæus brevis*.

— **INDICIS.** It is also called *indicator*, and extensor indicis proprius. It rises with the extensor digitorum communis, lies between the ulna and radius, runs close to the interosseous ligament, passes over the back of the hand, and is inserted into the posterior part of the index.

— **LONGUS.** It rises from the inferior costa of the scapula; and the

— **BREVIS** rises from the outer spine of the humerus, then they make one tendon with the brachialis internus.

— **MINIMI DIGITI.** It is also called *auricularis*. It rises partly tendinous at the extremity of the external apophysis of the os humeri, and partly fleshy from the superior part of the ulna, and becomes tendinous as it passes under the annular ligament at the carpus: it is there divided into two, and sometimes into three tendons, which are united into one at its insertion into the superior part of the third bone of the little finger.

— **PRIMI INTERNODII POLLICIS.** It rises high up from the radius, ulna, and interosseous ligament; it wheels round the radius, runs across the carpus, and is inserted into the trapezium, and the first bone of the thumb.

EXTENSOR SECUNDI INTERNODII POLLICIS. It rises from the radius, and the interosseous ligament, describes the same course as the preceding, and is inserted into the second bone of the thumb.

— **TERTII INTERNODII POLLICIS.** It rises from the back part of the ulna, near the middle, and from the interosseous ligament; then goes obliquely across the carpus to the third bone of the thumb. When it acts, it not only extends, but also brings the thumb backward, so that some people can bring the end of the thumb to the wrist.

— **POLLICIS LONGUS.** It rises from the middle and fore-part of the fibula, and the interosseous ligament, and passes over the instep to be inserted into the last bone of the great toe.

— **POLLICIS BREVIS.** It is only a slip from the extensors of the toes, and is inserted into the first bone.

EXTENUATIO. LEANNESS. This may arise in two ways, one from the sensible or insensible evacuation of the useful and nutritious particles of the habit; the other from *cachochymia*, or a collection of such as are vitiated, or useless. PROSPER ALPINUS observes, in his *Prefages of Life and Death*, that if, after being extenuated by a disease, the disease is removed, but the body continues *lean*, the nutriment being duly received, it denotes a relapse.

— Again, *leanness* from a spitting of blood, attended with a flow fever, portends death. And, lastly, that it is a bad sign in an ardent fever for the body not to become speedily *lean*; or to waste immoderately; the *first* prognosticates a tedious disease; the *latter*, death.

— **TYMPANIAURIS.** See LAXATOR EXTERNUS.

EXTINCTIO. See COMMUNITIO.

EXTIRPATIO. AMPUTATION.

EXTRACTIO. EXTRACTION. The liquors which dissolve bodies in their pure state, extract them from impurities, or other extraneous bodies with which they are mixed, and take up all their virtues. *Extraction* is performed by macerating the subject in its appropriated menstruum in the cold; or digesting or circulating it in a moderate warmth; or infusing it in boiling liquor, and suffering them to stand until they are cold; or by actually boiling them for some time. Heat greatly expedites *extraction*; but it is injurious to some substances, by occasioning the menstruum to take up their grosser and more ungrateful parts; yet others again impart but little to a heat that is not equal to that of boiling water. As heat promotes, so cold prevents *extraction*. Tinctures made by heat deposit much of their contents in cold weather.

Vegetable juices obtained by expression, or watery, or spirituous decoctions or infusions, when exposed to a continued heat, the fluid gradually exhales, carries off the more volatile parts, and leaves the more fixed in one mass; which, if from a vegetable juice obtained by expression, is called an *inspissated juice*; if from a watery decoction or infusion, it is called an *extract*; if from a spirituous tincture, it is called a *resin* or *essential extract*: the term *extract* is frequently used as a general appellation of all three kinds.

Inspissated juices, when evaporated no farther than to the consistence of honey or oil, are called *rob* or *sapa*. Spirituous tinctures reduced to a like consistence are called *balsam*. See the New Dispensatory, and the Dict. of Chemistry.

— **EXTRACTION, IN SURGERY,** is the drawing from, or out of the body, any thing that is offensive.

EXTRACTUM. AN EXTRACT, called also *ecchylo-ma*. In PHARMACY it is a solution of the purer parts of a mixt body inspissated by evaporation nearly to the consistence of stiff honey. (See EXTRACTIO); each of which commonly take their name from the substance used from whence this *extract* is formed, as EXTRACTUM CHAMÆMELI, CORTICIS PERUVIANI, &c. which see.

EXTRACTUM PURGANS. See HEDERA ARBOREA.

EXTRAVASATIO. EXTRAVASATION, from *extra* and *vasa*, out of the vessels. This is applied to any of the fluids in the body which are out of their proper vessels; thus an ecchymosis, fugalation, or aneurism, may be called *extravasations*.

Fallopious, Chalmet, Albucasis, and some others, think that though some *extravasated* blood should putrefy in the belly, it cannot do the intestines or other viscera any hurt, but will subside to the groin, and there form an abscess; or that more likely it will be absorbed and discharged by stool, before it putrefies at all.

An *extravasation* on the brain produces one or more of the following symptoms, viz. a palsy of one leg or arm, or both; dizziness; sleepiness; impaired sight; ravings; bleeding at the nose or ears; vomiting; loss of sense; stupor, &c. See CERE布里 COMPRESSIO.

An *extravasation* on the brain should be distinguished from a concussion thereof; in the first, the symptoms are often better and worse; in the latter they are continually the same.

Wounds on the head with *extravasations* are very fallacious, because the *extravasation* may be between the skull and the dura mater, or under it, both at the same time; or under the pia mater, or in several other parts of the brain; but when these happen, bad symptoms are directly produced.

Whenever the dura mater, either by depression, fissure, or fracture, loses its adhesion, there will be, from its blood-vessels that are broken, an *extravasation* between the bone and it. An *extravasation* is less considerable when a fracture of the skull happens than when there is a fissure. An *extravasation* is also more or less dangerous, according to what part of the brain the accident happens. *Extravasations* from a blow are most commonly found under the skull, that is, between it and the dura mater; in this case a lethargy or other symptom will continue, until the *extravasation* is removed.

Mr. Bromfield recommends the use of opiates in fractures and concussions of the brain (see CONCUSSIO); the same practice may be also useful in some degrees of *extravasation*; but besides this, he observes, that when vio-

lent accidents have happened to the head, an issue in the opening formed by the separation of the additamentum of the temporal bone is of singular advantage. See his Chirurgical Observations, vol. i.

EXTRAVERSIO. EXTRAVERSION. IN CHEMISTRY, it is the rendering manifest any thing saline, alkaline, or acid, concealed in mixed bodies, and is just the reverse to one species of concentration.

EXTRINSECI. The external parts, particularly the limbs. Also painful disorders of the external parts.

EXTUBERANTIA. Tumors that are seated under the skin, but do not elevate it.

EXUBERES. Children which are weaned are thus called.

EXULCERATIO. The same as *ulcus*, called also *exulceratio*; but generally used to express those beginning erosions, which wear away the substance, and form an ulcer; or when an excoriation begins to suppurate.

— OSSIS. See CARIES.

EXULCERATUS. See APERTUS.

EXUMBILICATIO. A protuberance of the navel.

EXUNGULATIO. EXUNGULATION. The cutting off the unguis, or white part of the petals of roses.

EXUVIÆ. See ANGIUM SENECTÆ.

EXYDATOO, *ἐξυδατω*, in *aquam resolvō*. When, instead of blood, a watery humour is generated and collected; whence water readily appears within the skin.

EZQUAHUITL. The DRAGON-BLOOD-TREE.

EZULA. See ESULA.

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FABA. The BEAN, called also *cyamus*, *phaseolus*. This plant hath a long unicapular pod, full of kidney-shaped seeds; the stalks are firm; the leaves grow in pairs, and are as if were conjugated to a rib which ends in a point.

Faba was called by the Falisci, a people of Hetruria, *haba*; whence probably comes the word *faba*. Martinus derives the word from *πᾶν*, to feed, as if it were *paba*. The word *bean* seems to be from the Italian word *baiana*.

- BENGALENSIS, } See MYROBALANI.
- CAMBAIA, }
- MALABAR. }
- CRASSA. See CRASSULA.

— **ÆGYPTIACA**, called also *cyamos Ægyptiacus*, *nymphæa Indica*, — *glandifera* — *Madaraspatana*, *bem tamarā*, *nelumbo*, *lien Sinarum*, *colocasia*. The PONTIC BEAN, or **ÆGYPTIAN BEAN**. It grows on marshy grounds in Egypt, and some of its neighbouring countries. Some call it *ciborium* and *cibotium*, from the manner of planting it, which is first to lodge it on a moist clod, which is afterwards immersed in water. When the flower falls, a small pod appears, in which the *bean* is lodged. It is eaten either raw or boiled, and is of an astringent quality; it also strengthens the stomach. See Dale.

- FEBRIFUGA. See NUX VOMICA.
- GRÆCA LATIFOLIA. See GUAJACANA.
- INDICA. See NUX VOMICA SERAPIONIS.
- INVERSA. See CRASSULA.
- MAJOR, } Called also *phase-*
- CYAMUS LEGUMINOSA. } *olus major*, TURKEY

BEANS, and GARDEN BEANS.

They are a strong flatulent kind of food, nutritious, but not easily digested, especially when old. The flowers afford an agreeable fragrance, which they impart to water by distillation. The fresh leaves beat up into a poultice with cream are cooling and repellent. The ancients call the flour of *beans*, *faba fresca*, and *lomentum fabæ*, because it is prepared without the skin, in which lies the astringency, falsely, though generally attributed to the flour. Raii Hist.

— MINOR, also called *equina frasa*, HORSE-BEANS. These differ no other way from the garden species than in being less.

— PURGATRIX. See CATAPUTIA MINOR.

— SANTI IGNATII. See NUX VOMICA SERAPIONIS.

— SUILLA. See HYOSCYAMUS NIGER.

FABAGINEA, } Also called *leguminosa*, *capparis*
FABAGO. } *portulacæ*, *peplios Lutetianorum*, *tele-*
phium, and *capparis fabago*. It is a bitter plant, which the Syrians use for killing worms.

FABARIA. See CRASSULA.

FABRILIS NIGRICA. See PLUMBUM NIGRUM.

FABRORUM AQUA. Water in which hot iron is quenched.

FACIES. The FACE. It comprehends the forehead, eye-brows, eye-lids, eyes, nose, mouth, chin, cheeks, and ears. Its bones are those of the upper and lower jaws.

— **HIPPOCRATICA.** The HIPPOCRATIC FACE. It is when the nose is sharp, the eyes hollow, the temples sunk, the ears cold and contracted, and their lobes inverted; the skin about the forehead hard, tense and dry; the countenance pale, greenish, or blackish. Some call

F A M

this the CADAVEROUS FACE. If it appears within three days after the onset of an acute disease, it indicates death.

FACIES RUBRA. See GUTTA ROSACEA.

FACULTAS. A FACULTY. It is the power of performing any action. The animal *faculty* is an action whereby a man exercises sense, motion, and the principal functions of the mind, which are three; imagination, reasoning, and memory. See ACTIO.

FÆCES. See FÆX.

FÆCULA. It is a medicine which consists of the fæces of vegetable juices.

— **BRYONIE.** The FÆCULA of BRYONY. Take of the roots of white *bryony*, any quantity; scrape them and squeeze out their juice; which, after standing a while, deposits a sediment, from which the thinner part may be separated by decantation, and the rest dried for use.

FÆX. Also, *Cherfa*; *Fæces*; and *Fæcula*. It is properly the sediment or lees or grounds of any fermented liquor; but in medicine it is generally understood of wine. The alvine excretions are thus called.

FAGARA MAJOR, also called *cayutana Luzonis*, *cubebis*.

It is a plant which is found in the Philippine islands. The berries are used: according to AVICENNA, they are heating and drying, and good for a cold weak stomach to help digestion, and are astringent to the bowels: the outer rind was not used: it is aromatic.

— **OCTANDRA.** See TACAMAHACA.

FAGOPYRUM, } Called also *fegopyron*, *fru-*
FAGOTRITICUM. } *mentum Saracenicum*, *crystinum*
Thcophraſti, *tragopyron*, BRANK, BUCK WHEAT. It is said to be originally from Africa. It thrives every where; delights in a wet soil; is sown in fields, flowers in July, less nutritive than barley or rye, but more so than millet or panic. Raii Hist.

FAGUS, called also *oxya* or *oxyas*; *balanda*; *valanida*. The BEECH-TREE. Its leaves resemble those of the horn-beam: the fruit is produced at a remote distance from the flower, but on the same tree, and is a callous substance, acuminate, and inclosing two triangular seeds or nuts. It grows in woods and in hedges. The mast (i. e. fruit) is in use; it agrees in its properties with those of the chestnut. The oil expressed from *beech* nuts is extolled as a destroyer of worms: a child may take two drams of it every night and morning; an adult may take an ounce. The poor people in Silesia use this oil instead of butter. Raii Hist.

FAIRBURN WATER. *Fairburn* is in the county of Ross, in Scotland, about two miles from the Castle-Leod well. It is a strong sulphureous water something of the same nature, but not so powerful; a gallon, on evaporation, yielded, of absorbent, dark-coloured, light earth, two grains; of white calcareous earth, fifteen; of Glauber's salt, mixed with yellow matter, &c. twenty-four grains; but no selenites. It is used for the same purposes as *Castle-Leod waters*, but not so much frequented. Monro's Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, vol. ii.

FALCIFORMIS PROCESSUS. See DURA MATER.

FALDELLA. Contorted lint used for compresses.

FALX. See DURA MATER.

FAMES. HUNGER. That peculiar sensation of the stomach by which we are solicited to a desire for food; which, according to WILLIS, arises from acid effluvia, and

and vapours affecting the animal spirits in the left orifice of the stomach, and its nerves; and by consent of continuity, the internal coat of the stomach itself and throat, which impression is communicated to the brain, in which the animal spirits of the brain are in like manner affected. Thus, when the stomach is empty, or when we fast longer than ordinary, it is common to say that the stomach pinches us. But as the liver is not at that time sustained by the stomach and intestines, it descends by its own weight; and principally by means of its middle ligament, pulls the diaphragm along with it: it is in that place, therefore, that we have this uneasy sensation, and not at the superior orifice of the stomach as is generally thought. See Haller's Physiology.

When animals die for want of food, their death is not directly the consequence of *hunger*, but a putrid fever, which is excited by the blood's losing its bland gelatinous consistence, for want of the usual necessary supplies.

FAMES CANINA. See BOULIMUS.

FAMIGERATISSIMUM EMPL. A plaster used in intermittent fevers, made of aromatic irritating substances, and applied to the wrists.

FAR. Aetius says that it is any kind of frumentaceous grain, decorticated, cleansed from the husks, and afterwards bruised and dried.

FARCIMINALIS. See ALLANTOIS.

FARCTURA. In PHARMACY it is the stuffing of any exenterated animal, or excavated fruit with medicinal ingredients.

FARCTUS, from *farcio*, to *stuff*, or *cram*; stuffed, crammed, or full; thus in botany, FOLIUM FARCTUM is a stuffed leaf full of pith or pulp; in opposition to *tubulosum* and *fistulosum*, tubular, or hollow, like a pipe. It is applied also to the stem and pericarp.

FARFARA, } See TUSSILAGO.

FARFARELLA. }

FARFARUS. See POPULUS ALBA.

FARINA. MEAL OR FLOUR.

— FÆCUNDANS. IMPREGNATING DUST. It is placed on the apices of flowers, and falls from thence upon the head of the pistil or female part of the flower, and is thence conveyed to the matrix, in order to impregnate the seed.

FARINACEA. Under this title, are included those substances employed as aliment, called *cerealia*, *legumina*, and *nuces oleosæ*, and are distinguished as they contain more or less saccharine and oily matter. In the *cerealia*, the sugar is large in proportion to the oily matter; in the *legumina*, the oil somewhat larger in proportion to the sugar; in the *nuces oleosæ*, the oil somewhat still in greater proportion. Under the title *cerealia*, are commonly put the seeds of several gramineous, and culmiferous plants that are employed as food for men, viz. *barley*, *rye*, *millet*, *rice*, *oats*, *maiz*, *wheat*, *buckwheat*, *salep*, *chestnut*, and *potatoe*. The *legumina*, or pulses, are the *pea*, *bean*, and *kidney bean*; which last are in this country only employed in their young, green state. The *nuces oleosæ* are the *nut*, *almonds*, *walnut*, *pistachio nut*, and some products of others, as chocolate. CULLEN's Mat. Med.

FARINACEUS PANIS. See PANIS.

FARINARIUM. See ALICA.

FARINHA, FRESCA. } See CASSADA.

— RELADA. }

FARNESIANUS FLOS. See BATTATAS CANADENSIS.

FARRAGO. See ALCYONUM.

FARREA NUBES. See FURFUROSI.

FASCIA, called also *ligatio*, *ligatura*, *alligatura*. A BANDAGE, FILLET, ROLLER, OR LIGATURE. Of BANDAGES, Æsculapius is said to be the first inventor. For the application of them, and several species, see DELIGATIO. The chief uses of *bandages* are to maintain the due situation of dressings, or to make a proper compress on a particular part. Ideas of *bandages* are difficultly conveyed otherwise than by the actual application of them. Much hath been said by various authors on this subject: but a moderate share of practice, and of sagacity, will best supply proper hints, as each case requiring them occurs to the practitioner. However, under the respective name of each sort of *bandage*, a description of it is attempted in the course of this work. On this subject, Heister's Surgery, James's Med. Dict. Verduc, and Le Clerk, may be consulted.

1. THE SLING.

The French call it *écharpe*. This name is given to several sorts of *bandages*.

2. THE SLING with four Heads.

Its length should be four feet (more or less according to the size of the head) its breadth that of six or eight fingers. Its use is to retain the dressing on a wounded head. It must be slit in the middle, from each end, so as to leave about two hands' breadth undivided in the middle, and the four ends must be rolled up to where the division ends. Apply the middle of the undivided part upon the dressings, then tying the two posterior heads forward, and having secured their ends, the two anterior ends must be carried backward, and secured behind the head.

3. THE SLING with six Heads, called *Periscopastrum*.

Its length is about three feet, its breadth about twelve or fourteen inches. Divide it from each end, up to within a hand's breadth of the middle, into three parts. Apply the middle undivided part to the vertex, then tie the two anterior tails behind the head, the two middle under the chin, and the two posterior upon the forehead.

4. THE SLING for the Nose.

It hath four heads, and is eight feet long, and two or three inches broad; in the middle it is left entire, but from thence, each way, it is slit to the ends. In the middle, where it is entire, an opening is made for the apex of the *nose*, that the *bandage* may be firm. The middle is applied upon the nose, the two upper heads to the neck, and then to the forehead; the lower ones behind the neck, but a little higher than the first, and then up to the forehead too.

5. THE SLING for the Breasts.

It is four feet long, and six inches broad, and slit like the sling with four heads, about a foot in the middle being left entire. The middle is to be applied upon the dressings on the affected breast, then carry the two upper heads over the opposite shoulder, and the two lower under the arm of the affected side, towards the scapula of the other side; fasten them there to the upper ends which are over the shoulder.

6. THE SINGLE BRIDLE, called *Capistrum*.

It is a single-headed roller, fourteen or sixteen feet long, and two or three fingers broad, for securing the jaw when fractured or luxated. It is applied under the chin, and over the head; and called by Galen *geneias*.

7. THE DOUBLE BRIDLE.

It is the same as the single, only rolled up with two heads; but the single may always be used instead of it. See CHEVASTRE.

8. BANDAGES for the Lips.

These are of a proper length and breadth, and formed as the sling with four heads.

9. BANDAGE for the Eyes, or Eyelids. see MONOCULUS.

10. THE DIVIDER for the Neck.

This *bandage* for the neck is twenty-four feet long, two or three fingers' breadth broad, and is rolled into two heads. Its middle is placed on the forehead, and thence passes round the head two or three times; then being pinned to secure it, the rollers are carried under each arm-pit, and brought back over the shoulders, and cross the neck in the form of an X, then pass on to the forehead, &c. until the whole is taken up.

II. THE UNITING or INCARNATING BANDAGE.

It is about eight feet long, and two inches broad; in the middle is a slit about the length of three or four fingers. It is rolled up from each end to the slit in the middle. It is used for keeping together the lips of large wounds on the head or face, or where else it can conveniently be applied. A narrow compress being laid on each side of the dressings which are on the wound, the slit part of this *bandage* is applied near the wound, so that one of the heads of the *bandage* being carried round the head, (or where it is applied) may be passed through this slit: the *bandage* then being drawn so tight as to confine the lips of the wound in an easy contact, bring back the head which was passed through the slit, and then continue the application of both heads according to the direction they lie in, or as best suits the intention. Ex-

cept extraordinary symptoms require, this *bandage* must not be removed during six or eight days.

12. THE RETENTIVE BANDAGE for the Neck.

Two distinct ones are usually directed, but one circular roller answers every useful purpose.

13. THE BANDAGE of Heliodorus, or the T BANDAGE.

The letter T, whence the name of this *bandage*, describes its shape. The tail is sometimes slit up to such a length as is required. It is generally used when a *bandage* is required to retain the dressing on the groins, pubes, or lower part of the belly. One part of it is fastened about the waist, the other part, which hangs down, is brought betwixt the thighs up to the belly, and is fastened to the part which is already secured.

14. THE NAPKIN and SCAPULARY.

It is used when a *bandage* is required on the breast, or belly, or back. It consists of a napkin pinned round the body, higher or lower, as is the situation of the disorder which requires it; then, to prevent its falling, the scapulary is applied, which is a piece of linen, four or six inches broad, with a slit in the middle for the head to pass through; its length sufficient, when the head is passed through, and it rests on the shoulders, for one end to be pinned to the napkin behind, and the other end to the napkin before. Some fasten the scapulary behind, and then slitting the other end far enough to bring each part over the shoulders to be fastened before.

FASCIA. See APONEUROSIS.

— LATA. It is a large, membranous, tendinous, or ligamentary covering. Winslow describes it as a muscular ligament, which is fixed about the edge of the crista of the os ilium, from the large tuberosity, to the anterior superior spine, to the ligamentum Fallopii, and to the aponeurosis of the oblique external muscle of the belly. It is also fixed on the lateral inferior part of the os sacrum, and to the neighbouring part of the ligaments by which that bone is connected to the bones of the ilium and ischium. From thence it advances over the glutæi and thigh, between the membrana adiposa and muscles, all the way to the interior and outer part of the knee. It is very thin on the patella, but is easily separated from it. It is also continued over the external anterior part of the tibia, covering the muscles which lie there, and is strongly inserted into the head of the tibia and of the fibula. It is strongly inserted into the linea aspera femoris between the vastus externus and biceps, forming a sort of septum between these muscles. See APONEUROSIS.

FASCIÆ LATÆ MUSCULUS. It rises from the outside of the ilium, runs downwards and outwards, and, below the trochanter major, joins with the tendon of the glutæus maximus, and runs down laterally to the leg. This muscle stretches the fascia lata above described, wherefore Albinus calls it *tensor fasciæ femoris*.

— LUMBORUM. It is a strong tendon fixed to the lateral part of the os sacrum, from the spines of the sacrum, from the spine of the ileum, and the spines of the lumbar vertebrae.

FASCIALIS. See SARTORIUS.

FASCICULUS. See MANIPULUS.

FASTIDIUM CIBORUM. LOATHING OF FOOD. Some barbarous writers, for this term, use *abominatio*.

FATUITAS. From *fatuus*, foolish, insipid. Aliments that were insipid, the Latins called *fatui*, whence the term is applied both to foolishness and unfavourableness. In Cullen's Nosology, it is synonymous with *amentia*. See also MOROSIS.

FAUCES, called also *isthmion*; *amphibranchia*. The top of the throat; the space about the openings into the larynx and pharynx, which can be seen when the mouth is open and the tongue depressed. Upon looking into a person's mouth when wide opened, we see a soft curtain hanging from the palate bones, named *velum pendulum palati*; in the middle of which we likewise observe a papilla projecting from the velum, named uvula, or pap of the throat. From each side of the uvula, at its root, two arches or columns are sent down, the anterior to the root of the tongue, the posterior to the pharynx. Between these arches, on each side, the cellular glands, called *amygdalæ*, or almonds of the ears, are situated. The common opening behind the anterior arch may be named *fauces*, from which there are six passages, viz. two upwards, being one to each nostril; two at the sides, or one to each ear, called the Eustachian tubes; two down-

wards: the anterior is the passage through the glottis and larynx into the trachea, which terminates in the lungs; the posterior is the largest, named pharynx, or the top of the œsophagus, which leads to the stomach. Innes on the Muscles.

FAUFEL: See ARECA; also TERRA JAPONICA.

FAVAGO AUSTRALIS. A species of BASTARD SPONGE. See ALCYONUM FARRAGO.

FAVUS. See CEFION and ACIION.

FEBRIFUGA: FEVERFEW, from *febrē fugare*, to drive away a fever. See MATRICARIA. Also such medicines as mitigate or remove fevers. The *centaurium minus* is thus called by some.

FEBRIFUGUS PULVIS CRÆNII. See ANTIMONIUM, N^o. 13.

— OLEUM. FEBRIFUGE OIL. When the flowers of antimony are made with sal ammon. and antimony sublimed together, if they are exposed to the air, they run into a liquid thus called.

FEBRIFUGUS PULVIS. The Germans give this name to the stypt. pulv. Helv. In England a mixture of ocul. caner. 5fs. and tart. emet. gr. ii. hath obtained the same appellation; in fevers it is given in doses of gr. iii. to vi. with such other things as present circumstances require.

— SAL, i. e. SAL MARIN. REGENERAT. See MARINUM SAL.

— SPIRITUS DOMINI CLUTTON. MR. CLUTTON'S FEBRIFUGE SPIRIT.

Take the oil of sulphur, by the bell, and rightly prepared, rectified oil of vitriol, and spirit of salt, of each equal parts; and of rectified spirit of wine, triple the quantity of the whole. Digest them together for a month, then distil to dryness.

As much of this spirit as renders pure water agreeably acid is given in every draught of common drink in ardent and inflammatory fevers; and in the nervous and putrid kinds it is administered in such cordial and antiseptic liquors as are proper in the respective cases. See the Certain Method of curing all Continued Fevers, by Jo. Clutton.

FEBRIS, *febris*, from *febrē*, *ignis*, fire. A FEVER. Dr. Cullen makes febrile affections, under the word PYREXIE, his first class of diseases, and defines their character in general,—after chilliness, a frequent pulse, increased heat, several of the functions of the body injured, the strength of the limbs particularly diminished. The first order of which is FEBRIS, which is described, a languor, lassitude, and other signs of debility preceding, a pyrexia comes on, without any primary local disease.

It hath generally been said that a fever is an effort of nature to remove or expel some morbid matter from the blood, and so to restore health; and this is attempted to be proved by eruptive fevers abating when eruptions appear on the skin; but this seems not to be the case, for the fever is no other than a symptom, which increases and protracts the disease; and an immediate extinction of the fever, at or near its onset, if possible, is the surest and most rational method of removing the disorder by which it was caused.

Various are the divisions and subdivisions of fevers, which different writers have enumerated; but some have included them in those of the INFLAMMATORY, NERVOUS, and PUTRID kind: at least every acute fever is best managed by the methods required in one or other of the just named three kinds.

In *inflammatory fevers*, the red blood is redundant, and the heat of the body increased beyond the medium of health. In the *nervous kind*, the lymph is disordered; and in the *putrid sort*, there is such a defect of the natural heat as admits of a putrid quality taking place, and increasing in the blood.

An acute fever is when the pathognomonic symptoms proceed with rapidity, and danger to the patient. When these symptoms proceed more slowly, and with less danger, the fever is said to be chronic.

All fevers are symptomatical. And perhaps it is but the truth to assert, that all fevers are but every fever differently circumstanced; or, that fever is one and the same disorder, but appearing differently, according to the various circumstances that it meets with in different constitutions.

A stimulus is the only immediate cause of fevers. Dr. Kirkland observes, in his Treatise on Child-bed Fevers, p. 53, "that all fevers are owing to inflammatory irritability, or nervous irritation." An acute inflammatory fever

fever takes its rise from the small vessels being inflamed and distended, so pressing on the medullary part of the nerves, which are every where diffused. A *fever* from acrimony, is from the matter irritating the nerves, or their medullary part.

As to the diagnostics of *fevers*, they vary, for the most part of them, in different patients, and in the same patient at different times; and a *fever* may manifestly exist, though many of the usual attendants be not present. However, it is sufficient to know that the pathognomonic signs of a *fever*, that is, those signs that are present in every *fever*, and without which a *fever* cannot subsist, are *heat* and a *disordered pulse*; these attend every *fever*, every degree and every stage of it; and from these marks alone do we judge of the presence or absence of this disorder.

As a preternatural heat excited is a principal constituent of a *fever*, so to this circumstance may be attributed many of the symptoms which attend in its different stages. But it should be adverted to, that the same degree of heat is not in the same degree immoderate in different persons, for the natural temperament varies greatly in one from what it is in another; therefore that degree of heat is moderate, or its contrary, which is nearest or farthest from the natural state of the individual in that respect.

The only indication of cure is, to abate the heat. To answer this one indication, will require some circumstantial differences in different cases; but the pulse and urine will always direct the judicious practitioner in those particulars.

Every *fever* is a symptom of some disease, either manifest or latent; and as the secretions are disturbed more as this symptom increases, the immediate suppression of it will at once appear to be the necessary aim. Both the secretions and excretions are best performed in a regular state of health; when then the *fever* is subdued, medicines adapted to the disorder which produced it, are more at liberty to act, and nature is also better able to discharge what is morbid.

Contraries are the cure of contraries; and cold, the natural opposite to heat, is its certain antidote. Hippocrates, Galen, Celsus, Avicenna, and all the ancients, used the present cold method of relieving from *fevers*. They expose their patients to cold air; they give them cold water to drink, and that not only to satiety, but also often to make them vomit.

Proper evacuations being made, if possible, let the patient walk in the cool air; if he is incapable of this, let him be exposed to it in his room; the windows may be opened, and the chamber sprinkled frequently with water: if this suffice not, let him drink cold small liquors in proportion to his thirst, and put his hands and feet into vessels of cold water, there to remain, at least until the sensations it produces are no longer quite agreeable. When by these means, a tendency to sweat appears, assist it by such diluting liquors as the case requires: as the patient's heat abates, and his thirst is lessened, let his drink be given warm.

This method of suppressing *fevers* by means of cold is not to be rejected, even when cordials are required to support the patient's strength. See FEBRIFUGUS SPIRITUS DR. CLUTTON.

Whilst these cooling methods are pursued to suppress the morbid heat, such other-medicines should be prescribed as the other symptoms may require.

Under this management, besides that the cure is short, the usual horrible symptoms are kept off. If the patient recovers, he is not reduced to the low estate to which, by other management, he would have been; and if he dies, he at least retains his senses to the last.

As in the small-pox, so in every kind of *fever*, the great design of medicine is to reduce the patient's heat to that degree which constitutes his healthy state. Sydenham hath observed, that, "*the fittest degree of heat to promote the expulsion of the variolous matter, is the natural one, and such as is suited to the temper of the fleshy parts; and whatever exceeds or falls short of it, is dangerous on either hand.*" From this it appears, that a *fever* will increase the disease, and that its assistance is not needful for the expulsion of the morbid matter. No greater proof can be given or desired in favour of the above proposed procedure than its constant success in the present practice of inoculators for the small-pox.

BLEEDING should begin the cure in all ardent *fevers*; the discharge, as to its quantity, will be determined by the pulse. If there is a sanguine plethora (see PLETHORA),

bleed from a large orifice in the arm; and if the patient faints, the heat will more effectually be reduced. Sometimes the heat is much increased, when the vessels are distended only by the rarefaction of the blood. In cases of this kind, the cooling perspiratives will reduce both the heat and rarefaction, also supercede the necessity of bleeding. Give Clutton's febrifuge spirit freely in the patient's common drink; or in want of it, let nitre be administered, but let it always be swallowed the instant that it is dissolved, for thus its efficacy is best insured.

VOMITING is also among the needful aids on the *fever's* first attack; and among the rest, the antimonial ones are to be preferred. Antimonial medicines, given on the first onset of a *fever*, curb the circulation, and promote all the discharges. They cool for the present by promoting excretions, which, with the secretions, they influence beyond all other medicines now in use: besides these, their influence on the nervous system is such, that the strength is rarely so much reduced, when they are duly adverted to, as it is when they are omitted:

PURGES. Sydenham well observes, that "*nothing cools the body so speedily and so lastingly, as bleeding, when immediately succeeded by a purge. Bleeding is the speediest; but a purge immediately succeeding, increases its effect, both as to its degree and continuance.*" Proper medicines of this kind are the natron vitriolatum, kali vitriolatum; natron tartarifatum; tamarind. rhab. manna; &c. and if to these, two or three grains of the antimonium tartarifatum is added, the operation will be both ways; and thus the emetic separately administered, will not be needful.

CLYSTERS. A copious injection of warm water into the intestines should never be omitted in ardent *fevers*; the patient is more relieved by them than by a much greater quantity of any fluid that may be taken by the mouth. In putrid *fevers*, antiputrescent medicaments conveyed clysterwise into the body, are equally advantageous; amongst these fixed air is justly ranked with the most salutary.

COOLING MEDICINES. These are nitre, sal ammoniac, aqua ammoniac acetata, Clutton's febrifuge spirit, antimonial wine, cold air, cold water, and the saline mixture. The antimonium tartarifatum, joined in small doses as a diaphoretic to the saline draughts, is one of the most volatile remedies in the early stages of most acute disorders; or, instead of the vin. ant. the tinct. ipecacuanha may be added in such quantities as the stomach can easily retain. It is usual to prescribe the saline mixture in doses, to be repeated at the distance of four, six, or eight hours; but in ardent *fevers*, they should be repeated every hour, day and night, until the symptoms abate, or at least as often as may be without purging.

COLD WATER. Hippocrates says, "If the patient is very thirsty whilst labouring under an acute *fever*, cold water is of great use, if given till it makes him vomit." Celsus advises the use of cold water, and directs the patient to drink it even beyond satiety. Galen says, that "cold water is a perpetual remedy against the *fever* itself." He directs its use both in ardent and putrid *fevers*, and even to immerse the patient in the cold bath, if a copious drinking of it does not suffice. Paulus says, that "the heat may be extinguished by cold water, by which we have wholly cured burning *fevers*;" and elsewhere, he says, that "the cold bath alone is of use to those who labour under an ardent *fever*, without an inflammation, a tumor, or an erysipelas." To the same purpose many others of the ancients speak, and the practice continued about 1500 years. Indeed, among the moderns, there are, and have been those, who pursue the same practice; they proportion the degree of cold to the degree of heat, and continue its use until the abatement of inward heat, and the pulse, foretel that this disorder is entirely subdued. The patient's sensation will, with very little attention, determine the necessary degrees of cold and heat in the management of them under *fevers*; that degree which feels the most agreeable, is the proper one. To render the use of cold water more effectual, small quantities of tamarinds, crystals of tartar, or kali tartarifatum may be dissolved in it; apples, or other fruits, or mucilaginous matters, such as lint-seed, or marshmallows, may be previously boiled in it.

This practice of the ancients respecting cold water in ardent *fevers*, or exposure to severe degrees of cold, is at present a hazardous practice; and however proper it may appear to be, it should be advised with great caution; and nothing but a certainty of success should induce at least

least young practitioners to direct it, in the manner as above recommended: the world would readily condemn it for its apparent rashness, and one accident tend to destroy a reputation, perhaps meritoriously obtained.

COOL AIR. Besides rendering the air in the room as cool as may be, farther advantages will arise in ardent fevers, by actually exposing the patient to the cold air itself; always remembering, that the degree of heat or cold is always to be determined by the patient's feelings; that which is agreeable is also profitable. Sometimes the inspiration of cold air is beneficial, when, because of other symptoms, it would be injurious to expose the body to any degree of cold; however, in every febrile case, a pure cool air is the best to breathe in. As the redundant heat is the only symptom to which the cold is exposed, its use is equally called for in putrid, as in ardent fevers; but the application of cold is not to be considered as a cure. Of other symptoms, or of the causes of the respective kinds of fevers, therefore, antiphlogistic cordials, or antiputrescents, must be also prescribed as required, and that through the whole progress of the complaint.

DIAPHORETICS. A burning uneasy heat attends the patient who labours under any kind of fever, until by perspiration, a general moisture is diffused over all the skin. Betwixt 83 and 98, by Farenh. therm. are the standards of heat in healthy men; and the body cannot sweat if heated or cooled many degrees above or below its natural state. If the heat arises farther than six degrees above, or sinks in the same proportion below the medium of health in some; or in others, above ten degrees, or below them; no sweat can be excited, until by cooling medicines, or by cordials, the morbid degrees of heat are removed. Besides the use of cooling or of cordial medicines, whether the fever is of the ardent or the putrid kind, flannels wrung out of hot water may be wrapped round the patient's legs and thighs, to assist in exciting perspiration. When a sweat is excited in the ardent fever, keep it up with due supplies of whey or water-gruel, gently heated; if in the low or putrid kind, red-wine negus, or beef-tea, will be most proper. See **SUDORIFICS.**

CORDIALS. Their good effects in fevers are not from their increasing the degrees of heat, but from their stimuli, by which the too languid powers are roused, and the circulation pushed to the extremities of the vessels.

BLISTERS. In ardent fevers, blisters are best applied after the abatement of the heat, and when the pulse begins to flag, except in case of local inflammation being an attendant, and then a blister applied over the part affected affords considerable relief; but in those fevers where the pulse is languid, as it is in the low and putrid kinds, the early use of blisters is of the greatest advantage.

CONFINEMENT IN BED. Though continual confinement in bed is inconvenient in inflammatory fevers, yet sitting up too long subjects the patient to flying rheumatic pains, or to a jaundice when the fever goes off. At the decline of the fever, the patient lies constantly in bed, with less prejudice, or rather with advantage.

IRRITABILITY. As a preternatural irritability, or an unusual irritation, are the causes of fevers, camphor hath been used to abate them, and that with considerable advantage; it powerfully lessens spasmodic irritability, and is no less efficacious in relieving internal local inflammations. Small doses of laudanum have been prescribed on the same principle; but both these medicines are to be given in conjunction with antiphlogistics, or antiseptics, according to the nature of the attending fever. At the decline of ardent fevers, and throughout the whole course of putrid ones, the bark is not to be omitted, for it proves in these cases both an antispasmodic and antiputrescent.

ACIDS. In general they all cool powerfully, but the dulcified mineral acid spirits are to be preferred, such as the *sp. ætheris nitrosi*, *sp. feb. Di. Clutton*, &c.

NEUTRAL SALTS. They all lower the pulse, cool, and prove sedative; but the dulcified mineral acids are still to be preferred.

ABSORBENT POWDERS. They are commonly prescribed in fevers: and may be useful in as much as they unite with the acid upon the stomach, and form neutral salts; otherwise they are of no service, and are much better omitted.

LONGINGS. When this symptom happens in fevers, it should be moderately gratified; what is longed for, the stomach will easily digest; and these gratifications often tend to promote the cure.

HEMORRHAGE AT THE NOSE. Never attempt to

stop it when happening in a fever, whilst the pulse is full, the extremities warm, and the lips red.

PURGING. When this symptom occurs in fevers, an emetic is generally the properest remedy, but in general it may be left to nature, until it manifestly reduces the patient's strength; and when medicines are required, cordials, perspiratives, blisters, and nutritive diet, are preferable to astringents.

DELIRIUM. When this symptom happens, if the pulse is full and quick, bleed, and apply stimulating cataplasms to the feet. If the pulse is weak and irregular, let a blister be laid betwixt the shoulders, and give warm nervous medicines.

HICCUGH. This symptom is generally dangerous; the camphorated mixture, large doses of musk, and gentle cordial opiates, are the necessary aids when it comes on.

NIGHT SWEATS. These happen frequently at the decline of a fever, or after it is quite abated, and are best relieved by a light but nourishing diet, moderate exercise in the air, the diluted vitriolic acid, and an infusion of the bark.

NAUSEA, SICKNESS, OR VOMITING. These may happen at any time of the disease; if in the beginning, after an emetic, give two or three large spoonfuls of an infusion of columbo-root, and repeat as the frequency of the vomiting may require.

A COUGH and SPITTING often follow, as the consequence of a fever, but may be relieved for the most part by bitters, bark, light chalybeates, and exercise in the air.

When patients recover from fevers, they are generally feeble for some time, and apt to take cold. Trifles at this time endanger a relapse: cheerful company is useful; exercise should be gradually engaged in; the diet should be light, nourishing, frequently taken in small quantities; and full meals should be carefully avoided.

See Wallis's Sydenham in the article of Fevers; Grant's Observation on the Nature and Cure of Fevers; Lyson's Essay on the effect of Camphor and Calomel in continual Fevers; Kirkland's Essays towards an Improvement in the Cure of those Diseases which are the Causes of Fevers; Fordyce's Elements, part ii. Notwithstanding the vast variety which there appears in fevers, we cannot avoid suggesting, that they may all, in a practical point of view, be comprised in a much narrower compass; and that all fevers of whatever denomination may be reduced to five in number; SIMPLE CONTINUED, INFLAMMATORY, NERVOUS, PUTRID, and MIXED; or to a less, if the type is only regarded, viz. CONTINUED, REMITTENT, INTERMITTENT; but as these last denominations lead us not to the method in which they ought to be treated, the former division appears the most unexceptionable; as it points out to us, in a great degree, the mode which ought to be pursued for their alleviation, and cure; and practically involves the latter; for fevers may be considered as owing to one common cause, stimulus; and their variations, according to parts of the constitution, of which it is formed, generally diffused through the habit, which are attacked, and the nature of fluids; whatever other deviations occur, must be viewed as accidental contingencies, dependant on peculiarities of certain parts locally affected, or some fortuitous circumstances happening from neglect, mismanagement, indiscretion, or constitutional idiosyncrasy. See WALLIS on HEALTH and DISEASE, *Recapitulation after the article MIXED FEVERS.*

FEBRIS ACUTA SANGUINEA. See INFLAMMATORIA FEBRIS.

— ALBA, } See CHLOROSIS.

— AMATORIA. }

— ANGINOSA. See SCARLATINA ANGINOSA.

— CARCERUM. The JAIL FEVER. It is an instance of the severer kind of typhus, called *typhus carcerum*. See AMPHEMERINA HUNGARICA.

— CASTRENSIS. The CAMP FEVER. A kind of remittent tertian of the typhus kind, called *typhus castrensis*.

— CONTINENS. See SYNOCHUS.

— CONTINUA PUTRIDA. See PUTRIDA FEBRIS.

— NON PUTRIS. See INFLAMMATORIA FEBRIS.

— DEPURATORIA SYDENHAMI. A variety of synochus.

— ERRATICA. Erratic fevers are usually either the tertian or the quartan kinds of intermitting fevers.

— FLAVA. See BILIOSA FEBRIS.

— HUNGARICA. See AMPHEMERINA HUNGARICA.

FEBRIS LENTICULARIS, also **PETICULAS**. They are all symptomatical, or the typhus, or synochus, attended with spots in the skin, about the size of lentils, called spotted, &c. *fevers*, from these appearances attending them. See **PETECHIALIS FEBRIS**.

— **HYDROCEPHALICA**. See **HYDROCEPHALUS**.

— **MALIGN. BARBADENSIS**. See **BILIOSA FEBRIS**.

— **MALIGNA HECTICA**. It is a mild kind of typhus.

— **NAUTICA PESTILENTIALIS**. See **MILIARIS NAUTICA**.

— **URTICATA**. See **URTICARIA**.

FECULA. See **FÆX**.

FEGOPYRON. See **FAGOPYRUM**.

FEL. See **BILIS**.

FEL NATURÆ. See **ALOE**.

FELLIPLUA PASSIO. See **CHOLERA MORBUS**.

FEMEN. See **FEMUR**.

FEMORALIS ARTERIA. The **FEMORAL ARTERY**. Besides ossification and wounds, this artery may be the seat of an aneurism. This last named accident is distinguished in its earlier stage by its being circumscribed, and small, but it gradually increases; for a time the pulsation in it is sufficiently remarkable; but as the tumor enlarges, the pulsations in it are more obscure, and at last not to be perceived: when the aneurism is arrived to this state, the lower part of the leg becomes œdematous from the pressure above: and the limb in general is more and more unfit for use. Arrived at this state, if relief is not afforded, a mortification will be the issue. It rarely happens that the operation for the aneurism will suffice in this case; for in general, the artery is not only dilated and burst, but it is also distempered to some distance above the dilatation. Besides, the want of collateral branches to carry on a due circulation is another impediment to a ligature being applied. Amputation, in short, in this instance, as well as when this vessel is wounded high up, near the belly, or low, near the ham, is the only relief. In case of an aneurism, if, on performing the operation, and tying the artery, pain follows, with fever, tension, &c. the issue will be fatal, if amputation does not befriend. If the tumor is about the middle of the thigh, when from an aneurism, and is yet but small, it may be laid bare, and the artery tied above and below. But if the tumor is much enlarged, the artery will be found diseased to a considerable distance above, and then the ligature will fail. If the tumor is near the groin, amputation itself is very uncertain as to saving the patient's life; if it is low, near the ham, or in it, amputation will be indispensable, being the only means of rescuing from a fatal mortification. See Mr. Pott's Works, and his Remarks on the Necessity, &c. of Amputation in certain Cases.

FEMORIS, Os. THIGH BONE, called also *anchæ os*. In the thigh is only one; it is the largest and strongest of any of the cylindrical bones. On its outside, near the neck, is a large tuberosity called the *trochanter major, rotator major, rotator natis*; and there is a lesser one, on the inside, named the *trochanter minor, rotator minor*. The posterior concave surface of this bone hath a ridge rising in its middle, called the *linea aspera*, whose inferior extremity divides into two. The inferior extremity of this bone is formed into two condyles, between which a considerable cavity is found, especially at the posterior part. The two condyles are contiguous forwards, but at a distance backwards. The *os femoris* is articulated to the acetabulum by enarthrosis; to the tibia and the patella, by ginglymus. Winslow observes, that all the processes from this bone are cartilaginous in new-born children.

FEMUR. The **THIGH**. It is also called *femen, coxa, agis, ancha, crus, meron*.

FENESTRA OVALIS & ROTUNDA, from *fenestra, a window*, and *quæ, to shine*. See **AUDITUS**.

FERENTIS. See **ARBUTUS**.

FERINA, also *maniodes*. That delirium in which the patient rages violently, and is furious.

FERINUS. Savage, or brutal; but in a medical sense it signifies noxious or malignant; hence it is applied to coughs, &c.

FERMENTATIO. **FERMENTATION**, also called *Ecbasmus, Brasmos*, is an intestine motion excited spontaneously, with the assistance of proper heat, and fluidity, betwixt the integrant and constituent parts of certain very compound bodies, from which result new combinations

of the principles of these bodies. The heat required is betwixt sixty and seventy degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. When the various juices of vegetables are diffused in water, and the action of the fluid is favoured by the action of air and heat, a decomposition of these juices ensues. As the first agent of *fermentation*, the oxygenous gas is considered; which is afforded either by the atmosphere or by the water which is decomposed. The conditions then necessary for the establishment of *fermentation* are, 1. The contact of pure air. 2. A certain degree of heat, (see above.) 3. a quantity of water more or less considerable, which produces a difference in the effects.—The phenomena which necessarily accompany *fermentation* are, 1. the production of heat; 2. the absorption of oxygenous gas. *Fermentation* may be assisted; 1. By increasing the mass of fermentable matter. 2. By using a proper leaven.

1. By increasing the fermentable mass, the principles upon which the air must act, are multiplied; consequently, the action of this element is facilitated; more heat is therefore produced by the fixation of a greater quantity of air; and, consequently, the *fermentation* is promoted by the two causes which most eminently maintain it; heat, and air.

2. Two kinds of leavens may be distinguished. 1. Bodies eminently putrescible, the addition of which hastens the *fermentation*. 2. Those which already abound with oxygen, and which consequently afford a greater quantity of this principle of *fermentation*. This effect is produced by the inhabitants of the banks of the Rhine, by throwing fresh meat into the vintage to hasten the *spirituous fermentation*. The Chinese throw an excrement into a kind of beer made of a decoction of barley and oats. The products of *fermentation* have caused different species to be distinguished; but their variety of effects depends on the variety of principles in the vegetables themselves. When the saccharine principle predominates, the result of the *fermentation* is a spirituous liquor; when the mucilage is most abundant, the product is acid; if the gluten be one of the principles of the vegetable, there will be a production of the ammoniac in the *fermentation* so that the same fermentable mass may undergo different alterations which always depend upon the nature and respective properties of the constituent principles, the susceptibility of change, &c. Thus a saccharine liquid, after having undergone the *spirituous fermentation*, may be subject to the acid *fermentation*, by the decomposition of the mucilage, which had resisted the first *fermentation*. But in all cases the concurrence of air, water, and heat, is necessary to develop *fermentation*. See CHAPTAL's Elements of Chemistry.

But this term is often made use of by medical writers, to express that process which is supposed to be carried on in the fluids of the human machine, when the sound humours are converted into the nature of some morbid miasmata which have been absorbed into, or generated in the body, as in cases of eruptive and some other fevers, the formation of pus, the lues venerea, &c.

FERMENTUM, **FERMENT**, **BARM**, **YEST**, **LEAVEN**, called also *corocrum*.

Pliny, in his Nat. Hist. lib. xviii. c. vii. speaks of the *barm* from malt liquor being used in Spain and Gaul, whence their bread was lighter than that of other nations. There are many other substances which excite *fermentation*, but this from malt liquor is always preferred to the others, whether for the purposes of pharmacy; or other instances wherein it is employed.

FERRAMENTA CANDENTIA. See **ESCHAROTICA**.

FERRAMENTUM. Instruments made of iron.

FERRAR. HESP. The abbreviation for *Ferrarii Hesperides*.

FERRAR. FLOR. The abbreviation for *Ferrarius de Florum Cultura*.

FERRATÆ, AQUÆ. See **AQUÆ CHALYBEATÆ**.

FERRI RUBIGO. See **FERRUM**, N° 2.

— **TINCTURA MURIATI**. See **FERRUM**, N° 5.

FERRUGO. See **FERRUM**, N° 2.

FERRUM. **IRON**. It is also called *chalybs, Mars, edic, edich, edir, aquarius, biladen, hadid*. Its chemical character is γ , by which is meant, that iron is gold at the bottom, the circle being the character of that perfect metal.

Iron is a greyish metal, very hard, the next in specific gravity to copper, between seven and eight times specifically heavier than water, distinguishable from all other

bodies, in its metallic state, by its attracting, or being attracted by the loadstone, but losing this peculiarity on being reduced by fire to a calx. It is the hardest and most elastic of all metals, not fusible without an intense white heat; it melts the slowest of any metal, and calcining by the continuance of a weaker heat; it calcines more easily, though it melts with more difficulty, than any other metal. If *iron* is long kept in fusion, it loses its sulphur, becomes more brittle, and at length is converted into a bluish glass, which if exposed to the heat of a large burning-glass, after placing it on a piece of charcoal, it takes up the sulphur it had lost, and is true *iron* again. *Iron* is corrodible by a moist air, into a reddish yellow rust, and is soluble in all acids, on mixing with which it emits a garlic odour. Acids precipitate from *iron* all the common metallic bodies except zinc, forming with the marine acid, a yellow, with the nitrous, a dark red, and with the vitriolic, a pale green solution. All salts, except the alkaline, dissolve *iron*.

In medicine, the distinction betwixt *iron* and steel is not necessary, though the steel is supposed to be harder than *iron*, yet it is not so, but by an additional process; and, as a medicine, as well as in chemical processes, the softest *iron* is preferred.

Iron combined with acids becomes an astringent substance; and upon its astringent and tonic powers its medicinal virtues entirely depend; for by increasing the tone of the vessels, it increases their vigour and activity. Melampus cured a man of impotency by the rust of *iron*; which is the first record of its use as a medicine. Boerhaave says, that *iron* is nearer allied to the human body than any of the other metals, so as to be almost wholly soluble therein.

The medical uses of *iron* are most confined to, and manifested in chronical disorders; in which its efficacy is superior to that of all animal and vegetable substances put together. Weak, lax, pale, and leucophlegmatic habits, and all disorders in which is a defect of vital heat, are relieved by this metal. It strengthens the stomach, and chylipoetic organs in particular; and by its continued use, the whole system is invigorated, the pulse is raised, and every evidence of health restored.

By the same corroborating power, whereby it promotes deficient, and restrains redundant discharges, where the suppression, or excessive flux arises from debility and relaxation, it contrariwise increases fluxes, and confirms obstructions, when they proceed from tension, rigidity, or spasmodic strictures of the vessels.

An aperient and astringent virtue hath been attributed to different preparations of *iron*; but they are all aperient or astringent, according to the state of the constitution of the patient who takes them, and not as they have any such property in themselves. Chalybeate waters are said to have similar effects on the constitution, as *iron*. See *AQUE CHALYBEATÆ*.

IN THE CHLOROSIS, *iron* with aromatics, bitters, and aloetic purges, is almost a specific. In this as in most other cases, the crude *iron* filings, when very small, excel all the other preparations; and in this case, the filings are peculiarly proper; for the stomach of chlorotic patients abounds with acids, which are absorbed by the filings of *iron*. It may be that on the gas which is excited by the ferment of the *iron* with the acid in the stomach, the principal efficacy of the *iron* is dependent. The aloetics to be joined with *iron* in this disorder, are the pil. ex aloë cum myrrha, or vinum aloës: these may be taken not as purgatives, but as alteratives, and to evacuate the intestinal contents only. If, in this disorder, the breathing is rendered difficult by the use of *iron*, join it with myrrh, or gum ammoniacum.

SUPPRESSED MENSES, and also the IMMODERATE DISCHARGE of THEM, are restored to their natural order by this salutary metal. See *MENSES*. In *HYPOCHONDRIAC* and *HYSTERIC COMPLAINTS*, no medicine is to be preferred to this, though others have a useful influence herein, and are not to be omitted. IN THE RICKETS, *iron* is the specific; and though in fevers, or where the heat of the body is exalted above the par of health, *iron*, as it increaseth the heat, is generally prohibited, yet in some low fevers, it hath been administered in conjunction with nitre, and thus was productive of the most desirable effects; when the fibres were lax, a mixture of sal martis and sal nitri, in equal parts, was given in doses of ten or twenty grains; thus the velocity of the pulse and feverishness were abated, though the habit in general was thus improved.

In some instances, where *iron* is a necessary medicine, it, notwithstanding, is apt to occasion sickness and perturbation; in this case, give a mild opiate, or direct the medicine to be taken in bed, half an hour before the patient rises in the morning, and when he goes to rest at night; or he may be directed to walk after each dose.

The best forms for administering *iron* will be determined by the intentions of prescribing it. If to correct the depraved ferment in the stomach be the primary intention, the filings may be given in the form of a powder, or an electary; but if to exalt the blood, open obstructions, and improve the general habit, a ferrugineous wine is by some preferred.

Small doses, and duly repeated, are better than large ones; ten grains of the pure filings, and two or three grains of solutions in acid vehicles, are sufficient.

The preparations in general use, are as follow:

1. *Limaturæ Ferri. Filings of IRON*, called also *Duenæz*.

Of all the preparations, this alone possesses all the virtues of *iron*. The rust is the next useful one, but it is not so powerful an absorbent of acids in the primæ viæ, nor does it possess so large a share of the gas, which is separated by the action of acids on pure *iron*. If pure *iron* is reduced into fine filings, it is the least offensive to the taste, and the most extensively useful in its effects.

2. *FERRI RUBIGO*, called formerly, *Ferrugo, Chalybis rubigo. The Rust of IRON prepared.*

Moisten clean filings of *iron* with water, and sprinkle them over with a little powdered sal ammoniac; and when the whole is dried, powder and pass it through a fine sieve. The dose is the same as that of pure filings. The College of Physicians of London order one pound of *iron* filings to be exposed to the air, often moistened with water until they are corroded into rust; then pounded in an iron mortar, and the very fine powder to be washed off with distilled water. The remainder, which will not by moderate rubbing be reduced into a powder, easily washes off, and must undergo the same process; the washed powder must be dried for use. Pharm. Lond. 1788. In hypochondriac, and epileptic complaints, it has been given; and, also, been successful in worm cases, in weak relaxed habits in which it has proved emmenagogue. The following electary is not an inelegant form of administration. R. conserv. absinthii maritimi, ʒ j. rubiginis ferri, ʒ ss. conf. ari ʒ ij. corticis aurant. q. s. ut fiat electarium: exhibeatur Q. N. M. nocte maneat. During the continuance of taking this, the body should be kept open by some gently aperient medicine.

3. *Flores Martiales. Martial Flowers*; also *Ens Veneris*, now called *Ferrum Ammoniacale*.

Take of *iron* filings, one pound: of sal ammoniac, two pounds. Mix, and sublime; what remains at the bottom of the vessel, mix, by rubbing together with the sublimed matter, and again sublime. Pharm. Londin. 1788.

The success of this process depends chiefly upon the fire's being hastily raised, that the sal ammoniac may not sublime before the heat is become strong enough to enable it to carry up a portion of the *iron*; hence earthen or *iron* vessels will be the properest for carrying on this work. The most convenient vessel is an *iron* pot, to which may be luted an inverted earthen jar, with a small hole in its bottom to pass off the elastic vapours which arise during the operation.

When these flowers are sophisticated, they are of a dull and pale yellow colour; but if these sophisticated flowers are placed over the fire in a proper vessel, the flowers will fly off, and leave the mixture behind.

The dose of these flowers is from gr. vi to ʒ i. They are best taken in a bolus, or in the form of tincture; and are considered deobstruent and corroborant.

They may be substituted for all the other preparations of *iron*; they are esteemed as a specific in the rickets, but, in reality, possess no advantages above the filings even in this particular instance. They have been called *ens Veneris*, and *flor. sal. ammon. martiales*.

From these flowers, dissolved in warm water and precipitated with the aq. kali, is produced that powder, which is called *Mars diaphoreticus*, and, by Zwelfer, sulphur vitrioli anodynum martiale.

These flowers dissolved in sp. vini r. form the sedativum Archæi.

4. *Vinum Chalybeatum*. *Chalybeate Wine*, now called *Vinum Ferri*. *Wine of IRON*.

Take four ounces of the filings of *iron*; of cinnamon and mace, of each half an ounce; and of Rhenish wine, four pints. Macerate without heat for a month; then strain off the wine for use. But the College of London order four ounces of the filings of iron to be digested for a month in four pints of Spanish white wine, often shaking the vessel, and then strained. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

Solutions of *iron* in vegetable acids are much more mild, and less ungrateful, both to the palate and stomach, than such as are made with the mineral acids.

The dose is from a tea-spoonful to a table-spoonful, two or three times a day, in any convenient vehicle. In chlorotic cases, and in debilitated phlegmatic habits, it is an excellent remedy, but in habits of a contrary nature it should be cautiously administered.

5. *Tinct. Martis in Sp. Salis*. *Tincture of IRON in Spirit of Salt*; now called *Tinctura Ferri muriati*. *Tincture of muriated IRON*.

Take of the rust of *iron*, half a pound; muriatic acid, by weight, three pounds; pour the muriatic acid upon the *iron*, in a glass vessel, and shake the mixture now and then, during three days; set it by, that the fæces may subside, evaporate the liquor poured off to one pound, and add thereto three pints of the rectified spirit of wine. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

This was formerly called *tinct. martis Mynsichti*. The virtues of this are the same as other preparations of *iron*; but it is generally more speedy and certain in its effects; its dose, from ten to sixty drops, two or three times a day. It has sometimes been given for gleet; also, in dysuria, occurring in consequence of stricture, ten drops every ten minutes; it relaxes the spasm by producing nausea, and thus relieves. It is very efficacious in destroying venereal warts, either used alone, or diluted with a small proportion of water.

6. *Tinct. Flor. Mart.* *Tincture of the Flowers of IRON*.

Take of the martial flowers four ounces; and of proof spirit one pint. Digest and strain.

All the tinctures of steel are no other than real solutions of *iron* made in acids, and combined with vinous spirits; but the first of these two is the strongest. The dose of the first may be from ten to twenty drops three times a day; and, of the latter, three times the quantity may be allowed.

7. LIXIVIVM MARTIS.

Let the matter which remains after subliming the flowers, be set by in a moist place, and it will run into a liquor which is the *lixivium*.

Some call it *oleum martis per deliquium*, and *essentia martis*. The dose is from one to three or four drops, as an astringent, and a very powerful one. In SURGERY, it is used as a styptic, in cases of hæmorrhage, applied to the bleeding vessels on lint.

8. *Mars Saccharatus*. *Candied STEEL*.

Put any quantity of clean filings of *iron* into a brass kettle, suspended over a gentle fire; add to them, by little and little, twice their weight of white sugar boiled to the consistence of candy, with which powdered starch hath been previously mixed, in the proportion of one dram to a pound, agitating the kettle continually, that the filings may be crusted over with the sugar, and taking great care to prevent their running into lumps. The dose is 3 ss. two or three times a day.

9. *Mars Solubilis*, called also *Chalybs Tartarizatus*; now *Ferrum Tartarizatum*. *Tartarised IRON*.

Take of *iron* filings, one pound; powdered crystals of tartar, two pounds; mix them with distilled water into a thick paste, which expose to the air, in an open earthen vessel, for eight days; then rub the matters, dried in a bath of sand, to the finest powder. Pharm. Lond. 1788. This is said to have taken effect after all other preparations of *iron* have failed; for it is supposed to be more soluble in the animal fluids. The dose, from ten gr. to thirty twice a day.

10. *Sal Martis*. *Salt of STEEL*. *Chalybis Sal*, now called *Ferrum Vitriolatum*. *Vitriolated IRON*.

Take filings of *iron*, vitriolic acid, by weight, of each eight ounces; distilled water, three pints; mix them in a

glass vessel, and when the effervescence has ceased, place the mixture for some time on hot sand; then pour off the liquor; filter it through paper, and after proper evaporation set it by to crystallize. Pharm. Lond. 1788. It is given from three or four grains for a dose, to twenty. It is deobstruent, quickens the circulation, gives tone and vigor to the system, and destroys worms: ten grains may be dissolved in a pint of water, and given in repeated draughts, with proper exercise, after the mode of taking chalybeate waters.

II. EXTRACTUM MARTIS.

Iron filings are to be dissolved in some vegetable acid, and then evaporated to a due consistence.

As to the *crocus martis aperiens*, and *crocus martis astringens*, the College of London substitutes the colcoth. vitriol for them. They are all three but a calx of *iron*; and of all the preparations of this metal, the calces are supposed to be the least useful, as they are the least soluble in acids. Though Mr. Beaumé observes, that these calces recover their original metalline state by digesting in olive-oil during an hour or two; whence probably a revival of them. See Dict. of Chem. 4to. from the French; Lewis's Mat Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

FERRUM AMMONIACALE. See FERRUM, N° 3.

— EQUINUM. HORSE-SHOE VETCH. Boerhaave mentions three species, and Dale says they are astringent.

— TARTARIZATUM. } See FERRUM, N° 9—10.

— VITRIOLATUM. }

FERSÆ. See MORBILLI.

FERULA. FENNEL GIANT. It hath a large, succulent, milky root; the stalk is fungous, and full of a pitchy matter. Boerhaave enumerates thirteen species.

— AFRICANA GALBANIFERA, FRUTICOSA, SEMPERVIRENS. See GALBANUM.

FERULA ASAFÆTIDA. See ASAFÆTIDA.

— FOLIO BREVIORI. See MEUM LATIFOLIUM ADULTERINUM.

— GLAUO FOLIO, &c. also called *thapsia ferulacea*, *libanotis fœniculi folio*, *panax asclepium*, and CANDY ALL-HEAL. This species grows in Candy; its roots and seeds are diuretic and emmenagogue.

— MAJOR SEU FÆMINA; — tenuiore folio, — fœniculi folio. FENNEL GIANT. It is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in July. The gum which is obtained from this plant is the SAGAPENUM, which see.

— MINOR, called also *panax asclepium*, *libanotis ferula folio* & *semine*. ALL-HEAL of Esculapius.

FESTUCA AVENACEA. The GREAT WILD-OAT-GRASS. See ÆGYLOPS.

FIBER. See CASTOR.

FIBRA. A FIBRE. Among the fluids in ovo, there is a terrestrial matter, the particles of which, soon after conception, begin to cohere (by the power of nature) and form themselves into threads called *fibres*. These terrestrial particles are united by a gluten. The most simple fibre consists of the most minute parts applied to each other longitudinally, so that the smallest fibre is that which consists of two elements longitudinally applied to each other; since one such element belongs only to the fluids.

Haller says, that the least discoverable fibres are of two kinds. The first are lineal; the second are conjoined with a breadth frequently larger than their length: and these latter, he informs us, are those of which the cellular membrane is made up.

On the different proportions of the terrestrial matter, and the gelatinous which forms the simple fibre, depend the different degrees of hardness and softness in the different parts of the body; and from the firm cohesion of these parts, or the defect therein, Boerhaave deduces the general source of diseases. See Boerh. Aph. and Haller's Physiology, in the article of ANIMAL FIBRE.

The strength or weakness of a fibre can only be defined in a relative sense. Soon after conception, the cohesion is so small as to be destroyed by a very gentle shock; but as time advances, different degrees of cohesion are observed, till the degree is attained which gives perfection to the being. The perfection of cohesion is when a fibre, or vessel, &c. will bear, in some degree, more force to be exercised against it, than what they are particularly designed for by their state and office. Many, but equally unsatisfactory, are the rules laid down to distinguish betwixt the rigid and lax fibre in particular constitutions; but with a view to practice in the recovery and preservation

tion of health, as a rigid *fibre* is a concomitant of excessive heat, and the lax *fibre* of a deficiency thereof; an attention to the heat of a patient's body will be a more easy and satisfactory principle on which to proceed. See CALIDUM INNATUM:

The state of the body in which there is a lax *fibre*, Dr. Geo. Fordyce calls the general weakness. He observes that weakness may be divided into two kinds: *the first*, in which the irritation and sensation are considerably increased: *the second*, in which these sensations are greatly diminished; as in the apoplexy and palsy. The first is called *single weakness*, which may be subdivided into two varieties; 1. When by any means it is produced on a sudden, in which case it is easily restored. 2. When it comes on slowly, then it is restored with difficulty. These two, then, differ essentially; from their causes, symptoms, effects upon the system, and their manner of cure. The second is called *paralytic weakness*. Various are the causes of weakness: e. g. bleeding, by exhausting the living power; all evacuations, when too copious, and too long continued; antiphlogistic medicines, all which lessen the living power: a particular part may be weakened by exciting a secretion from the mucous gland of that part, or from a part which lies near, though not connected with it. The system may be strengthened by various means, as follow: 1. *By nourishing, strengthening diet.*—If the vessels have been suddenly emptied, give freely of nourishing food, as much as the powers of the constitution will easily digest: the vessels will receive it, and the strength will soon return. If the weakness approached slowly, good nourishment will not restore so speedily; for the organs of digestion being considerably weakened, and that gradually, renders the digestion of food difficult; therefore, in these cases, give moderate quantities of proper food, and repeat it often.—In hectic fevers, sometimes the arteries are acting strong; thence it is necessary sometimes to take off that great degree of contraction, by diminishing the system, by bleeding; then the patient may be capable of receiving nourishing diet.—When the stomach is weak, the patient should avoid those vegetables that produce acidity in the primæ viæ: hence cabbage, beans, peas, &c. are not proper. Farinaceous seeds, prepared and given with animal food, are the best. 2. *The body may be strengthened by exercise.*—When exercise is used, it should not be carried on to such a degree as to weaken the patient by it; it should be equal and universal through the whole body, not in any one part more than another: for this reason, riding in a carriage, &c. where the body is equally moved, is much preferable to any other; but if we want to use a more violent degree of exercise, riding on horseback would be of great service. The patient should go out when the air is free and pure; thus the circulation is increased and passes through the lungs without being obstructed; but if he goes out in a moist air, the lungs become somewhat obstructed; then anxiety, &c. are produced. The exercise should be agreeable to the patient, in order that the mind may be agreeably affected. 3. *The strength may be restored by means of cold.*—Cold contracts the external vessels, by which the internal, about the præcordia, are kept filled, which always tends to keep up the strength of the patient; farther, it takes off the irritability of the system, and prevents people, when exposed to cold, from readily suffering by it. If the cold be suddenly applied, it contracts the external vessels too much, by which the interior vessels are over-loaded, and diseases, such as fevers, &c. are produced; therefore, exposure to cold should be gradual, that is, it should be by living in a cold atmosphere; and farther, it should not be too considerable, though applied slowly, for it will produce weakness, and by its sedative power, often numbness of the limbs, anxiety, &c. This however must be according to what degree the man hath been habituated to.—The transition from heat to cold, or cold to heat, should not be sudden.—The cold bath has been employed to strengthen the system; it seems to be a very uncertain remedy; for a sudden exposure to cold contracts the vessels too much, and the interior vessels are filled, so that after the patient comes out, the heart acts with greater force, and propels it again upon the skin; hence a sweat is produced; by this a kind of paroxysm is brought on. Sometimes it is of great service; but in diseases that are attended with weakness, where there are considerable secretions, as in a gonorrhœa benigna, &c. the discharges are sometimes re-produced, instead of being taken off. A temperate bath, in which is dissolved a quantity of astringent substances, as

the sea-water, acts as an astringent on the skin after the patient comes out, and often strengthens the system.—Cold climates have a greater tendency to strengthen the habit than the warm, as the atmosphere is more dense, and respiration more free. 4. *The system may be strengthened by the patient being situated so as to breathe properly.*—It is essentially necessary to have a quantity of respirable air to breathe in. There are two effects that respiration produces on the blood; *in the first place* by propelling it backwards and forwards through the lungs, that it may not be accumulated in the right side of the heart; *in the second*, by what it conveys to and returns from the blood, its colour changes from a dark to a florid red. From a want of pure air, anxiety, &c. is produced, and a weakness soon follows. Those who dwell in large towns are more subject to diseases from weakness; those who live in villages are generally more robust, and subject to inflammatory complaints. But although a cool air conduces in general to increase the strength, when the patient is greatly exhausted by profuse evacuations, or from long-continued weakness; by sending him into the country, the purer air there may cause too free and great a circulation; as the large vessels then contain but a small quantity of blood, such a weakness will thereby be produced as to cut the patient off. 5. *Medicines are the next means of restoring lost strength.* These are such as invigorate the solids, chiefly by increasing the living power; of this sort are camomile, gentian, wormwood, the bark, and some other bitter vegetables.—Among the metals, iron is peculiarly adapted to usefulness on this principle. All these lessen irritability, whilst they give tone to the relaxed *fibres*. In cases where the habit hath been suddenly weakened, but the organs of digestion and the appetite are not impaired, there is not often occasion to employ these remedies, but only to use a nourishing diet. If, for example, a patient is weakened by a fever, and a little of the inflammatory symptoms remain, it is better to omit these medicines; but, if a degree of fever be left, and there is a want of appetite, colliquative purges, &c. and the strength does not return, we may use them with advantage.—If weakness be brought on suddenly, and is attended with partial evacuations, it is necessary to employ them.—When strength is suddenly lost, it is observable, that amongst all the just-named medicines, the bark is the best.—When the weakness is slowly produced, these medicines may be employed with great advantage, if suitable precautions are not neglected. 1. In people of melancholy temperaments, where there is evidently a contraction of the vessels, as well as a weakness, which is indicated by a hard pulse, we should endeavour to take off this disposition to contraction before we employ them, which may be done by evacuation. Indeed in melancholic habits, it often happens that we cannot by any means employ them.—2. They are apt to destroy the irritability with regard to themselves; for if you give them, at the first, for about a week, their effects are produced; the patient seems much relieved; but after a continuance through a second or third week, their effects are in a manner lost. *For this purpose, it is better to vary the medicines; giving the bark and steel alternately, and leaving them off for a time, so that they do not become habitual to the patient, and then after some time the patient repeating them again, his strength is restored.*—When weakness is gradually brought on, and in consequence of lingering diseases, it is generally better relieved by bitters and other strengtheners, than by the bark.—If there be relaxation of the moving powers in general, preparations of iron are often preferable to either the bark or bitters; but when the system is disposed to be stimulated, they cannot be employed with advantage. Iron having a stimulus, it should be given in a state of solution, which will lessen its stimulating power. But it should be remembered, that ferrugineous preparations are not proper in melancholic habits, because their stimulus produces costiveness. *In lax habits only, they are to be employed.*—When strengthening medicines are given, they should not be directed in too large doses. If the bark (for instance) is given, two, or at the most, four drams will suffice in twenty-four hours. Too large doses create weakness.—When the stomach and the intestines are weak, the whole system is generally affected: and on the contrary, vice versâ. If the weakness of the primæ viæ is very great, it sometimes produces a palsy in these parts.—In anxiety and loss of appetite, give acids, particularly such as do not ferment in the stomach; and give them an hour or two before dinner.—If flatulencies attend, wine and spices may be serviceable.—If the stomach

is loaded with mucus, give an antimonial vomit; and direct the patient to live on animal food, and farinaceous seeds, properly prepared.—If neither the piles nor the menses forbid, aloetic purgatives will be the best for guarding against costiveness: in case of either of these forbidding the use of aloes, it may be advisable to give rhubarb with the magnesia alba. See Edinb. Med. Com. vol. iv. p. 399, 413.

FIBULA. It is the name of a contrivance of the ancients for bringing the lips of wounds together. Also a **BUCKLE.** Hippocrates sometimes uses the word for the part only of the bone that forms the outer ankle, perhaps, because they used to buckle their shoe in the place. A **CLASP OR BUTTON.** The ancients called the small bone of the leg thus, from its joining the tibia and muscles together: this bone is also called *perone, foveole minus, arundo minor, canna minor cruris, fossilis, sura, and radius.* On the outside of the leg and behind the tibia, the *fibula* is placed: its upper extremity is flattened where it is connected to the tibia; its lower extremity hath an oblong head, which is received by the external cavity of the tibia; below this, the head of the *fibula* is extended in a coronoid process, contiguous to the outside of the astragalus, which process is called the *malleolus externus.*

FIBULEUS. See *PERONEUS MUSCULUS LONGUS.*

FICARIA. See *SCROPHULARIA MAJOR*, and *CHELIDONIUM MINUS.*

FICATIO. See *FICUS.*

FICOIDES. It is a succulent plant, which resembles house-leek. Boerhaave enumerates fifty-three species. They are said to be emollient. *Ficoides* is also a name of the *banana.*

FICUS, vel ficatio. The name of a tubercle about the anus or the pudenda. See *CONDYLOMA.*

— **INDICA.** See *BANANA* and *MUSA.*

— **INDICÆ GRANA.** See *COCINILLA.*

— **INFERNALIS.** See *CATAPUTIA.*

— **SATIVA, — ARIDA — COMMUNIS,** called also *caprificus, erineas.* The FIG-TREE. The *FICUS CARICA, foliis palmatis.* **CL. POLYGAMIA. ORD. TRICECIA.** LINN. Gen. Pl. 1168. The unripe fig is called *grossus*; the dried, *caricæ.* The grain or seed of which is called *cenchræmis.* This tree is of a middling size, with large leaves cut into five segments. It is remarkable for producing no flowers previous to the fruit. It grows spontaneously in the warmer climes, and is cultivated in our gardens.

The best *figs* are brought from Turkey; many are brought also from the south of France, where they dry them, first by dipping them in scalding hot ley, made of the ashes of the *fig-tree*, and then exposing them to the sun. The recent fruit, completely ripe, is soft, succulent, and easily digested, unless eaten in immoderate quantities, when it is apt to occasion flatulency, pain of the stomach, and diarrhœa.

This fruit is glutinous and salt; for first they stick to the hands, and then scour them after the manner of lixivial salts, whence it is that they excite to stool without griping. They are considerably nutrimental, perhaps more so, because their sugar is united with a large portion of mucilaginous matter, which is generally supposed to be of an oily nature, and therefore contributing to a nutritious quality; grateful to the stomach, and easier to digest than any other of the sweet fruits. But their principal medicinal use is as a lubricating emollient sweet; they are an ingredient in pectoral decoctions and suppurating cataplasms. In this last intention, they are sometimes used by themselves, as warm as they can easily be borne, to phlegmons of the gums, and other parts, where poultices cannot be conveniently applied. See Lewis's and Cullen's Mat. Med.

FIDICINALES. See *LUMBRICALES MUSCULI.*

FILACEÆ RADICES. **FILACEOUS ROOTS.** They are such as are furnished with many filaments.

FILAGO. See *GNAPHALIUM.*

— **ALPINA.** The herb **LION'S FOOT.** See *LEONTOPODIUM.*

FILAMENTUM. A **FILAMENT,** (from *filum, a thread*). A body appearing in the form of a slender thread. In botany, it is that thread-like part of the stamens which supports the anthera, and connects it with the *receptaculum.* By some English botanists, it is called *filament*; by others, *thread.*

FILELLUM. See *PENIS.*

FILETUM. See *LINGUA.*

FILICES, (from *filum, a thread*; quasi *filatim in-*

cisa.) **FERNS**; one of the seven tribes or families of the vegetable kingdom, according to LINNÆUS, by whom it is thus characterised; having the fructification on the back side of the frondes. They constitute the first Order in the Class Cryptogamia, and consist of sixteen genera, which are divided into fructifications *spicatæ, frondosæ, and radicales.* This order comprehends the entire sixteenth class of Tournefort, in whose system, the *filices* make only a single genus, in the first section of the abovementioned class.

FILICES, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta Methodi naturalis* of Linnæus. MARTYN says, the *filices* are the fourth family, and the sixth tribe or nation in Linnæus's general distribution of vegetables; the first order of the class cryptogamia, in his artificial system; the sixty-fourth order in his fragments of a natural method; and the fifty-fifth of his natural orders at the end. Gen. Plant.

FILICULA. See *ADIANTHUM NIGRUM.*

FILIPENDULA. **DROPWORT,** also called *Saxifraga rubra* and *œnanthe.*

It grows wild in fields and chalky grounds: it is rough and bitter, and is slightly pungent. The species used in medicine, is the *spiræa filipendula.* Linn.

— **CICUTÆ FACIE.** See *ÆNANTHE CHEROPHYLLI FOLII.*

FILIUS ANTE PATREM, because its flowers appear before the leaves. See *TUSSILAGO.* This name is also given to other plants whose flowers appear before their leaves.

FILIX, also **PTERIS. FERN.** For which *ORIBASIS* uses the term *blancnon.* Boerhaave mentions nine species.

Fern is divided into the male and female kinds; the male hath no branches, but only one main rib; the female is branched.

— **ACULEATA.** See *LONCHITIS.*

— **FLORIDA, RAMOSA, osmunda vulgaris, and palustris.** **FLOWERING FERN, and OSMUND ROYAL.** It is the *osmunda regalis,* Linn. It is the largest of the true English ferns; it bears no flowers, but its fruit in clusters. Towards their tops, are round, slender, seed-bearing, curled heads of a brownish colour, covered with seeds; they appear in June and ripen in July. The root consists of many small, long, round parts matted together, blackish on the outside, and green within, covered with small fibres. It is found in marshy and boggy places. The roots are esteemed as useful in all the cases that the roots of the other species are recommended against; but a conserve of the tender buds or heads is the best.

— **FEMINEA, RAMOSA MAJOR. FEMALE FERN, BRAKES, or BRACKEN.** It is the *polypodium filix feminea,* Linn.

FILIX FOLII POLYPODII. See *POLYPODIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM.*

— **MAS. MALE FERN,** called also *lonchitis*; *polypodium filix mas*; or *POLYPODIUM frondibus bipinnatis, pinnis obtusis crenulatis, stipite paleaceo.* **CLASS, CRYPTOGRAMIA. ORD. FILICES. LINN. Gen. Pl. 1179.** The ferns are well enough known to render their description needless; but it may be observed, that on the leaves of this species, are tubercles which contain the seed; and about the end of the summer, they may be found. The root of the male fern resembles that of the osmund royal, and is often sold for it. The roots of most of the species, when chewed, are of a sweetish taste, and are glutinous, but soon become bitterish, subastringent, and nauseous: they are used by some for destroying the worms called *tænia*, and given in the following manner: the patient is first prepared by an emollient clyster, and a supper of panada, with butter and salt; in a morning, two or three drams of the powder of the male fern-root are given, washed down with a draught of water; and, two hours afterwards, a strong cathartic, composed of calomel and scammony, proportioned to the strength of the patient: should not this operate in due time, a dose of purging salts is to succeed; and, if the worm is not expelled in a few hours, this process, at proper intervals, must be repeated. It seems, though, doubtful to Dr. Cullen, whether the ferns have any specific power in killing worms, either of one kind or another; for the stomach bears considerable quantities of it without uneasiness; and when given by itself, it has no sensible effects: it is generally given with some drastic purge, therefore its apparent good may, in some cases, be derived

rived from that source. It appears, however, from some experiments made in Germany, that in several instances, the *tænia* has been expelled by the repeated exhibition of the root, without the aid of any purgative; others use them as deobstruents, and extol them against the rickets. The male *fern*, and those that bear flowers, are most antiseptic and astringent; the female *fern* is more viscid, saponaceous, and diuretic. Cullen's Mat. Med. Woodville's Medical Botany.

FILIX QUERNA REPENS. See POLYPODIUM TENERRIMUM MINUS.

FILTRATIO. See DEPURATIO. Generally a paper is folded into the shape of a funnel, and then placed in one; into which some of the liquor is to be poured, which is to pass through the paper thus placed.

FILTRUM. See FILTRATIO. It is also a stone which is found in the bay of Mexico, which is used for filtering liquors through.

FILUM ARSENICALE. See MERC. CORR. ALB.

FIMBRIA. FRINGE. Those leaves are said to be fimbriated that are jagged about the edges. In SURGERY, this word means the same as CATABLEMA, which fec.

FIMUS. DUNG. The *dung* of many animals hath been in use; but the present practice excludes them all from the materia medica.

FISSILIS LAPIS HIBER. See HIBERNICUS LAPIS.

FISSURA. A FISSURE or CRACK, from *findo*, to cleave. These are either natural or morbid: thus the mouth, or other natural apertures into the body, are called *fissures*. Morbid *fissures* are cracks in the skull, &c. or when a bone is fractured in any part lengthways.

A morbid *fissure* differs from a fracture, because the first hath some degree of cohesion; but in the latter, there is a total solution of continuity. A fracture is transverse or oblique, and a *fissure* is longitudinal.

Fissures most frequently happen in the skull; and of these there is, FIRST, the CONTRA-*fissura*, or counter-*fissure*, when the blow is received on one side of the head, and the skull is cracked on the other; or, where the internal table is broken, the external remaining sound, or, where the stroke is received on one bone, and the *fissure* is in that adjoining. Many authors doubt the existence of a counter-*fissure*, and it is difficult to account for it; but the facts are too well attested to deny them. Hippocrates, Galen, Celsus, Berengarius, Fallopius, and several others, assert their having met with instances of them. SECONDLY, that kind which is most frequent, is that which, when large, is soon discovered by laying the bone bare, and cleaning the part with sponge. But sometimes they are so small, that some art is necessary to discover them; in which case, rub a black liquor, made of burnt bone, or cork, mixed with water, and immediately wash it off again; this black liquor, sinking into the crack, discovers where its situation is; or, if the head is clean shaved, and the patient is bled freely, an œdematous puffiness will appear in a day or two over the part affected.

Fissures are often productive of worse consequences than fractures; for there is often, at the same time, a concussion of the brain; whence it is the more necessary to be well assured of the attendance of this accident, or the contrary. Instances of the ill effects of *fissures* have happened ten months or more after the accident. It is not simply the *fissure* that is dangerous, but the violence that occasioned it, which also occasions the teguments and the bone to suffer: all the bad symptoms depend principally upon the rupture of a great number of vessels, and a detention of extravasated liquids, whence the bone is corrupted; and when this happens, a sudden and unexpected death is often the consequence. The cranium cannot be *fissured* without being also contused, by which many vessels in the substance of the bone, and in the diploe, are broken.

Trepanning seems to be the properest method of relief, though the method recommended by Mr. Bromfield, in concussions of the brain, hath alone effected a cure.

FISSURA CEREBRI MAGNA SYLVII. The anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum on each side are parted by a deep narrow sulcus, which ascends obliquely backwards from the temporal ala of the os sphenoides to near the middle of the os parietale, and this sulcus is thus called.

FISSURÆ ORBITARES INFERIORES. See SPHERO-MAXILLARES FISSURÆ.

FISTULA. So the Latins called a *catheter*. See CATHETERUS; and also a *clysterpipe*. See ENEMA.

FISTULA. In SURGERY, it is a kind of ulcer, called also *Eligii morbus*. It differs from a sinus thus: a *fistula* is narrower, generally continues longer, and hath its internal surface and its orifice for the most part callous. Paulus Ægineta says, "a *fistula*, which derives its name from its resemblance to a reed or pipe, is a callous sinus, generally the consequence of abscesses." And Celsus defines a *fistula* to be "a deep, narrow, and callous ulcer." The seat of a *fistula* is in the cellular membrane.—It is known to be present when there is an aperture on the surface of the body from which a sanious, or other matter, either flows, or may be pressed out: its depth and direction is discovered by a probe; or, if the directions are various, warm water may be injected therein; and if the course is near the skin, it will be observed by the elevation made by the water; or, if otherwise, the quantity of water retained will determine the size of the cavity. The probe indeed discovers whether the *fistula* runs upon an adjacent bone, or whether or not the bone is carious, which the water does not. The various parts in which these ulcers are seated, and the different circumstances attending them, constitute the chief differences betwixt one *fistula* and another. As to the prognostics, the thicker the cellular membrane, or the more strata of muscles upon each other, the more mischievous a *fistula* usually proves: whilst it is simple, and extends no farther than it can be wholly come at with a knife, it may be generally cured; when so situated as to open into the neck of the bladder, or when it is attended with a caries in the adjacent bone, particularly the os sacrum or the coccyx, the cure is very difficult, and often impossible.

Mr. Bell, in his Treatise on Ulcers, includes the *fistula* in his species of sinuous ulcer. By sinuous ulcer, he means that kind of fore which hath one or more openings running into it from chinks of the same, or of different directions, and generally seated in the cellular membrane. A sinus, as thus described, he says, is the most simple state of the disorder, and is, by long continuance, or by the use of drying astringent applications, liable to become hard and callous in its internal surface, and in such a state, from its supposed resemblance to a pipe, is termed a *fistula*. The most frequent cause of sinuses forming in ulcers and abscesses, is the want of vent to the discharge, which easily insinuates itself into the soft yielding substance of the cellular membrane, and proceeds on gradually till it somewhere or other finds an opening either externally, or into some of the neighbouring cavities. An improper application of bandages on ulcers is sometimes a cause.

When *fistulas*, as yet not become callous, are complicated with ulcers, the most expeditious relief is from an incision to the very bottom, if it can be done without danger, after which they are to be deterged and consolidated. Another step is, to press their bottoms towards their orifices; for which purpose a narrow compress, or a slip of plaster wrapped up in that form, is, after the ulcer is cleaned, and proper medicines put into the *fistula*, to be applied externally over the bottom, and secured, as in other ulcers, with plaster, and bandages, to make it tightest there, that the peccant matter may be propelled from the bottom to the mouth of the *fistula*, in consequence of which the bottom will be soonest healed; this happens most frequently when the *fistula* is in the arms or legs, or when its mouth is lower than its bottom. Belloste, and some others, absolutely discard all tents and injections; but as to the latter, when *fistulas* lie too deep for having their most remote parts cleansed, detergent injections must be used, such as a decoction of birthwort, mixed with honey of roses, or with the tincture of myrrh and aloes: this or some other such like must be injected warm at every dressing, and retained for a short time, at the same time gently compressing the bottom and mouth of the *fistula*, that the peccant matter may more effectually be washed off, and this method must be continued until the bottom of the *fistula* begins to be conglutinated; then dress with some soft digestive, in which is the bals. Peruv. or bals. capivi. This method failing, the manual operation must be attempted, but indeed, it is not to be depended on, except when the opening can be made to the bottom of the ulcer. The incision is made with most ease to the patient with a knife; but whatever instrument is used, as much skin and flesh is to be cut, as is thought safe and sufficient to answer the end; for when the bottoms of *fistulas* are laid open, the corrupted matter is not only discharged, but medicines are also more commodiously applied. If upon making the incision a large quantity of blood is discharged, fill the wound with dry lint and

and proceed afterwards as is usual in recent wounds. Mr. Bell, in his Treatise on Ulcers, advises almost universally to shun the practice of laying the different sinuses open from one end to the other, then cutting out all the hardened parts, so to convert the whole into one common ulcer. This method he owns will frequently effect a cure; but independent of the great pain, and very large unseemly cicatrix which it occasions, it cannot, in every case, with safety be put in practice. For instance, when sinuses run far up the rectum, it cannot ever be conveniently done; they penetrate deep, and run below either large blood-vessels, tendons, or nerves; it would never surely in these cases be advisable to have recourse to such treatment. The intention of cure, in every case of sinus, is to produce a coalescence of its sides, so as to destroy any vacuity that may have occurred: the most effectual means of accomplishing which, is, 1st. *to make a depending orifice for a free exit to the matter*; 2dly, *by a gentle irritation to induce, on the internal surface of the sinus, a slight degree of inflammation*, which, by experience is known to be that state most favourable to the production of adhesion between any two parts; so that a firm union of the sides of the sinus to one another, may, in due time, be obtained. To answer both these intentions, Mr. Bell says, that the introduction of a seton is sufficient. The seton must pass from the orifice in the ulcer along the course of the sinus to its other extremity, where an opening, large enough for the discharge, should be made, as is done in cases of abscesses. The cord of cotton, or of silk, should at first be pretty large, more or less so, according to the capacity of the sinus; it should be diminished gradually as the cure advances, by taking away a thread or two from its thickness every second or third day; and at last, when the discharge is greatly lessened, by the vacuity occasioned by the sinus being mostly filled up, the seton should be totally withdrawn, and a bandage somewhat tight being applied over the part, and continued for some time longer, a complete cure will, in general, be in due time effected. The first step then to be taken, is to discover the direction of the sinus, or sinuses, which may commonly be done, either by introducing a probe, or by observing where the matter points, or being allowed to collect for some time, and from whence it comes on the parts being pressed; then into every sinus that opens into the ulcer, a seton should be introduced. This method of curing sinuses, by the use of a seton, is free from all danger, and is admissible in all cases of this kind. A seton, by means of a director, may always be used with safety. The sinuses, being removed by the setons, the ulcers they were connected with are then to be cured as is usual with that species to which it happens to belong. This practice rarely fails in any case of simple sinus; in general it answers in real *fistulae*; when a *fistula* happens in the perinæum, this practice is peculiarly advantageous, not producing that troublesome cicatrix which happens when the knife is used. The only objection to the use of the seton in cases of *fistula in ano*, is the irritation it would occasion in the gut. But as Mr. Pott hath so simplified the management of the *fistula in ano*, to his method in that instance reference may be had. See Celsus, lib. vi. c. iv. Boerh. Aph. the English translation, p. 102, 103. Pott's Treatise on Fistulas. Bell's Treatise on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 244, &c.

FISTULA IN ANO.

No part of the body is more subject to abscesses than the part immediately surrounding the lower part of the rectum; it is much exposed to pressure and other external injuries, which impede the free motion of the blood there, which turns into pus, and as the skin here is pretty thick, the pus will insinuate itself up amongst the soft neighbouring parts, and form sinuses, which degenerate into *fistulas*.

This kind of *fistula* is called complete when there is an opening into the gut, and another externally; it is called incomplete when there is no external aperture.

The symptoms of the incomplete kind are analogous to those of the piles, hence are they difficultly distinguished. The complete kind hath generally callous lips, which, with the discharge therefrom, more readily points out the nature of the case.

Abscesses in this part should be opened as soon as we find a fluctuation of matter, and that by a large aperture, which is the most effectual method to prevent a return. In examining one of these *fistulas*, if the probe does not readily pass, inject warm milk into it, and observe if any

returns by the rectum; if it does, it is clear that the gut is perforated. When the probe is used for examining with, let the patient stand on the ground, with his feet pretty far asunder, and lean on his belly over a table, then an assistant can hold the buttocks asunder, that the operator may more readily introduce his finger into the anus before he examines the *fistula* with a probe. If the *fistula* runs so deep that the finger introduced into the anus cannot easily reach the orifice, *then the cure is not practicable*; on account of the hæmorrhage from the vessels; which admit not either of compression or ligature. If a *fistula* hath been of long standing, in a bad habit, and the discharge is such as to weaken the patient, *the operation should not be attempted*, at least till the constitution is repaired; but if the patient is of a good habit, if the *fistula* returns, the operation may be repeated.

The method of operating is as follows, according to Monro's instruction: "Wherever the opening of the *fistula* is, if it hath any turnings where it reaches the gut, divide them, and make them straight, avoiding the sphincter. After this I attempt to promote incarnation, which might lessen the cavity and by degrees fill it up, by injecting balsamic softening medicines; though sometimes a patient of a good habit may be cured by applying a poultice of bread and milk, and a digestive. If this fail, I endeavour to render the parts entirely callous and insensible, by injecting a mixture of lime-water and brandy, with a little honey of roses, increasing the brandy and diminishing the rest, as the parts lose their sensibility, until at length I inject pure alcohol, which renders them quite insensible." See Heister's Surgery; Le Dran's Operations. Sharp's Operations. Celsus speaks well on this subject. Pott's Treatise on *Fistulae*: Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 282. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. ii. p. 201, 235. London Med. Journal, vol. v. p. 392. White's Surgery, p. 386.

FISTULA in the EPIDIDYMIS

In the Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. ii. p. 273. is an instance of a *fistula* in this part being cured. The substance of the relation is as follows: a man of thirty-five years of age hurt his testicles by a fall; a suppuration followed, and the matter was discharged externally. After this, the swelling being reduced by means of an emollient cataplasm; a *fistula* was discovered in each *epididymis*; a probe director was then introduced into the left sinus, which was cut open its whole length; after which all the indurated parts were dissected, and all the diseased skin; the same was done on both sides, and a part of the *epididymis* on the right side was cut away. After this the dressings as in common wounds finished a cure. And what deserves some notice in this case is, that the functions of the testes were afterwards fully executed.

FISTULA LACHRYMALIS. See ÆGYLOPS.

It is generally understood to be such a disorder of the canals leading from the eye to the nose as obstructs the natural passage of the tears, and makes them trickle down the cheeks. In the first and mildest stage of this disease an inflammation on this part is alone observed: in the next stage there is matter discharged from the puncta *lachrymalia*, which flows along with the tears; or it may be that the matter proceeds from an orifice broken through the skin, between the nose and the angle of the eye. The last and worst degree is, when the matter of the abscess has not only corroded the neighbouring soft parts, but also the subjacent bone, by which it becomes carious.

For a distinct idea of the seat of this disease, see a figure of the *lachrymal* ducts in a plate annexed to the chapter on this subject, in Sharp's Operations of Surgery.

If the skin which separates betwixt the angle of the eye and the nose is not corroded through, it is called *imperfect*; if it is corroded through, it is a *perfect*; and if the subjacent bones are affected, it is a *compound fistula lachrymalis*.

Other disorders about the seat of the *fistula lachrymalis* are confounded with it; but properly this kind of *fistula* is a corrosion of the ducts of the *lachrymal* sac; in consequence of which, pus flows out of them into the great angle of the eye: when the clear *lachrymal* fluid flows out without a mixture of pus, the disorder is an *EPIPHORA*, which see. The matter of a proper *fistula* flows through the upper puncta for the most part, but sometimes through the lower only, or in a few instances through both.

The symptoms are, frequent droppings of tears, and of a purulent

a purulent matter, especially in a morning, and this without any manifest external inflammation; by pressure with the finger upon the *lachrymal* sac, a discharge of pus follows, which is emitted through the puncta *lachrymalia*; if this pus is ill scented, the adjacent bones are generally carious; the same is indicated by a green or blackish colour of the discharged matter, although the smell be not offensive: when the matter is of a bad smell or colour, the probe will readily determine the state of the bone; for sometimes it is not injured. notwithstanding the attendance of the usual signs; as, *on the contrary*, there is sometimes a caries when the pus is discharged with every laudable appearance; though, if there is a daily and considerable discharge of faulty matter, a caries will for the most part be formed in the *lachrymal* bone, the *os planum*, or in the jaw-bone. If the nasal duct is obstructed, it is known by injecting some fluid into it, when, instead of the fluid passing through the nose, it returns by the puncta *lachrymalia*: if there is an encysted tumor, the exterior parts swell with a hardness, and will not yield to the pressure of the fingers, but there is no inflammation; *on the contrary*, if the tumor yields upon pressure, there is a *lachrymal* hernia. Instances have occurred of a *fistula lachrymalis* not discharging pus with the tears, but the pus was discharged alone when the patient was asleep, and this hath happened when a caries attended.

If the disease is recent, the habit of body not remarkably faulty, the external skin not corroded, the nasal duct unobstructed, the matter of a good colour and consistence, forbear incision, and also the cautery; for compression and mild astringent collyriums will frequently succeed in this mild stage of the disorder; the matter should be now and then gently pressed out with the finger, by which its acquiring an acrimony will be prevented. But if the duct into the nose is stopped, nothing will succeed but the operation: in performing which, push the loose skin of the under eye-lid upon the globe of the eye as much as you can, then cut a passage into the *lachrymal* groove, which is known by the crackling of the *os unguis* under the pressure of the knife; then, if need be, introduce a probe, and perforate into the nose: be well aware of getting your knife upon the upper part of the maxillary bone, which you will know by the resistance; in this case go a little farther back with your instrument: further observe in perforating the *os unguis* not to press upon it too forwards, for then you will be obstructed by a part of the maxilla superior, which makes part of the canal wherein the sac is lodged; if you press inwards there will be danger of injuring the *os nasi*, or the septum *nasi*, or the *os ethmoides*: but if the instrument is passed backwards and downwards towards the uvula, no obstruction will be met with.

For compressing instruments with which to cure the slighter cases, see Sharp's Operations, and Gooch's Cases. On the *Fistula Lachrymalis*, see Sharp's Operations, Le Dran's Operations, Edinb. Med. Essays, vols. ii. and iii. Pott's Treatise on the *Fistula Lachrymalis*, St. Yves on Disorders of the Eyes, Heister's Surgery, Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 469. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. ii. p. 134, London Med. Journal, vol. i. p. 62. vol. ii. p. 77, 245. Wallis's Sauvages's Nosology of the Eyes, p. 77, 83. White's Surgery, p. 256.

FISTULA IN PERINEO.

This kind of *fistula* is when an opening in the skin corresponds with one in the urethra. It sometimes happens that one opening out of the side of the urethra is attended with several through the skin, but it rarely happens that there are more than one opening through which the urine is discharged from the side of the urethra.

After lithotomy, a puncture of the perinæum, an abscess in the same part near the urethra, a scirrhus in the glandula prostatica, &c. a *fistula* is sometimes formed, through which the urine makes its way in part, whilst the rest is passed through the natural passage.

A *fistula* proceeding from the urethra runs in various directions before it reaches to the external opening of the skin, so that when the external opening is near the anus, it may be taken for a *fistula* in that part; but the discharge of urine through the *fistula* at once distinguishes its seat.

Besides the callosities on the external orifice of these *fistulas*, there are sometimes calculous concretions lodged in their cavities; indeed, so various are the circumstances attending different cases of this kind, that only general rules can be laid down for proceeding to the cure.

In general, in order to the cure, the outward opening

must be enlarged by cutting away the callous lips, or destroying them by caustic; but it sometimes happens that this end may be answered by introducing a bougie into the urethra, in order to distend its capacity. Le Dran observes, that though there are several *fistulous* orifices, and several callosities in the perinæum, when the water passes off in a small stream through the natural passage, the chief remedy will be the introduction of bougies; for as this canal is enlarged, the external orifices are diminished and healed, and the callosities are softened. Mr. Bell prefers the cure of this *fistula* by the introduction of a seton. See FISTULA, above. See Le Dran's Operations, where this article is well treated on. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 226. London Med. Journal, vol. i. p. 379. White's Surgery, p. 395.

On *fistulas* in general, see Celsus, Cæsar Magatus, Boerhaave's Aphorisms, the English translation, and Pott's Treatise on *Fistulas*.

FISTULARIS. FISTULAR. IN BOTANY, those flowers are thus called which are compounded of many long hollow small florets, like pipes. And those plants are called *fistulous* whose stalks are hollow like a pipe.

FISTULOSUM FOLIUM. See FRACTUS.

FIXATIO. FIXATION. IN CHEMISTRY it is the rendering any volatile substance fixed, so as not to fly off upon being exposed to an intense heat.

FL. LAP. The abbreviation of Car. Linnæi Flora Lapponica,

FL. NORB. The abbreviation of Johannis Georgii Volckameri Flora Noribergensis.

FLAMMULA. So the skein of silk used to be called with which setons were made. It is a name of several species of *ranunculus*. See RANUNCULUS LONGIFOLIUS, &c. of the *atragene* and *clematis*.

FLAMMULA JOVIS, — *surrecta alba*. The UPRIGHT LADY'S BOWER. It is the *CLEMATIS RECTA*, or *CLEMATIS foliis pinnatis: foliolis ovato-lanceolatis integerrimis, caule erecto, floribus albis pentapetalis tetrapetalisque*. CLASS, POLYANDRIA; ORD. POLYGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 696. UPRIGHT TRAVELLER'S JOY. This, like some other species, is extremely acrid, hence the name *flammula*. The recent leaves on being chewed, excite a burning heat of the tongue and fauces; and if retained long in the mouth, ulcerate and blister; though, by drying, this acrimony is considerably diminished; the flowers possess the same acrimony, though in a less degree. The herb with the flower is caustic; the root, seed, and bark, if rubbed with the fingers, then held to the nostrils, strike them very quickly with a strong smell. This plant yields a water as strong as spirit of wine, but it does not seem safe to administer it internally. Though STOERCK published several cases of its successful exhibition, particularly in inveterate syphilitic diseases, producing headaches, pains in the bones, nodes, ulcers, cutaneous affections, &c. He chiefly recommends an infusion of two or three drams of the leaves in a pint of boiling water, four ounces to be taken three times a day, whilst the powdered leaves were employed as an escharotic. See STOERCK de *Flammula Jovis*. However in this country it has not acquired any reputation; the physicians do not receive with any degree of confidence the medical facts of Vienna.

FLATUARI See CHEMICI.

FLATULENTUS, }

FLATUS FURIOSUS. } See AMBULO.

FLATUS. FLATULENCE. Vapours rarified by the heat of the part where they are contained; whence distensions, uneasy sensations, and often a considerable degree of pain. It is for the most part an instance of dyspepsia.

FLAVII CLEMENTIS MEDICAMENTUM. The name of a medicine for the gout; it is described by Actuarius.

FLAVUS CORTEX. YELLOW BARK. This bark, very lately introduced into practice, is supposed to be a species of cinchona, growing in the interior parts of America in a mountainous country, the same as that described by Murray, under the title of CORTEX CHINÆ, vel CHINCHINÆ REGIUS, seu CORTEX CHINÆ FLAVUS; who gives the following description of it. This bark consists of flattish pieces of about the length of a finger, the breadth of the thumb, and a line in thickness. Its colour is yellowish, inclining to that of the rust of iron. It partakes more of the ferrugineous colour on its external, than on its internal surface, owing to the close adhesion of the epidermis to the bark. Both in its fracture, and on its surface, it appears fibrillous, breaking

breaking so easily between the fingers, that it may be rubbed into a yellow powder. In taste it is intensely bitter, with a slight degree of astringency. Its efficacy, by certain of the Frankfort physicians, is considered as far superior in intermittent fevers to the bark commonly employed. Dr. RELPH says, this bark (the yellow) is only to be understood as approaching nearer to that colour than any other species of Peruvian bark imported into this country, especially when reduced to powder. It consists of flattish irregular pieces, of a cinnamon colour, inclining to red, and having, in certain directions of the light, a peculiar sparkling appearance on the surface. The pieces are very generally divested of the cuticle, of a fibrous texture, dry, and rigid to the feel, and easily rubbed to powder between the finger and the thumb; neither remarkably weighty, nor the contrary. They have little odour, but to the taste manifest intense bitterness, with a moderate share of astringency, together with a certain flavour corresponding unequivocally to those of the *cinchona officinalis*. The external surface of this bark is somewhat of a deeper colour than the internal, and in some specimens it is as deep as that of the red bark. The pieces vary much in size; some are about two inches and a half in length, an inch in breadth, and the sixth of an inch in thickness; while others are still smaller; and some are to be found from twelve to eighteen inches in length, with the breadth and thickness in proportion. Pieces sometimes through the whole chest are nearly cylindrical, and completely covered with outer coat, as the most perfect specimen of common bark. The epidermis of the large pieces of the yellow bark is of a reddish brown colour, rough, and of a somewhat spongy texture; but that of the smaller pieces is of a grey colour, harder and much more compact.

Like the cortex Peruvianus, it gives out its virtues to water by infusion or decoction, to proof or rectified spirits, and extracts may be formed of it in the same modes. It is considered to possess the same virtues but in a greater degree than either the common, or red bark, consequently to be more efficacious, and requires to be given in smaller doses. For the complaints to which it is adapted, we must refer our readers to Cortex Peruvianus. The dose of the powder is from ʒ ss. to ʒ ij. — of the extract half the quantity will suffice. See also RELPH, on the Yellow Bark.

FLEMEN. A tumor about the ankles. Sometimes it imports callous furrows in the hands or feet.

FLERESIN. See ARTHRITIS.

FLETUS. WEeping.

FLEXOR. A name applied to several muscles, from their office, which is to bend the parts to which they belong.

— **BREVIS MINIMI DIGITI MANUS.** It rises from the unciform process of the carpus, toward the annular ligament, and is inserted into the basis of the little finger.

— **CAPITIS.** See RECTUS INTERNUS MAJOR.

— **CARPI RADIALIS.** Some call it *flexor carpi exterior*, and *bicornis*. It rises from the anterior part of the inner condyle of the os humeri, passes toward the outside, and runs through the annular ligament, being partly inserted into the trapezium, and partly into the first metacarpal bone.

— **CARPI ULNARIS.** It is also called *flexor carpi interior*. It rises from the inner condyle of the os humeri, and almost from the whole surface of the ulna, forming a tendon, which is inserted into the os pisiforme.

— **DIGITI PARVI MINIMI.** See ABDUCTOR MINIMI DIGITI MANUS, NO. 2.

— **DIGITORUM ACCESSORIUS.** See FLEXOR LONGUS PEDIS. Dr. Hunter calls it *accessorius*.

— **DIGITORUM PEDIS.** See FLEXOR SUBLIMIS.

— **SECUNDI INTERNODII DIGITORUM PEDIS.** See FLEXOR SUBLIMIS.

— **INTERNODII PRIMI DIGITORUM.** See LUMBRIKALES. Dr. Hunter describes the lumbriales as productions of the flexors, and distinctly that called

— **INTERNODII PRIMI POLLICIS MANUS.** It rises from the annular ligament of the carpus, and is inserted into the first bone of the thumb.

— **INTERNODII PRIMI & SECUNDI POLLICIS.** These muscles rise sharp and fleshy about the middle of the back part of the fibula; then running into a tendon in passing over the joint, and through a channel in the inner part of the os calcis, are inserted into the upper end of the second bone of the great toe.

FLEXOR INTERNODII SECUNDI DIGITORUM MANUS, also called *flexor sublimis*, or *perforatus*. It rises from the inner condyle of the os humeri, and from the forepart of the head of the ulna and radius; it passes through the annular ligament, and spreads out into four tendons, which are inserted into the basis of the second phalanx; these are bound down by what is called an annular ligament, which is really a general sheath of the fingers, thicker at the joints than elsewhere. Brown calls this muscle *flexor secundus*.

— **INTERNODII SECUNDI POLLICIS MANUS.** It is made up of two portions, the anterior of which is inserted into one sesamoid bone, the posterior into the other.

— **INTERNODII TERTII DIGITORUM MANUS.** Dr. Hunter calls it *perforans manus*; *profundus manus*. It rises from the inner condyle of the os humeri, from the external part of the ulna about its middle, and from the interosseous ligament it runs between the perforatus, and forms four tendons, which pass through as many flits in the perforatus, to be inserted into the basis of the last phalanx.

— **INTERNODII TERTII POLLICIS, vel longissimus pollicis manus.** It often hath a two-fold beginning, one from the internal substance of the os humeri, between the perforatus and perforans; this head is sometimes wanting, and sometimes springs from the upper and fore part of the ulna; the second head rises on the radius; it passes over the articulation of the carpus, and is implanted in the upper part of the third bone of the thumb.

— **LONGUS, or perforans pedis, called also accessorius.** It rises from the posterior part of the tibia just below the popliteus, and from the interosseous ligament; then goes on the inside of the astragalus and os calcis (from whose internal part a short head rises, which is called *accessorius*), and passing through the slit of the perforatus, its four tendons are inserted into the basis of the last bones of the toes. This muscle receives some fibres from the flexor pollicis longus.

— **PERFORANS MANUS.** See FLEXOR INTERNODII TERTII DIGITORUM MANUS.

— **POLLICIS BREVIS.** It is short, thick, and fleshy, seemingly divided into two muscles, by the tendon of the flexor pollicis longus passing over it. It rises from the upper part of the os cuneiforme medium, and running over the termination of the musculus peroneus primus, is implanted into the ossa sesamoidea of the great toe, which are likewise tied to the superior part of the second bone of that toe.

— **POLLICIS LONGUS MANUS.** It rises from the fore part of the radius, and commonly receives one slip from the coronoid process of the ulna; it forms a tendon which passes deep under the annular ligament, runs between the two sesamoid bones, over the first and second bone, to be inserted into the basis of the third.

— **POLLICIS LONGUS PEDIS.** It rises from the posterior part of the fibula; passes in a groove between the astragalus and os calcis, is covered by the abductor pollicis, and goes between the sesamoid bones, betwixt which is an annular ligament, to be inserted into the last bone of the great toe. It gives some fibres to the perforans pedis.

— **POLLICIS OSSIS PRIMI & SECUNDI.** It is a large disgregated muscle, arising from the ligamentum transversale carpi, the bones of the carpus at the basis of the mons lunæ, and the os metacarpi of the middle finger, whence it passes to its insertion into the first and second bones of the thumb. In its tendon, near the insertion into the first bone of the thumb, are placed two sesamoid bones. Its actions are various, as are the directions of the muscles.

— **SUBLIMIS, or perforatus pedis.** Winslow calls it *flexor digitorum brevis*, and Brown calls it *flexor secundi internodii digitorum*. It rises from the lower and inner part of the os calcis: it is divided into four tendons under the sole of the foot, which are inserted into the bones of the second phalanx.

FLORES. FLOWERS. IN CHEMISTRY, they are the most subtil parts of bodies, separated from the more gross, by sublimation in a dry form, and found under the respective name of the material used, as *flores benzoini—antimonii*, &c. Mace is sometimes called the *flowers* of nutmeg. IN BOTANY, flowers are considered as under the article FLOS, which see. IN PHARMACY, they are directed to be gathered when moderately expanded, on a clear dry day before noon. Red roses are taken before they open, and the white hocks are clipped off and thrown

away. Those *flowers* that are gathered for keeping should be dried in the shade, but as quickly as possible; in some instances, the place may be warmed by a fire, though the sun is not so conveniently permitted to shine upon them. When the *flowers* are dried, they must be kept close and dry; if they become damp, expose them to a warm sun until they are dry, and then they do not soon attract moisture from the air. With their scent and colour their virtues go. Considered as an article in the *materia medica*, it may be observed, that the virtues of different *flowers* reside in different parts of them; e. g. *saffron* is a production which rises from the style of the *flower*; it contains all the medicinal qualities of the plant, at least all those for which saffron is esteemed; the active part of *camomile flowers* is in the yellow disk; in *roses*, *lilies*, and several others, the virtues are in the petals; and the flavour admired in *rosemary flower* is chiefly in the cups.

FLORES ANTIMONII. See **ANTIMONIUM**, No. 9.

FLOS. A FLOWER, which **PARACELSUS** calls *cheizi*, when he speaks of vegetables. IN **BOTANY**, it is that part of a plant in which are the parts of generation, and that of both the sexes. In some *flowers* are the parts proper to one sex only; in others, both sexes are included in the same *flower*. A flower, when complete, consists of a *calyx*, *corolla*, *stamen*, and *pistil*; but the essential parts are the *anther* and *stigma*, which are sufficient to constitute a flower, either together in hermaphrodite flowers, or separate in male and female flowers. See **PLATE 3d of the Botanical Plates**.

— **ABORTIENS.** Abortive flower producing no fruit.

— **APETALUS**, called **APETALI**. These are without corolla; called, by several writers, stameneous, incomplete, imperfect. They have no other covering on the parts of generation but the calyx.

— **CAMPANIFORMIS**, or *campaniformis*. These *flowers* are shaped like a bell. Those whose edges spread wide are termed open bell-shaped *flowers*; but those which are much less spread, are called tubulous bell-shaped *flowers*.

— **CARYOPHYLLEUS**. It is such a *flower* as resembles a single pink, or carnation, having five regular petals, ending at the bottom in a long narrow claw.

— **COMPOSITUS**. It is a species of aggregate flower, containing several florets, inclosed in a common perianth, and on a common receptacle, with the anthers connected in a cylinder.

— **CRUCIFORMIS**. It is composed of four equal petals, placed in the form of a cross. Of this sort are the cabbage, the wall-flower, and mustard.

— **CULI**. See **CARDAMINES**.

— **FEMINEUS**. FEMALE FLOWER, which has pistils, or stigmas, without stamens or at least antheræ.

— **FLOSCULOSUS**. A FLOSCULOUS FLOWER. By **LINNÆUS** called **TUBULOSUS**, a tubulous compound flower, composed wholly of tubulous florets, exemplified in tansy, and other naked discous flowers.

— **INFUNDIBULIFORMIS**. A funnel-shaped flower. Of this kind is the primrose, &c.

— **LABIATUS**. LIP-SHAPED FLOWER. A monopetalous corolla, with a narrow tubular basis, expanding at the top in one entire, or in two lips; **Linnaeus** uses the term ringens, including under it both labiated, and personate flowers. This creates confusion, which **MARTIN** says would be cleared up, if we might be allowed to put labiate for an irregular monopetalous corolla with two lips; and to appropriate the term ringens to such as have the lips gaping and open, personate to such as have them closed. Sometimes the upper lip is wanting, and then the style and chives supply its place, as in the ground-pine, bugula, &c. Some call this an unlabiated flower. In some species, the upper lip is turned upwards, as in the ground-ivy; but most commonly the upper lip is convex above, or turns the hollow part down to the under lip, and so represents an helmet, whence they are called galeate, cucullate, and galericulate.

— **LILIACEUS**. A LILY-SHAPED FLOWER. It is generally composed of six petals, which resemble those of the lily. Of this sort are the tulip and the asphodel.

— **MONOPETALUS**. A flower composed of one leaf. All those flowers whose leaves are joined at the bottom, so that they fall off entire, are termed monopetalous flowers.

— **MASCULUS**. MALE FLOWER. Bearing stamens only without pistils; or at least wanting the stigma.

FLOS MONOPETALUS ANOMALUS. An irregular flower consisting of one leaf.

— **PAPILIONACEUS**, from *papilio*, a butterfly, a **PAPILIONACEOUS**, or **BUTTER-FLY SHAPED** flower. This is irregular, and usually four-petalled. The lower petal is shaped like a boat, and is called *carina* or keel; the upper petal, which spreads and rises upwards is called *vexillum*, standard or banner; the two side ones stand singly, being separated by the keel and are called *alæ*, the wings: the keel is sometimes split, and then this corolla is properly five-petalled. These flowers are called pea-blossomed, because the pea is the most obvious of these.

— **PERSONATUS**. A masked flower. It is an irregular monopetalous flower, in which the pistil becomes a capsule entirely distinct from the calyx; it has something of the same appearance as the labiate flower; but does not ill represent a mask, the snout of some animals, or the beaks of fowls.

— **PETALODES**. A PETALOUS FLOWER. It is a flower whose organs of generation are surrounded with petals.

— **POLYPETALUS**. A polypetalous flower is one composed of several petals. When these agree in figure and position, it is called a regular polypetalous flower; but when the petals do not agree in figure and position, it is called an irregular polypetalous flower.

— **PYRAMIDALIS Farnesianus**. See **BATTATAS CANADENSIS**.

— **RADIATUS**. A RADIATED FLOWER. It consists of two parts, viz. the disk and the rays, which are several semiflorets set round the disk in the form of a star: these are called radiated discous flowers; but those which have no such rays are called naked discous flowers.

— **ROSACEUS**. ROSE-SHAPED FLOWERS. They consist of four or more regular petals inserted into the receptacle by a short broad claw, as in the wild rose.

— **ROTATUS**. It is a flower in the form of a wheel; wheel-shaped corolla; monopetalous; spreading flat, without any tube; such as those of borragé.

— **SANGUINEUS MONARDI**. See **NASTURTIUM INDICUM**.

— **SCORPIOIDES**. Those flowers are ranged on one side of the pedicle, which twists at top, in the form of a scorpion's tail. Of this sort is the heliotropium.

— **SEMI-FLOSCULOSUS**. A SEMI-FLOSCULOUS FLOWER. It is composed of several semi-florets, included in one common calyx.

— **SOLIS PYRAMIDALIS**. See **BATTATAS HISPANICA**.

— **SPICATUS**. A SPIKED-FLOWER. It is one whose flowers are set thick on the pedicle, so as to form an acute cone.

— **STAMINEUS**. A STAMINEOUS FLOWER. It is one which is composed of many chives included in a calyx, having no petals. Of this sort is the bistort, &c.

— **STERILIS**. BARREN FLOWERS. These have no embryo adhering to them, so are called male flowers.

— **TERRÆ**. See **CÆLI FLOS**.

— **TUBULOSUS**. See **FLOS FLOSCULOSUS**.

— **VENTRICULATUS**. WHORLE-SHAPED FLOWER. These grow closely united, surrounding the stalk at the joints.

— **UMBELLATUS**. AN UMBELLATED FLOWER. It is when the extremity of the stalk or branch is divided into several pedicles, or rays, beginning from the same point, and opening in such a manner as to form a kind of inverted cone like an umbrella. When the pedicles, into which the stalk is divided, are subdivided into others of the same form upon which the flowers are disposed, the first order is called rays, the second pedicles. That umbel which consists of pedicles only is called a single umbel; that which is composed both of rays and pedicles is called a compound umbel.

— **URCEOLATUS**. PITCHER-SHAPED FLOWER, bellying out like a pitcher; applied to the calyx, corolla, and nectary. Of this sort are the arbutus and whortleberry.

FLUOR, also *flus*. This word, when used adjectively, is applied to signify the habitual fluidity of any substance; or that property by which a substance cannot be rendered solid; and it is employed as an epithet to distinguish such substances from others of the same kind, but which are habitually solid, or which may be rendered so: e. g. a volatile alkali treated with quicklime is always liquid, and cannot be made to concrete or crystallize, so is called *fluor volatile alkali*, to distinguish it from the concrete and crystallizable volatile alkali.

When the word *fluor* is used *substantively*, it signifies a certain kind of stone which is fusible, or which facilitates fusion. Of this kind are most spars, which are called *fluors*. Mineralogists differ much in describing *fluors*; but by the word *fluor*, that kind of stone which we call SPAR is generally understood. SPAR appears like crystal; it is colourless and pellucid, but not so bright as crystal; it commonly rises in triangular points, and when burnt, it is converted into lime, whereas crystal runs into glass. Spar is the basis of most stones; it is the petrifying matter of all the tribe of animal petrifications. Springs that are impregnated with spar are diuretic. See Dict. of Chem. Neumann's Chem. Works. As AN OBJECT OF FOSSIOLOGY, the *fluor*, or the *flusses*, are an order in the classes of stones: their characters are, that they are fossil bodies, which strike not fire with steel; effervesce not with acids; very readily are brought into fusion, either by themselves, or when mixed with certain other earths and stones, especially the calcareous; and more easily brought into fusion, under similar circumstances, than the fossil bodies with which they can be confounded. See Edward's Elements of Fossiology.

FLUOR ALBUS. THE WHITE FLUX, commonly called the WHITES, also *cachexia uterina*, *leucorrhœa*, *leucorrhœis*. It is a *flux* of matter from the vagina, which is of different colours and consistencies, but generally of a pale or whitish colour, called *eluvies*. Astruc distinguishes this disorder into the *lymphatic*, *semilacteous*, and *lacteous*. Dr. Shebbeare says, that the *fluor albus*, the *hectic fever*, and the *diabetes*, are of the same general kind, and that they are caused by a defective vital heat in different circumstances. In Dr. Cullen's Nosology it is the MENORRHAGIA ALBA. It is the fifth variety of Dr. CULLEN'S MENORRHAGIA. He defines it "a serous menorrhagy without any local injury in women not pregnant," and assigns the following reason for placing it under this head; because the leucorrhœa is almost always joined either with the menorrhagy, or soon follows it; and from the periods in which the leucorrhœa appears, it is very probable that the serum poured forth under this circumstance flows from the same vessels from whence the menses issue, and that the leucorrhœa often arises from the same causes as the sanguinary menorrhagia.

The seat of this disorder seems most probably to be in that part of the uterus next to the os internum, though principally in the vagina. Astruc says, that the seat is in the glands, situated on the third or internal tunic of the uterus, and that they are vesicular bodies about the fundus uteri; these glands he calls *colatoria lactea*, and says, that when they discharge more than is required by the design of nature in their proper use, this disease is formed. Hoffman says, "that in a natural state the uterine exhaling vessels become blood-vessels at the menstrual period, and when their plenitude is regularly discharged, they contract to their former dimension and tone; but when by immoderate evacuations, or other causes, their elastic power is much weakened, they never fully contract, but separate the serous part of the blood, which by its stagnating, or from the particular state of the body, acquires various degrees of acrimony and consistence." But as pregnant women are liable to this complaint, it does not appear that this matter in them proceeds from the uterus, except as above observed, from about the os internum; for the spongy chorion firmly adheres to its inner surface in almost every part. Some women, it is true, have the menses returning in every month of pregnancy, which, though deficient both in quantity and quality, yet rather confirms Hoffman's opinion on this subject, as well as that the vagina may be a principal seat of the discharge.

Women who abound with serum, those with lax fibres, women at the flower of their age, and girls at the approach of the menses, are the most subject to this disorder; though girls of three years old, &c. up to old age, have been its subjects. Hoffman observes, that women who are subject to a mucous defluxion at the nose, are, upon a suppression of the menses, affected with a *fluor albus*.

That the immediate cause of a *fluor albus* is debility of the vessels from which the menstrual discharges are made, or a retarded circulation of the blood through them, appears from some women having always a *fluor albus* whenever their menses are detained. In some languid habits, the *fluor albus* returns periodically instead of the proper menstrual evacuation, until the patient's constitution is duly invigorated; and in many instances, the *fluor albus* is manifest only during the absence of the

menses, as also from several circumstances observable in the manner of its appearance in different persons.

The more remote causes are, whatever can weaken the vessels from whence this morbid flux makes its exit; and these are cold moist air, a sedentary life, poor diet, excessive menstrual discharges, abortions, violent extraction of the placenta, &c.

From Hippocrates's description of this disease it appears to have a great affinity to a cachexy. He says, "that the matter discharged resembles the white urine of an ass; white swellings appear in the patient's face, the part below the eyes swells, the eyes are disordered, and appear as if the patient was dropical; the colour of the skin is whitish, and the lower part of the belly tumid; in the legs appear tumors so lax and so soft, as to retain the impressions of the finger; a biting pain is perceived in the stomach, and a sensation of an acid water lodged in it, either when the patient is fasting or happens to vomit; when she goes up a steep place she is seized with short breathing; her legs are cold, her knees feeble, her uterus is preternaturally opened, and fallen down with a sense of weight to its mouth. In some, this discharge is daily, and in others, it appears two or three times in a month, and continues each time only a few days; the humour is ferous and limpid in some, and in others more viscid; sometimes it is acrid, and occasions an itching, pricking, or even an excoriation; in its greater degrees of virulence, it appears of different shades, from the slightest yellow to a green or even a blackish green colour, and it is then more or less fetid. When the case is of a milder kind, the symptoms are often not regarded; but when it is more violent, a cachexy is soon the consequence; then there is a pain and sense of weight in the loins, turbid urine, longings and loathings, indigestion, swelling of the face in the night, and of the feet in the day, palpitation of the heart, fainting; all which ending in dropsy, or a consumption, proves fatal.

This disorder should be distinguished from a cachexy, a gonorrhœa, pale and ill-coloured menses, and from ulcerations and abscesses in the parts of generation.

If this disorder is moderate, it is supported a long time without much inconvenience, but in increased degrees it soon spoils the beauty of a fine face, weakens the digestive powers, and produces a general bad habit; it occasions sterility in some women, and, in more, a disposition to miscarry. If the flux is unseasonably checked, the belly swells, a hectic fever comes on, and a train of the most disagreeable symptoms follow.

THE INDICATIONS OF CURE are, to promote digestion, increase the vital heat, and restrain the preternatural discharge; in order to which, the diet should be light, cordial, and nourishing; ifinglass dissolved in milk is peculiarly useful, and so are frequent moderate quantities of red Port. The exercise should be moderate, carefully avoiding fatigue. The state of the stomach must be attended to, and digestion promoted by warm stomachics. The blood will be best improved by warm aromatics, chalybeates, and the bark; antimonials may be occasionally used, when slight febrile heats are troublesome.

An emetic of ipecacuanha, or of the antimonial kind, may begin the cure, if any symptom attends which requires it, such as load and oppression of the stomach, especially after eating; constant nausea, coldness in the extremities, and other symptoms, which bespeak an increased degree of languor in the circulatory system. But from the nature of the disease, a speedy cure is not to be expected, if the degree of disorder is considerable; the patient should, therefore, be guarded against impatience at the first onset towards relief; this adverted to, Dr. Cheyne recommends mild mercurials to alter, then chalybeates to invigorate, and at last the bark and cold bathing, to finish the cure. See his Cure of the Diseases of the Body and Mind.

In the beginning, warm baths, made by suspending aromatic herbs in soft water, are very useful.

Mild purges, such as rhubarb, or, which is yet to be preferred, the ol. ricini; one or other of these should be now and then repeated in gross plethoric habits.

As a mercurial alterative, the following may be used; it neither injures the stomach, nor disturbs the bowels. R. hydrargyri purificati, ʒ ii. tereb. Venet. ʒ ii. ad hydrarg. fixand. cui adde rhubarb. ʒ i. fs. elix. prop. q. f. massa pilular. Of this such doses may be repeated night and morning as the patient can take, without increasing the sensible discharges.

Astringents are universally prohibited by Hoffman; his cautions in this respect deserve a peculiar regard.

Injectiōns

Injections of water, mixed with small quantities of vinegar are useful at the latter end of the cure. This mixture may be injected up the vagina two or three times a day.

Diuretics are peculiarly proper for lessening the serous plethora.

When the *flux* is much discoloured and fetid, and is also attended with heat, pain, and ulcers, it is probable that a scirrhus is seated in the uterus, or that a cancer may be formed there; in this situation, *palliatives only can be proposed*, such as bleeding once in a month, or at longer periods, as may seem most needful; purging now and then with manna, a milk diet, and narcotics repeated night and morning.

Dr. Leake observes that, the *fluor albus* is, first, from simple weakness, and relaxation of the solids, which may either be *general*, where the whole system is enervated and unstrung; or *partial*, where the *womb* only is thus affected, in consequence of hard labour, frequent miscarriages, suppression, or immoderate quantity of the menses, or sprains of the back.

Weakly women with lax solids, who have had many children, and long laboured under ill health, are, of all others, the most subject to this disease, from which they suffer more than others.

He also observes that, the discharge proceeds from the *vessels subservient to menstruation*; because in tender habits, where those vessels are weak, and so remain too long uncontracted, the *fluor albus* sometimes immediately follows the menses, and goes off by degrees as they gradually close. This discharge also proceeds from the *mucous glands* of the womb, as is evident in very young females of eight or ten years old, in whom, though rarely, it is observed, and where it must then necessarily have escaped from these parts; the uterine vessels not being sufficiently enlarged for its passage at so early a period. Sometimes, as in pregnant women, it proceeds from the *vagina*, and not from the womb itself. The application of *peffaries*, from the pain of irritation they occasion, are also apt to bring on this discharge: hence it is plain, that this disease may happen, when the blood is in a pure state, and where the fault is in the vessels or strainers, by which the fluids are vitiated and changed from their natural qualities.

The *fluor albus* is, first, from simple weakness of the solids in general: or, secondly, of the womb in particular. He therefore proposes as follows.

FIRST, Nourishing simple food, such as veal broth, jelly, fresh eggs, milk diet, &c. & rad. farsaparil. ʒi. fs. coq. in aq. fort. ad ʒb i. cola & adde infus. cort. Peruv. lb. i. extract. cort. Peruv. moll. ʒss. elix. vitriol. acid. gut. 160. m. cap. cochl. vi. bis in die. The same method is proper when the whites follow the menses. Smiths'-forge-water may be injected into the womb twice a day; the cold bath may be used every other day in obstinate cases; and lime-water with a little milk for common drink.

SECONDLY, Where the discharge is sharp, and of long standing, it is improper to suppress it suddenly, until the blood is freed from its impurities, and hath recovered its soft and balmy quality of which it hath been deprived. R. Infus. fenn. limoniat. ʒ ii. mann. ʒ iii. spt. lavend. c. ʒ i. m. bis septimana repetendus. diebus. a purg. liber. R. pil. merc. Ph. Ed. extr. cicut. ʒi. m. f. pil. xx. cap. i. mane nocteque. After this course for a few weeks, begin with the following strengthening bitter: R. pulv. cort. Peruv. ʒi. centaur. min. et cort. aurant. rec. ʒi. ʒ ss. aq. font. bull. ʒb. i. m. f. infus. cui adde tinct. gentiane comp. ʒii. cap. cochl. vi. bis vel ter in die. The same food and regimen should be persisted in, as in the first case. The patient should abstain from malt liquors, drink rice-water, in each pint of which dissolve gum arabic ʒ ss. If weak and of a cold bloated habit, infus. of cassiafras wood, or infus. of juniper berries with a little French brandy in it, may be the common drink. When she begins with the bitter infusion, at the same time use chalybeate water for common drink: if it occasions costiveness or head-ach, desist, and let the drink be imperial water, made of a solution of cream of tartar, in which is infused a quantity of lemon peel, sufficient to give it an agreeable flavour: this sweetened with sugar, instead of which, in this case use manna, until the head-ach and costiveness are removed.

See Cullen's First Lines, vol. iii. p. 24, 31. Hamilton's Midwifery, edit. 2. p. 119, 137, 140. Hoffman's Dissertation on the *Fluor Alb*. This last deserves an

attentive perusal. Leake's Medical Instructions, edit. 5. Wallis's Sydenham. As to forms for stomachic, and chalybeate medicines, a sufficient variety occurs in the works of medical writers on this subject, and every Practice of Physic, particularly that of London.

FLUS. See FLUOR.

FLUXIO. See CATARRHUS.

FLUXUS. A FLUX. Sometimes it signifies a de-fluxion, and in this sense, it is the same as *catarrhus*. Sometimes it bears a restrained sense, as *fluxus ventris*, which is a continued evacuation of humid faeces, without either a tenesmus or lientery; or a *fluxus hepaticus*, which is when, from a weakness in the liver, the excrements are like water in which flesh hath been washed. Hippocrates uses the word *ῥοις*, *fluxus*, in his work de Nat. Mulieb. of which there are the *fluor albus*, and *fluor ruber*, i. e. menses. *Fluxus*, *ῥοις*, is spoken of a falling off of the hair. See Trallian, lib. i. cap. 2. In Cullen's Nosology, it is synonymous with APOCENOSES.

FOCARIUS. Bread broiled on the hearth or gridiron.

FOCILE MAJUS & MINUS. *Focile*, an Arabic term but a barbarous one. Names formerly given to the *ulna* and *radius* in the arm, and to the *tibia* and *fibula* in the leg.

FOCUS. *Focus morbi*. The *focus* of a disease is the part where it is supposed to keep its principal residence, and whence it communicates its noxious influence. Some ancient anatomists gave this name to the first lobe of the liver. See AURIGA.

FODINA. See LABYRINTHUS.

FOEDULA. A species of fungus.

FOENICULI, vel FOENICULATUM LIGNUM. See SASSAFRAS.

FOENICULUM. FENNEL. *Feniculum* seems to be a diminutive of *fœnum*, *hay*, because when withered and dried, it is like hay reposed against winter. Boerhaave mentions eight species; when wine is impregnated with this, it is then called *marathrites*.

— VULGARE, called also *fœniculum Germanicum*, *marathrum*, COMMON FINCLE, or COMMON FENNEL. The ANETHUM FOENICULUM, or ANETHUM FRUCTIBUS OVATIS. CLASS. PENTANDRIA. ORD. DIGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 364.

This plant is so common on our tables, that its description is here needless. Its seeds are small and dark-coloured, being of a blackish brown. The plant is perennial, native in the southern parts of Europe, but thrives in our gardens.

This was supposed to be the *marathon* of the Greeks, highly esteemed among them for promoting the secretion of milk; which opinion the experience of BERGIUS, and some others seems to confirm.

The seeds are warm and pungent, more so than those of the sweet kind, but they are not so palatable; the same difference is observed in the waters and oils obtained from these seeds by distillation, and also in the extracts which are made from them. These seeds are stomachic and carminative, and are commended against nausea and loathing; and if eaten in the morning fasting, they are said to help the sight; though dill, anise, and caraway, are allowed to be superior, in their stimulant, and aromatic qualities, upon which all their effects seem to depend.

The leaves have the same flavour with the seeds, and smell stronger; but to the taste are weaker and less agreeable. They impregnate water sufficiently strong with their virtues, by distillation; and by the same process they afford a considerable quantity of essential oil. Rectified spirit of wine extracts an agreeable aromatic from them, which retains the whole strength, after evaporation, to a proper consistence.

The roots, taken up in spring, have a pleasant sweet taste, are slightly aromatic, and are ranked amongst the aperient roots.

FOENIC. DULC. SWEET FENNEL. This species of plant is annual, a native of warm climes, and cultivated in gardens. A variety of the *fœniculum vulgare*. The seeds are larger, paler, and sweeter than those of the common sort; they contain a gross oil, which is easily obtained by pressure, and have been esteemed pectoral and diuretic; but when freed from the essential oil, are perfectly insipid. The London College directs to distil a simple water from the seeds; a pound of these bruised, to draw off a gallon. This is said to be diuretic and carminative. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neuman's Chem. Works.

— ALPINUM. See MEUM.

FENICULUM

FENICULUM ANNUUM. See AMMI VERUM.

— ERRATICUM. See SAXIFRAGA ANGLICA.

— MARINUM MAJUS & MINUS. See CHRITHMUM.

— ORIENTALE. See CUMINUM.

— PORCINUM. See PEUCEDANUM.

— SINENSE. See ANISUM IND.

— SYLVESTRE. See MEUM LATIFOLIUM ADULTERINUM.

— TORTUOSUM. See SESELI MASSILIENSE: FOENUM.

— CAMELORUM. See JUNCUS ODORATUS.

— GRÆCUM. FENUGREEK. It is called also *bouceras carpos*, *buceras*, because the fruit is corniculated, and *ægoce-ras*, because the pods were supposed to resemble the horns of a goat, and is a plant with serrated, roundish leaves; whitish papilionaceous flowers, followed by long, slender, crooked, flattish pods, containing yellowish rhomboidal seeds furrowed from angle to angle; or, as Neumann observes, oblong, flattish, quadrangular, and roundish at one end. These seeds are sown annually in the south of Europe, from whence they are brought to us. The species is the TRIGONELLA FOENUM GRÆCUM, — OR TRIGONELLA MONSPÉLIENSIS, *foliolis obovatis, leguminibus sessilibus, strictis, erectiusculis, subfalcatis, acuminatis, caule erecto*. CLASS, DIADELPHIA. ORD. DE-CANDRIA. Linn. Gen. Plant. 898.

The seeds only are in use, and their prevailing principle is a mucilaginous matter. An ounce of these seeds renders a pint of water very slimy; their chief use is in emollient cataplasms and fomentations, and in emollient and carminative clysters. The seeds are brought to us from the southern parts of France and Germany, where they are annually sown for the purpose of exportation. See Lewis's Mat. Med. and Neumann's Chem. Works.

FOENUM GRÆCUM SYLVESTRE. See GLAUX VULG. LEGUMINOSA.

FOETABULUM. So M. A. Severinus calls an abscess with a cyst.

FOETIDA TINCTURA. See ASA FOETIDA.

FOETUS. *Fætus* a fovendo, vel a *φοῖσας*, commeo, or rather *fetus*, from *feo*, (see VOSS. ETYMOLOGY.) called also *epicyema*, and *epigonion*. The young of all viviparous animals whilst in the womb, and of oviparous animals before being hatched. See CONCEPTIO: The name is transferred by botanists to the embryos of vegetables.

In the human *fætus* are several peculiarities not to be found in the adult; some of them are as follow: 1. The *ductus*, or *canalis arteriosus*. See ARTERIOSUS DUCTUS. 2. The *arteries of the navel-string*, which are continuations of the hypogastrics, after the birth are shrivelled up, and form the *ligamenta umbilicalia inferiora*. 3. The *veins of the navel-string*, which are formed by the union of all the venal branches in the placenta, and passing into the abdomen, become the *falciform ligament of the liver*. 4. The *ductus venosus*, which see. 5. The *lungs*, which, before being inflated with air, are compact and heavy; but after one inspiration they become light, and, as it were, spongy; and it may be noted here, that the notion of the lungs sinking in water before the child breathes, and of their swimming after the reception of air, are no certain proofs that the child had or had not breathed, much less that it was murdered; for the uninflated lungs become specifically lighter than water as soon as any degree of putrefaction takes place in them; and this quickly happens after the death of the child: besides, where the utmost care hath been taken to preserve the child, it hath breathed once or twice, and then died. 6. The *thymus gland* is very large in the *fætus*, but dwindles away in proportion as years advance. 7. The *foramen ovale* in the heart of a *fætus* is generally closed in an adult. 8. The *circulation of the blood*. See CIRCULATIO.

On the nutrition of the *fætus*, see the Edinb. Med. Essays, vol. ii. They seem to be nourished by a species of absorption.

The EXTRA-UTERINE FOETUSES are generally lodged in the Fallopian tubes; though sometimes they are in the cavity of the abdomen. One instance has occurred where the *fætus* was found in the cavity of the abdomen, the uterus, Fallopian tubes, and ovaria, being at the same time in an unaltered state, similar to what happens, where impregnation has not taken place. May not this circumstance throw some light on the nature of conception? Would it be absurd to conjecture, that this pro-

cess of nature was performed by what might be termed *aura vivificans*, impregnating the ovum, whilst in the ovarium, or within the fimbriae of the Fallopian tube, called *mons diabolus*? From such an idea, it appears, that we can only account for the phenomenon here adverted to. See Medical Memoirs, London, vol. iii. However, in general, when they are formed, they point to the anus, or, as now and then happens, to the navel; and by occasioning an irritation and inflammation, an abscess is formed; on the opening of which, a passage is made for the child, which generally comes away by piece-meal. See instances recorded in the Lond. Med. Obs. & Inq. vol. ii. and iii.

As to MARKS, &c. impressed on the *fætus* by the force of the mother's imagination, &c. much is said with greater plausibility than satisfaction on both sides: some things of the kind which are gravely related, are doubtless absurd; but that the whole should be rejected, seems to be very unreasonable. See NÆVUS.

FOLIACEUM ORNAMENTUM. See TUBÆ FALLOPIANÆ.

FOLIATA TERRA. See SULPHUR.

FOLIATIO. It is the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud, having different terms, according to the disposition of the leaves. See MARTIN'S Botanical Dictionary.

FOLIUM. A LEAF. It is a part of a plant, extended in length and breadth, so as to have one side distinguished from the other. In Latin it is called *folium*, to distinguish it from the *leaf* of a flower, which is called *petalum*. See PETALA. As the pencil of the artist will give a more perfect idea of different terms, by which botanists distinguish the shapes and peculiar distinctions of leaves, than the pen of an author, the reader is referred to the two tables of leaves, Pl. 1 and 2, where he will find the following catalogue delineated, each leaf being referred to by the number under which it is placed, and here alphabetically digested.

F O L I A L E A V E S.

FOLIUM ABRUPTUM PINNATUM,				
abruptly pinnate, when they have neither leaflet, nor				
tendril, nor clasper at the end.				
ACINACIFORME,				
fibre-shaped.				51
ACUMINATUM,				
awl-winted,				
or				
INTEGERRIMUM,				38
entire.				
ACUTUM,				
Acute.				37
BIFIDUM,				
bifid.				16
BINATUM,				
two-lobed.				58
CANALICULATUM,				
channelled.				54
CARTILAGINEUM,				
cartilaginous.				30
CILIATUM,				
ciliated.				45
CIRRHOS,				
winged leaf.				63
CONJUGATUM,				
conjugated.				66
CORDATO-HASTATUM,				
heart arrow pointed.				14
CORDATUM,				
heart-shaped.				10
CRENATUM,				
crenated.				34
CRENATUM ACUTUM,				
acute crenated				31
— DUPLEX,				
double crenated.				29
— OBTUSUM,				
obtuse crenated.				32
CRISPUM,				
curled.				35
CUNEIFORME,				
wedge-shaped.				40
DECOMPOSITUM,				
decomposited.				72, 73

DECURRENS, } running winged. }	64	SINUATO-DENTATUM, } indented, sinuated. }	25
DELTOIDES, } deltoid. }	53	SINUATUM, } sinuated. }	24
DIGITATUM, } fingered, }	56	SUBROTUNDUM, } roundish. }	2
or handed. }		SUBULATUM, } awl-shaped. }	8
DOLABRIFORME, } hatchet-shaped. }	52	SUPRA-DECOMPOSITE. -	70, 71
DUPLICATO-PINNATUM, } vel }	68	TERES, } taper. }	55
PINNATO-PINNATUM. } double winged. }		TERNATUM, } trifoliate. }	57
DUPLICATO-SERRATUM, } double-serrated. }	28	TOMENTOSUM, } downy. }	43
EROSUM, } gnawed. }	20	TRIANGULARE, } triangular. }	12
HASTATUM, } pike, or javelin shaped. }	15	TRILOBUM, } trilobated. }	17
HISPIDUM, } stinging. }	44	TRIPLICATO-TERNATUM. -	69
INTEGERRIMUM, } entire. }	38	WINGED LEAF, with membranous foot-stalks. 65	
INTERRUPT WINGED. -	62	FOLIUM. It is a name of the philosopher's stone; also	
LACERUM, } lacerated, or torn, }	23	of that triangular membranaceous sinus, where there is a	
or }		concourse of the sagittal and coronal sutures in infants :	
LANCINIATUM } jagged. }		it signifies a relaxed uvula in Arnaldus. See also DEXA-	
LANCEOLATUM, } spear-shaped. }	6	MENE.	
LINEARE, } linear; narrow. }	7	FOLIUM, called also <i>fol. Indum, malabathrum, ma-</i>	
LINGUIFORME, } tongue-shaped. }	50	<i>labatrum, tamalapatrum; cardegi Indi; catou-karua, pseudo-</i>	
LUNATUM, } moon-shaped. }	11	<i>castia. INDIA LEAF.</i> —This, called by way of distinction,	
LYRATUM, } lyre-shaped. }	67	FOLIUM, is of a firm texture, of an oblong oval shape,	
NERVOSUM, } nervous }	48	pointed at both ends, smooth and glossy on the upper	
OBLONG. -	5	side, and less so on the under; of a yellowish green colour	
OBTUSUM, } obtuse. }	36	on the upper, and of a pale brownish one on the under	
OBTUSUM CUM ACUMINE. } blunt-pointed. }	39	side, furnished with three ribs running its whole length,	
ORBICULUM, } round. }	1	very protuberant on the lower side, and two smaller ones	
OVATUM, } oval. }	3	which bound the edges. Both the <i>leaves</i> and their pe-	
OVAL, or ELLIPTIC. -	4	dicles are very mucilaginous; chewed, they render the	
PALMATUM, } palmated. }	21	saliva slimy or glutinous; infused in water, they give out	
PAPILLOSUM, } warted. }	49	a large quantity of strong tenacious mucilage; but of the	
PILOSUM, } velvet. }	42	aroma, which is strong in the bark, they possess but little.	
PINNATIFIDUM, } wing-pointed. }	32	Ray says, that these <i>leaves</i> are diuretic. See Lewis's	
PINNATO-PINNATUM, } double-winged. }	68	Mat. Med.	
PINNATUM ABRUPTUM, } abrupt-winged. }	61	FOLLICULUS. } A FOLLICLE, a little bag, called	
— IMPARI, } unequal winged. }	60	FOLLIS. } also <i>crypta</i> . It is likewise the name	
PLICATUM, } plaited. }	33	of a large leathern bag, filled with wind, and used as an	
PRÆMORSUM, } bitten. }	18	exercise by the ancient Romans. In SURGERY, it is a	
QUINQUE-ANGULARE, } five-cornered. }	19	bag which contains the matter of some abscesses and tu-	
QUINQUE-PARTITA, } quinque-partite }	26	mors, and the melliceris, &c. In BOTANY, it is the thin	
RACEMOSUM, } branching. }	59	involucrum, or membranaceous cover which incloses the	
RENIFORME, } kidney-shaped. }	9	seeds of plants. In ANATOMY, it is a simple gland.	
REPANDIDUM, } repandid. }	41	FOLLICULUS FELLIS. See VESICULA FELLIS.	
RUGOSUM, } wrinkled. }	46	FOLLIS. See FOLLICULUS.	
SAGITTATUM, } arrow-pointed. }	13	FOMENTATIO. See FOTUS.	
SERRATUM, } sawed. }	27	FOMES. FEWEL. From <i>fovendo</i> . When spoken of	
		diseases, it is the internal or antecedent cause, which fo-	
		ments and continues the disease.	
		— VENTRICULI. See SPLEN.	
		FOMITES. Cloaths, &c. receive contagious matter	
		from human bodies, and retain it in an active state for a	
		long time. The substances thus imbibed are called <i>fo-</i>	
		<i>mites</i> ; and many think, that contagion received from	
		them, is more powerful than that arising from human	
		bodies. See CONTAGIO.	
		FONS CHYMIÆ. The FOUNTAIN of CHEMIS-	
		TRY. A name for QUICKSILVER.	
		— PHILOSOPHURUM. The philosophers' foun-	
		tain. A name for the balneum Mariæ.	
		— PULLANS, vel PULSATILIS. See FONTANELLA.	
		FONTALE ACETOSUM. See ACIDULÆ.	
		FONTANELLA. In ANATOMY, it is the mem-	
		branous part which is found in new-born infants at the	
		coronal and sagittal commissures, and which, in length of	
		time, hardens into a bone. It is called <i>fons pullans</i> .	
		FONTANELLA, a diminutive of <i>fons</i> , also <i>fonti-</i>	
		<i>culus</i> . A LITTLE FOUNTAIN. In SURGERY, it is me-	
		taphorically used to signify the small aperture called an	
		issue. <i>Issues</i> were made in Hippocrates's time, and have	
		more or less maintained their credit down to the present	
		age. By <i>issues</i> , serum is discharged from the body. Hip-	
		poocrates observed, that ulcers and <i>issues</i> dry up in the be-	
		ginning of fevers, and experience hath ever confirmed	
		the same: others observe, that when <i>issues</i> dry up, and	
		become livid or black, some disorder is approaching. The	
		parts where <i>issues</i> are generally made, are, 1. On the co-	
		ronal suture, just where it joins the sagittal; but a perpe-	
		tual blister on this part is to be preferred. 2dly. The	
		neck.	

neck. 3dly. The arms, near the lowest part of the deltoide muscle, in the interstice between it and the biceps muscle. 4thly. Above the knee, on the inside of the thigh, where there is a sinus, which may easily be perceived by the finger. 5thly. Below the knee, on the inside of the leg, where generally a sinus may be perceived. 6thly. On the back; but on all occasions, when the two last are necessary, they would be more useful and less troublesome, if placed above the knee.

The method of making an *issue* is; first to mark the part with ink, then the operator and an assistant having raised the skin with their fore-fingers and thumbs, the operator pushes a lancet through the skin, so as that an opening may be made into it, spacious enough to receive a small pea, or a larger substance if necessary, which being introduced, is to be secured by a sticking-plaster and bandage; after which, every twenty-four hours it must be renewed, and the old one thrown away.

Some apply a caustic, and let it continue fix or eight hours, then cut the eschar and insert a pea.

Instead of common peas, some use wooden or silver balls to promote the discharge; others take the dried oranges, called orange peas; or cut pieces of gentian or oris-roots to a proper size: and

When *issues*, or perpetual blisters are disagreeable, a plaster of Burgundy pitch may be worn for some time with advantage; when it fails to adhere, a fresh one may be put in its place.

Issues are formed with great advantage, when we would heal ulcers of long standing. In many cases, after the ulcers are healed, the *issues* may be gradually diminished, as the constitution improves; but even then, to dry up the *issue*, would not be judicious, as many disagreeable, and sometimes fatal effects have been the consequence; besides there is so little necessity for running any risque, as we can with advantage chuse the situation, and thus render its continuance less exceptionable. See Bell on Ulcers, ed. 4. p. 140. his Surgery, vol. 4. p. 376, 384. White's Surgery. Lera on the Theory of *Issues*; and Hoffman on the same, in the 6th vol. of the fol. edit. of his works.

FONTICULUS. See FONTANELLA.

FORAMEN. An HOLE, from *forando*, to perforate. See OS and CAPUT.

— CÆCUM. The name of a hole in the middle of the tongue. See LINGUA.

— LACERUM. See CAPUT.

— OVALE. See COR.

FORAMINULENTUM OS. See ETHMOIDES OS.

FORCEPS, PINCERS; from *formus*, an obsolete word, signifying *hot*, and *capere*, to take hold. A little forceps, is called *volsella*.—A surgeon's instrument used for taking hold of dead, or corrupt parts, and cutting or pulling them off. There are also a variety of instruments thus called, adapted to different purposes, both in surgery and midwifery. See Cyclopædia, Surgery, Pl. I, Fig. 14. Tab. 3, 31, 32, 33, 43. Heister's Surgery. Tables of midwifery in this work. Mulder on the Forceps and Lever. See also EMBRYULCIA.

FORMA. The FORM. Among the chemists, it not only signifies the outward *form* of things, but also it is used to express the *quinta essentia*.

FORMICA. The name of a sort of black wart with a broad base, and cleft superficies: also the name of a varicose tumor on the anus and glans penis.

— MILIARIS. See *Herpes*, under 3 and 4.

— MINOR. The ANT, or PISMIRE. This insect contains an acid juice, which it emits on being irritated: this acid is what most likely occasions the uneasiness on our skins when they are said to have stung us. A gross oil is obtained by expression from ants, after distilling them in water; and an essential oil arises with the acid liquor in distillation. The medical qualities of this insect are not known. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

FORMICANS. FORMICATING. An epithet bestowed by Galen on a low unequal pulse.

FORMIX. See HERPES EXEDENS.

FORMULA. A technical term, spoken of the constitution of medicines, whether simple or compound, both with respect to their consistence and description. Morellus and Gaubius have writ treatises professedly on the forms of medicines.

FORNAX, also *Furnus*. A FURNACE. Furnaces are chemical instruments for containing combustible matters, by the burning of which, heat requisite for opera-

tions is procured, and also for containing the substances themselves, to which the heat ought to be applied. In all furnaces, four principal things ought to be attended to; 1st. To confine the heat as much as possible to the matter, to be operated upon; 2d. To prevent its being dissipated; 3d. To produce as much heat with as little fuel as possible; 4th. To have it in our power to regulate the degree of heat, according to our pleasure. The best construction for furnaces has not been well ascertained from experience. There are facts, which shew, that a fire, made on a grate near the bottom of a chimney of equal width throughout, and open both above and below, will produce a more intense heat than any other furnace. What may be the limits for the height of the chimney is not ascertained from any precise trials; but thirty times its diameter would not probably be too high. It seems to be a disadvantage to contract the diameter of the chimney, so as to make it smaller than that of the fire-place, when no other air is to go up the chimney, than that which has passed through the fire; and there is no prospect of advantage to be derived by widening it.

Of furnaces, there are a great variety invented by chemists; for the performance of their operations, which may be seen, with their contractions and uses, particularly in the Encyclopædia Britannica, under the Article, Chemistry; Lavoisier's Elements of Chemistry; and the Table of Chemical Vessels inserted at the latter end of this Work. See also ATHANOR, BALNEUM MARIÆ; the Dict. of Chem. and Dr. Lewis's *Commercium Philosophico-technicum*, part the first.

FORNICATUS, from *fornix*, an arch or vault. Fornicated petals are such flower-leaves as are arched, like the roof of the mouth, after the manner of the crest of clary or sage.

FORNIX. See ACHICOLUM.

FORNIX. It is part of the *corpus callosum* in the brain; and is so called, because of a distant resemblance that it hath to the arches of ancient vaults, when viewed in a particular manner. See CEREBRUM and LYRA.

FORTIS, AQUA. It is a name which artists have given to the nitrous acid, because of its dissolving power. See NITRUM, N^o 5, 7, 8, 9, 10. It is also called *Elephas*.

FOSSA. In anatomy it is the same as *fossa navicularis*. It is properly a ditch.

— AMYNTÆ. It is a DOUBLE-HEADED ROLLER, about four yards long, and an inch and a half broad. Begin the application at the tip of the nose; and crossing at the neck again, cross on the nose, and finish with circulars.

— NAVICULARIS. See AURICULA.

— MAGNA The interior cavity, and rima vel fossa magna of the pudendum muliebre, which appears on a separation of the labia.

— PITUITARIA. See SELLA TURCICA.

FOSSILIS SAL. See GEMMÆ SAL.

FOSSILUS. A name of the *tibia*, also of the *fibula*.

FOTUS, or FOMENTATIO, from *fovea*, to cherish or nourish, called also *embroche*. To foment, is to cherish with heat, to bathe with warm liquors. Indeed, dry powders, or other things, in bags; liquids in a bladder, or sponge, or flannel, applied warm to the diseased parts, come under this description, and are named dry fomentations. Those called liquid are fluids externally applied, usually as warm as the patient can bear them, and in the following manner: two flannel cloths are dipped into the heated liquor, one of which is wrung as dry as the necessary speed will admit, then immediately applied to the part affected; it lies on until the heat begins to go off, and the other is in readiness to apply at the instant in which the first is removed; thus, these flannels are alternately applied, so as to keep the affected part constantly supplied with them warm. This is continued fifteen or twenty minutes, and repeated two or three times a day.

Every intention of relaxation and soothing by *fomentations*, may be answered as well by warm water alone, as when the whole tribe of emollients are boiled in it; but when discutients or antiseptics are required, such ingredients must be called in as are adapted to that end.

FOTUS COMMUNIS. COMMON FOMENTATION.

R. Florum chamæmeli ʒ ij. aquæ ferventis ℥ iv. aquæ adjiciantur flores & parumper coquantur, deinde coletur liquor. This, by many practitioners, is preferred to that of the London College DECOCTUM PRO FOMENTO, which is thus made: R. Abrotoni exsic-

cari;

cati; abſinthii maritimi exſiccati; chamæmeli exſiccati, ſingulorum, p. 3 j, foliorum lauri exſiccatorum, p. 3 ij. aquæ diſtillatæ m. ꝑ 6. pauliſper coque, & cola. The preference is ſaid to be given to the former, on account of its being leſs complicated, becauſe little or no good can be done by any of the medicinal ingredients. This ſhould be (though) rather adopted as a ſurgical preſcription than a medical fact.

The degree of heat ſhould never exceed that of producing a pleaſing ſenſation; great heat produces effects very oppoſite to that intended by the uſe of *fomentations*. For theſe applications, Hippocrates, according to Fæſius, makes uſe of the word *thermaſma*. They are alſo named *chiliaſma*.

FOTUS ANODYNUS. See ANODYNUM.

FOVEA. In anatomy, it is the ſinus of the pudendum muliebre. In the bath rooms it is a ſudatory for receiving one or both the legs, in order to ſweating.

FOVILLA, a fine ſubſtance imperceptible to the naked eye, exploded by the pollen in the anthers of flowers.

FRACASTORII SPECIES, i. e. pulv. e bolo. See BOLUS.—CONFECTION. See DIASCORDIUM.

FRACTURA, from *frango*, to break. Alſo called by the Greeks *catagma*; *clafis*; *clafma*; *agme*. A FRACTURE. Paulus Ægineta ſays, that “a fracture is ſuch a ſeparation of a bone as is made by external force.” Lib. vi. cap. 89. and thus a fracture is diſtinguiſhed from a caries. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS LOCALES, and ORDER DIALYSES, and defines it part of a bone having its coheſion deſtroyed by violence, and ſeparated into large fragments.

Fractures are differently denominated, according to their different direction; as a *tranſverſe*, *oblique*, *longitudinal*, &c. fracture. The French diſtinguiſh fractures thus: 1ſt, when one bone is broken in one place only, and no remarkable injury is perceived in the adjacent parts, it is called a SIMPLE FRACTURE; 2dly, when a bone is broken in more parts than one, or when two bones that are joined together, as the radius and ulna, are both broken, it is called a COMPOUND FRACTURE; but, 3dly, if with a fracture, there is a diſlocation or a wound, it is then a COMPLICATED FRACTURE.

In fractures, the power of nature is great in producing new bone. The reunion of the ſeparate parts of the bone is by a renewal of the organical bony ſtructure, and not by a gluey matter, which hardens into what is called callus.

Fractures are diſcovered by the eye, the ear, and touch.

It is never prudent to promiſe a ſpeedy cure, becauſe certain accidents may occur, which may for a time prevent the re-union of the fractured bones: when this accident happens to pregnant women, a cure is ſometimes not effected until after delivery. See an inſtance in the Lond. Med. Obſ. & In. vol. iv. Hildanus mentions three caſes of this kind. Heiſter ſays, that a fracture will not heal in a pregnant woman; but this is not always true. A bad habit of body, as when there is a ſcorbutic or a venereal taint, may prevent the bone from healing; or a caries may retard the union: if a waſting of the limb, or a palsy comes on upon a fractured bone, the cure will be ſlow, if it is ever effected. If a fracture happens under where an ulcer hath been a long time, it is very difficultly united. A fracture in the cranium, vertebræ, ribs, ſternum, os ilium, or os pubis, are dangerous, on account of the near vicinity of the brain, ſpinal marrow, or other of the viſcera.

IN ORDER TO A CURE, if called after the tumor or a violent inflammation is come on, the extension muſt be deferred until they are removed; but if theſe ſymptoms are ſlight, proceed to extension, to prevent their increaſe. If there is a wound, all foreign matters ſhould be removed at the firſt dressing, if poſſible; all ſtriſures, &c. made eaſy; if the wound is too ſmall, it ſhould be dilated; and, if poſſible, this ſhould be done before inflammation comes on, for then the parts become more ſenſible. If poſſible, contrive that the matter may have a depending diſcharge from the wound, that all danger from abſorption may be avoided; but do this without altering the relaxed ſtate of the limb, which is of ſuch importance, that hardly any thing ſhould interfere with this particular. If a bone protrudes, it is better to ſaw off a part than to permit the matter to lodge ſo as to be abſorbed: this operation is but very little trouble to the patient, but the lodging of the matter is extremely ſo. If a luxation accompanies a fracture, reduce the luxation firſt, and afterwards proceed with the fracture; though,

if the fracture is very near the head of the luxated bone, reduce the fracture, and wait its healing before you make any attempt on the luxation.

When a ſimple fracture happens, reduce it; and lay the limb eaſy; when reduced, the reduction was called by the Greeks, *cathidruſis*; then apply a cataplaſm of oatmeal, oil, and vinegar, or, as a ſubſtitute, a plaſter of cerat. alb. The bandage with eighteen tails is the beſt, both in ſimple and compound fractures; it is more commodious than the roller, as it allows of viewing the limb without diſturbance. At the concluſion, if the leg is œdematous, the laced ſtocking is the beſt; and rubbing it daily with a flannel, or a fleſh-bruſh, will reſtore the plumpneſs of the calf.

Compound fractures are often attended with mortification; but this ſhould not always haſten to amputation. As ſoon as any tendency to this ſymptom appears, make uſe of an antileptic fomentation, in which ſal ammon. is diſſolved, dress the wound twice a day, and wrap the part up with the catap. cumini; then apply bladders of warm water, one third or half full, to keep up a proper warmth from dressing; beſides theſe, give the bark joined with rhubarb; in ſome caſes the bark ſhould be given with nitre, and in others with camphor, volatiles, and ſnake-root. Inſtances where it ſeems proper to deviate from this advice are as follow:

When amputation ſeems neceſſary, conſider, whether, if amputation is omitted, life will not be endangered. It is impoſſible in ſome inſtances to know immediately whether a limb can be ſaved or not. However, when a bone or bones are broken into many pieces, and that to a conſiderable extent, as often happens from cannon-ſhot, broad wheels of carriages, &c. paſſing over or falling on a limb, the ſoft parts being ſo torn and bruised, as to render a mortification of the part the moſt probable, and the moſt immediate conſequence, amputation will be the moſt proper aid, and that without loſs of time. If the ends of a bone, or two bones, by which a joint is formed, be cruſhed, and the ligaments which make a part of the joint, are conſiderably injured, another inſtance occurs, in which amputation cannot with propriety be deferred. —Some inſtances of compound fractures require ſpeedy amputation: all who die from this cauſe, die of an inflammation ſeizing the limb, tending to a gangrene; this gangrene makes a rapid progreſs along the cellular membrane to the vital parts, and deſtroys before nature can accompliſh a ſeparation, or art ſtop its career; therefore, inſtead of waiting for a ſeparation of the mortified from the ſound part, or inſtead of waiting two or three days to try what art can do, proceed immediately to the ſeparation. To wait in this caſe, is to loſe all opportunity of ſaving life, except perhaps in an inſtance of one in fifty, a diſproportion too great to admit of any hesitation. A very ſhort time makes all the difference between probable ſafety and fatality. If in a compound fracture this juſt named inflammation hath taken place, and hath continued ſome hours, amputation would ſurely deſtroy; the only chance then is to uſe ſuch antiphlogiſtic regimen, &c. as appears to be indicated; and when theſe have no farther uſe, then ſupport the patients with cordials, the bark, &c. —Again, inflammation may not run high; yet frequently, there are lodgments of matter, and after ſeveral openings, freſh collections are formed; the patient, inſtead of being recruited, waſtes by the diſcharge; he hath night-ſweats, loſs of appetite, &c. In theſe caſes, the bone continues diſunited, and amputation at laſt is neceſſary. Mr. Pott obſerves, that in compound fractures, there are three points of time in which amputation may become neceſſary. 1. Immediately, or as ſoon as may be after the receiving of the injury. 2. When the bones continue a conſiderable length of time without any manifeſt diſpoſition to unite, and the diſcharge from the wound is ſuch, that the patient's ſtrength fails, and general ſymptoms of diſſolution approach. 3. When a mortification ſhall have taken ſuch complete poſſeſſion of the inferior part of the limb, quite down to the bone, that, upon ſeparation of their parts, the bone or bones ſhall be left bare in the interſpace. The firſt and ſecond of theſe are matters of ſerious conſideration; the third hardly requires any. The neceſſity of early amputation in the above caſes, where it is thus urged, ariſes from the dread of the ill effects of a greatly obſtructed circulation, owing to a large deſtruction of veſſels; theſe added to thoſe ariſing from pain, irritation, and the admiſſion of air, often produce a great degree of fever and inflammation, which hurries on quickly to a gangrene and death; and,

and, if a joint is injured, the danger is increased. If possible then, determine for the operation before inflammation approaches; for, if this symptom, with irritation and tension, have taken place, the operation will be too late. In the second instance, with respect to the point of time for amputation, the patient or his friends must determine it; for, with the surgeon, it is not a matter of choice, but of absolute necessity. In the third instance, with respect to the point of time, it requires no consideration; for if the soft parts are destroyed down to the bone or bones, either the surgeon must saw them, or they must be left to separate. In either case, the patient loses his limb. These are some of the principal instances which determine in favour of amputation; experience, and the several authors who have writ well on this subject, will suggest more, and amongst these may be consulted Pott's Works, quarto edition; also, by the same author, a pamphlet entitled, Remarks on the Necessity, &c. of Amputation in certain Cases, &c. See Gooch's Works. Obs. or Mr. Pott's General Remarks on *Fractures*, by Thomas Kirkland, Surgeon, and the Systems of Surgery, &c. by Beil, Dease, Kirkland, &c.

1. CARPI FRACTURA. FRACTURE of the Carpus.

These bones are small, and rarely broken; and when they are, they cannot be properly replaced, nor will they consolidate. Besides, the ligament and tendons are so much bruised, that in consequence thereof, the joint of the hand becomes rigid; and abscesses, fistulas, and caries, generally ensue, and relief is seldom obtained but by amputation of the hand. However, an attempt may be made by two assistants extending, while the surgeon endeavours to replace the fractured bone or bones. White's Surgery, p. 145.

2. CLAVICULÆ FRACTURA. FRACTURE of the Clavicle.

Whatever part of the clavicle is broken, the part which joins the scapula descends below that part which is fixed to the sternum, on account of the weight of the arm. When this bone is fractured, the patient cannot lift up his arm; it hangs inclined towards his breast, and in a slight motion of the humerus, the *fracture* in the clavicle will be evident to the touch, sight, or ear, or them all. To reduce this *fracture* is easy, but to retain the bones in their proper situation is more difficult. An assistant should place his knee between the scapulae of the patient, then with his two hands draw the shoulders back; thus the clavicles will be extended; the surgeon standing before the patient, must then reduce the ends of the bone, by raising the arm to its proper situation, instead of loading the other end next the sternum, with compresses to bring down the rising end of the bone, as they call it, which is only so from the other being carried below it by the weight of the arm: this done, apply above and below the clavicles, a narrow, but thick bolster to fill up the cavities; upon these, lay two narrow bolsters, in the form of the letter X; over these places, a piece of thick paper moistened with vinegar; then put a wad of tow, or a ball made of soft rags, under the arm-pit, next to where the *fracture* is, for the support of the shoulder; after this, apply the bandage, so as to keep the fractured ends from moving; and, lastly, suspend the arm in a sling fixed about the neck. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 59. White's Surgery, p. 138.

3. COCCYGIS FRACTURA. See N° 18.

4. COLLI FRACTURA, a FRACTURED Neck.

What is called a broken neck is as follows: the process dentatus of the second vertebra is tied to the skull by a ligament, and kept close to the fore part of the first vertebra by another in that vertebra, that it may not bruise the spinal marrow; and when either this ligament or process is broken, it makes that sort of broken neck whose consequence is sudden death.

5. COSTARUM FRACTURA. FRACTURE of the Ribs.

When the ribs are broken, and their ends recede from each other, when they project outward, no considerable damages ensue; but if they press inward, they produce an uneasy pricking, inflammation, cough, fever, an abscess, or spitting of blood, &c. In order to the cure, it is generally completed by applying an exact uniform circular compressive bandage, if neither inflammation nor swelling forbid; if these symptoms attend, reduce them by

bleeding, &c. then the bandage and a cooling diet will succeed. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 63. White's Surgery, p. 140.

6. CRANII FRACTURA. FRACTURE of the Skull.

When, from an injury done to the head by external violence, there follows a loss of speech, and of sense, a lethargy, convulsions, &c. as these signs may be the effect of an extravasation of matter on the brain, of a concussion thereof, as well as of a *fracture*, no certain conclusions can be made therefrom: for certainty, you must proceed to incision upon the part where the injury was received: if, upon making an incision, you find the pericranium loose, you may certainly conclude there is a *fracture*. In examining for a *fracture*, care is required to distinguish it from a future, particularly the uncommon ones, as those about the ossa triquetra; however, if, upon scalping, we find the pericranium firmly adhering to any part that resembles a *fracture*, we may be assured that there is a future; but if the pericranium easily separates, the case is a *fracture*. If, when the head is shaved, you can feel the pericranium under your finger to be loose, a *fracture* is clearly the case.

When a *fracture* happens on the skull, the trepan is immediately used by some surgeons, with a view to obviate or prevent the effects of such a degree of violence, as hath fractured the skull; but others of the first rank in eminence forbid its use, except when a part of the skull is depressed. Celsus advises not to proceed to an operation before the approach of unfavourable symptoms, and Ruysch says, that "when the symptoms are not augmented, we are not to proceed to incision and perforation, but, after bleeding, we are to attempt the cure by often repeated application of warm cephalic fomentations." Agreeable to these is the advice and practice of Mr. Bromfield, when a concussion of the brain happens. See CONCUSSIO. The same proceeding is equally proper in case of a *fracture*. See White's Surgery, p. 211.

7. CRURIS FRACTURA, a FRACTURED Leg.

In the leg, there are two bones, viz. the tibia and the fibula. The tibia is generally fractured near its lower extremity, where it is weakest; and often, when the tibia is broken, the fibula suffers the same at its upper extremity. When there is a dislocation of the maleolus internus, the fibula is commonly fractured, and has occasioned it.

A fractured fibula seldom gives any uneasiness, or hinders from walking; however, it may be discovered by taking hold of the leg under the sura with one hand, and with the other moving the foot; for thus, the hand which holds the leg will distinguish the *fracture*. Mr. Pott says that, in this case, a tight bandage upon the fractured part is not to be admitted: but that, if it is applied to the two extremities, the broken end will be brought into contact, and thus a cure will be effected.

When the tibia is fractured, lay the patient on the injured side, on a flat surface, and raise the knee on the fractured limb towards the abdomen, at the same time bending the joint of the knee; thus, the extensor muscles of the foot are relaxed, and the extension required for the reduction will be performed with ease. Having replaced the fractured bone, apply a long splint padded with tow to the fibula, and another on the inside of the leg, and over part of the tibia, and secure them with straps. The patient may lay on the injured side during the cure, and thus a cradle or fracture-box will be needless; the knee may also continue in the same posture as that in which the *fracture* was reduced.

There is an important difference attends a *fracture* from a gun-shot, and the like accident from any other cause. For example, in case the tibia is fractured at its lower end by a gun-shot, although the part of the tibia above is apparently unhurt; yet, if the amputation is not performed above the next joint, the patient will lose his life; the limb, in this case, must be taken off above the knee. Though, if any other cause had produced the like *fracture*, the operation would have been performed below the knee. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 121. White's Surgery, p. 149.

8. CUBITI FRACTURA. FRACTURE of the Cubit.

The cubit hath two bones, viz. the radius and ulna. *Fractures* here are discovered by the sight, touch, and ear: by the touch and sight, by moving the hand of the affected cubit inward and outward; though a fractured

ulna, from its inability to support the joint, will shew itself sooner than that of the radius: the ear discovers a grating noise, if the elbow is held steady, and the hand is moved inward and outward.

If the *RADIUS* is to be reduced, and the fragments have receded towards the ulna, an assistant should stretch the arm, and the surgeon should press down the patient's hand towards the ulna, until the depressed part is elevated; after this, compress the arm on each side with the palms of the hand, so as to restore the compressed muscle; between the ulna and radius, and the fragments of the radius to their natural position; then lay a compress and strong pasteboard upon the fore-part of the arm, over the quadratus muscle, to prevent it drawing the fractured bone toward the sound one; after which, apply the circular bandage, and suspend the arm in a sling, with the hand in a prone situation.

If the *ULNA* is fractured, proceed as when the accident happens to the radius; only remember to turn the hand towards the radius, until the depressed part of the ulna has recovered its former position.

If BOTH THESE BONES are broken, proceed, as with either of them singly. Mr. Pott observes in this case, it is necessary to put the longitudinal compresses as near as may be betwixt the bones, in order to prevent the callus uniting them, which would hinder the rotatory motion of the arm.

It often happens in *fractures* of this part, that, notwithstanding all possible care, a stiff joint follows; therefore, though (in this particular instance, and in the patella) keeping the whole limb strait relaxes the particular muscles of the bones; yet, if a stiff joint is to be feared, as soon as ever the benefits from relaxation are over, gently bend the limb. A stiff bent cubit being much more useful than a strait one. See Lond. Med. Jour. vol. i. p. 336. Edin. Med. Com. vol. ix. p. 382. White's Surgery, b. iv. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 84.

9. DIGITI FRACTURA, a FRACTURED Finger.

When the contusion of the hand or fingers is very considerable, amputation is most advisable; but if you can save the part, proceed as follows: having placed the fractured bone properly, and reduced the fragments, roll it up with a narrow fillet to the next finger. Begin the bandage about the wrist, carry it over the back of the hand to the finger; and, if more fingers than one are fractured, carry it round each separately, and then round them all; then put a ball into the hand, and bind it tight to the fingers; after which continue the roller back to the wrist, and finish by placing the hand in a sling. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 93. White's Surgery, p. 145.

10. FEMORIS FRACTURA, a FRACTURE of the Thigh.

Hippocrates justly observes, that when either the bone of the humerus, or of the thigh, breaks inwardly, a worse train of symptoms follow than when the same happens outwardly, because of the vessels and nerves that are lodged in their inner parts.

When the thigh is fractured in its middle or lower part, its restitution may be effected by the hand, but when the accident happens on the upper part, a greater force is generally required. Wherever the seat of the *fracture* is, the position of the patient, and of the limb to be reduced, should be ordered as in the case of a fractured leg; then a due extension being made, and the ends of the fractured bone replaced, splints, properly padded with tow, must be secured; and if Gooch's machine for *fractures* of the thigh-bone is made use of, little more than patience will be required in order to the cure; but in want of this machine, the position proposed, when the leg is fractured, may be trusted to, and that particularly when the neck of the thigh is the seat of the disorder.

When a *fracture* of the thigh is complicated with a wound, it is dangerous, and sometimes incurable. Happening near the joints, it is usually fatal, as the large blood-vessels are then too frequently lacerated. The danger is not much less if the wound is on the back part of the thigh, because of the difficulty of dressing it. If the hæmorrhage can be restrained by using the tourniquet, and taking up the wounded vessel, the *fracture* may then be reduced; but if the bone is much injured, and the hæmorrhage violent, amputation is usually the most eligible method.

A *fracture* of the neck of the thigh-bone is sometimes mistaken for a luxation, but it is more easy to break than to luxate this bone, and *fractures* in its neck are more

frequent than in its other parts. A *fracture* in the neck of this bone is both more difficultly reduced and retained than in the body of it, and a lameness usually follows the re-union. The oblique direction of the neck, with the quantity and strength of the muscles, are the causes of these difficulties.

The signs of this kind of *fracture* are, according to Gooch, "The thigh and knee turning outwards, the limb is much shortened, and considerably shrunk, pain in the course of the sartorius muscle, which, from its origin and insertion, must frequently be put upon the stretch, often causing pain on the inside just below the knee, and a crepitus is observed when the patient moves his limb." When these symptoms appear, the limb being gently but steadily extended until the fractured limb appears as long as the sound one, let the patient be laid in the posture recommended, when the leg is the part thus affected, and let bleeding, &c. be employed to prevent or to remove inflammation. If Gooch's extending machine could be obtained, its use would be the most eligible method for preventing future inconveniences. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 95. White's Surgery, p. 146.

11. HUMERI FRACTURA, a FRACTURED Humerus.

If this bone is fractured in the middle, no great difficulty attends; but if near the superior and anterior head, both pain and danger are sometimes present. To reduce this *fracture*, place the patient in a chair; his elbow being bent, let an assistant steadily grasp the fractured bone at its lower end, and another assistant do the same a little below the shoulder; then the arm being extended gently, the operator takes the fractured part in his hand; and as soon as the extension is sufficient, the bone being thereby replaced, he applies the bandage, and confines it by hanging the fore arm in a sling.

It sometimes happens, that when the case is an oblique *fracture*, the sharp end of the bone is so intangled in the adjacent muscles as to prevent a re-union; but an incision being made upon them, and the point sawed off, makes way for an easy replacing them, and a speedy cure. See Med Mus. vol. ii. p. 404, &c. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 79. White's Surgery, p. 143.

12. INNOMINATI OSSIS FRACTURA, a FRACTURED Os Innominatum.

When this accident happens, there is great danger, especially if the patient vomits a brown or bloody matter. In reducing this kind of *fracture*, the patient must lie on the sound side; the fractured parts must be restored by the surgeon's hands alone; then compresses dipped in rectified spirit of wine must be secured by means of the spica bandage. See White's Surgery, p. 143.

13. MAXILLÆ FRACTURA. FRACTURED Jaw.

When *fractures* of the UPPER JAW stretch towards the eyes, the consequent inflammation is often dangerous; and when they penetrate the antrum, they are generally tedious, and occasion much deformity. Replace the fractured bones with the fingers, when there is no wound; or with forceps, or a narrow scapula, when the parts are laid open; and a piece of adhesive plaster is the best for restraining the dressings. Bleeding, and an antiphlogistic regimen, must be advised to obviate inflammation of the eye, and contiguous parts. The reunion of fractured parts must be left to nature.

When the LOWER JAW is fractured, and its situation is ascertained, replace the bones carefully; which may be done by placing the patient in a proper light, with his head well secured, and the fingers of one hand pressing upon the inside of the jaw, while the other hand is employed externally in guarding against any perceptible inequality of the bone. If a tooth is seated in the course of the fracture, extract it immediately; but if a tooth, not seated in the course of the *fracture*, is forced out of its socket, replace it if you can, and fix it by tying it to the contiguous firm teeth. This done, endeavour to retain the fractured bones in a proper situation till they are firmly reunited. For this end, the best means are a compress and bandage of soft old linen or cotton. The parts being kept firm by an assistant, a thick compress should be laid over the chin, and made to extend from ear to ear along each jaw; and over the whole, a four-headed roller should be applied. Liquid diet is best until the cure is performed. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 52. 58. White's Surgery, p. 137.

14. METACARPI FRACTURA, a FRACTURED Metacarpus.

An assistant may extend the fractured hand upon a smooth table, while the surgeon, with his fingers, endeavours to replace the fragments. White's Surgery, p. 145.

15. NASI FRACTURA, a FRACTURE of the Nose.

Both the bones and the cartilages are liable to be broken. If the bones are broken, the nose appears flat where the *fracture* is; and if the cartilage is the suffering part, the nose leans to one side. If the injury is considerable, the cure is incomplete; and from the nearness of this part to the brain, the danger is considerable; an *ozæna*, a *caries*, or a *polypus*, may be the consequence. IN ORDER TO A CURE, place the patient in a reclining posture, and elevate the depressed parts of the nose with a quill, replacing them in their proper order with the fore-finger and thumb of your other hand: to prevent their collapsing, fill the nostril with lint, or introduce a canula there: if there is no wound, a plaster may suffice to secure the whole; and if there is a wound, treat it as if on any other part. If a splinter is so situated as not to be re-united but with difficulty, remove it. When the bones are reduced, they do not easily separate again. Mr. Bell says, any portion of bone that is quite loose, and nearly separated from the rest, should be removed immediately, whether it be raised up, or forced into the nostril; but whatever adheres to the remaining portion of bone, with much firmness, should be replaced. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 49. See White's Surgery, p. 137.

16. PATELLÆ FRACTURA, a FRACTURED Knee-Pan.

When a small fragment of the patella is attracted upwards, if the patient is fat, it is not very easy to discover this case. In searching to know whether or no the patella is broken, do not bend the knee, because you separate the fragments thereby farther from each other, and occasion unnecessary pain. This bone is generally broken transversely, the lower part remains fixed to the knee, but the upper is drawn by the muscles on the fore part of the thigh. When the case is discovered, lay the patient on his back, extend his leg, and gently press the muscles above the fractured part downwards, until the fragments of the bones approach within an inch of each other; in this situation, retain them by a compress and bandage. The fractured parts should never be brought close together, for thus a stiff joint should be occasioned.

Sometimes the ligament which secures the knee-pan to the tibia is broken, and this case is mistaken for a *fracture* of the knee-pan; however, the mistake is not of much consequence, as the prognostics and method of cure are the same. See Warner's Cases of Surgery; Med. Mus. vol. iii. p. 349, &c. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 111. White's Surgery, p. 147.

17. PEDIS FRACTURA. FRACTURE in the Foot.

Fractures in the *tarsus*, *metatarsus*, and *toes*, are generally accompanied with wounds from the contusion of the nerves, tendons, ligaments, and membranes. They are cured much in the same manner as those of the carpus, metacarpus, and fingers. *Fractures* in this part, as well as in the hand and leg near the ankle, especially when the malleolus recedes from the principal bone, seldom admit of so complete a cure as to leave the limb free from some inconvenience. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 130.

18. SACRI & COCCYGIS OSSIUM FRACTURA, a FRACTURE of the Os Sacrum and Os Coccyx.

It is discovered by the pain perceived in the part, and by the touch. Endeavour to reduce the fragment with your fingers; but if it be depressed inwardly, pare the nail of your fore-finger pretty close, then grease and introduce the finger into the intestinum rectum, and thus the depressed part may easily be replaced; this done, the T bandage may be applied over a proper compress; the patient must be directed to keep his bed for two or three weeks; and when he turns from one side to the other, let him turn over his belly; when he rises, the properest seat will be a bottomless chair. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 74. White's Surgery, p. 143.

19. SCAPULÆ FRACTURA, a FRACTURE of the Scapula.

If the acromion is broken, it is easily reduced with the fingers, if the os humeri is raised upwards a little; but it

is so difficultly retained, that those patients seldom can lift up their arms afterwards freely: after the reduction, put a compress on it, and a ball under the arm-pit; apply the bandage, and put the arm in a sling.

If the neck of the scapula, which is below the acromion, or the acetabulum, be broken, the accident is not easily discovered; but a stiffness of the joint, an inflammation, an abscess, or other bad symptoms, follow.

All other *fractures* of this bone are less hazardous; and to reduce them, an assistant should extend the arm forward, whilst the surgeon, in the best manner he can, is employed in restoring the fragments with his hands, laying thereon compresses, and paste-board splints, and securing all with the fascia stellata, or quadriga. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 76. White's Surgery, p. 140.

20. STERNI FRACTURA, a FRACTURED Sternum.

After a depression or a *fracture*, the part is in pain; this accident is also known by the bone grating, if moved by the fingers, and by its moving in consequence of a little pressure against it; though the proper indication is a manifest sinus or inequality in the part.

The latent vessels in the sternum are broken, from whence proceed pains in the breast, difficulty of breathing, violent cough, spitting of blood, extravasations of blood on the precordia, or within the mediastinum, with other dangerous symptoms.

To reduce this kind of *fracture*, lay the patient on his back over some hard pillows, that his shoulders may be depressed, and the breast elevated; the operator must then press forcibly, and with some violence shake each side of the breast; for thus the ribs are extended, and the sternum pushed forward. If this fails, make a crucial incision into the skin, and elevate the depressed part of the sternum with a terebra gently screwed into the part.

After the reduction, the napkin and scapulary may be applied to keep the thorax firm.

Mr. Bell says, in the sixth vol. of his Surgery, page 67, &c. that, "In some cases, it is fractured without being displaced; in others, it is not only broken, but at the same time beat in upon the pleura. When it therefore happens that the pain, cough, oppressed breathing, and other symptoms, do not yield to blood-letting and other parts of an antiphlogistic course, some other method of cure should be attempted. An incision should be made upon the injured part, of a sufficient length to admit of a free examination of the bone; when the depressed piece may be raised either with a common scalpel, or a levator, if there be an opening that will admit an instrument; or when this is not practicable, an opening may be made for this purpose with the trepan. If the operation be performed with caution, the bone may be raised with safety; and this being done, the fore must be treated in the usual way. See White's Surgery, p. 139.

21. VERTEBRARUM FRACTURÆ. FRACTURES of the Vertebrae.

When any of the vertebrae are fractured without affecting the spinal marrow, then there are only the posterior apophyses, or acute tubercles, injured, and they are not dangerous. When these parts only are fractured, replace them with your fingers, and apply on each side the spina dorsi, narrow compresses moistened with spirit of wine, and secure them with pasteboard splints, and the napkin and scapulary.

Fractures in these parts are easily known by the pain there; as also on slightly touching them.

If the transverse apophyses which tend towards the cavity of the thorax are broken, then the heads of the ribs which are inserted into them will likewise be broken, and much danger attends this case.

When the body of a vertebra is broken, the spinal marrow is injured; then the parts of the arms, viscera, or legs which are below them, become immediately motionless, and death is sooner or later the consequence. In this case, not to seem either negligent or ignorant, lay the injured part bare, elevate the fragments which press the medulla, and if loose, extract them; then clean the wound, and dress with balsamics as long as life continues. See Boerhaave's Aphorisms, the English translation, p. 84: 88. Petit on the Diseases of the Bones; Aitkin's Treatise on *Fractures*; Pott's general Remarks on *Fractures*, and Kirkland's Observations on the same: and for machines to be used after the reduction of *fractures*, see Gooch's Cases and Remarks. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 71. White's Surgery, p. 142.

FRÆNUM. See **LIGAMENTUM ANNULARE, LINGUA & PENIS.**

FRAGA. The **STRAWBERRY.** See **ARBUTUS.** Boerhaave mentions six species. The common wood strawberry is the most agreeable, flowers in May, and the fruit ripens in June. Strawberries are apt to putrify in the stomach; hence the custom of eating them with sugar and wine. A decoction of the whole plant is used against the jaundice.

FRAGARIA. See **ARBUTUS.**

FRAGAROIDES. BARREN STRAWBERRIES. See **ARBUTUS.**

FRAGILITAS OSSIUM, also called *friabilitas ossium*. It consists in a too great redundancy of the earthy principle in the bony habit. In the diseased, the scurvy, lues venerea, and serophulous disorders, may be the cause. Mr. Sharp says that the cause is a defect of the oil.

FRAMBŒSIA. See **YAWS.**

FRANCOLIN. See **ATTAGEN.**

FRANGULA. See **ALNUS NIGRA.**

FRAXINELLA. See **DICTAMNUS ALBUS.**

FRAXINUS, called also *bumelia*. The **ASH-TREE.** It is the *fraxinus excelsior*. Linn. It is a tall tree common in woods and hedges. Its bark is whitish; the seeds are oblong, reddish, or brownish-coloured, shaped somewhat like a bird's tongue, whence their name *lingua avis, ornithoglossum*, &c.

The fresh bark is bitterish and astringent, but loses much in drying. In doses of a dram it is diuretic, and the watery extract hath the same effect. The middle bark hath been useful in intermitting fevers, when assisted by alkaline salts.

The seeds called *lingua avis*, from their being shaped like a bird's tongue, are diuretic, healing, and drying. Their dose is a dram or more. Raii Hist. Lewis's Mat. Med. That called

— **ORNUS,** the **FLOWERING ASH,** is the species on the surface of which manna exudes and concretes. This species is also called *ornus; mannifera arbor*. See **MANNA.**

FRENA. See **ALVEOLUS.**

FRIABILITAS OSSIUM. See **FRAGILITAS.**

FRICTA. See **COLOPHONIA.**

FRICTIO. RUBBING. *Friktion* of the body upon its whole surface, if duly repeated, will do more in the recovery of health, and towards the support of it, than is generally apprehended; it promotes perspiration, quickens the circulation, and opens the finer vessels through which those discharges are made, on which health and vigour much depend. *Friktion* contributes not only to the conveyance of medicines into the body, but also to their action and usefulness there, when introduced. This means of health is best used when the primæ viæ are most empty, when the chylopoetic organs are too languid. *Friktion* with rough cloths over the whole belly, when the patient is fasting, produces advantageous effects. Gentle *friktion* with pinguious substances relax; but strong *friktion* with rough dry cloths strengthen. It has been considered particularly useful in cases of ascites, and many other where the action of the absorbent system is necessary to be promoted.

FRIESEL. See **MILIARIS FEBRIS.**

FRIGIDARIUM. A vessel in the baths for holding cold water. Also the cold bath itself.

FRIGERARIA. See **PUTRIDA FEBRIS.**

FRIGUS. COLD. In Vogel's Nosology, it signifies the coldness of the feet and hands. Cold is said, by some, to be a privation of heat; but heat and cold are the names of certain sensations in living animal bodies; and the sense of coldness is produced by bodies which exist, and that are the subjects of the senses in the same degree as are those which produce the sensation called heat. Many substances excite the sense of coldness, and extinguish fire itself; and a greater degree of artificial cold-making matter is produced by a mixture of the spirit of nitre with powdered ice, than nature manifests in any instance. See the process by which professor Braun produced an artificial cold, and by which quicksilver was so frozen as to become malleable, in the Med. Mus. vol. i. p. 123, &c.

The effect of cold on our bodies. See **CONGELATUS.**

FRITTA. FRITT, called also *ammonitrum*. It is a mass of salt and ashes concremented to the sand, by the cold, in making of glass.

FROND. A twig of a tree with its leaves; **LINÆUS** applies this term, to the peculiar leafing of palms

and ferns; he defines it to be a kind of trunk or stem, which the branch united with the leaf, and frequently with the fructification. MARTYN says, it was anciently written *fruns*, from *βρῦν*, *pollulo*, to germinate or bud.

FRONDIPORA. See **ESCHARA.**

FRONS. The **FOREHEAD.** It is that part which is above the eyes, destitute of hair, and reaches from one temple to the other.

FRONTALE. A name for any topical medicine which is applied to the forehead, called also *anacollemma*; see **CATAPLASMA**: but particularly it means a linen bag, in which cephalic ingredients are tied, in order to be applied to the forehead. See **EPITHEMA.**

FRONTALIS, MUSCULUS VERUS. See **CORRUGATOR COITERII.**

FRONTALIS NERVUS. The fifth pair of nerves from the brain, sends off its first branch called *orbitarius*, & *ramus superior*, which is subdivided into three, the first of which subdivisions is the *frontal*; it spreads on the upper part of the orbit of the eye, to the fat which furrounds the globe of the eye, the *musculus elevator palpebræ* &c.

— **SINUS.** The **FRONTAL SINUS.** There are two of these formed of the separated laminae of the os frontis; placed above the orbits at the bottom of the os frontis on each side the top of the nose; they are lined with the same membrane which lines the nostrils, and they open into them. Sometimes they are wanting.

— **VENA.** It is a branch from the external jugular, forming a vein in the forehead, called by the ancients, *præparata vena*.

FRONTIS, OS. The **BONE** of the **FOREHEAD**; called also *coronale os, inverecundum, motopon, metopum*. The external surface of this bone is smooth at its upper convex part, but below, several cavities and processes are observed. At each angle of the orbit the bone juts out to form two internal and two external processes. The ridge which makes the supercilium, is called the superciliary process. The lower part of the forehead where the hair of the eye-brows grows, is called *ophrys*. The *processus nasalis*, nasal process, is situated between the two internal angular processes. The two orbiter processes are continuations of the superciliary. There is a notch between these for the reception of the ethmoid bone. At the internal angular process there is a cavity, where the *caruncula lachrymalis* is lodged; at the external angular process there is another cavity for the pulley of the *musculus obliquus major*. The foramina are three on each side; one in each superciliary ridge, through which a nerve, vein, and artery, pass to the teguments, &c. of the forehead. Near the middle of the internal side of the orbit, in the transverse suture, or near it, is a small hole called *orbiter internus*: the orbiter internus posterior is smaller, and lies about an inch deeper in the orbit. On the inside of the os frontis there is a ridge, which, on the upper part, is imperceptible, and grows more prominent at the bottom, where there is a foramen cæcum; to this ridge the falx is attached. The *frontal sinus* is placed over the orbits, and is divided by the septum just described.

FRUCTIFICATIO FRUCTIFICATION, or **FRUITING**, is a temporary part of vegetables, appropriated to generation, terminating the old, and beginning the new vegetable. The essence of it consists in the flower and fruit, and there is no fructification without anther, stigma, and seed. When perfect, it consists of seven parts.—1. Calyx—2. Corolla—3. Stamen—4. Pistil—5. Pericarp—6. Seed—7. Receptacle.—Of these the four first belong to the flower: the two next to the fruit; and the last is common to both.

FRUCTUS. FRUIT; called also *carpos*. Properly it is the part of a plant wherein the seed is contained, but in general it is any seed or grain covered or uncovered, but with the coverings when there are any. The chemists call metals the fruits of the earth.

FRUCTUS UMBILICATUS. Umbilicated fruit. It is that which had the other parts of the flower growing on its top when it was an ovary. They usually form a cavity, when it is known by the name of the umbilicus, or navel, as in the medlar, rose, &c.

FRUMENTACEUS. A term applied to all such plants as have a conformity with wheat, with respect either to their fruit, leaves, ears, or the like.

FRUMENTUM. CORN. It is spontaneous in no climate, but industry raises it in all. They are a species of grass in their primitive state, whose seed are improved by culture. A name given also to wheat. See **TRITICUM.**

FRUMENTUM CORRUPTUM. See BRASIUM.

— INDICUM. } See MAYS.

— TURCICUM. }

— SARACENICUM. See FAGOPYRUM.

FRUTEX. A SHRUB. It is a plant with many woody perennial trunks, such as roses, syringos, &c. which divide into several stems near the ground. LINNÆUS makes the distinction of a shrub from a tree, to consist in its having no buds; though trees have not buds in hot climates. He acknowledges, however, that nature has placed no limits between them. The word is generally used by gardeners for all woody plants of low growth.

— BACCIFER BRASILIENSIS. See CAAGHI-YUYO.

— INDICUS BACCIFER. See BELILIA.

— INDICUS SPINOSUS. See CARA-SCHULLI.

— ODORATUS SEPTENTRIONALIUM. See MYRTUS BRABANTICA.

— PAVONINUS. See POINCIANA.

— TERRIBILIS. See ALYPIA.

FRUTICOSUS. FRUTICOSE. Plants which are of a hard woody substance.

FUCOIDES. A species of plant which grows in water. It is of a middle nature betwixt conferva and corallina, and fucus. It is often finely divided, and of a more tender substance than the fucus, and not distinguished by nodes and joints like the conferva and corallina.

FUCUS. It is a species of plant growing in water, whose leaves and stalks are of various figures. It is generally of a viscid and coriaceous substance, and is furnished with vesicles on both sides, which admit of the air being formed to assist its floating. Its extremities are often set with tubercles, which seem to contain something of a femal nature.

Botanists enumerate many species: but, except two of them, they are not noted in medicine; and these are,

1. Alga marina latifolia vulg. See QUERCUS MARINA.

2. Lactuca marina; which is of the same use as the alga.

— MARITIMUS. } See KALI.

— VESICULOSUS. }

— MARINUS. See ALGA.

FUGA DÆMONUM. See HYPERICUM.

FUGILE. EAR-WAX. See CERUMEN AURIS. In Paracelsus, it means an appearance in the urine like wax. Some express by it a *bubo*, and others the tumor called *parotides*.

FULIGO. SOOT, also called *araxos*, *asoper*, ASUOLI. It is the shining black concrete, formed by the smoak from wood, that is used in medicine, and to be here understood by *soot*. It hath a disagreeable smell, and a pungent bitter nauseous taste; the more resinous the wood, the more bitter will be the *soot*. By a chemical analysis it affords a volatile alkaline salt, an empyreumatic oil, a fixed alkali, and an insipid earth.

The *soot* gives out its virtues to water, or to proof spirit, each of which dissolves about one-fourth part of good *soot*; and is considered as an antispasmodic.

FULMINATIO. FULMINATION, from *fulmino*, to lighten or thunder. IN CHEMISTRY it hath two significations: 1st, An explosion; and is the same as *detonatio*. 2dly, In the depuration of the more perfect metals, it is when upon infusing them with lead, a bright colour succeeds a kind of sulphureous cloud before appearing in the metal during the fusion.

FUMARIA. FUMITORY. Also call *fumus terræ*, *capnos*, and *herba melancholicifuga*. It is the FUMARIA OFFICINALIS, or FUMARIA pericarpis monospermis racemosis, caule diffuso, flore purpureo. CL. DIADELPHIA; ORD. HEXANDRIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 849. COMMON PURPLE FUMITORY. It is a plant with bluish green, finely-divided leaves, producing, towards the tops of the stalks, spikes of irregular purplish flowers, followed each by a single seed. It is annual, flowers in May and June, and delights in shady places. The leaves have a bitter saline taste; an extract obtained by insipidating the expressed juice, of a decoction of the leaves in water, is very bitter. The juice of these leaves, if dropped into the eyes, is supposed to cure dimness of sight; whence the name *fumaria*, because it provokes tears, and clears the sight after the manner of smoke. It has been supposed by physicians of the first authority, both ancient and modern, to be very efficacious in opening obstruc-

tions, and infarctions of the viscera, particularly those of the hepatic system: It is also highly commended in scorbutic and acrimonious states of the fluids; and therefore employed in various cutaneous diseases, taken in pretty large doses, especially the juice mixed with whey; and used as common drink, it proves diuretic, and laxative: Dr. CULLEN has found it useful in many cases, wherein bitters are prescribed; but its remarkable virtues are those of clearing the skin of many disorders; and has experienced its good effects in many instances of cutaneous affections, which he would call lepra. The dose, two ounces of the expressed juice twice a day; or, the dried root may be given in infusion, or decoction, or the extract; for these all retain the virtues of the fresh herb.

FUMARIA ALBA, also called *cysticapnos Africana scandens*. AFRICAN CLIMBING BLADDER FUMITORY.

It is a climbing plant, chiefly resembles the fumitory above described, only that the fruit is an oval bladder, in which are the seeds.

FUMIGATIO, from *fumus*, *smoak*. FUMIGATION. By the subtil *fumes* that are inspired as well as inhaled into our bodies, much benefit or prejudice is produced, according to the nature of the matter, and the constitution in which it is received. It is evident from the palsies produced among workers in lead mines, &c. and the benefits received in many cases when the air is impregnated with salutary materials; catarrhs and catarrhous coughs are relieved by *fumes* received with the breath; and by the same method, expectoration is assisted in humoral asthmas; and even ulcers in the lungs are said to have been healed by this method. The advantage of mercurial *fumigations* in the cure of venereal ulcers is known to every practitioner.

FUMUS ALBUS. See ETHEL.

— TERRÆ. See FUMARIA.

FUNCTIO. See ACTIO.

FUNGUS. TOADSTOOL, called also *besacher*. It is the lowest, and a very imperfect genus of plants, having neither visible seed nor flowers, as in other vegetables, and remarkably differing from other plants, because it hath not an herbaceous colour nor leaf, properly speaking, nor any thing else analogous in its texture. Most of them spring up, and are soon dissolved into the mucous matter whence they arose. The species are very numerous. See Ray's Synopsis. For the esculent kind, see AMANITA.

FUNGUS. IN SURGERY, it is a spongy excrescence which arises in wounds and ulcers, commonly known by the name of *proud flesh*, though often improperly so called. In general, dry lint is the best application. But a spongy lax flesh rising up in ulcers, differs much from the *fungus* in healing wounds; it often requires the knife, or some caustic application; this spongy flesh is in one mass, but the *fungus* in healing wounds is in many little protuberances. When this ill-conditioned spongy flesh arises, it is of very little use to attempt its destruction, before the general habit of body is improved, and when this is effected, dry lint, or other gentle means, will generally suffice. The *fungus* over a carious bone cannot be removed before the caries is put a stop to, and the exfoliation completed; but after these the *fungus* disappears spontaneously.

If *fungous* excrescences arise from the brain, after trepanning, they may be cut away with a knife, and suppressed with lint dipped in rectified spirit of wine, and gentle pressure.

Fungus is also the name of a tubercle about the anus; the cause and cure of which are the same as the condyloma.

White swellings are called *fungi* by some authors. In Vogel's Nosology, it signifies a soft cedematous tumor of the joints. Dr. GOTTLIEB RICHTER recites a case of the FUNGUS ARTICULI, wherein he says, "In consequence of external bruises, sometimes after catching cold, and frequently also spontaneously, there arises about the patella a swelling, which is round, pretty regularly circumscribed, not painful, and in which an evident fluctuation is felt. It sometimes occupies both sides of the patella, and sometimes is chiefly confined to the place of the ligament of the patella; it frequently surrounds the whole knee-pan, like a sausage. The patient feels no complaint, except some degree of stiffness in the motion of the knee-joint." This tumor must not be opened on any account. The following plaister applied, taking also tartar emetic in small doses, and rubbing the knee with the volatile liniment, has been successful in these cases.

caes. R. Gum. ammon. ʒ. i. solv. in aceti scillitici. q. f. ad consistentiam unguenti tenuioris. This must be spread thick upon leather, applied over the whole knee. Similar tumors on the joints of the elbow have been observed.

FUNGUS ALBUS ACRIUS. } See AGARICUS PIPERA-

— PIPERATUS ALBUS. } TUS.

— ARTICULI. See SPINA VENTOSA.

— IGNIARIUS. } See AGARICUM & AGARICUS

— LARICIS. } QUERCUS.

— MAXIMUS ROTUNDUS PULVERULENTUS. See

LYCOPERDON VULGARE.

— MEMBRANACEUS. } See AURICULÆ JUDÆ.

— SAMBUCCI.

— PETRÆUS MARINUS. See ANDROSACE.

FUNIS BRACHII. See MEDIANA VENA.

FUNIS vel FUNICULUS UMBILICALIS. The NAVEL-STRING. It is commonly about half a yard long, though this is uncertain, it being sometimes not above half this, and at others it is a yard or more. It is usually fixed near the middle of the placenta, but sometimes it is near the edge thereof; it is composed of two arteries and two veins, though sometimes there are two arteries and one vein, and at others two veins and but one artery. These vessels are convoluted, and are surrounded by a fine net-work of fibres of a gelatinous texture. The arteries are continuations of the internal iliaes or hypogastrics; the veins are formed by the union of all the branches in the placenta; they are continued into the abdomen at the navel, and so on to the vena portæ in the liver. After the birth, the remaining parts of the arteries in the abdomen form the ligamenta umbilicalia inferiora, and the veins the falciform or suspensory ligament.

There is always a point where the *funis* begins, and where the integuments separate from it; whence it is indifferent whether you cut it nearer or further from the belly, so that a ligature can be made upon the portion that is left with the child, as it always drops off at the same place.

If the *funis* is torn off from the child, so that a ligature cannot be made on it, La Motte assures us, he succeeded in preventing an hæmorrhage by applying pledgits of lint, and confining them with proper compresses and bandage; but some recommend the needle and ligature.

If the child descends to the os externum, but seems to be drawn up and down as though it was suspended by a rope, it may be suspected that the *funis* is very short, or that it is entangled; in which case some practitioners have cut it at about five or six inches from the child's belly. But a necessity for this can hardly occur, for with a little patience it will stretch sufficiently.

FURCULÆ. See CLAVICULÆ.

FURCELLA.

FURCULA INFERIOR. } See ENSIFORMIS.

FURFUR. BRAN. Called by CÆLIUS AURELIANUS, *cantabrum*; also *leptopyron*. It is commended as excellent for removing offensive fordes from the head; and for relieving head aches, by rubbing the head with it after well heating it.

FURFURATIO. See FURFUROSI.

FURFURES. So urine is called which possesses a sediment resembling bran, also *petyroides*. It is a name for *furfurosi*.

FURFUROSI. Those patients are so called who are afflicted with a sort of scurf or scabiness on the head, which upon combing discharges a scaly substance like bran, whence the disease is called *furfures*, and *furfuratio*; though some call it *porrigo*, and *farrea nubes*.

FURNUS. See FURNAX.

FURIOSUS. See AMBULO.

FUROR UTERINUS; called by the Arabians, *acrai*, *brachuna*, *ÆSTROMANIA*; *arascen*, *arsatum*. Dr. Cullen calls it *nymphomania*; and places this disease in the CL. LOCALES, and ORD. DYSCOREXIÆ; and defines it an unrestrained desire for venereal enjoyment, of which there is only one species, varying in its degrees of violence. It is a species of madness, or an high degree of hysterics. Its immediate cause is a preternatural irritability of the

uterus and pudenda of women, or an unusual acrimony of the fluids in these parts.

Its presence is known by the wanton behaviour of the patient; she speaks and acts with unrestrained obscenity, and as the disorder increases, she scolds, cries, and laughs, by turns. While reason is retained, she is silent, and seems melancholy, but her eyes discover an unusual wantonness. The symptoms are better and worse, until the greatest degree of the disorder approaches, and then by every word and action her condition is too manifest.

In the beginning a cure may be hoped for, but if it continues, it degenerates into a mania; long intervals and a recovery of flesh also give hopes.

In order to the cure, bleed in proportion to the patient's strength. Camphor, in doses of 15 to 20 grains, with nitre, and small doses of the tinct. opii should be repeated at proper intervals. Some venture to give the ceruss. acetata in doses of three to five grains. Besides bleeding, cooling purges should also be repeated in proportion to the violence of symptoms, &c. What is useful in maniac and hypochondriac disorders, is also useful here, regard being had to sanguine or phlegmatic habits, &c. When the delirium is at the height, give opiates to compose, and use the same method as in a phrenitis, or a mania. Injections of barley-water, with a small quantity of hemlock-juice, may be frequently thrown up into the uterus; this is called specific; but matrimony, if possible, should be preferred. See Riverius's Practice of Physic.

FURUNCULUS, from *furo*, to rage; called also *dothien*; and by Paracelsus, *chiadus*, *chioli*; a BOIL or BILE. It is a phlegmonous tumor which commonly terminates in a suppuration of a peculiar kind. It is a variety of the phlogosis phlegmone. (See Culleni Syn. Nos. Meth. vol. 2.) So distinguished, on account of the form in which it appears. A BOIL is a small circumscribed inflammation, arising in the exterior parts, and terminating in an acute tubercle, about the size of a pigeon's egg, seldom larger, attended with redness and pain, and sometimes with a violent burning heat. It is wrong to attempt to repel these inflammations; they cannot be discussed, nor ought they; they for the most part suppurate spontaneously, and break open at first on their top, or the most pointed part, when some drops of pus, like that from an abscess, come out; after which the GERM, or what is commonly called the CORE, is seen; this core is a purulent substance, but so thick and tenacious, that it appears like a solid body, which may be drawn out in the shape of a cylinder, like the pith of an elder, sometimes to the length of an inch. The emission of this core is usually followed by the discharge of a certain quantity of liquid matter, spread through the bottom of it. As soon as this discharge is made, the pain entirely ceases, and in a few days the swelling disappears, and the opening heals of its own accord: if it should not, it may be effected by a small quantity of Peruvian balsam.

Suppuration is the best method of removing this kind of tumor; for if repelled, it almost as certainly returns on some other part; but indeed the surgeon is seldom applied to on account of it, the common method of applying a poultice of flour and honey answering every purpose. These complaints are seldom attended with any danger; they are more frequently signs of a strong constitution, capable of throwing some morbid matter out of the habit. They have been considered sometimes habitual: then by the use of alterative medicines, they should be prevented. For which purpose rosemary has been recommended; and also the burdock root, by some, has been considered so efficacious, as to be thought a specific. See Lond. Med. Journal, vol. i. p. 332. Pearson's Principles of Surgery, vol. i. p. 66, &c. White's Surgery, p. 17.

FUSANUS, or FUSARIA. See EUNYMNUS.

FUSIO. FUSION, also *diachysis*. It is the reduction of solid bodies into a state of fluidity by fire. *Fusio* and *solutio per ignem* mean the same thing; but in the common mode of speech, by *fusion*, we understand a solution, or liquation of metals or minerals; by *liquefaction*, a solution of pinguous and concremented substances.

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GABIANUM OLEUM. See PETROLEUM VULGARE.

GABIREA. See MYRRHA

GABRIEN. See BEYA.

GACIRMA. See CUMANA.

GÆDA. The abbreviation of Johannis Gædattii Metamorph. & Hist. Nat. Insectorum, in part iii.

GAGEL. See MYRTUS BRABANTICA.

GAL. The abbreviation for Galen.

GALACIA. See GALAXA.

GALACTIA.

} An excess or overflowing of
GALACTIRRHOEA. } milk.

GALACTINA. See LACTICINIA.

GALACTODES. In Hippocrates it signifies both milk-warm, and a milky colour.

GALACTOPHORA MEDICAMENTA. Medicines which increase the milk.

GALACTOPHORI DUCTUS. See LACTEA VASA.

GALACTOPOETICA, from γαλα, milk, and ποιειν, to make. MILK-MAKING. An epithet applied to the faculty of generating milk.

GALACTOPOSIA. The method of curing by a milk diet.

GALÆNA INANIS. BISMUTH. See BISMUTHUM.

GALANGA. **GALANGAL.** It is the MARANTA GALANGA Linn. It is a grassy-leaved plant, which grows in China and in the East Indies. The dried roots are brought into Europe in pieces of about an inch long, and half an inch thick; it is branched, full of knots and joints, with several circular rings; it is of a reddish brown colour on the outside, and of a pale red within.

This root hath an aromatic smell and bitterish hot biting taste; but the heat and pungency prevail more than the bitter. Dr. Lewis observes, that the pungent matter appears to be of the same nature with that of pepper; that it resides not in the volatile oil, but in a more fixed matter. Neumann says, it resembles ginger in its smell, taste, and chemical composition, but that ginger is to be preferred, as it is more agreeable.

There is a *galanga* major, called *acori radix*, but as it is weaker and much more disagreeable, it is not used. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

GALAXA, also *galacia*, is a term of Paracelsus. It is said to be a meteor, but it commonly denotes that white line in the heavens which CICERO calls the *circulum lacteum*; the Greeks, γαλαξίας κύκλος; we, the MILKY WAY, from the Latin *via lactea*; and is nothing more than a congeries of fixed or nebulous stars. Paracelsus says its principle is a most subtle sulphur, the cause of winter, and producing clouds. Some speaking analogically, apply the word *galaxa* to the porosities in the cranium; and CHARLTON distinguishes the passages and distribution of the chyle by the name of *galaxia*.

GALBANUM, GUM, called *albetad*, *chalbane*, *gesor*. It is the concrete, gummy, resinous juice of an evergreen plant, with leaves like those of anise, growing in Syria, the East Indies, and Ethiopia. This plant is named *ferula Africana*, *oreoselinum Africanum*, *anisum fruticosum galbaniferum*, and *anisum Africanum fruticescens*, &c. *ayborzat*. The plant is the BUBON GALBANUM or the BUBON FOLIOLIS RHOMBEIS *dentatis glabris striatis, umbellis paucis*, CL. PENTANDRIA, ORD. DIGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 350. LOVAGE-LEAVED BUBON. The

gum is brought to us in pale-coloured, semitransparent, soft, tenacious masses, of different shades, from white to brown; the better sorts of which, on being opened, appear composed of clear whitish tears, often intermixed with little stalks or seeds of the plant. It partakes more of the resinous than of the gummy quality, though it is nearly all soluble in water. It hath a strong unpleasant smell, and bitterish warm taste, is unctuous to the touch, and softens in the fingers.

In medical virtue and sensible qualities it resembles the gum ammoniacum, but is less efficacious than it in asthmas, though more efficacious than it in hysteric disorders. When assafœtida is too strong, *galbanum* may be tried; and if it disagrees, give ammoniacum. It may be said to hold a middle place between the two, though it is less antispasmodic than assafœtida, and not so powerful an expectorant as the ammoniacum. Dr. Cullen says, by itself it has little power, but serves to afford a variety; so requisite in the use of antispasmodics.

A mixture of spirit of wine two parts, with one part water, dissolves all but the impurities, which are commonly in considerable quantities.

Great part of the virtue of *galbanum* consists in its essential oil, and is carried up in distillation, either with water or with spirit, whence great care is required in purifying it. For making of plasters, and such like inferior purposes, the best method is to expose it in winter to a sharp frost, and whilst it is brittle to powder it: thus the impurities may in some measure be separated in the scarce; for internal uses, it is best managed by including it in a bladder, and keeping it in hot water, until it is soft enough to be strained by pressure through an hempen cloth.

Besides the essential oil yielded by distillation with water, an empyreumatic oil is obtained, by distilling in a retort without mixture. This empyreumatic oil is of a fine blue colour, but changes in the air to a purple.

It is common to spread *galbanum* on leather, and to apply it to the belly in hysteric disorders, and when spasms disorder the belly of a woman soon after delivery; but the following is to be preferred. R Gum. aff. fœtid. ʒvi. camph. ʒ fs. f. empl. See Neumann's Chem. Works; Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Med.

The College of Physicians order the following tincture to be made.

Take of *galbanum* cut into small pieces, two ounces; proof spirit of wine, two pints; digest with a gentle heat, for eight days, and strain. They consider it as a warm antispasmodic, promising to be of service in flatulency, hysteria, and the asthmatic complaints of old people. Pharm. Lond. 1788. Externally, *galbanum* has been applied to expedite the suppuration of inflammatory and indolent tumors; and medically, as a warm stimulating plaster. For the first purposes, the following is often successfully applied:

CATAPLASMA GALBANI COMPOSITUM. R. Rad. lili albi ʒ iv. caricarum ʒ i. rad. cepæ vulgaris contusæ, ʒ iis. gummi galbani, ʒ fs. radix lili, & caricæ coquantur, & simul contundantur, postea radix cepæ adjiciatur, & denuo galbanum vitello ovi solutum.

Galbanum is also an ingredient in the *pilula e gummi, emplastrum Lithargyri cum gummi*, and the *emplastrum ad clavos*. PHARM. EDINENSIS.

GAALBEI, or **GALBEUM.** A sort of ornamental and medical bracelets worn by the Romans.

GALA. See GALEA.

GALBULÆ. } See CUPRESSUS.

GALBULI. }

GALBULUS. When the skin of the body is naturally yellow.

GALE. See MYRTUS BRABANTICA.

GALEA. A HELMET. See PILEUS. In ANATOMY it is the name for the *amnion*. In SURGERY, a bandage for the head is thus called. In BOTANY, the upper lip of a ringent corolla or labiated flower, is called its *gala* or crest. Among diseases, it is by analogy a name for a species of head-ach, which surrounds the head like an helmet.

GALEANTHROPIA. It appears to come from γαλεῖν, *a cat*, and ἀνθρώπος, *a man*, as it is a species of madness in which a patient imagines himself to be a cat, and then he imitates its manners.

GALEGA, called also *ruta capraria*, and GOAT'S RUE. It is the *galega officinalis*, Linn. The root is perennial; on the stalks are pods with oblong kidney-shaped seeds. It is a native of Spain and Italy, where it is eaten as food, but it is not noted in medicine.

— NEMOROSA VERNA, a species of orobus.

GALEGÆ. A species of fenna.

GALENA, from γαλήνη, *a calm*. It was a name of the theriaca before the addition of vipers to it. It is the name of a lead ore, in which is a little silver. According to some it is the same as *plumbago*, or *molybdæna*. Some say that no metal can be extracted from it, and others say it is an ore of zinc, but mixt with various other substances. This last is the most proper assertion.

GALENION. The name of a malagma, in P. Ægineta.

GALEOBDULON. } See LAMIUM LUTEUM.

GALEOPSIS, vel GALIOPSIS. } UM. Also called *lami-um rubrum*, *urtica iners magna fœtidissima*, *stachys fœtida*, and HEDGE-NETTLE. Boerhaave enumerates fourteen species. This species, he says, is a good antihysterical, and an infusion of the leaves and flowers is useful in a nephritic colic. He attributes some degree of virtue to the species called CLOWN'S ALL-HEAL, see PANAX COLONI; to the YELLOW ARCHANGEL, and SPOTTED ARCHANGEL, see LAMIUM; but to the rest nothing medicinal is known to belong to them.

— LUTEA. See LAMIUM MACULATUM.

GALERITA. See PETASITES.

GALI. See INDICUM.

GALIA, from gallæ, GALLS. There are two compositions; one called pure, the other aromatic, and *galls* were a part of the composition. *Galia moschata*, or muscata: in this was NUTMEG. *Galia zibettina*; in this was CIVET.

GALIANCON. See ANCI. When one arm is shorter than the other, this is the term used; and people thus affected are called *galiancones*.

GALIUM APARINE. See APARINE.

— VERUM. See GALLIUM.

GALLÆ, called *nucis gallæ*, *gallæ maximæ orbiculatæ*, *gallæ spinosæ*, GALLS. These are the productions of the QUERCUS ROBUR, foliis oblongis glabris sinuatis; lobis rotundifoliis glandibus oblongis AITON, Hort. Kew. CL. NONÆCIA ORD. POLYANDRIA. LINN. Gen Plant, 1070. A gall is called *cefsis* or *cifis*.

They are hard round excrescences, *nidi cynipidis*; found in the warmer countries on the oak-tree. They are produced from the puncture of an insect, and affording a lodgment for its young, until they are capable of eating a passage through; the tear which issues from the wound, gradually increased by accessions of fresh matter, forms a covering to the eggs and succeeding insects. Those *galls* which have no hole, are found to have the dead insects remaining in them. Two sorts are distinguished in the shops, one said to be brought from Aleppo, called Oriental, or Aleppo nut, or *galla spinosa*; the other from the southern parts of Europe, called European *galls*. The former are generally of a bluish colour, or greyish or blackish, and verging to a blue; unequal in their surface, hard to break, and of a close texture: the others are of a pale brownish or whitish colour, smooth, round, easily broke, less compact, and of a much larger size. The two sorts differ in strength, but in other respects are of the same quality.

Chuse the small, protuberant, bluish, and heavy ones.

Galls are a strong astringent, supposed to be one of the strongest in the vegetable kingdom. They have no peculiar smell or taste; their medical character is simple

astringency. Both water and spirit take up nearly all their virtue. The spirituous extract is the strongest preparation, but the simple powder is as good as any other mode of administering them. The dose of the powder is from a few grains to a dram.

They are not much used in medicine, though they have been said to be beneficial in intermittents, and one of the most powerful of the vegetable astringents. Dr. Cullen has cured intermittents, by giving half a dram of the powder of *galls* every two or three hours, during the intermission; and both by itself, and joined with camomile flowers, has prevented the return of the paroxysms. The following fomentation has been useful for the piles, &c. Take of bruised galls ʒ ss. boiling water, ℥ ii. macerate them for an hour, and then strain off the liquor. This is also serviceable in the prolapsus ani, and the fluor albus, applied cold. An injection merely astringent is made, by adding two ounces of distilled water to the same quantity of the fomentation above, and used in gleets, and leucorrhœa. Against the piles also, the ointment called camphorated ointment of galls has been found serviceable after the use of leeches, and is thus made. Incorporate half a dram of camphor with one ounce of hog's lard, and then add two drams of galls in very fine powder. They are much employed for making black writing-ink, and the colouring matter for dying black with. A decoction of *galls* seems more rough and astringent to the taste; but an infusion of them in cold water strikes a deeper black with green vitriol. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

GALLATURA. See ALEUMEN OVI.

GALLENA TESSULATA. See PLUMBUM.

GALLI GALLINACEI CAPUT. See GALLINAGINIS CAPUT.

GALLIA MOSCHATA. A composition of troches, in which are only aloes, amber, and musk, made up with some mucilage.

GALLICUS MORBUS. The FRENCH DISEASE. See LUES VENEREA.

GALLINAGINIS, CAPUT, also *galli gallinacei caput*. When the prostata is cut open, we discover the eminence called *caput gallinaginis*. It is thick behind and slender before; on each side of this eminence appear the orifices of the vesiculæ feminales.

GALLION. See GALLIUM.

GALLITRICHIS. WILD CLARY.

GALLITRICHUM. See HORMINUM.

GALLIUM, called *gallion*, CHEESE-RENNET, LADY'S BED-STRAW. It is the GALLIUM VERUM, Linn. It is a plant with square stalks, long narrow leaves, which commonly stand eight at a joint in the form of a star. On the tops appear thick clusters of small yellow monopetalous flowers, which are followed each by two seeds. It is perennial, found in dry waste grounds, and flowers in June and July.

The flowers have a strong, not disagreeable smell; the leaves little or none: but they both possess a degree of acidity, on which account they are used in some places for turning milk or separating its curd from the whey, whence its name *cheese-rennet*. The whole plant is said to be cooling and restringent, but it is not much used in medicine. Boerhaave mentions five species. It is also a name for MADDER. See RUBIA SYLVATICA LÆVIS

— LATIFOLIUM FLORE LUTEO. See CRUCIATA VULGARIS.

GALREDA. A kind of jelly made by boiling the cartilaginous parts of animals. In Paracelsus, it signifies an excrementitious mouldiness.

GAMANDRA. See GAMBOGIA.

GAMBOGIA. The largest quantities are produced in the province *Cambogia*, or *Cambodia*, from whence it is called *Cambodia*, *Cambogium*, *Gambogia*, *Carcapuli*, &c. From the virtues ascribed to it against the gout, it is called *gummi ad podagram*, *gummi gutta*, &c. By a corruption of the above names it is called, *gotta*, *ghitta*, *gutta gamba*, *gamon*, *germandra*, *catagamu*, *jemou*, *gamma*, *gamboida*, *gemandra*, *gohcathu*, &c. From its gold colour it hath been called *chrysopus*, and from its purgative quality it is named *succus laxativus*, *succus Indicus purgans*, and *scammonium orientale*. With us it is usually called GAMBOGE.

It is a gummy resinous concrete, brought from the East Indies, said to be the produce of certain trees called *coddam-pulli*; but some say it is obtained from a shrub of the *essula*, or *tithymalus* kind. The tree is the *Cambogia*

bogia gutta, or *Cambogia* of Linn. Indian *Cambogia*. It is brought to us in large cakes and rolls; it is solid, brittle, of a smooth surface, perfectly opaque, free from any visible impurities, of a deep reddish-yellow colour, equal and uniform throughout its whole substance. It stains the moist hands of a yellow colour: when chewed, it hath little or no taste; but soon after it impresses a pungent acrimony and heat, and occasions a dryness in the mouth. It easily melts over the fire; it takes flame from a candle, it burns with a white flame, and leaves a grey ash.

In medicine it is chiefly used as a drastic purge, but it weakens the stomach. It produces copious discharges by stool, and its operation is usually very quick. On the first use of it, it generally vomits, and then purges; in dropries it hath been much recommended; but in a hot, dry habit, it should never be ventured on. The dose is from gr. iii. to xx. When given with calomel, or other purgatives, it is not so apt to be discharged upwards. If given in a liquid form, and duly diluted, it needs no corrector; boiling in water lessens its activity; solutions of it in alkalized water act only by stool and urine; the latter it promotes very freely.

It is best given in doses of three or four grains rubbed down with a little sugar, and repeated every three or four hours: it then operates without vomiting or griping, and after the third or fourth exhibition, evacuates water freely, both by stool and urine. See SPIRITUS COCHLEARIE AUREUS.

The GAMBOGIÆ TINCTURA AMMONIATA, *Ammoniated Tincture of Gamboge*, has been said to be of considerable service in some cutaneous complaints, given to the quantity of a tea spoonful, or two, every night and morning, and is made by dissolving eighteen grains of gamboge in two ounces of the spirits of ammonia.

Rectified spirit of wine dissolves five parts out of six, and acquires a deep gold-colour from it; water, assisted by heat, takes up nearly as much, but on cooling it deposits much of the resin; but if the water is first impregnated with an alkaline salt, it deposits none. See Tournefort's Mat. Med. Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Med.

GAMBODA. } GAMBOGIA.
GAMMA. }

GAMMATA, FERRAMENTA. An instrument mentioned by P. Ægineta, made like the Greek letter Γ; it was used for cauterizing an hernia aquosa.

GAMMARUS. See CANCER FLUVIATILIS.

GAMON. See GAMBOGIA.

GAMPHELE. The CHEEK. The jaw, from γαμφος, *crooked*. See BUCCÆ.

GANGAMON. A name of the *omentum*, from its supposed likeness to a fishing-net, which the Greeks call *gangamon*. Some call that contexture of nerves about the navel thus.

GANGILA. See SESAMUM VERUM.

GANGLION. A primitive in the Greek. In ANATOMY, it imports a knot frequently found in the course of the nerve, and which is not morbid; from wherever any nerve sends out a branch, or receives one from another, or where two nerves join together, there is generally a *ganglion* or *plexus*, as may be seen at the beginning of all the nerves of the medulla spinalis, and in many other places of the body. See PLEXUS.

IN SURGERY, it is a moveable tumor formed any where about the tendons of muscles, and the ligaments; the most frequent situation is about the carpus; but whatever part of the body it is in, it is near the skin, and is not attended with any considerable uneasiness to the patient. *Ganglions* are formed of lymph, which is secreted within the vagina of tendons; they are different in their form, consistence, and other appearances, but they never suppurate. Mr. Sharp reckons these tumors among those encysted ones called *meliceris*. For the most part the matter of a *ganglion* resembles the white of an egg. Dr. Cullen ranks it as a genus of diseases in the class locales, and order tumores, and defines it a hard moveable extuberation, fixed upon a tendon.

As to the cure, Mr. Sharp assures us that he hath frequently succeeded, by making an incision through its whole length, and at the same time dividing the ligament of the wrist, and afterwards dressing as in wounds in general. Mr. Warner gives two instances of his successfully extirpating them: he observes, that the objection from danger of wounding the subjacent tendon or ligament, is of no weight, since the accident can be generally avoided, and should it happen, the disaster may be

easily healed, as occurs daily in wounds of this sort; he recommends the cutting away part of the cyst, and then digesting the rest away. See Sharp's Operations in Surgery, in the chapter on encysted tumors. Warner's Cases in Surgery, Heister's Surgery, Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 476.

GANGRÆNA. See MORTIFICATIO.

— ORIS. See CANCRUM ORIS.

— OSSIS. See SPINA VENTOSA.

GANGRENE SCORBUTIQUE DES GENCIVES. See CANCRUM ORIS.

GANGRINOS, SAL. Fuchsius says it is the *fossilis sal*.

GANNANA, and GANNANAPERIDE. See CORT. PRUV.

GARAB. See ÆGILOPS.

GARB. A Moorish name for an Arabian species of willow.

GARENT OUGUAN. See GENSING.

GARGALE, GARGALOS, GARGALISMOS. TITILLATION, *Irritation*, also *itching*.

GARGAREON. See UVULA.

GARGARISMA, or GARGARISMUS, from γαργαρίζω, and that from γαργαρεών, the throat, called also *anagargaliton*, *anagargariston*, *diaclyisma*, and *collutorium oris*. to wash the mouth. A GARGLE. Its use is, for washing the mouth and throat with, when inflammations, ulcerations, &c. are there. A small quantity may be taken into the mouth, and moved briskly about, and then spit out; or if the patient cannot do this to any advantage, the liquor may be injected with a syringe. When gargles are required, their use should be more frequently repeated than is done in common practice. See more particular observations on this subject in the article ANGINA.

— ALUMINIS. See HYPOSTAPHILE.

GARGATHUM. A bed on which lunatics, &c. were formerly confined.

GARID. HIST. The abbreviation of Petri Garidel, M. D. HIST. PLANT.

GARON, or GARUM. A kind of pickle prepared of fish; at first it was made from a fish which the Greeks called *garos*; but the best was made from mackerels. Among the moderns, *garum* signifies the liquor in which fish is pickled. A composition of this and vinegar is called *oxygarum*.

GAROSMUM. See ATRIPLEX FETIDA.

GARROTILLO. So the Spaniards have named the cynanche maligna, or ulcerated fore throat. See ANGINA GANGRÆNA.

GARYOPHYLLA. See CARYOPHYLLATA.

GARYOPHYLLON PLINII. See CASSIA CARYOPHYLLATA.

GARYOPHYLLUS. See CARYOPHYLLI AROMATICI.

GARZ. The abbreviation of *Garzia ab horto aromat. simpl. &c.*

GAS. From *geist*, which in the German language is *spirit*. The word *gas* is an invention of Helmont's; in general it is a *spirit* incapable of coagulation, such as rises from fermenting liquors, &c. MACQUIER says, that this name is given by the chemists, to the volatile invisible parts, which escape from certain bodies, and which cannot be retained, and collected, at least, without great difficulty, and mixture with other substances. LAVOISIER says that the term GAS expresses the fullest degree of saturation in any body, with caloric; being, in fact, a term expressive of a mode of existence. Thus, in distinguishing each species of gas, a second term is employed from the name of the base, which, saturated with caloric, forms each particular gas. Water, combined to saturation with caloric, so as to form an elastic fluid, is called aqueous gas. *Æther*, in this manner combined, *ætherial gas*; the combination of alcohol with caloric, *alcoholic gas*; and following the same principles, we have *muratic acid gas*; *ammoniacal gas*; and so on of every substance, susceptible of being combined with caloric, in such a manner, as to assume the gaseous, or elastic æri-form state.

Fixed air is by some called gas. See AER; PRIESTLEY on Air, Introduction, p. 3. Chemical Dictionary. LAVOISIER's Elements of Chemistry.

— FRUCTUUM. Elementary water which exhales from fruits.

— PINGUE SULPHUREUM. The lethiferous exhalations from caves, &c.

— SALIUM. See GAS FRUCTUUM.

GAS SICCOM, SUBLIMATUM. See MERC. CORROS. ALBUS.

— SULPHURIS. The spirit of sulphur called *sulphurata aqua*.

— SYLVESTRE. The subtle spirit which rises from fermenting liquors.

— VENTOSUM, &c. The AIR. See AER.

— VITALE. The spirit of our life.

GASCOIGNI PULVIS. See BEZOAR ORIENTALIS.

GASELLA, or GASSILA. The AFRICAN WILD GOAT, from which a species of bezoar is taken.

GASTER. In Hippocrates it generally signifies the same as *abdomen*; but sometimes it means only *uterus*; at others, *stomachus*.

GASTERANAX. See BITHNIMALCA.

GASTRICA. See GASTRODYNIA.

— ARTERIA DEXTRA, vel GASTRICA MAJOR. It proceeds from the hepatica arteria; passes behind the pylorus, and beyond it sends out the *duodenalis* or *intestinalis*; then runs along the right side of the great curvature of the stomach, to the neighbouring parts of which, on both sides, it distributes branches, and at last ends in the *gastrica sinistra*.

— ARTERIA SINISTRA vel GASTRICA MINOR. It is a branch of the splenica; it runs from the left to the right, along the left portion of the great curvature of the stomach. It supplies the omentum with branches called *gastro-epiploicæ sinistrae*, and then it communicates with the *gastrica arteria dextra*; and from this union, the *gastro-epiploicæ mediæ* are produced.

— VENA, EPIPLOICA SINISTRA. See GASTRICA VENA SINISTRA.

— VENA RECTA; called also *gastro-epiploica dextra*. It is sometimes a branch from the *vena portæ ventralis*, or from its principal branches. It goes to the pylorus, to the great curvature of the stomach, and communicates with the *gastrica sinistra*, &c.

— VENA SINISTRA. It goes out from the splenica, at the left extremity of the pancreas, from whence it runs to the great extremity of the stomach, and along the great arch, until it meets the *gastrica dextra*. In its passage it sends branches to the sides of the stomach, and communicates with the *coronaria ventriculi*.

GASTRICUS SUCCUS. The GASTRIC JUICE. It is so called from *gaster*, the *stomach*. It is a thin, pellucid juice, which distils from certain glands in the stomach for the digestion, &c. of the food.

GASTRINUM. See CLAVELLATI CINERES.

GASTRITIS. See INFLAMMATIO VENTRICULI.

GASTROCELE, from *γαστήρ*, the *stomach*, and *κηλη*, tumor, A RUPTURE OF THE STOMACH. The tumor is in the upper part of the linea alba. When this accident happens, there is continual vomiting; every thing taken is immediately rejected; so an atrophy succeeds. All herniæ of the linea alba require the same management; but this of the stomach deserves particular attention. They are easily reduced, and should be kept up by a truss. See ABDOMEN.

GASTROCNEMIUM, from *γαστήρ*, a belly, and *κνήμη*, the leg, or shin bone. Albinus calls these muscles by the name *gemelli*. At the origin of each of these muscles, it is a biceps rising from each condyle of the femur; the heads soon join and leave a notch, through which the large vessels and nerves pass, and is inserted into the upper posterior part of the os calcis. The tendon of the soleus, with the tendon of this muscle, forms the *tendo Achillis*. These muscles form the greatest part of the calves of the legs. Brown calls them *gastrocnemii externi*, and says that some call them *suræ*.

GASTROCNEMIUS INTERNUS. See SOLEUS.

GASTRO-COLICA VENA. It is a branch from the meseraica minor, and is soon divided into two branches, one of which runs to the head of the pancreas, and forms the *gastrica recta vena*, and the *colica recta vena*.

GASTRODYNIA. *Gastrica*; *periadysmia*; when it arises from wind, it is called *pneumatosis*, PAIN in the STOMACH. It is an instance of DYSPEPSIA.

GASTRO-EPIPLOICA, from *γαστήρ*, the *stomach*, and *επιπλοον*, the *omentum*. An epithet for the arteries and veins that go to the stomach and omentum.

GASTRO-EPIPLOICA VENA. A branch of the *gastrica sinistra* is thus named.

— DEXTRA. See GASTRICA RECTA VENA.

— SINISTRA ARTERIA. See SPLENICA ARTERIA.

GASTRORAPHIA. GASTRORAPHY, from *γαστήρ*, a belly, and *ῥαφή*, a suture. In strictness of etymology this word signifies the sewing up of any wound of the belly; yet in common acceptance it implies that an intestine is wounded as well as the belly. This operation is useless in small wounds, but necessary in large ones. The best method is to pass double ligatures in one needle, in order to include the rolls at one end, and be tied upon them with bow-knots on the opposite side, which gives an opportunity of straitening and loosening the knots at pleasure. After passing in as many ligatures as seem necessary, bring the lips of the wound gradually together, and keep them so until the knots are tied.

As to the operation of stitching the bowels, it can only take place where they fall out of the abdomen so as to see where the wound in the intestine is, or how many wounds there are. See Sharp's and Le Dran's Operations.

GASTROTOMIA. GASTROTOMY. From *γαστήρ*, belly, and *τεμνω*, to cut. Opening the belly and uterus; as in the Cæsarean operation.

GATRINUM. See CLAVELLATI CINERES.

GATTARIA. See MENTHA CATARIA.

GAUDIUM. JOY. If fudden and immoderate, it so wears away the strength, that madness or fudden death sometimes ensues.

GAZAR. See LAURUS ALEXANDRINA.

GAZELLA. The GOAT which affords the oriental bezoar. *Gazella Africana* is the ANTELOPE. See ANTELOPUS.

GECHYTON. The external parts of the earth which are soft.

GEDWAR, GEID, or GEIDWAR. See ZEDOARIA; GEISON. See VALLUM.

GELASINOS, from *γελω*, laughter. An epithet for the four middle fore-teeth, because they are shewn in laughter.

GELASMUS. See SARDONICUS RISUS.

GELATINA. JELLY. *Jellies*, gums, and mucilages are somewhat similar. *Jellies* are the productions of art, and are either vegetable or animal; mucilages are also either animal or vegetable; *jellies* are made of the juice of ripe fruit boiled up with sugar to a proper consistence; or of strong decoctions of horns, soft bones, &c. The *jellies* of fruits are acescent; those of animal substances are alcalcescent.

GELATIO. FREEZING. Sometimes it expresses the rigidity of the body which happens in a catochie or catalepsis.

GEMANDRA. See GAMBOGIA.

GEMELLÆ CYSTICÆ. See CYSTICÆ VENÆ.

GEMELLI. See GEMINI MUSC.

GEMELLUS. See GASTROCNEMIUM and GEMINUS.

GEMELLUS. See BRACHIÆUS EXTERNUS.

GEMINI. Thus Albinus calls the two muscles which Winslow calls *gemelli*. By some they are named *marfupiales*, because they resemble marsupium, a purse. They are two flat, narrow, small muscles, situated almost transversely one above the other, between the tuberosity of the ischium and the great trochanter, immediately below the pyriformis, and parted by the tendon of the obturator internus. See also QUADRIGEMINI.

GEMINUS. A TWIN. It is also called *gemellus* and *didymus*. According to the present theory of conception, twins are formed by two ova swimming in the uterus, and are impregnated by the animalcula in the male seed. It is a name also for the *extensor carpi radialis*.

GEMMÆ, } SAL, also called *fossilis sal*, *adram*, *lucidum sal*, *maltheorum*, *almene*; *amene*, *cibarius sal*; *sal rubeus*; ROCK SALT, FOSSIL SALT, COMMON SALT, and *sal gem*. *Sal gemma*, or *sal gem*. It is so called by reason of its transparency. It is found in many high mountains of Europe, &c. as in Poland, Catalonia, Persia, East Indies, &c. It is probable the rocks of this salt are in the sea, whence the saltiness of the water is preserved; for as salt soon loses its favouriness and antiputrescent property, fresh salt is necessary for the purposes which it effects in the waters it impregnates. The salt in the sea-water all comes from the earth. It is the same as the *sal marinus*; but when found in rocks in the earth, it receives the name of *sal gem*, and *sal fossilis*. It is purified by solution in water, and when the pure solution is evaporated to dryness, the salt is used as the common or alimentary salt. In the mines of Wiltzica is a sort that is hard enough for making into toys, vases, &c. but the softer they used in the kitchen. There are

are species of different colours, but the pellucid is that which is used in medicine; it is esteemed more penetrating than the other salts which are formed by evaporation.

GEMS. See CAPRA ALPINA.

GEMURSA. The name of an excrescence betwixt the toes.

GENA. The upper part of the face between the nose and ears.

GENEIAS. The downy hairs which first cover the cheek; also the name of a bandage mentioned by Galen. It comes under the chin. See FASCIA, No 6.

GENEION. See ANTHEREON.

GENERATIO. GENERATION. The parts of *generation* proper to men are those which prepare the seed and separate it from the body; these are the testes, the vesiculæ seminales, and prostatae; and those which convey the seed into the womb, which office is performed by the penis. The parts of *generation* proper to women are the vulva, mons Veneris, labia pudendorum, nymphæ, clitoris, hymen, vagina, uterus, and ovaria.

Much is said that is both curious and entertaining with respect to the manner how *generation* is effected; but, except that the semen is ejected through the penis into the uterus, where it renders the female ovum prolific, the whole is hypothesis. However, the curious may see what is said by Aristotle and Galen among the ancients, and by Harvey, Steno, de Graaf, Swammerdam, Van Horne, and Lewenhoeck, among the moderns. It may be noted that Lewenhoeck's doctrine of animalcula seems to fall to nothing, when it is considered that they cannot be discovered before the semen begins to corrupt. See Haller's Physiology, lecture 33; also the article CONCEPTIO in this work.

GENIALIS ARTERIA. See MAXILLARIÆ ARTERIÆ.

GENICULATUS. See GENICULUM.

GENICULUM, or GENICULUS, (from *genu*, a knee, knot or joint.) Properly a joint where there is a bending like that at the knee: but frequently put for a joint in general, and then synonymous with nodus; hence all roots and pods of plants divided into joints are said to be geniculated.

GENIO-GLOSSI, from *γενειον*, the chin, and *γλωσσα*, the tongue, also called *mesoglossi*. These muscles arise from the chin, above the genio-hyoides, and enter the middle of the tongue to move it forwards. Winflow says that they can push the tongue out, retract, or expand it.

— HYOIDÆUS, from *γενειον*, the chin, and *hyoides*, the bone of the tongue. A small muscle arising from a tubercle above the beginning of the mylo-hyoides, and is inserted into the upper part of the base of the os hyoides. It is also called *rectus attollens*.

— PHARYNGÆI, called also *mylopharyngæi*, by Dr. DOUGLAS. These are muscular fibres joined to the side of the genio-glossi, and inserted into the sides of the pharynx, and continue their conjunction with the genio-glossi all the way to the chin.

GENISTA, called also *cytiso-genista*, *cytissus scoparius vulgaris*. COMMON BROOM. It is the SPARTIUM SCOPARIUM, or SPARTIUM fol. ternatis solitariisque, ramis inermibus angulatis, flore luteo. CLASS, DIADELPHIA. ORD. DECANDRIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 858. It is a shrubby plant, with numerous angular twigs; the leaves are small, and somewhat oval, set three on a pedicel; the flowers are papilionaceous, and of a deep yellow colour; after the flowers there follow broad pods, with flat, hard, and brownish seeds. It is common on heaths, and uncultivated sandy grounds; it flowers in May and June.

The leaves and tops have a nauseous bitter taste, which they give out by infusion in both water and spirit, and which, on inspissating the liquors, remains concentrated in the extracts. They are commended for their purgative and diuretic powers, and have been successfully employed in dropical cases, as related by Mead and others. A decoction of the tops of green broom, made of half an ounce of the fresh tops boiled in a pound of water to half a pound, and two spoonfuls given every hour till it operates by stool, or the whole is taken, repeating it every day, or every other day, cures some dropsies. See Lewis's Mat. Med. and Cullen's. The ashes of broom have been much used in dropsies, particularly by the recommendation of SYDENHAM; the utility of which has been confirmed by the experience of other writers; but their whole power

is supposed, and that perhaps very justly, to depend upon the alkaline salt contained in the ashes, and not in the least on the vegetable from whence it is obtained.—An extract, called EXTRACTUM CACUMINIS GENISTÆ, is ordered to be made by the College of Physicians, London. Ph. 1788, in the same manner that of chamomile, see CHAMÆMELUM, which is given as an aperient and diuretic, in doses from ʒ ss. to ʒ j. repeatedly, in hydropic cases.

GENISTA CANARIENSIS. See ASPALATHUS.

— HISPANICA, } called also *spartium arborescens*,

— JUNCEA, } *spartium Hispanicum frutex*, and

SPANISH BROOM. It is common in gardens, flowers in June and July. It is of the same nature as the common broom, but more efficacious.

— SPARTIUM SPINOSUM. See ALHAGI.

— SPARTIUM, also called *nepa Theophrasti*, *genista spinosa minor*, and the LESSER FURZE. It is so generally known as not to need a description. Its virtues are the same as those of the common broom.

— SPINOSA INDICA, &c. See BAHÉL-SCHULLI.

— SPINOSA MAJOR, also called *spartium majus*, *scorpius*, *genistellæ spinosæ affinis*, *bahel-schulli*, *nepa*, FURZE, or GORS. Its medical virtues are the same as those of common broom.

— TINCTORIA, also called *chamæspartium genistella*, *tinctorius flos*, GREEN-WEED, and DYER'S WEED. It is found in pasture ground; it flowers in June and July, and seems to be of a similar nature, as a medicine, with the common broom.

Botanists enumerate twelve or more species of broom. See Raii Hist. Plant.

GENITALIUM. Diseases of the genital passages.

GENITURA. The *semen masculinum*; also the *puendum virile*.

GENOU. See *diarthrosis*, and *enarthrosis*, but does not agree so well with other species, though used for them all.

GENSING, called also *ginfen*, *ginseng*, *aralia humilis*, *minzin*, *nindzin*, *nisi*, *sifarium montanum Coræense*, *zingin*, *aureliana Canadensis Iroquois*, *garent-ouguan*, *India orientalis radix genuina*, *plantula Marilandica*, &c. It is the PANAX QUINQUEFOLIUM; or, PANAX foliis ternis quinatis. CLASS, POLYGAMIA. ORD. DICCA. LINN. Gen. Pl. 1166.

Gensing is the root of a small plant growing in China, Turkey, and in some parts of North America, particularly in Canada and Pennsylvania. It is two or three inches long, taper, about the thickness of the little finger, often forked at the bottom, which gives it a distant resemblance of a man, whence it is called *ginseng*; it is elegantly striated with circular wrinkles; it is of a brownish yellow colour on the outside, and whitish, or of a pale yellow within; on the top are commonly one or more little knots, which are the remains of the stalks of the preceding years, and from the number of which the age of the root is judged of. Those roots which are brought from China are somewhat paler than those from America, but in no other respect is any difference found.

Ninzin has been supposed to be a synonymous name with *gensing*; but *ninzin* is a root of a different species; its virtues are weaker, but of the same kind as those of *gensing*: the *ninzin* root is larger, lighter, and less firm than the *gensing*; it is whitish on the surface, yellow within, hath a slight aromatic smell, an acrid bitterish taste, and is a species of fume.

The Chinese esteem this root as a general restorative and powerful aphrodisiac; but these qualities are so weak that it is scarce worse retention. See Cullen's Mat. Med. Indeed, though the Chinese give such extravagant accounts of the many virtues it possesses, we know of no proofs of its efficacy in Europe; and from its sensible qualities, we conclude it has very little power as a medicine. To the taste it is mucilaginous, and sweet like liquorice, yet accompanied with a degree of bitterness and a slight aromatic warmth, with little or no smell: the sweet matter of these roots is preserved in the watery as well as in the spirituous extract, and so is their aroma; the spirituous extract is a pleasant warm bitterish sweet.

A dram of the *gensing* root may be sliced and boiled in a quarter of a pint of water to about two ounces; then a little sugar being added, it may be drank as soon as it is cool enough; the dose must be repeated morning and evening, but the second dose may be prepared from the same portion of root which was used at first, for it may always be twice boiled. M. Reneaum says that the he-

patica nobilis Tragi is endued with the principal virtues of the *gentian*. See Raii Hist. Plant. Kempf. Amæn. James's Med. Dict. Lewis's Mat. Med. Lond. Med. Transf. vol. iii. p. 34.

GENTIANA. GENTIAN, GREATER YELLOW GENTIAN, or FELWORT. Some have called it the *European kinkina*. It is the GENTIANA LUTEA, or GENTIANA MAJOR LUTEA, *corollis quinquefidis*. CL. PENTANDRIA. ORD. DIGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Pl. 322. In some editions it is writ corollis subquinquefidis.

This plant is said to be called *gentiana*, because Gentius, a king of Illyria, first took notice of it. Boerhaave enumerates seven species; but the above, whose root only is used, is the principal one of note in medicine. The stalk is unbranched and jointed; the leaves are oblong, acuminate, ribbed, and set in pairs at the joints; the flowers are in clusters at the top of the stalk; they are of a pale yellow colour, somewhat bell-shaped, and deeply cut into five segments; the seeds are contained in oblong capsules; the root is moderately long, slender, branched, brownish on the outside, and of a deep gold colour within: its pith is woody, though more spongy than the rest of the root. It is perennial, a native of the mountainous parts of Germany, Switzerland, France, and their neighbouring countries, from whence the dried roots are brought to us; but the plant is sometimes found wild in England.

Sometimes another root is sold for that of *gentian*, but should be carefully distinguished, as it is poisonous; it is thought to be the *thora valdensis* of RAY, or *aconitum primum pardalianches* of GESNER. It is known from the true *gentian* by being of a paler colour externally, having longitudinal wrinkles: when cut into, its texture is closer than that of *gentian*; it is whitish within, and it is not bitter, but when chewed is only perceived to be mucilaginous.

The best roots of *gentian* are of a middling size, of a lively yellow colour, tough, and most free from fibres. The older and larger the roots, the more porous, and the younger and slenderer are more compact.

Neumann obtained from 3 xvi. of this root, by means of spt. vin. r. to the quantity of 3 vii. fs. of resinous extract; and by means of water, 3 ix. of a gummy one. The London College directs a watery extract; see CHAMÆMELI EXTRACTUM: but the spirituous is to be preferred; their doses may be from gr. x. to ʒ ii. or 3 i. In distillation, spirit carried nothing over, and water too little to deserve notice.

It is a strong flavourless bitter, and by any agreeable addition is rendered very grateful to the stomach. Of all the preparations, an infusion in cold water is the most acceptable to the palate, and it possesses more of the virtue of this root than a decoction does; but indeed, when a warm vehicle is required, the tinct. *gentianæ* is to be preferred.

The febrifuge virtues of the *gentian* root, by some writers, have been made equal to those of the Peruvian bark, but in many cases have failed; still, though joined with gall and tormentil roots in equal parts, and given in sufficient quantity, *gentian* has cured intermittents in Scotland. See Cullen's Mat. Med. It is however one of the principal bitters employed now by physicians, and as intense bitters are generally admitted to be not only tonic and stomachic, but also *anthelmintic*, *antiseptic*, *emmenagogue*, *antarthritic*, and *febrifuge*, this root is said to have a better claim to the possession of these powers, than most of this kind. Bitters by some are allowed to relieve more effectually dyspeptic complaints, though arising from debility of the stomach, than Peruvian bark, and hence infer their superior tonic power on that organ. When applied as a tent in wounds, it does not make callous lips, whence it is often used for imbibing the moisture in issues, which it also dilates. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Raii Hist. Neumann's Chem. Works.

The official preparations of this medicine are with the extract above noticed.

Tinctura GENTIANÆ composita. P. L. 1788. Compound Tincture of GENTIAN.

R. *Gentianæ* incisæ & contusæ p. 3 ij. corticis exterioris aurant. Hispalensium exsiccati 3 i. seminum cardamomi minoris contusorum demptis capsulis 3 fs. spt. vini nuioris lb. ij. Digest for eight days, and strain.

This is an elegant composition, a warm stomachic, and well calculated for keeping. This was formerly the tinctura amara. Pharm. Lond.

Infusum GENTIANÆ Compositum. P. L. 1788. Compound Infusion of GENTIAN.

R. Radicis *gentianæ* p. 3 i. fs. cort. limon. exterioris recentis p. 3 fs. cort. aurant. Hispalen. sicci 3 i. fs. aquæ ferventis 3 xij. macerate for an hour.

This was the infusum amarum of the former Pharmacopœia; though in this it has suffered some change, by the omission of two drams and an half of the *gentian* root.

This is a light pleasant bitter, strengthens the stomach, and restores the appetite: two ounces should be taken twice a day, and in case of flatulence, some cordial carminative tincture should be added to it.

VINUM AMARUM, Ph. Edin. BITTER WINE.

Take of *gentian* root 3 fs. Peruvian bark 3 j. Seville orange peel dried 3 ij. canella alb. 3 j. proof spirit 3 iv. Spanish white wine lb. ii. fs. First pour on the spirit, and after twenty-four hours add the wine; then macerate for three days, and strain. This is considered a very useful and elegant stomachic medicine.

GENTIANA MINOR, called also *gent. cruciata*, and CROSS-WORT GENTIAN. It grows in Hungary on hills and in dry meadows, but is rarely brought to us.

— ALBA. See LASERPITUM.

— CENTAURIUM. See CENTAURIUM MINUS.

— NIGRA. See OREOSELINUM APIIFOLIO, &c.

GENU. The knee; also the patella, KNEE-PAN. The knee is the articulation of the thigh and leg bone; the joint of the knee being a ginglymus joint, admits, consequently, of only flexion and extension, except when it is bent, when it will allow of a small rotation by the ligaments being relaxed. This joint is made up of the femur, patella, and tibia; the fibula does not reach the joint, and therefore hath no part in its composition. The patella in extension is drawn up, in flexion it is pulled down. Under the ligament of the patella is a sacculus mucosus; this mucus is very like the synovia. The strength of this, as of all joints of the ginglymus kind; is on the side. The capsular ligament is large, and admits of the collection of a fluid within the joint; in which case the swelling appears above and on each side the patella, but chiefly above, on account of the ligaments being thinner there; what is called the synovial gland, Dr. Hunter concludes is not one: because in general, he thinks that there are no such glands; and that this, like all the rest called synovial, is mere fat; and that what is called synovia, is secreted here and in all the other joints, by the vessels of that vascular membrane covering the cartilages, and this fatty substance under the internal lamen of the capsular ligament of each joint. Besides the capsular ligament, there are two others covering the posterior parts of the condyles of the femur, and fixed into the head of the tibia, between its two cavities; these ligaments are stretched when the leg is extended, and relaxed when the leg is bent, at which time they allow the little lateral motion of the joint by their being relaxed. Between the tibia and the femur are two femilunar cartilages; they are thick on their external edges, and thin in their centre. They are tied to the tubercle by their horns; they alter their figure according to the situation of the bones, to make the shape of one correspond to that of the other.

It sometimes happens, that pieces of cartilage, or bone covered by cartilage, are found loose in the cavity of the joint of the knee. These are of different sizes. Some of them are as large as common garden beans. They are generally flat, oblong, having their edges rounded. It is seldom that there are more than one of these loose cartilages in a joint; but sometimes there are two. Mr. Cruikshank says, that he formerly considered them as belonging to the patella; and that, like the ossa triquetra in the skull, they owed their origin to distinct points of ossification. But having since found one entirely cartilaginous, and another, which, though bone covered by cartilage, was formed on the lower end of the femur, and this convinced him of his mistake. In the last mentioned case Mr. Cruikshank says, that there was a cavity in the lower end of the femur, corresponding to the loose bone, shewing that they had been connected with one another; though, as both surfaces were nearly smooth, the manner of their connection was not evident. He supposes that, during their growing, these cartilages and bones are connected, to the neighbouring parts by vessels; and that, when either their determined growth is finished, or their size is too large for the easy motion of the joint, they become

become loose. When they become loose, the synovia, from the irritation they induce, is secreted in greater quantity; the capsular ligament becomes distended, the *knee* appears swelled, a degree of stiffness takes place in the motion of the joint. with more or less of external inflammation. There is also the distinct feel of the fluid underneath; and the loose bit of cartilage gets frequently above the condyles of the femur, on the out or inside of the *knee*, and may be laid hold of with the thumb and finger through the integuments. When the patient hath walked much, the synovia is sensibly increased, and on remaining more quiet, for two or three days, is as sensibly diminished. The symptoms are sometimes so mild as not to need an operation, but at other times it is the only expedient for relief. Mr. Cruikshank here observes, that much seems to depend on the surgeon, whether this operation shall be a dangerous one or not. Mr. John Hunter recommends the moving them by incision; but thinks the particular spot where the operation is to be performed, as well as the manner of operating, deserve the greatest attention. There is a part within the cavity of the joint of the *knee*, which receives the basis of the patella, during the extension of the leg. It partakes more of the nature of cellular membrane than capsular ligament, and lies under the lower extremities of the vasti and crureus muscles, before they are inserted into the patella. Mr. Hunter proposes to lay hold of the cartilage or bone, and cut down upon them at this place; the incision, he thinks, should be no larger than just to allow of their being easily thrust out. A stitch or two is then to be passed through the divided integuments, and the lips of the wound, by these means, are to be brought together. These stitches, however, must not pass into the cavity of the joint; instead of uniting the parts in this case, they would act as setons, and produce inflammation in place of preventing it. To be convinced of this last assertion, he refers to the introduction of a seton into the tunica vaginalis testis, for the radical cure of the hydrocele. The aim of the surgeon then is, if possible, to heal the wound by the first intention. A piece of sticking plaster, with proper bandage, and position of the joint, may even make stitches in the integuments unnecessary. Mr. Hunter recollects six or seven cases in which these cartilages were removed by excision, though not just in the manner recommended: all of these, except one, did well. The operation in this one was attended with great inflammation, and followed by an ankylosis of the joint. Other instances of failure I have heard of; but, it must be observed, that there are constitutions where any wound, much more a penetrating wound into the cavity of the joint of the *knee*, will be attended with danger. The circumstances which the operator has most to avoid, Mr. Hunter asserts, are the exposing the cavity of the joint too much; lacerating or bruising of the capsular ligament; not properly closing the orifice in the integuments; or employing a blunt or dirty instrument in the dividing them. All, or any of these circumstances, he thinks, will produce inflammation in the joint, and render the operation exceedingly dangerous. But in tolerably sound constitutions, the operation now recommended, performed with the necessary precautions, he is convinced, is as safe a one as most operations in surgery. When the cavity of the joint has inflamed, the danger, he owns, is very great. Ligament and cartilage, the substances composing joints, have fewer vessels than any other parts perhaps of an animal body; they inflame, suppurate, or go through the usual processes of parts under irritation, with greater difficulty; and, when they have gone through them, the consequences are generally destructive of the ordinary intentions of these processes; the joint ankyloses, and is destroyed instead of being recovered. The irritation, meanwhile, attending such fruitless processes, generally proves fatal. See Mr. Cruikshank's Letter to Dr. Duncan, in the *Edinb. Med. Commentaries*, vol. iv. p. 342, &c.

GENUFLEXIO. KNEELING. In *kneeling*, the ossa pubis are lower than when we stand; and this not only increases the hollow of the loins, and throws the belly and its viscera more outward and forward, but also, in some measure, strains the abdominal muscles; which is so uneasy to some persons as to cause them to faint away. This depression of the os pubis in *kneeling* depends partly on the tension of the two muscoli recti anteriores, the lower tendons of which are, in this situation, drawn with violence under the condyloid pulley of the os femoris. Winflow.

GENUGRA. A name in Paracelsus for the gout in the knee. See **ARTHRITIS**.

GENUINI DENTES. See **DENS** and **SAPIENTIAE DENTES**.

GENUS. In **BOTANY**, is the third subdivision in a systematical arrangement of vegetables, containing plants of the same class and order, which agree in their parts of fructification. In **NOSOLOGY**, it is also the third subdivision of diseases, which agree in some characters that distinguish them from all others.

GEODES LAPIS, λίθος γεωδης, a stone, so called from *γη*, earth, which it contains. It is rather astringent and drying, somewhat detergent when applied to the eyes, and mitigates inflammations in the breast, &c. if mixed with water, and rubbed thereon. *Diosc. lib. v. cap. 169.*

GEOF. M. M. The abbreviation of *Step. Franc. Geoffroy Tractatus de Materia Medica.*

GEOFFRÆA INERMIS; called also *Geoffroya inermis*; *Geoffræa Jamaicensis inermis*; **SMOOTH GEOFFROYA**, or **BASTARD CABBAGE-TREE**. It is the *GEOFFROYA INERMIS*, *foliolis lanceolatis*, **SWARTZ.** **CLASS, DIADELPHIA. ORD. DECANDRIA. LINN.** *Gen. Plant.* 876. For a botanical account of which, see *Philos. Transf.* vol. 67, p. 507, tab. 10. This tree is a native of Jamaica, distinguished by the name of **CABBAGE BARK TREE**, or **WORM BARK TREE**. The bark, which *externally* is smooth, and of a grey colour *internally*, black, and furrowed, and has a mucilaginous, and sweetish taste, with a disagreeable smell, is the best appropriated to medical purposes, and is considered as possessed of strong anthelmintic powers. Dr. Wright, who resided a long time in Jamaica, has supplied the safest and most efficacious modes of exhibition, from his own experience. It may be given either in **DECOCTION**, **SYRUP**, **POWDER**, or **EXTRACT**. The **DECOCTION** is made by boiling one ounce of fresh-dried, or well-preserved cabbage bark, in a quart of water, over a slow fire, till the water is like, in appearance, deep coloured Madeira. This must be strained off, sweetened with sugar, and *used* very early, as it does not keep many days. The **SYRUP** is formed by dissolving double the quantity of sugar in any portion of the decoction. *This will retain its virtues for years.* By evaporating the strong decoction of this bark, in *balneo Mariæ*, to a proper consistence, the **EXTRACT** is acquired; though it must be continually stirred to prevent the resinous part from rising to the top, on which probably its efficacy may depend. The **POWDER**, to make, requires not any directions; it looks like jalap, though it is not so heavy.

Doses to be begun with, according to the age and strength, are:

	Decoction.	Syrup.	Extract.	Powder.
For a strong healthy grown person,	Cochl. 2	Cochl. 2	Gr. 3	Gr. 30
For a youth,	— i. fs	— i. fs	— 2	— 20
For a person ten years old,	— 1	— 1	— i. fs	— 15
For children, two or three years old,	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 10
For children, one year old,	— fs	— fs	— fs	— 5

These doses may be gradually encreased till a nausea is excited, which will be a full dose. Thus, from frequent use, the common doses can be determined: it is safest to begin with small ones, and gradually encrease them. The decoction is mostly given in Jamaica, and seldom fails to destroy worms in the intestines, and bring them away in large quantities. By frequent use, however, these animals become familiarized; and we find it necessary to intermit it, or have recourse to others of inferior merit. Cold water should not be drank during the operation of this medicine, as it is apt to occasion sickness, vomiting, fever and delirium. When these occur, or when an over large dose has been given, the stomach must be washed with warm water: the patient must speedily be purged with castor oil, and use plenty of lime-juice beverage for common drink; vegetable acid being a powerful antidote in this case, as well as in an over dose of opium.

For Mr. Anderson's account of this bark, and the mode of giving it, see **PALMA NOBILIS**.

GEOPILYSIA. Rulandus says that it means a separation by solution.

GER. The abbreviation of *Gerarde*: by it is often to be understood the Herbal gathered by John Gerarde, and which was improved by Tho. Johnson.

GER. EMAC. The abbreviation for *Gerarde's Herbal enlarged*, &c.

GERANIS. A bandage used by the ancients in case of a fractured clavicle, or a dislocated shoulder.

GERANIUM. A bandage which, from the days of Hippocrates, was thus named, but is now called *spica simplex*. In BOTANY, it is the name for **BATRACHIUM**, CROW'S FOOT, or CRANE'S BILL. Of this kind of plant, Boerhaave enumerates sixty-eight species. It hath its name from the remarkable long beak of its seed-vessel, which resembles that of a crane: it consists of five capsules opening inwards, and containing each a single seed; the flowers are pentapetalous.

— **ROBERTIANUM**, Linnæus; also called *gratia Dei*, and **HERB ROBERT**. It hath reddish or purplish flowers on one pedicle; the leaves are divided quite to the foot-stalk into three segments, and these again are deeply cut. It is the only sort used in medicine.

— **BATRACHIOIDES**, also called *gratia Dei Germanorum*, and CROW'S FOOT CRANE'S BILL. It is the **GERANIUM PRATENSE**, Linn. It hath two blue (but sometimes white) flowers on one pedicle; the leaves are large, wrinkled, and divided into five or seven segments, which again are deeply cut on their edges.

— **COLUMBINUM**, called also *pes columbinus*, DOVE'S FOOT and DOVE'S FOOT CRANE'S BILL. It hath purple flowers, standing two on a pedicle; the leaves are shaped like those of mallows, and have long foot-stalks.

— **MOSCHATUM**, called also *acus moschata*, MUSCOVY, and MUSKED CRANE'S BILL. It hath a number of red flowers on one pedicle; the leaves are indented, oval-shaped, set in pairs along a middle rib, which is terminated by an odd one.

— **SANGUINARIUM**, called also *hamatodes*, and BLOODY CRANE'S BILL. It hath solitary flowers which on their first appearance are red, but soon change to a bluish colour; the leaves are roundish, but divided almost to the pedicle into five segments, which are often subdivided at the extremities into three.

All these plants are found wild in different parts of this kingdom; they flower in May, June and July. They have an astringent taste; the first species hath an unpleasant smell; the second, third, and fifth have no smell; the fourth hath a musky scent, but it is soon lost by bruising the plant. Their styptic matter is extracted both by water and rectified spirit, and on evaporating the filtered liquor, remains in the extract. See Raii Hist. Lewis's Mat. Med.

GERARAT. A name in Avicenna for some poisonous animals.

GERMANDRA. See **GAMBOGIA**.

GERMANIS OLEUM. See **CARPATICUM**. **MELISSA**.

GERMEN. See **BLASTEMA**.

GEROCOMIA, from *γερων*, an aged person, and *νομω*, to be concerned about. It is that part of medicine which prescribes to old age.

GERONSTERRE WATER. See **SPÆ AQUÆ**.

GERONTOXON. See **BOTHRION**.

GERSA. See **PLUMBUM**, N° 1.

GERULA. In Paracelsus it is a monstrous plant.

GERYON. QUICKSILVER. See **ARGENT. VIVUM**.

GESN. The abbreviation of **Conradi Gesneri Hist. Plant.**

GESOR. See **GALBANUM**.

GESTATIO. See **ÆORA**.

GESTATIO. GESTATION or PREGNANCY, also called *cyphoria*. It is the progress of the fœtus from the time of conception to that of parturition.

When the ovum falls into the uterus, it is said to be about the size of a poppy head; that, in ten days, it weighs half a grain; in thirty days, twenty-one grains; in three months, about three ounces; and, at the end of nine months, children are of different sizes, from four to nine pounds in weight: ten or eleven pounds are very rare.

Women, with the first child, frequently have great pain in the parietes of the belly from the uterus dilating the muscles; in this case, some relief is obtained by rubbing the parts in pain with warm oil.

The time of a woman's pregnancy is nine solar months, each of which is reckoned to be about thirty days, ten hours and a half; but it often happens that the child is born at seven months, and sometimes at ten.

After the conception, the face soon points out that an alteration in the constitution hath taken place. It is from increased irritability that the chief of the symptoms attending pregnancy arise; they proceed from the uterus as

the principal situation of the first cause. The uterus becoming more habituated to distention, &c. some of the symptoms abate, but there still remains a sufficient number to prove, that pregnant women are attended with an increased spasmodic irritability, and which seems to be necessary for promoting the delivering of the fœtus at the proper period; for it is increased during labour, but after that it disappears.

Women, who conceive whilst they give suck, frequently have not the menses to reckon from: therefore, the best way is to set down four months, when the first motions of the child are perceived: those who have the menses should count from the middle of each period, and they will seldom differ more than four or five days.

Though, in some few instances, women are met with who know their state from the moment of conception; yet, in general, it is not easy to assure a patient of her pregnancy, or the contrary, until the end of the fourth month, and then the only proof is by the touch, which in this case may be thus performed: place the woman on her feet, with her buttocks against a chair that is rather higher than common, let her lean forward with her breasts, and then introduce two fingers into the vagina; then, if she is pregnant, the os internum will be found entirely closed, the neck of the uterus will be felt, but it is yet very little or not at all altered: as the pregnancy is more advanced, the nearer it is to parturition, the thinner or flatter is the neck of the uterus, and the larger the uterus itself. If the touch is attempted before the fourth month, when you endeavour to press against the uterus, it being light, evades the touch, and rises above the finger. If, on thus examining, you feel the flat, small, and hard body of the uterus, she is not pregnant; but if she is, the uterus will be in some degree enlarged. La Motte, before he makes his essay by the touch, lays the woman on her back, with her knees elevated, and the heels near the buttocks; and, if he finds the belly more hard and distended in the hypogastrium than in the epigastrium, he judges the woman to be pregnant.

As to all the other usual signs of pregnancy, they are uncertain, as they may be produced by obstructed menses, a nervous fever, tympany, ascites, dropsy of the uterus, hydatids forming themselves on remaining pieces of the placenta, a scirrhus womb, dropsy of the ovaries, a polypus in the uterus, &c. from all which a pregnancy should be distinguished.

Many interesting observations on this subject may be seen in the practical treatises on midwifery, and on the management of pregnant and puerperal women.

GESTICULATIO. GESTICULATION. Two species of gymnastics, consisting of a spontaneous agitation of the parts, and throwing the body into different postures, much like actors on the stage. Oribasius says, it is a middle kind of exercise betwixt dancing and mock-fighting.

GEUM URBANUM. See **CARYOPHYLLATA**.

GHITTA. See **GAMBOGIA**.

GHODHAKADURA. See **NUX VOMICA**.

GHORAKA. See **CARCAPULI FRUCTU MALO**, &c.

GIALAPPA, or **GIALAPIUM.** See **JALAPA**.

GIBBER, } GIBBOSITY, CROOKEDNESS. The

GIBEOSITAS. } chest and spine are both distorted by a faulty arrangement of the vertebræ. See **CYRTOIDES** and **CYRTOMA**.

GIFFÆ. Tumors behind the ears.

GIGARUS. See **DRACONTIUM**.

GILARUM. See **SERPILLUM**.

GILIADENSE BALSAMUM. See **BALSAMUM**.

GILLA VITRIOLI. See **VITRIOLUM ALBUM**.

GINGIBERIS AMARITUDO. See **CANELLA ALBA**.

GINGIBRACHIUM. See **SCORBUS**.

GINGIDIUM. See **CHÆROPHYLLUM**.

— **HISPANICUM.** See **VISNAGA**.

GINGIHIL. See **ZINGIBER**.

GINGIPEDIUM. See **SCORBUS**.

GINGIVÆ. The GUMS. They are called *ula*, the plural of *ulon*. POLLUX says, the flesh on the outside of the teeth is named *ulon*, and on the inside *enulon*, or that part which is betwixt the teeth; *ula* also sometimes means a tumor on the gums. They are that reddish, compact, fleshy substance which covers the two sides of the whole alveolar border of both jaws, insinuates itself betwixt the teeth, then called *harmos*, and adheres to them. Arteries from the carotids run in the gums and nerves from the fifth pair.

The gums are apt to become spongy, and to separate from the teeth; but the cause is frequently a stony kind of crust; which forms itself therein, which, when separated, the *gums* soon return to their former state, especially if rubbed with a mixture of the infusion of roses four parts, and the tincture of myrrh one part. In cases also of ulcerations in the gums, mouth, throat, fauces, &c. the following gargles are very useful.

GARGARISMA ALUMINIS. ALUM GARGLE.

R Aluminis, 3 ij. decoct. hordei, lb 2. mellis rosæ 3 iij. m. This is also useful in relaxations of the uvula, and other cases where astringents are requisite.

GARGARISMA MYRRHÆ. MYRRH GARGLE.

R Tinct. myrrhæ, 3 fs. mellis rosæ, 3 i. fs. aq. calcis, 3 iij. m. In scrophulous ulcers, where greasy applications are inadmissible, this is very useful.

The scurvy is another disorder which affects the *gums*. This disorder, when not manifest in any other part, sometimes appears in this: indeed, when a scorbutic disorder invades the whole habit, its first symptom is a putrid state of the *gums*. Sometimes a scorbutic complaint attacks the *gums*, and occasions heat, pain, and itching there; and presently after, if they are slightly touched, they bleed; then white spots appear here and there, which are red and inflamed about their circumference. If this case is neglected, especially in young persons, it spreads, and a copious flux of thin fetid saliva is discharged, which corrodes all around it. In Holland, it is called the WATER CANCER. Besides proper internal antiscorbutics, the best external application is the acidum muriaticum, diluted with water.

GINGLYMUS. See DIARTHROSIS.

GINSEN, } See GENSING.
GINSENG. }

GIR. See CALX.

GIRMER. See TARTARUM.

GISISIM. See GUMMI.

GITH, or GIT. See NIGELLA ROMANA.

GITHAGO. See NIGELLASTRUM.

GLABELLA. The space betwixt the eye-brows.

GLABULÆ. See CUPRESSUS.

GLADIOLUS. FRENCH CORN-FLAG; also called *xiphium*, *anactorion*. Its root is tuberous and double; the leaves are like those of the iris; the flower is like that of the lily, funnel-shaped below, but expanded above, and divided into six segments. It is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in June. The root is discutient externally; internally it is alexipharmac. See Raii Hist.

— FETIDUS. See IRIS FETIDUS.

— LUTEUS. See IRIS PALUSTRIS.

GLAMA, or GLAME. The fordes of the eye in a lippitude; also sordid and tumid eyes.

GLANDES UNGUENTARIÆ. See MYROBALANI.

GLANDIUM. See THYMUS.

GLANDULA. ADEN. A GLAND. A gland may be defined a circumscribed apparatus of the soft parts, whose office is to secrete a certain juice, and throw it out of the immediate circulation.

The *glands* are roundish bodies, seated in the cellular membrane, generally near the large vessels; their substance is firm, and of various colours. Sylvius was the first who divided the *glands* into conglobate, now called lymphatic, and conglomerate. See CONGLOBATA and CONGLOMERATA GLANDULA. Malpighi added what he called the folliculus or simple gland; instances of which are the small *glands* behind the ears, but the most remarkable are those in the fauces.

Dr. Nicholls divides the *glands* into SINUOUS, TUBULAR, and EQUAL. What he means by *sinuous gland* is when each little gland hath its own excretory duct, through which it transmits its liquor to a common basin, as the kidneys; his *tubular* is the same as the conglobate gland of Sylvius, of which the testes are an instance. By an *equal gland* he means where the vessels are branched, as in the liver.

Ruyfch proves by subtle injections, that the substance of the *glands* is vascular, consisting of a ramifying artery, partly terminating in a vein, and partly in an excretory duct.

Mr. Hewson says, that the little corpōra globosa, which most modern anatomists call cryptæ and folliculæ, are nothing but convoluted arteries.

The *glands* are often disordered by becoming large and indurated; when they are swelled and hard, they are

said to be *indurated*; if they grow harder, they are said to be *scirrhus*; if, when hard, they become painful, they are *incipient* or *occult cancers*; if their hardness and pain continue long, they are called *carcinomata*, or *inveterate occult cancers*; and, if the skin breaks, they are called *ulcerated cancers*.

Indurated *glands*, in children's necks, are generally from voracity, or a bad diet; the cure therefore will consist in moderating the quantity, and amending the quality of their aliment. These tumors, even though they tend to suppuration, may generally be removed by the use of small doses of calomel. Sea-water is also used before suppuration begins, and the extract. cicutæ powerfully resolves them. See SCROFULA, SCHIRRUS, CANCER, LUPIA, NÆVUS. See also Kirkland's Medical Surgery, vol. ii. p. 475.

On the *glands*, as a subject of anatomy, see Sylvius, Malpighi, Ruysch, Cowper, Havers, de Bordeu, &c.

GLANDULA LACHRYMALIS. LACHRYMAL GLAND, is a hard conglomerate gland, situated in a cavity of the os frontis, within the orbit, above the external canthus. There descend from the lachrymal gland, on the inside of the tunica adnata of the eye-lid, six or more excretory ducts perforating the tunica adnata by so many orifices, at the distance of a few lines from the tarsus, and evacuating a saline aqueous fluid, called the tears, between the eye-lid, and the bulb of the eye. Besides, the extremities of very small arteries exhale a moisture from the whole surface of the tunica conjunctiva, which, mixed with the liquor of the lachrymal gland, and the smegma of the Meibomian glands, moistens and lubricates the eye, and the inside of the eye-lids.

GLANDULA LACHRYMALIS, } See CARUNCULA
— INNOMINATA. } LACHRYMALIS.

GLANDULÆ CERUMINIS. See AUDITORIUS MEATUS.

— MYRTIFORMES. When the hymen is torn, its fibres contract in three or four places, and form what is thus named.

— ODORIFERÆ. They are situated on the inside of the glans penis; and secrete a fluid, whose thin part flies off, and the thicker remaining, acquires a particular odour, whence the name. These glands are often the seat of a clap in those who have a long prepuce; and when affected, they emit a pus exactly similar to that which flows from the urethra.

— SUPRA-RENALES, and *renales*. See CAPSULÆ ATRABILIARIÆ.

— VASCULARES. See COWPERI GLANDULÆ.

GLANDULOSOCARNEUS. An epithet given by Ruysch to some excrescences which he observed in the bladder.

GLANS. See PENIS. It is also a strumous swelling; and a name for a pessary, or a suppository.

GLANS JOVIS THEOPHRASTI. See CASTANA.

— PENIS, called also *balanos*, *cuspis*, and NUT. It is formed by the corpus spongiosum urethræ, which is turned over the corpora cavernosa penis. Its external surface is a continuation of the integuments; and when the cuticle is taken off, every little villa seems a vessel. In the fifth volume of the Edinb. Med. Essays, is an account of a *glans penis* being regenerated after amputation.

GLANS UNGUENTARIA. See BEN.

GLASTEA BILIS. A sort of bile.

GLASTUM. WOAD. It is also called *isatis sativa* vel *latifolia*. It is the ISATIS TINCTORIA, Linn. It is cultivated only for the use of dyers, who obtain from it their best blue; an inferior sort is called by the French *vouede*; and indigo is reckoned the produce of the worst species. This plant is not used in medicine, though it is said to be astringent. From the isatum sylvestre, a volatile salt hath been obtained by fermenting the herb only, and without the assistance of fire. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

GLASTUM INDICUM. See INDICUM.

GLAUBERI SAL. GLAUBER'S SALT, *sal mirabilis*, *admirabilis*, *sal catharticum Glauberi*, now called NATRON VITRIOLATUM, VITRIOLATED NATRON. The *Dauphiny sal* is a natural production of this kind, obtained from an earth in the province of Dauphiny in France; but that in general use, and which receives the name of *Glauber* its author, is artificial. It consists of a vitriolic acid in union with the mineral alkaline salt, and so is a neutral salt.

The

The London College directs to take of the salt which remains after the distillation of the muriatic acid, two pounds: burn out the superfluous acid with a strong fire, in an open vessel; then boil it a little in two pints and an half of distilled water, strain the solution, and set it by to crystallize. Ph. Lond. 1788. In cold weather it will shoot in forty-eight hours, and in warmer weather in about twice the time.

The fineness and largeness of the crystals depend, in a good measure, on the quantity of acid. The Edinburgh College directs one part of the oil of vitriol to two parts of sea-salt for obtaining the spirit of salt, and the residuum is as nearly of a due degree of acidity as can be ascertained by a general rule.

Mr. Fergus, in Piccadilly, London, says, that from kelp ℥ ii. 3 and something less than two ounces of the oil of vitriol, he obtained half a pound or more of *Glauber's salt*. This is cheaper than when the soda is used. He prepares it as follows: take calcined kelp, ℥ i. powder and dissolve it in a glazed earthen pan with boiling water, ℥ ii. then filter or decant the clear liquor into another glazed earthen dish, which being placed over a gentle fire, as soon as it is hot, gradually pour into it as much oil of vitriol, diluted in the proportion of one part oil with one and a half of water, as is necessary to saturate it; when no effervescence is observed on adding the diluted oil of vitriol, then filter the mixture through paper, or let it stand to dehydrate: then decant and evaporate to a pellicle, and set it by to crystallize.

The *sal. cath. amar.* is nearly of the same quality with the *natron vitriolatum*, and is often substituted for it, after being shot into crystals resembling the *natron vitriolatum*, but though both these salts have the vitriolic acid, their bases are not the same. The *Glauber salt* hath the mineral fixed alkaline salt for its basis; but the *sal cath. amar.* hath the alkaline earth called *magnesia alba* for its basis. When one is imposed for the other, the deception may be detected as follows; dissolve a little of the suspected salt in water; then add to it a small quantity of a solution of any fixed alkaline salt; let both these solutions be clear; if no change happens on the mixture, the suspected salt is the genuine *Glauber salt*; but if a milky turbidness succeeds, which after a while falls in the form of a powder, it is the *sal cath. amarum*.

The true *natron vitriolatum* is apt to lose so much of its water as to become opaque, and at length, if kept in a dry place, it falls into a white powder. It is applied externally in the following form.

CATAPLASMA NATRI VITRIOLATI. *Cataplasm of vitriolated Natron.*

\mathcal{R} Natri vitriolati \mathfrak{z} i. aq. ferventis lb ss. micæ panis q. f. misce. This is said to be particularly useful in those inflammations of the eye, where the secretions are deficient. The form is attributed to Dr. KIRKLAND.

In small doses plentifully diluted with water, it is aperitive, and diuretic; in larger ones, it is diuretic and cathartic; as a purge it is given from \mathfrak{z} ss. to \mathfrak{z} ii. and if it is diluted in water, from one pint to two should be made use of; it answers every purpose of the Epsom and other such purging waters. It is cooling, and checks the vis vitæ so much, that Dr. Alston observes it to be a specific in hæmorrhages from a rarefaction of the blood. Some surgeons wash gangrenes with a solution of it in vinegar. But on the other hand, a too free use of it hath often produced palsies and dropsies, which no means could remove, so that prudence is required in the administration of it. See Lewis's Mat Med. and Dict. of Chem. For many curious properties discovered in this salt, see Glauber, Boyle, Becher, and Stahl.

GLAUCIUM. See PAPAVER SPINOSUM.

GLAUCOMA, GLAUCOSIS, or GLAUCEDO, from *γλαυκος*, a sky-blue colour, or from *γλαος*, an owl, whose eyes are of that colour. Mr. Sharp, in his Operations of Surgery, p. 158—163, says, that the *glaucoma* of the ancient Greeks is the *suffusio* of the Latins, and the cataract of the present times. See CATARACTA. Mr. St. Yves says, it is a cataract accompanied with a gutta serena; called *cataracta glaucoma*, according to which nothing need be added, except that, in such a case, the operation and all other means are useless, unless to ease pain, and to mend the figure of the eye. See Wallis's Sauvages, on the Eyes, p. 221.

GLAUCOMA VOGELII. See CALIGO HUMORUM.

— **WOOLHOUSII, MAITRE JEAN, S. IVES.** See CALIGO LENTIS.

GLAUCOSIS. See CATARACTA.

GLAURA. See SUCCINUM.

GLAUX VULG. LEGUMINOSA; also called *astragalus*; *glycyrrhiza sylvestris flore luteo*; *fœnum Græcum sylvestre*; *hedysarum glycyrrhizatum*. LIQUORICE VETCH. It grows in thickets and about bushes, and under hedges; it flowers in July: the herb and seed are commended for increasing the milk in women's breasts; the root is sweetish, astringent, and diuretic, but it is very rarely used. This plant is often fold for the galega. Raii Hist.

GLECOMA HEDERACEA. See HEDERA TERREST.

GLECHON. See PULEGIUM VULG.

GLECHONITES. Wine impregnated with pennyroyal.

GLENE, *γλυνν*, the socket of the eye. Properly, it is the cavity of the eye, and the pupil; but it is used to express any slight depression, or cavity of a bone, which receives another bone in articulation. *Cotylo* is such a cavity; but deeper. See OS.

GLENOIDES. The same as *glene*; but, particularly it is an epithet for two cavities, or small depressions in the inferior part of the first vertebra of the neck.

GLEUCINUM OLEUM. GLEUCINE OIL. It was formerly made by infusing several aromatic vegetables in wine and olive oil.

GLEUCOS. MUST; and sometimes it signifies sweet wines. See MUSTUM.

GLEUXIS. Wine in which is much sapa, or de-frutum.

GLISCHROCHOLOS. An epithet for bilious viscid excrements.

GLISOMARGO. See CRETA ALBA.

GLOBULARIA FRUTICOSA. See ALYPIA.

GLOBUS HYSTERICUS. In hysteric disorders a globe seems to ascend from the stomach, or from the breast, into the throat, and almost suffocates the patient; this seeming ball is a spasmodic affection, produced by the spasm of the upper orifice of the stomach when relaxed, and the air rushing up into the œsophagus, where it is confined in consequence of a spasm in the muscles of this part. In violent attacks for immediate relief, put the feet in warm water, and give an opiate.

GLOSSA. See LINGUA.

GLOSSAGRA. A rheumatic pain in the tongue.

GLOSSOCATOCOS, from *γλωσσα*, tongue, and *κατεχω*, to repress. An instrument in P. Ægineta for depressing the tongue.

GLOSSOCELE. An EXTRUSION of the TONGUE.

GLOSSOCOMA. A RETRACTION of the TONGUE.

GLOSSOCOMON. Properly a case for the reeds of an hautboy, from *γλωσσα*, a tongue, and *κομειω*, to guard: or GLOSSOCOMION. An instrument or case for containing a fractured limb.

GLOSSO-PHARYNGÆI. These muscles are fibres which come from the tongue, running along its lateral edges, from which they are parted backward, and run down on the sides of the pharynx, under the stylo-pharyngæi. See PHARYNX. Also a name of the *cephalo-pharyngæi*.

GLOSSO-STAPHYLINI. These two muscles are fixed in the lower and lateral part of the basis of the tongue, whence they run up obliquely backward, along the anterior half arches of the septum palati, and terminate insensibly on each side near the uvula. The thickness of the two anterior arches of the palatum molle is occasioned by these.

GLOTTA. See LINGUA.

GLOTTIS, from *γλωττα*, the tongue. It is the narrow slit at the upper part of the aspera arteria, and covered by the epiglottis when we hold our breath, and when we swallow. The *glottis*, by its dilatation and contraction, modulates the voice.

GLUMA, (from *γλυφω*, to scrape, or bark.) HUSK, CHAFF; a species of calyx peculiar to corn, or grass, infolding the arista; it may be uniflora; multiflora; univalvis; bivalvis; multivalvis; colorata; glabra; hispida. BERKENHOUT's Botanical Lexicon.

GLUS. See DYSURIA MUCOSA.

GLUTÆA ARTERIA. It is a branch of the HYPOGASTRIC ARTERY, and generally the largest; near its beginning, it sometimes sends out the iliaca minor, and sometimes the small branch that goes from that artery to the os sacrum, and other parts fixed to that bone; afterwards, this artery passes out of the pelvis, in company with the sciatic nerve, through the upper part of the great sinus of the os innominatum, below the musculus pyriformis,

pyriformis, and is distributed in a radiated manner to the three glutæi muscles. In its passage it gives branches to the os sacrum, os coccygis, the musculus pyriformis, the muscles of the anus, and to the neighbouring parts of the rectum, forming a particular hæmorrhoidalis interna. It sends twigs to the bladder, and parts near it; and detaches a pretty long branch, which runs down along with the sciatic nerve.

GLUTÆUS MAXIMUS. Brown calls it *glutæus major*. This muscle rises from the posterior lateral part of the os coccygis, from a ligament which is extended between the os sacrum and os coccygis, from the flat surface of the ileum, where it is connected to the os sacrum, and from the spine of the ileum. Its anterior portion grows tendinous, where it runs over the trochanter major, and makes part of the fascia of the thigh. Its posterior portion is inserted into the hind part of the femur, serving to extend it. This muscle, with the glutæus medius and glutæus minimus, make up the fleshy part of the buttocks; whence their name.

— **MEDIUS.** It rises as high as the spine of the os ilium, and is inserted into the very uppermost part of the trochanter major, serving to bring the thigh backward and outward.

— **MINIMUS.** It rises rather lower than the preceding, and forms a middle tendon, which is inserted into the trochanter major, blended with the medius. It is an abductor of the thigh.

GLUTIA. See **CEREBELLUM**.

GLUTOS. A BUTTOCK, from γλῦτος, *buttock*.

GLUTTUPATENS. An epithet for the stomach, because the saliva, or any liquids drank, are swallowed, *crebris glutis*, by frequent gulps.

GLYCYMERIDES MAGNA. See **CHAMA**.

GLYCYPICROS. WOODY NIGHT-SHADE.

GLYCYRRHIZA, called also *liquiritia*; *dulcis radix*; and *adipson*; **LIQUORICE.** It is the **GLYCYRRHIZA GLABRA**, or **GLYCYRRHIZA foliolis ovatis, impari petiolato, stipulis nullis, floribus pallide cæruleis, leguminibus glabris.** CLASS, DIADELPHIA. ORD. DECANDRIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 882. SMOOTH LEGUMENED, or COMMON LIQUORICE. It is a plant with oval leaves, set in pairs along a middle rib; the flowers are small, bluish, and papilionaceous, standing in spikes or naked pedicles; the flower is followed by a smooth pod, containing flat kidney-shaped seeds; the root is long, slender, flexible, of a brownish colour on the outside, and yellow within. This plant is perennial, a native of the southern parts of Europe, and plentifully cultivated in England. The roots may be taken up the third year after the slips or off-sets have been planted.

The English *liquorice* is as good as any of the foreign: the root, when carefully dried and powdered, is of a richer and more agreeable taste than when fresh, and of a dull yellow colour, with a cast of brown; but what is commonly sold is adulterated by a mixture of flour. The dry root is as good as the fresh; the fresh may be kept from drying, if buried in dry sand; wet sand rots it.

Liquorice is almost the only sweet that quenches thirst; and for this quality the Greeks call it *adipson*. But this is supposed more to arise from long chewing the root, which brings out the acid and bitterish taste from the root, stimulates the mouth and fauces, and thus acts by producing a flux of saliva. If it is mixed with other unpalatable medicines, it covers their offensive tastes; it is the least disposed to ferment, of any of the sweets: it has been esteemed attenuant, detergent, diuretic, expectorant, and also demulcent; though by some it is only allowed to have properties similar to sugar, and considered as a pectoral and emollient, in catarrhal defluxions on the breast, tickling coughs, hoarsenesses, &c. It gives out all its virtue to water; but as spirit dissolves less of the mucilage, the spirituous tincture and extract are the sweetest.

Extractum, vel succus GLYCYRRHIZÆ. Extract or juice of **LIQUORICE.**

This *extract* would be best made, by pressing the fresh roots betwixt iron rollers, and then the juice might soon be inspissated without the loss of any of its virtue.

This *extract* is adulterated by mixing the pulp of prunes with it. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

The College of Physicians of London order this extract to be made in the same manner as that of camomile. See **CHAMÆMELUM**.

GLYCYRRHIZA SYLVESTRIS FLORE LUTEO. See **GLAUX VULG. LEGUMINOSA.**

GLYCYRRHIZÆ TROCHISCI. See **BECHICA.**

GNAPHALIUM. CUDWEED, called also *albinum*. Boerhaave enumerates seven species under the name of *filago*. Blanchard says, it is the *centunculus*.

— **ALPINUM.** See **LEONTOPODIUM.**

— **LUTEUM.** See **ELYCHRYSUM.**

— **MARITIMUM**, called also *gnaphalium marinum*, *gnaphalium cotonaria*; COTTON-WEED, or SEA-CUDWEED.

All the species of *cudweed* are drying, and esteemed for stopping fluxes and hæmorrhages:

— **MONTANUM**; also called *pes cati*; *hispidula*; *elichrysum montanum flore rotundiore*; *helychrysum montanum*; *pilosella minor*; MOUNTAIN CUDWEED, or CAT'S-FOOT. It is very common in France, &c. A syrup made of it hath been noted there, under the name of *sy. de hispidula seu æluropo*.

— **VETERUM.** A species of **BASTARD DITTANY** See **PSEUDO-DICTAMNUS**.

GNATHOS. Sometimes it signifies the entire cheek, sometimes only the lower part, between the angles of the mouth and ear, which the Latins call *bucca*; it sometimes is used to express the jaws and the jaw-bones.

GNIDIA GRANA. See **CNIDIA GRANA.**

GOACONEZ. The name of a large tree in America; it affords the balsamum purius, vel album, vel Americanum. See **Raii Hist.**

GOAN. The name of a tree in Persia, of whose ashes a sort of putty is made.

GOBIUS. The fish called the GUDGEON. See **AMYGDALOIDES.**

GOHCATHU. See **GAMBOGIA.**

GOMPHIASIS. See **AGOMPHIASIS.**

GOMPHIOL. See **MOLARES.**

GOMPHOMA, from γομφος, *a nail*, **GOMPHOSIS**, or **ENGOMPHOSIS**, from γομφος, *a Greek term*, for that species of synarthrosis which resembles a nail driven into a piece of wood, of which the teeth in their sockets are an instance, called also *clavatio*.

GONAGRA, from γον, *a knee*, and αγρα, *a pain*, also called *gonalgia*. The GOUT in the KNEE.

GONE. The SEED. But in Hippocrates it is the uterus.

GONGRONA, from γογγος, *a round tubercle in the trunk of a tree*. Any hard round tumor of the nervous parts, but particularly a *bronchocele*, or other hard tumor of the neck.

GONGYLION. See **PILULA.**

GONOIDES, from γον, *seed*, and εidos, *form*. Resembling seed. Hippocrates often uses it as an epithet for the excrements of the belly, and for the contents of the urine, when there is something in them which resembles the seminal matter.

GONORRHŒA, from γον, *seed*, and ῥεω, *to flow*. It is an involuntary efflux of seminal juice. Dr. Swediaur observes, that this name is improperly applied to the disease known by it. He proposes, if a Greek word is necessary, to name it *blennorrhagia*, from βλενος, *mucus*, and ῥεω, *to flow*, i. e. *mucifluxus æctivus*; and thus he distinguishes it from the real *gonorrhæa*, and from gleet, to which latter he gives the name *blennorrhæa, mucifluxus passivus*, i. e. *without phlogistic symptoms*.

Some reckon three species of this disorder. 1st. A simple *gonorrhæa*, also called a benign *gonorrhæa*, and a gleet. 2dly. A virulent or venereal *gonorrhæa*; improperly so called from its resemblance to the preceding. 3dly. An involuntary efflux of a whitish fluid from the urethra, in consequence of a venereal *gonorrhæa*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS LOCALS, and ORDER APOCENOSSES; which he defines a preternatural flux of fluid from the urethra in males, without any libidinous desires. He distinguishes four species. 1. *Gonorrhæa pura*, called also *benigna*, when, without venereal engagements, a purulent discharge is observed from the urethra, without dysuria, or lascivious inclination. 2. *Gonorrhæa impura*, called also *maligna, syphilitica*, when, after impure coition, there is a purulent discharge from the urethra, with heat of urine, &c. to which oftentimes succeeds a discharge of mucus, with little or no dysuria, from the urethra, called a GLEET. 3. *Gonorrhæa laxorum*, also called *libidinosa*, when there is a pellucid discharge from the urethra, without erections of the penis, but with venereal thoughts while

awake. 4. *Gonorrhœa dormientium*, called also *oneirogmos*, when during sleep, but, in dreaming of venereal engagements, there are erections of the penis, and consequent feminal discharges.

The benign *gonorrhœa* is defined by Dr. Fordyce, in his Elements of the Practice of Physic, part the second, to be "an increased secretion from the mucous glands of the urethra, without infection." The matter discharged is whitish and mild, producing no excoriation or other disorder on the parts through which it passes, or on which it falls.

The principal cause is a weakness in the parts, which are the seat of the disorder; occasional causes are acrimony in a cacochymic, scorbutic, or arthritic habit, violent or too frequent purging, violent exercise, too frequent coition, cold, excess of spirituous liquors, &c.

Dr. Swedjar well observes, that the virulent *gonorrhœa* is a local inflammation, attended with the discharge of a puriform matter from the urethra in men, and from the vagina in women; accompanied with a frequent desire of making water, which occasions a scalding, or pricking and burning pain, during the time of its passage; and arising from any stimulus applied to these parts, provided it be sufficiently strong. Sometimes, by the violence of the irritation, the secretion of mucus seems to be totally suspended, or at least considerably diminished, so that no discharge, or only a very small one, takes place, though the other symptoms rage with the utmost violence. In this case the disease hath obtained the very improper name of *gonorrhœa sicca*. He adds, though the matter (i. e. of the discharge) hath a purulent appearance, it is not a real pus; it is only the mucus of the urethra or vagina secreted in a larger quantity than usual, and changed in its colour and consistence by the stimulus applied to the parts; like the mucous discharge from the nose or lungs, on taking cold, where the mucus assumes nearly the same appearance. That the discharge from the urethra, &c. is only an increased discharge of the mucus of the parts, hath been some time supposed, but is first rendered undoubted by Dr. Stoll, of Vienna, with which evidence Dr. Swedjar hath favoured us, by a note in his valuable publication on this subject. It is as follows: Dr. Stoll had, about the year 1782, the instructive opportunity of dissecting a man who died while labouring under a virulent *gonorrhœa*. On opening the urethra carefully, he found its internal surface preternaturally red; two of the lymphatics preternaturally white and enlarged; and the puriform matter oozing out from the internal membrane, especially at the lacuna, where the seat of the disorder was, without the least appearance of an ulceration or excoriation."

When this complaint is the consequence of a venereal taint, the matter of the discharge is commonly adhesive and whitish, and capable of communicating infection, though the inflammatory symptoms are entirely carried off; though some say it is incapable of communicating infection, even when the inflammatory symptoms are not entirely removed. See LUES VENEREA. When it takes place from any other cause, it begins with a running nearly similar to that in a venereal *gonorrhœa*, but generally less in quantity, and is not attended with so much inflammation, and is never infectious. In both cases, the inflammatory symptoms may, by exposure to any of the causes, be increased to as great a degree as when there is infection; but they go off of themselves in a few days, and sometimes the running with them. The running sometimes ceases of itself in a week or two; sometimes it continues for years without any detriment to the patient; and now and then a case occurs, in which the patient is much weakened by it; for when it occasions involuntary emissions of semen, it may be fatal.

It is the most obstinate after a venereal taint, in phlegmatic habits, and in those who, when young, were subject to catarrhus defluxions; for the fibres of such persons are very lax. When it is attended with a chordee, it is named GONORRHŒA CHORDATA. Sometimes it resists all means, and at last departs spontaneously.

The indications of cure are, 1. To destroy the venereal virus. 2. To defend the parts from its acrimony. 3. To abate the irritation which it occasions.

To answer these ends, oleous and mucilaginous injections are well adapted, particularly if they have opium, and the mildest mercurial preparations, combined with them.

A mild regimen, in all respects, is the most proper; mucilaginous drinks, as the almond emulsion and such

like, should be plentifully taken; and if required, an anodyne may be given at bed-time. Much and strong exercise, and external cold, are to be avoided. Those of a less robust frame may be less sparing in their diet, and be not so abstemious with respect to cordial liquors.

If the venereal taint gave rise to it, and mercury hath been either not used at all, or in an undue quantity; or if there is suspicion of any remaining infection, the safest method is to begin the cure by a mercurial course.

If symptoms of an inflammatory fever appear, bleeding may sometimes be useful; but, in general, more service will be derived from topical evacuations of blood, and from emollient and sedative fomentations and poultices. Dr. Swedjar observes, that on the other hand, when the patient is of a weak and irritable habit of body, the discharge very thin and copious, attended with violent pains and quick pulse, the cort. Peruv. given internally, according to circumstances, with or without opium, is the most useful administration; and that opium given in emollient clysters is sometimes particularly useful in these cases: it allays or prevents the frequent painful erections, the return of which should be prevented as much as possible.

To prevent the more violent symptoms, the patient should, from the beginning of the disease, wear a bag-truss, or other means to keep the scrotum supported and warm.

Neutral salt, and other purgatives than those which keep the bowels lax, are injurious.

When the symptoms are more exasperated, as when the heat of urine is great, a tension is perceived in the length of the urethra, the urine is only passed by a few drops at a time, erections are frequent, pains shooting through the urethra, streaks of blood passing with the urine, or other signs of ulceration; in this situation, besides what is already recommended, mercurial frictions will be necessary along the perinæum, and the inside of the thighs.

The same treatment will be proper when the discharge, during the inflammatory stage, is suppressed, and a hernia humoralis is threatened or hath taken place.

If a scorbutic or other acrimony is the cause, allay it at least before strengtheners are begun with.

When no circumstance, besides a weak habit, requires our notice, an infusion of the bark in red wine may be given to two ounces three times in the day; and other means of strengthening the general habit may be used.

Sometimes it happens that the cold bath increases the running; but when there is neither plethora, nor a bad habit of body, nor any other contraindication, the patient may go into the bath every morning and evening; and after each immersion he may go into bed; and, whilst there, he may drink two cups of some warm infusion, by which the humours will be derived to the skin.

Resinous astringents, such as the bals. capivi, &c. may be given three or four times a day; but in inflammatory habits much caution is required, to avoid the exciting any new degree of inflammation.

The following injection may be used at proper intervals during two or three weeks. R. Aq. puræ vel aq. calcis si. 3. vj. pulv. e cerus. c. 3 i. zinci vitriolati purificati, gr. x. ad 3 ss. m. See AERIS, vel VENERIS TINCT. also the article INJECTION, under which are given many formulæ.

See Aretæus de Caus. & Sign. Chron. Morb. lib. ii. c. 5. Fordyce's Elements, part ii. Tabes Dorsalis. Swedjar on Venereal Complaints. Cullen's First Lines, edit. 4. vol. iv. p. 386, &c. Lond. Med. Journal, vol. ii. p. 233. White's Surgery, p. 400.

GONORRHŒA BALANI. See GONORRHŒA SPURIA.

— BENIGNA. See GONORRHŒA PURA.

— CHORDATA, when a chordee accompanies a *gonorrhœa*.

— LIBIDINOSA. See GONORRHŒA LAXORUM.

— MALIGNA, } See GONORRHŒA

— SYPHILITICA, } IMPURA.

— MUCOSA. A GLEET.

— ONEIROG MOS. See GONORRHŒA DORMIENTIUM.

— SPURIA, vel BALANI. This is not a discharge from the urethra, but the corona glandis.

— VIRULENTA. See GONORRHŒA.

GONYALGIA, from *gon*, the knee, and *algos*, pain. See GONAGRA.

GORGONIAS.

GORGONIAS. See CORALLIUM.

GOSSIPUM. See BOMBAX.

GOSSUM. See BRONCHOCELE.

GOTTA. See GAMBOGIA.

GOUL. See BAOBAB.

GOUTIER. See BRONCHOCELE.

GRACILIS. The name of some muscles; so called from their thinness and flatness.

— INTERNUS. See RECTUS INTERNUS.

— ANTERIOR. See RECTUS CRURIS.

GRADATIO. GRADATION. It is an exaltation of the qualities of metals in degree, by which their weight, colour, and consistence are chiefly brought to a degree of perfection, for it has not the power of changing the substance by itself, but only produces their qualities, or quantities, and makes them from a hidden state more manifest, their former species nothing changed; but if nature gives white gold, gradation makes it red; if volatile, fixes it; if impure, purifies it. Rulandus, Johnson. See EXALTATIO.

GRAMEN. GRASS. Tournefort enumerates eighty-six species; and others add many more. See SCUECHZER'S AGROSTOGRAPHIA.

Grasses are one of the seven natural families, into which all vegetables are distributed by Linnæus. They are defined to be plants which have very simple leaves, a jointed stem, a husky calyx, termed *gluma*, and a single seed. In Tournefort, they constitute a part of the fifteenth class, termed *apetalæ*; and in the sexual system of Linnæus, they are mostly contained in the second order of the third class, termed *triandria digynia*. Wheat, oats, barley, and rye, are *grasses* improved by culture. It is also a name for several sorts of *triticum*. MARTYN says, *grasses* are the fifth family, and the second nation, tribe, or cast in Linnæus's general division of the vegetable kingdom: the fourteenth order, in the fragments of a natural method in *Philosoph. Botan.*—and the fourth of the natural orders at the end of *Gen. Plant.* In the artificial system, most of the *grasses* are contained in the second order of the fifth class.

— AVENACEUM. See ÆGYLOPS.

— CANINUM; also called *gramen* Dioscoridis; *gramen repens*; *gram. loliaceum radice repente*; QUICK GRASS; COUCH-GRASS; and DOG'S GRASS. The French call it *chien-dent*. It is the TRITICUM REPENS Linn. It is a creeping *grass*, of a whitish green colour, with knotty stalks, bearing a spike of imperfect flowers somewhat resembling a wheat-ear; the roots are whitish, or a pale yellow, long, slender, jointed at distances, variously bent and interwoven. It is perennial. Scheuchzer describes sixteen sorts of this *grass*.

The roots are sweetish, mildly aperient in obstructions of the viscera, diluent, deobstruent, diuretic, of use in ulcers of the bladder, difficulty of urine, and the stone in the gall-bladder. But in order to any good advantage, Boerhaave's direction to take some pints of the expressed juice of fresh roots every day, must be attended to; he observes, that sheep and cattle, when afflicted with the stone, indurations of the liver, &c. in winter, are relieved in spring by the fresh *grass*, which produces a diarrhoea at the first, and then a resolution of obstructions, &c.

— CRUCIS, } Also NEIEM-EL-SALIE.

— CYPERIOIDIS, } Are roots in medicine named

— ÆGYPTIACUM. } *cyperi*; the long and round; and the plants which produce them both, grow in watery places, and have leaves and flowers, in some measure resembling the water-grasses, hence called *cyperus-grasses*. ÆGYPTIAN COCK'S-FOOT GRASS, or GRASS of the CROSS. The roots and plants are possessed of the same virtues as attenuants, deobstruents, diuretics, emmenagogues, and stomachics, and are serviceable in the earlier stages of dropsy; they cure ill-scented breaths, are good in nephritic disorders, in colics, and uterine complaints. They are taken in powder and decoction, though the present practice disregards them.

— DACTYLON; also called *daetylon radice repente*; *gramen daetyloides*; *gramen canarium ischæmi paniculis*; *gramen legitimum*; COCK'S FOOT GRASS.

It grows in fields and vineyards, in sandy places: its virtues are the same as those of *dog's grass*. See GRAMEN CANINUM.

— DACTYLON AROMATICUM. See JUNCUS ODORATUS.

— LOLIACEUM. See LOLIUM.

— MANNÆ; also called *gram. daetylon esculen-*

tum; *ischæmon sativum*: RUSSIA SEED, and MANNA GRASS. It grows in Germany and Poland; its seeds are used; they are small, oblong; pellucid, white, of a faint taste, and, when decorticated, they resemble, and are found to possess the same qualities as rice.

GRAMEN PARNASSI. See PARNASSIA.

— SPICATUM. See PHALARIS.

GRAMIA. The fordes of the eyes.

GRAMINULÆ. TADPOLES.

GRAMMA. See SCRUPULUS.

GRAMME. See IRIS.

GRANA INFECTORIA. KERMES. See CHERMES.

GRANADILLA PERUVIANA. See CATAPUTIA MAJOR.

GRANAL. An evergreen tree in America, of a poisonous quality.

GRANA PONDUS. A grain weight. It is the weight of a wheat-corn.

— RAGIUM. See CATAPUTIA MAJOR.

— TIGLIA. See CATAPUTIA MINOR.

GRANATA MALA. GRANATUM. Also called *mala punica*; *malus punica*; *punica*; *malum granatum*; *malicorium*; POMEGRANATE. It is the PUNICA GRANATUM, or PUNICA SYLVESTRIS ITALICA, *foliis lanceolatis, caule arboreo*. CL. ICOSANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 618. It is a prickly tree, or shrub, with long narrow leaves, deep red flowers, set in bell-shaped cups of the same colour; the fruit is about the size of an orange; it consists of a thick, tough rind, externally brownish, and internally yellow, with a juicy pulp, and numerous seeds, called *coccones*, in cells like a honey-comb. It is a native of the south parts of Europe.

The flowers are a mild astringent, similar to those of the wild *pomegranate*; which last are preferred only on account of their being larger. The pulp of the ripe fruit is a grateful subacid sweet, and of the same general qualities as the summer fruits. The rind is moderately astringent, and is called *cortex granati*; *malicorium*; *psida*; *psidium*, and *fidium*: its gives its virtue out most abundantly to water, but the flower yields it most freely to spirit. Dr. Cullen asserts, that the strong styptic taste of this bark, and the black colour it strikes with green vitriol, shew sufficiently its astringent power; and it is commonly supposed to be among the strongest of this kind. He has frequently found it useful in gargles; in diarrhoeas; and in external applications; nor does he think it, internally used, more dangerous than others: from its powerful astringency, and with regard to suppressing the catamenia, that seems to him to be very doubtful. Its dose, in powder, is from ʒ ss. to ʒ j. in infusion, or decoction, to half an ounce. See RAIH Hift. LEWIS'S, and CULLEN'S Mat. Med.

GRANATRISTUM. See CARBUNCULUS.

GRANATUS SYLVESTRIS. See BALAUSTIUM.

GRANDEBALÆ. The hairs under the arm-pits.

GRAND-GOR. See LUES VENEREA.

GRANDINES. Tumors on the eye-lids resembling hail-stones. See CHALAZA.

GRANDINOSUM, (from its resemblance to an hail-stone.) OS. See CUBOIDES OS.

GRANDO. See CHALAZA. CRITHE.

GRANULATIO. It is a reduction of metals into small grains, see COMMUNITIO; and the raising of the fleshy parts in ulcers in a healing state.

GRAMMUM MOSCHI. See ABELMOSCHUS.

GRAPHIOIDES, from *γραφίς, a pencil*, and *ειδος, a form*. See STYLIFORMIS PROCESSUS. It is also a name for a process of the ulna towards the wrist.

GRAPHISCUS. An instrument for extracting darts with. Diocles invented it, and Celsus describes it.

GRAPHOIDES, or STYLIFORMIS, from *γραφίς, stylus*, because of its supposed origination from the process of the temple bone, so called. See BIVENTER MUSCULUS.

GRAPHOY. BROAD-LEAVED LEOPARD'S BANE. See DORONICUM GERMANICUM.

GRATIA DEI. A name of the HERB-ROBERT, of the HEDGE-HYSSOP, and of several other vegetables. See GERANIUM ROBERTIANUM. GRATIOLA.

— DEI GERMANORUM. See GERANIUM EATRACHIOIDES.

GRATIOLA; also called *digitalis minima*; *gratia Dei*; *centaurioides*; WATER-HYSSOP, and HEDGE-HYSSOP. GRATIOLA OFFICINALIS, or GRATIOLA floribus

bus pedunculatis, foliis lanceolatis serratis. CLASS, DIANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Pl. 29. It is a low plant, with finely serrated leaves, set in pairs on the stalks without pedicles; the flowers are whitish, jointed, and furrowed with fibres. It is perennial; a native of the south of Europe; but it is raised in our gardens.

The leaves have a nauseous, bitter taste, but no remarkable smell; they purge briskly, and vomit also; 3 i. of the dry herb, infused in wine and water, is a full dose; 3 fs. in powder: a slight decoction of it in milk operates the most mildly; an extract made with wine is given to two scruples, or 3 i. and is said to be more efficacious than the plant itself. Kramer says, that this root is similar to ipecacuanha, and equally useful in *diarrhæas* and *dyſenteries*; he says it cures *intermittents*, and is preferable to the decoction of the woods in the *lues venerea*. See Raii Hist. Lewis's Mat. Med. It has been said to be a powerful promoter of urine and sweat, purging and vomiting also at the same time; and has been beneficial in *mania*, *gonorrhæa*, *ozena*, ulcers in the fauces, &c. Edin. Med. Com. vol. v. p. 6.

GRATIOLA CÆRULEA. See CASSIDA.

GRATTERONA. See APARINE.

GRAVATIO. See CAROS.

GRAVATIVUS. An epithet for a sort of pain attended with a sense of weight.

GRAVEDO. A COLD. *Gravedo* imports a pain in the head with a sense of heaviness, or such a running from the nose as is experienced when we take cold; it is the same with catarrhus and coryza. Celsus translates *νοσος*, by the word *gravedo*; and Cælius Aurelianus translates it by the words *catarrhus ad nares*. PLINY applies this term to that disease, called *caros*. But it is, most properly, that weight or listlessness which accompanies a lessened transpiration, or taking of cold, as it is commonly called; and, as Dr. Cullen observes, is generally a symptom of catarrh.

By a cold, is generally understood a sudden check of perspiration, from an improper exposure to cold; the consequences of which, whilst confined to the general notion, are the same as attend the lesser degrees of a catarrh: in its further advances, it is productive of fevers, consumption, and other disorders, both troublesome and dangerous.

Persons who easily take cold should use frequently moderate exercise, and take such medicines as increase the vigour of the circulation, and strengthen the general system: the too great irritability of their constitutions may be diminished by opium, bark, residing in dry cold places, &c. The disposition to take cold may be in a good degree lessened, by gradually acquiring the habit of being exposed to sudden changes of heat and cold.

Beginning disorders of this kind are much and speedily relieved by immersing the feet in warm water, just before going to sleep. See Catarrhus; also, on the subject of taking cold, Dr. Fordyce's Elements, in the article CATARRH; Heberden's Observ. in the Lond. Med. Transf. vol. ii. p. 521, &c. and Dr. Stern's Advice to the Consumptive, &c. edit. 7. p. 9, &c.

GRAVIDITAS. PREGNANCY. Also an extraordinary distention of the abdomen during pregnancy.

GRENETTE. See SANTONICUM.

GRESSURA. See PERINEUM.

GRIELUM. See HIPPOSELINUM.

GRINDERS' ROT. *Scythe-grinders* are subject to a disease of the lungs, from the particles of sand mixed with iron dust; and this disorder is among themselves called by this name.

GRIPHOMENOS. Pains which go from the loins to the hypochondres.

GROSSULARIA, also called *uva crispa*, and GOOSEBERRY BUSH. It flowers in April, and its fruit ripens in July. The unripe fruit is said to abate the longings of pregnant women.

GROSSULARIA non spinosa. See RIBES.

GROSSUS. See FICUS SATIVA.

GRUMUS. A concentrated clod of blood, milk, &c.

GRUTUM. A sort of gross oatmeal.

GRYPA. An ointment described by N. Myrepsus.

GRYPHIUS PES. An instrument mentioned by Parey for extracting a mole from the uterus.

GRYPHUS. See ADAMAS.

GRYPOSIS. An incurvation of the nails.

GUABAM. A sweet cooling fruit which grows in the West-Indies. See Raii Hist.

GUACATANA, also called *scrophularia Indica*. It is a plant which grows in New Spain. A cataplasm of it eases the piles. See Raii Hist.

GUACU. See CEBIPIRA BRASILIENSIBUS.

GUAIABARA. A tree that grows in Hispaniola; the Spaniards call it *uvéro*; the leaves are large, and used as paper.

GUAIACUM. GUYAC. Also called *guaiacum*, *hagioxylon*, *lignum benedictum*, *vitæ lignum*, *palus sanctus*, *palma sancta*, *eunymia adfinis occidentalis*, *ibirace*, &c. The blacker sort the Americans call *hiacan*, or *huiacan*; that which is mixed with yellow they call *hoaxecan*. The species used in medicine is the GUAIACUM OFFICINALE, or GUAICUM JAMAICENSE, *foliolis bijugis obtusis, flore cæruleo, fructu subrotundo*, CL. DECANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 518. COMMON GUAIA-CUM, or POCKWOOD.

ULRIC HUTTEN says this wood was introduced into Europe in 1517; but BRASSAVOLUS says, not until 1525. It is brought from Jamaica, Mexico, and other parts of the West Indies, particularly from the Antilles. It is brought over in large pieces, each weighing from four to five hundred weight; it is hard, compact, and so heavy as to sink in water; the outer part is often of a pale yellowish colour, but the heart is blacker, or of a deep brown. Sometimes it is marbled with different colours. It hath little or no smell, except when heated, and then a slight aromatic one is perceived. When chewed, it impresses a mild acrimony, biting the palate and fauces. Its pungency resides in its resinous matter, which it gives out in some degree to water by boiling, but spirits extract it wholly.

Of the bark of *guyac* there are two kinds, one smooth, the other unequal on the surface; they are both of them weaker than the wood.

In the choice of the wood, that which is the freshest, most ponderous, and of the darkest colour, is the best; the largest pieces are to be preferred; and the best method is to rasp them as wanted; for the finer parts are apt to exhale when the raspings or the chips are kept a while.

The *guyac* wood was first introduced in Europe as a remedy for the venereal disease; it is a good assistant to mercury, as it warms and stimulates, and so promotes perspiration and urine; it also proves a gentle purgative in a somewhat increased dose: and these seem to be its primary virtues. When the excretory glands are obstructed, the vessels lax and flaccid, the habit replete with serous humours, in many cutaneous and catarrhus disorders, some female weaknesses, in gouty complaints, and rheumatic disorders, it produces good effects. The hectic fever which sometimes follows a salivation gives way to a decoction of the woods. *Guaiacum* is very valuable as a diaphoretic, for it seems to stimulate the exhalant vessels more than it does the heart and great arteries; hence, safer than those which act more powerfully on the latter parts of the system; hence, from its action, it is justly esteemed more effectual than other sudorifics in the *lues venerea*; and has, on this account, been found useful in all cases of rheumatism, and, perhaps, in the gout.

A long use of this medicine hath been observed to produce a yellowness of the skin. In thin emaciated habits, and an acrimonious state of the fluids, it often does harm. It is also improper in hot bilious habits, and where the fibres are very tense.

Three ounces of the wood, or four ounces of the bark, may be boiled in lb iv. of water to lb ii. and if a little liquorice is added at the latter end of the boiling, or when the decoction is taken from the fire, it will abate the disagreeable pungency of this medicine, which affects the throat very much in swallowing it. Of this decoction, at least half a pint should be taken in a day.

If the thin shavings of *guyac* are distilled in a retort, at first there arises a liquor which is almost purely water; then on increasing the fire, an acid, reddish, empyreumatic liquor passes over with a little fluid reddish oil; besides these, much air is separated from this wood; the residuum is a perfect coal. A pound of *guaiacum* wood, distilled over an open fire, gave 3 iii. fs. of acid, which is called spirit, and 3 i. fs. of empyreumatic oil.

1. Extractum Ligni GUAIACI, molle & durum. Extract of LIGNUM VITÆ, soft and hard.

Boil lb i. of *guaiacum* shavings in a gallon of water until half of the liquor is wasted, repeating the operation by adding the same quantity of fresh water to the same shavings

shavings four or five times. The several decoctions past through a strainer, are to be mixed and inspissated together: when the aqueous parts are almost exhaled, a little *sp. vini rect.* may be added, that the whole may be reduced into an uniform tenacious mass. This extract is called soft when of the consistence of a mass for pills, and hard when it can be powdered. The spirit is added at the conclusion of the boiling, that the resinous part may be perfectly mixed with the gummy.

Besides the virtues attributed to *guyac* in general, the harder extract is an excellent errhine.

2. Refina GUAIACI. *Resin of GUAIACUM.*

It is prepared in the same manner as the resin of JALAP, which see.

The resin is the only active part of this wood; it is obtained pure by means of rectified spirit of wine both from the wood and the gum. Besides, this gum, or rather gummy resin, is obtained by wounding the bark in different parts of the body of the tree, from whence it exudes copiously; and when accumulated upon the several wounded trees, and hardened by exposure to the sun, it is collected, and packed in small kegs for exportation. This natural resin is never pure; and about $\frac{3}{4}$ xii. of pure resin is obtained from $\frac{3}{4}$ xvi. of gum.

The gum, or rather resin, is of a brown colour, partly reddish, and often greenish, brittle, having a glossy surface when broke, of a pungent taste, affecting the tongue and palate in the same manner as is said of the wood. The chief of what is brought to us is in irregular masses, of a dusky green colour. There is a sort in drops; it is the best, but is very rarely met with.

In chusing the gum, prefer those pieces which have slips of the bark adhering to them, and that easily separate therefrom by a few quick blows.

Neumann assures us, that a composition of colophony and balsam of sulphur is imposed on the unwary for true *gum guaiacum*; but the cheat is easily detected by exposing it to a due degree of heat, by which the odour of the false is perceived to be quite different from that of the true.

It is only the wood and resin which are in general medical use in Europe, and as the efficacy of the former is supposed to be derived merely from the quantity of resinous matter which it contains, they may be considered indiscriminately as the same medicine. Of the *gum*, or extracts, the dose may be from gr. v. to \mathfrak{z} i. which last purges pretty much. These should be dissolved by the mediation of egg, or the mucilage of gum arabic, for otherwise they do not easily mix with the juices in the stomach.

3. Bals. GUAIACI. *Balsam of GUAIACUM.*

R Gum. guaiac. lb. i. balsam. Peruv. $\frac{3}{4}$ iii. *sp. vini rect.* lb. i. *fs. m.* This was formerly called *polychrestum*. Dose from one to three drams every night and morning, in milk or any other convenient vehicle.

Tinct. GUAIACI. *Tincture of GUM GUAIACUM.*

Take of *gum guaiacum*, four ounces; compound spirit of ammonia, a pint and an half, digested for three days, and strain. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

The dose is from a small tea-spoonful to a large table-spoonful two or three times a day. Dr. Dawson frequently directs the larger of these doses with great advantage in rheumatic and arthritic complaints, in which cases, and against palsies from lead, he extols this tincture as almost a specific.

See Raii Hist. Plant. Miller's Dict. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Dict. of Chem. Cullen's Mat. Med.

GUAIANA. CORT. See SIMAROUBA

GUAJABO.

GUAJABO POMIFERA INDICA. } See GUAJAVA.

GUAJACANA, called also *diospyros*, *faba Græca latifolia*, *pseudo lotus*. The name of a plant, three species of which are mentioned by Boerhaave. They are not much known, but the leaves and fruit are somewhat astringent.

GUAJACUM PATAVIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM. i. e. Guajacana.

GUAJAVA. The *guava*, *guajabo*; *guajabo pomifera Indica*. The name of a tree in the West Indies, whose fruit is cooling and moderately astringent; the root is also astringent. Boerhaave mentions three species. See Raii Hist.

GUAO. A West India tree called *thetlatian*; its

juice is so acrid as to be injurious to those who sleep under it.

GUAPARAIBA. The MANGROVE-TREE. It grows in the West Indies. It is also called *mangle*, and *parcutivier*. If the root is slit and toasted, then applied to the punctures made by the poisonous fish called *niqui*, it performs a cure. See Raii Hist.

GUARERVA-OBA. See CUCUMIS AGRESTIS.

GUARIRIGUIMYIA. A shrub in Brasil like a myrtle. Lemery says its seed destroys worms.

GUASSEM. Certain black scorbutic spots mentioned by Avicenna.

GUATIMALA. See INDICUM.

GUAVA. See GUAJAVA.

GUIDONIS. BALS. See ANODYNUM BALS.

GUILAND. The abbreviation for Melchior Guilandinus de Papyro.

GUILANDINA MORINGA. See NEPHRITICUM LIGNUM.

GUITY-COROGA. See GUITY-IBA.

GUITY-IBA. A tree growing in Brasil, and bearing the fruit called *guity-coroga*, which contains a stone as large as a goose's egg, the kernel of which is astringent.

GULA. See CÆSOPHAGUS.

GUMA. See ARGENT. VIVUM.

GUMMA. Plur. *Gummata*, a sort of tumor, so called from the resemblance of their contents to gums. It is a tumor arising out of the substance of a bone; it is so soft as to yield to the finger. When these tumors are harder they are called *tophi*, *tophs*; when harder still, they receive the name of *nodi*, *nodes*: but the hardest tumors in bones are *crostoses*. In venereal patients such tumors often happen on the head, and even in the middle of the most solid bones. They seem to be produced by the vessels running between the bony laminae being either obstructed or inflamed, being distended, and so raising the incumbent laminae. Perhaps the bone degenerates too into a morbid softness. A softness of the bones sometimes succeeds abscesses of the adjacent parts, and sometimes the origin of the disorder is lodged in the substance of the bone, especially in the lues venerea; *gummata* have, however, been discovered, when no such adequate cause could be observed. Perhaps there is an acid cacochemistry, or a partial degree of what causes the mollities. See Petit on Diseases of the Bones. LUES VENEREA. Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 541.

GUMMI. GUM, called also *GISISIM*. It is a concrete vegetable juice of no particular smell or taste, becoming viscous and tenacious when moistened with water; totally dissolving in water into a liquid more or less glutinous, in proportion to the quantity of the *gum*; not dissolving in vinous spirits or in oils; burning in the fire to a black coal without melting or catching flame; suffering no dissipation in the heat of boiling water.

The true gums are, *gum arabic*, *gum tragacanth*, *gum senega*, the gum of cherry and plum-trees, and such like. All else have more or less of resin in them.

The virtues of gums are similar to all mucilaginous substances in general, vegetable and animal; the more tenacious, glutinous vegetable productions, are called *gums*; those that are less so are mucilages. The first distil naturally from trees, the second are the produce of art. See Neumann's Chem. Works. When the ancients used the word GUMMI, or COMM, without any other word to restrain their signification, they meant gum arabic. The *Κομμη λευκον*, mentioned by Hippocrates in his *De Morbis Mulierum*, is gum arabic.

GUMMI ARABICUM, called also *acanthinum gum. lamarac*, *gum. Thebaicum*; *gum. Serapionis*, *comifidi*. GUM ARABIC, and the true GUM ACACIA. It exudes from the Egyptian acacia, or thorn-tree, whose fruit affords the inspissated juice of that name. See ACACIA. This gum is brought from Turkey in small irregular masses, of a clear whitish, or very pale yellow colour.

It does not dissolve in spirit, nor in oil; yet when it is softened with water into a mucilage, it is easily miscible with both, also with resins, and renders them miscible with water. Dr. Grew was used to mix essential oil with water by means of *gum arabic*; and in the Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. i. a variety of experiments are inserted, by which it appears that oils, both expressed and distilled, resins, balsams, &c. may by the same means be mixed uniformly with water or with spirit. Alkaline salts both fixed and volatile, though they render pure oil miscible with water, prevent the mixture of *gum* with oil. Acids do not in the least prevent the effect of the *gum* in this particular.

Animal glues have the general qualities of the vegetable gums, with this difference, that the former are more nutritive, and apt to run into a putrid state. Considered as the subject of chemistry, their difference is very great; *those of the animal kind* are changed by fire into a volatile alkaline salt, and a fetid oil; *the vegetable* into an acid liquor, and a very minute portion of oily matter, considerably less fetid than the former.

The medical character of *gum arabic* is its glutinous quality, in consequence of which it serves to incrassate and obtund thin acrid humours, so proves useful in *tickling coughs, alvine fluxes, hoarsenesses, in fluxes of the belly with gripes*, and where the *mucus is abraded from the bowels, or from the urethra*. In a *dysuria* the true *gum arabic* is more cooling than the other simple gums, so should be preferred. It is by some, and with apparent probability, only supposed to act as an internal demulcent in the alimentary canal, notwithstanding the universally prevailing doctrine of the much greater extent of its demulcent power and action. Cullen's Mat. Med.

One ounce of *gum arabic* renders a pint of water considerably glutinous; four ounces gives it a quick syrupy consistence; but for mucilage one part *gum* to two parts water, is required, and for some purposes an equal proportion will be necessary. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

GUMMI FUNERUM. See BITUMEN.

— GUTTA.

— AD PODAGRAM.

} See GAMBogia.

— RUBRUM ASTRINGENS GAMBIENSE. The

RED ASTRINGENT GUM from Gambia, named also *Kino*. Some call it *sang. dracon. offic.* or the finest and true DRAGON'S BLOOD. Dr. Oldfield calls it true *gum Senegal*. In the inland parts of Africa it is called *pau de sangue*; *pau* is said to be a corruption of the Portuguese word *palo*, which signifies *wood*.

It is supposed to exude from incisions made in the trunks of certain trees called *pau de sangue*, which grow in the inland parts of Africa. It is very friable, easily breaking between the fingers; it is of an opaque, dark, reddish colour, appearing almost black in the mass, and, when powdered, it is of a deep brick red. In chewing, it first crumbles, then sticks together a little, and in a short time seems wholly to dissolve, impressing a very considerable astringency, accompanied with a slight sweetness. It hath no smell.

It differs from the red lumps of the common *gum Senegal* in being much more brittle; and from the dragon's blood, in dissolving in water; and from both, in having so remarkable a stypticity when tasted. It dissolves both in spirit and in water; they each take up about two-thirds of it.

This *gum* seems calculated for usefulness in many disorders from laxity and acrimony; as in chronic diarrhoea, and leucorrhoea from these causes. It is the most gummy of all the astringent drugs, and is a powerful astringent, proving such in several instances of diarrhoea; it is also serviceable in uterine hæmorrhages, and joined with alum, (as in the pulvis stypticus,) Ph. Edin. is considered by some as one of the most powerful astringents which they have ever employed. It is thus formed: kino, one part; alum, three parts: DOSE, from five to fifteen grains every four hours. There is also an astringent tincture, made of one dram of kino, forty grains of gum arabic, syrup of white poppy, q. s. DOSE, a tea spoonful occasionally. Cullen's Mat. Med. See the Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. i. p. 358, &c.

— SENEGALENSE, called also *gum Senega, gum Senica, gum Orientale*, and *gum Senegal*. It is brought from the island Senegal, on the coast of Africa. It is said to be the produce of a tree of the same genus with that which affords the *gum arabic*, acacia siliquis compressis, Ph. Paris.

Greatest part of this *gum* is in larger and darker pieces than the *gum arabic*; it is rough on the outside, but *gum arabic* is smooth: and in these two circumstances consists the chief known difference, except that the *gum arabic* is dry and brittle, whereas this is clammy and testaceous.

The clearest pieces of *gum Senegal* are sold for *gum arabic*; in general their qualities are the same; but the *gum arabic* is thought to be more cooling, and the *gum Senegal* is certainly more adhesive.

— TRAGACANTHA, from *τραγας*, a goat, and *ακανθος*, a thorn, because its pods resemble a goat's beard; also called *dragacantha*; *adraganth*; *dragantum*; GUM DRAGANT, and TRAGACANTH. This *gum* exudes from a prickly bush of the same name which grows in Crete,

Greece, and Asia, (*tragacantha*; or *spina hirci*, or *astragalus aculeatus*; GOAT'S-THORN.) It is the ASTRAGALUS TRAGACANTHA, or TRAGACANTHA MASSILIENSIS, *caudice arborescente, foliis spinosissimis*. CLASS, DIADELPHIA. ORD. DECANDRIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 892. GOAT'S THORN, or MILK VETCH. The *gum*, the produce of this bush, is chiefly brought to us from Turkey, in irregular lumps, or in long vermicular pieces. In Candy, it begins to exude about June, and is more or less pure and white, according to the weather after its exudation, and its accidental mixture with dust.

Chuse that which is white, light, smooth, and transparent in vermicular striæ, of a sweetish taste, and without smell. A yellowish or brownish colour is no mark of imperfection or impurity.

It differs from all other gums in giving a thick consistence to a much larger quantity of water, and in being much more difficultly dissolved in water. Put into water, it slowly imbibes a great quantity of fluid, swells into a large size, and forms a soft but not liquid mucilage: if more water is added, a fluid solution may be obtained by agitation; but the liquor looks turbid, or wheyish; and, on standing, the mucilage subsides, the limpid water on the surface retaining little of the *gum*. It is the strongest of the simple gums, and more powerful as a mucilage, but not as a demulcent. In common with other gums, it softens and thickens acrid humours.

The pulvis e *tragacantha* compositus of the London College, is thus made:

R *Tragacanthæ* in pulverem tritæ, *gum. arabici*, amyli, singulorum 3 i. fs. sacchari purificati, 3 iij. simul in pulverem tere. Ph. Lond. 1783.

It is mild, emollient, and useful in tickling coughs, and for obtunding thin acrid humours. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

GUMMI, E, PILULÆ, } See ASAFÆTIDA.

GUMMOSÆ. ——— }

GUMMOSUM ELECTARIUM. See DYSURIA.

GURGEATIO. See SUDOR ANGLICUS.

GURGULIO. See UVULA; also the insect called a WEAVER.

GUSTATORII. See HYPOGLOSSI EXTERNI.

GUSTATORIUS. A name of the third maxillary branch of the fifth pair of nerves.

GUSTERANAX. See BITHYNIALCA.

GUSTUS. The TASTE. Upon the tongue, towards the apex and sides under the skin, are obtuse papillæ of various figures. These papillæ are prominent in the tongue of a living person, when put out and applied to any body to be *tasted*. In dead persons, they absolutely disappear, but are very prominent in living hungry ones. They rise from the nervous body which covers the muscular flesh of the tongue, whence they pass through the perforations of the corpus reticulare in the same manner as in the skin, and are covered with small vaginæ, formed by the exterior membrane of the tongue. These vaginæ are porous, that what is *tasted* by pressure may have the greater influence on them. Laurentius Bellini has shewn, that these papillæ only are the medium of *taste*; and, that the other parts of the mouth, tongue, and palate, contribute nothing to it, except perhaps those parts of the inner side of the cheek which lie near the meeting of the dentes molares.

It hath been generally said, that the parts of substances which contain an oil and a salt, are the true objects of *taste*; whence salt, spirit, soap, and oil, must alike be the same. It hath been also asserted, that the diversity of *tastes* are owing to the different figures which are natural to salts; but as to this, professor Haller replies to the contrary; and says, that the mechanical reason of the diversity of flavours, seem to reside in the intrinsic fabric, or apposition of their elements, which do not fall under the scrutiny of the senses. He says, that in general, whatever contains less salt than the saliva, is insipid; but that the nature or disposition of the covering with which the papillæ are clothed, together with that of the juices, and of the aliments lodged in the stomach, have a considerable share in determining the sense of *taste*; inasmuch, that the same flavour does not equally please or affect the organ in all ages alike, nor in persons of all temperatures, nor even in the same person at different times.

In general the *taste* determines what aliment is salutary; for the most part, whatever offends the *taste* is injurious in the stomach. See Haller's Physiology, in his Lecture of the *Taste*.

GUTTA. A DROP; also *aluvsel*. Drops are an uncertain

uncertain form of administering medicines; and where great exactness is necessary, they should not be prescribed. The shape of the bottle from whence the drops fall, occasions a considerable difference in the quantity so administered; the consistence of the fluid is often a still greater cause of difference.

GUTTA is also a name of the apoplexy, from a supposition that its cause was a drop of blood falling from the brain upon the heart.

— GAMBIA. See GAMBogia.

— OPACA. See CATARACTA.

— ROSACEA. Dr. Cullen thinks this synonymous with *varus*, and *bacchia*; and places these as a variety of the *phlogosis phlegmone*; also called simply *rosacea*, from the little red drops, or fiery tubercles dispersed about the face and nose; some call it *rubedo maculosa*, or *ruberum maculis*, *Ionthos*; *butiga*, *gutta rubea*; *ruonia*, *rosea*, and *bacchia*, by LINNÆUS. CULLEN places it under *phlogosis phlegmone*, in his first variety. Nicholas Florentinus distinguishes three degrees of it, viz. 1. *Rubedo simplex*, seu *facies rubra*. 2. *Rubedo pustulosa*. 3. — *ulcerosa*. He also says, that the cause is a hot viscous blood, generated from an intemperies in the liver, which being brought to the face, stops there, and causes redness; and when it does not soon obtain a passage through the skin, it rises into pimples, and at last ulcerates, having vitiated the frame of the cutaneous glands by its long stagnation.

That the cause is in the liver, seems to be supported by observing that often, on the disappearance of fiery pimples in the face, an indurated liver is a consequence, and thence a dropsy; and, on the contrary, disorders of the liver are sometimes relieved by eruptions in the face, whence great care should be used in applying topics.

Though tipplers are most subject to this complaint, the most abstemious are sometimes affected with it, by suddenly drinking a draught of cold water when they are hot.

The prognostic is doubtful as to the cure. If the case is recent and mild, and the habit of body good, there is hope; if of a long standing, inveterate, or malignant, a cure is a desideratum.

In general, a temperate regimen is proper; but if the patient is accustomed to a generous diet, a sudden alteration is not advisable; all violence should be avoided as to exercise; the mind should be kept as calm as possible; Scarborough water is generally esteemed very useful: spirituous and spicy food should be omitted; so should pork, cheese, and all that does not easily digest.

As to topicals, practical writers abound with variety of them: but great caution is required in their use; nay, they are often dangerous. Heister says, that the pimples or pustules in the face, are small biles, and as such are cured with whey and mineral waters.

Internal'y, the spring juices, mercurial decoctions, with antimonials, saponaceous, and, after these, ferruginous preparations, are to be preferred. Antimonials, as they have the best effect in the emunctories of the skin, are most to be relied on; and, as purges, the mercurial kind are not to be omitted. The bowels should be kept constantly lax. And during the season, the spring juices may be constantly taken. Bitters, particularly an infusion of the Seville orange peel, is an excellent auxiliary. See Heister's Surgery. Turner's Diseases of the Skin. Brooke's, and London Practice of Physic. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. i. p. 189.

— SERENA. See AMAUROSIS. To which it may be useful to add the following account:

GOTTLIEB RICHTER says, "I have lately restored to sight several persons who laboured under *gutta serena*. In all these cases, the cause seemed to be seated in the abdominal viscera; for I cured them all by means of medicines which dissolve obstructions in the viscera, and evacuate. Two patients were cured by these same medicines, where there was much reason to suspect another cause, and to chuse other medicines. Experience, therefore, confirms me more and more in the opinion, that the cause of *gutta serena* is most frequently to be found in the abdominal viscera; and daily justifies me more in recommending the use of deobstruent visceral medicines, even in cases where there is no determined indication to any medicine whatever. I can affirm, that I have not unfrequently performed a complete cure, in cases where I hardly expected it; and in some, where the disease had actually continued several years." The pills he

made use of, were the following:—R Gum ammon. assafetida, sapon. venet. valeriana, fummitat. arnic. aa 3 ij. tartar. emetici, gr. xvij. ft. pil. pond. gr. ij. quarum sum. ter quotidie xv. The doses of these pills were gradually encreased, and vomiting occasionally produced by emetic tartar. See the cases in his Medical and Surgical Observations, page 254, &c. — Mr. WARE recommends, as a remedy, in *gutta serena*, one-fourth of the following powder to be snuffed up the nostrils, once, or twice a day. R Hydrargyri vitriol. g. i. pulv. glycyrrhizæ gr. viij. misce.

GUTTÆ VITÆ. BALS. TRAUMATICUM. See BENZOINUM.

GUTTALIS. See ARYTENOIDES.

GUTTETA. Castellus informs us that the word *goutte* in French signifies *convulsion*; hence the name of a preparation called *pulvis ad guttetam*: it consisted of dittany, human skull, contrayerva, &c. but many mix only equal parts of peony and valerian roots. It was originally an invention of Riverius, and by some is called EPILEPTIC POWDER.

GUTTUR. The throat; called also *brochthus*; likewise some disease. See BRONCHOCELE.

GUTTURALIS ARTERIA. The first considerable branch of the external carotid is the superior *guttural*, which arises just where it parts from the internal, and runs to the thyroid gland, and to the muscles and other parts of the larynx or pharynx, hence called *laryngea*.

The inferior *guttural* artery is the TRACHEALIS ARTERIA; which see.

GUTTURALIS VENA, called also *trachealis*. The right goes from the under-part of the bifurcation above the mammaria of the same side, and sometimes from the subclavia. The left from the left subclavian near its origin.

GUTTURIFORMIS CARTILAGO. See ARYTENOIDES.

GYCYPICROS. See SOLANUM LIGNOSUM.

GYMNASTICA. GYMNASTICS. These are the exercises of the body which were proposed for the restoration and preservation of health, and for the cure of diseases. These exercises were of Greek origin; they are so called from the word *γυμνος*, *naked*; for these exercises were performed by naked men in the public games. These exercises were wrestling, running, leaping, and other acts of agility and force.

Herodicus, the father of Hippocrates, was the first who introduced these exercises into medicine.

The Egyptians considered *gymnastics* not necessary; they thought that by them a genuine health was not generated, but in its stead a short-lived strength, highly dangerous to young people. See Hieronymus Mercurialis de Arte *Gymnastica*. Fuller's Medicina *Gymnastica*.

GYMNOSPERMIA, from *γυμνο*, *naked*, and *σπέρμα*, *seed*. The name of the first order in the class DIDYNAMIA, in Linnæus's system, comprehending those plants which have four stamens; of which the two middle ones are shorter than the two outer ones, with a ringent flower, succeeded by four naked seeds.

GYNÆCIA, from *γυν*, *woman*. See LOCHIA and MENSES.

GYNÆCIUM, from *γυν*, *a woman*. A SERAGLIO; also a name for antimony.

GYNÆCOMASTON. An enormous increase of the breast of women.

GYNÆCOMASTOS, from *γυν*, *a woman*, and *μαστος*, *breast*. A man whose breasts are large like a woman's.

GYNÆCOMYSTAX, from *γυν*, *a woman*, and *μυσαξ*, *a beard*. The hairs on the female pudenda.

GYNANDRIA, from *γυν*, *a woman*, and *ανδρ*, *a man*. The name of the twentieth class, in the Linnæan artificial system, containing all plants, with hermaphrodite flowers, which have the stamen growing upon the style; or else having an elongate receptacle, bearing both stamens and styles. This class has been considerable reduced by some modern reformers, and the plants referred to other classes.

GYNANTHROPOS. That species of hermaphrodite which partakes more of the female than of the male: that species which partakes most of the male is called *androgynus*. These distinctions are groundless, for all hermaphrodites, so called, are properly women.

GYNECANTHE. See BRIONIA NIGRA.

GYPSOPHYTON. See PIMPINELLA ALBA GERMANORUM.

H.

H Æ M

HABA. See **FABA**.

HABASCUM. The name of a Virginian root which resembles a parsnip, and is a salutary food.

HABENA. The name of a bandage, contrived to keep the lips of wounds together.

HABILLA DE CARTHAGENA. See **BEJUIC**.

HABITUS, HABIT. See **CONSUETUDO**.

HABITUS PLANTÆ The *habit* of a plant is the outward appearance of plants, or what is called their port.

HACUB. A species of **CARDUUS**, the young shoots of which are eat by the Indians, but the roots are emetic.

HADID. See **FERRUM**.

HÆCCEITAS. See **QUINTA ESSENTIA**.

HÆMA. See **SANGUIS**.

HÆMAGOGOS, from *αἷμα*, blood, and *αγω*, to bring away. The name of an antidote in Nicólaus Myrcpsus, which was used for promoting the menstrual and hæmorrhoidal fluxes.

HÆMALOPIA. A variety of the *pseudoblephs imaginaria*. In which all things seem to be of a red colour.

HÆMOLOPS, from *αἷμα*, blood, and *ὤψ*, the countenance. The livid marks of fucillations in the face and eyes.

HÆMATAPORIA. A wasting, from a poverty of blood.

HÆMATEMESIS. See **VOMITUS**.

HÆMATIA. } An epithet for a sort of *garum*, or

HÆMATION. } *garum*, made of the intestines of fish macerated in salt.

HÆMATITES, from *αἷμα*, blood. The Greeks call the ore of iron thus, from its supposed virtue of stopping blood. It is called also **BLOOD-STONE**, *azedegrin*, *asdenigi*; *asedenigi*. When it was in flattish cakes, with knobs on the surface, then the ancients called it *hæmatites*; but when it was in long striated pieces, they called it *schistus*, but they possess no distinguishing qualities different from each other. The *terra sinopica* is also called *blood-stone*.

From twenty-four parts of good *hæmatites*, nine parts of iron hath been extracted, but it often affords half its weight. Plenty of it is met with in Germany, France, and Spain, but we have as good as any, in England. It is very hard, of a dark red colour; but on powdering it, the redness becomes brighter. As a medicine, nothing can be expected from it that is not afforded with more advantage by iron; and as it is very difficultly powdered, the crocus martis may be substituted in its room, on the rubigo ferri. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

HÆMATITINOS. An epithet of a collyrium in Galen, in which is the *hæmatites*.

HÆMATOCELE, from *αἷμα*, blood, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. It is a species of false hernia in the scrotum; it consists of a collection of blood in the tunica vaginalis; its appearance is the same as when an hydrocele is the disorder, and so is the method of its cure. See Celsus. P. Ægineta. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 482. Pott's Works, 4to. 1775. White's Surgery, p. 342.

HÆMATOCELE ARTERIOSUM. See **ANEURISMA**.

HÆMATOCHYSIS, from *αἷμα*, blood, and *χεω*, to pour out. See **HÆMORRHAGIA**.

HÆMATODES. See **GERANIUM SANGUINARIUM**.

H Æ M

HÆMATOMPHALOCLE, from *αἷμα*, blood, *μφαλῶν*, navel, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. A tumor in the navel, turgid with blood.

HÆMATOPEDESIS. **BLOODY SWEAT.**

HÆMATOPHLEBÆSTASIS, from *αἷμα*, blood, *φλεβ*, a vein, and *στασις*, a station. It is a suppression of the impetuous current and intumescence of the blood in the veins. But Galen says, that some understand by it the veins full and tumescent with blood.

HÆMATOXYLON CAMPECHIANUM. See **CAMPECHENSE LIGNUM**.

HÆMATURIA. See **URINA**.

HÆMITRITÆUS. See **SEMITERTIANA FEBRIS**.

HÆMOCERCHNUS. Blood brought up from the fauces, with a noise, or rattling, or bloody excretions discharged in a dry form.

HÆMODIA. A painful stupor of the teeth, caused by acid and austere substances touching them.

HÆMOPTOE. See **HÆMOPTYSIS**.

HÆMOPTYICUS, also *hæmotoricus*. A person who discharges blood from the mouth is thus called.

HÆMOPTYSIS, } from *αἷμα*, blood, and *πτύω*, to spit.

HÆMOPTYS, } **ASPITTING OF BLOOD**; also called **HÆMOPTOE**. If blood is discharged from the nose or mouth, it is generally called a spitting of blood; but it seems more proper when blood flows from the nose, to call it a bleeding at the nose; when from the stomach, a vomiting of blood; and when from the lungs, a spitting or coughing up of blood. When it happens from the veins of the lungs, it is called *perirrhæxis*.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class pyrexia, and order hæmorrhagiæ, and defines it, a flushing of the cheeks; an uneasy sensation, or pain, and sometimes heat in the breast; a tickling of the fauces, a cough, by which blood of a florid colour, often frothy, is ejected by the mouth. He observes five species. 1. *Hæmoptysis plethorica*, when no external force has been applied, nor any cough, or suppression of any usual evacuation has preceded. 2. *Hæmoptysis violenta*, where some external violence hath been the cause. 3. *Hæmoptysis phthisica*, where there is a wasting and continued debility takes place after a cough. 4. *Hæmoptysis calculosa*, when with the discharges by coughing there are calcareous concretion sthrown up. 5. *Hæmoptysis vicaria*, when the suppression of some accustomed evacuations is the cause.

Passionate people, weakly slender people with long necks, and flat breasts, and those who while young were subject to bleed at the nose, are most subject to an *hæmoptysis*.

An **HÆMOPTYS** may happen three ways: 1. By an accidental rupture of the vessels; in which case, if the vessels are small, and the patient is quiet, there is no danger; but if large, the danger is considerable. 2. From an ulcer in the lungs, whence in coughing it will be forced up, and mix with phlegm or pus, in which case the danger is great, as some large vessel may be eroded. 3. By anastomosis; this is without danger, and often relieves women whose menses are suppressed.

Sometimes the bronchial artery is ruptured. If the orifice is small, the discharge is soon at an end, for the blood stagnating in the cellular substance of the lungs, the artery is compressed, and the rupture closed: in some instances this blood is absorbed, in others it corrupts and excites an inflammation, which terminates in suppuration,

tion, then making its way into the bronchia, is by degrees spit up, but often a consumption follows.

Sometimes the rupture happens in the pulmonary artery, and then the discharge of blood is sudden, more copious and florid than when from the bronchial artery; it is also without pain, and unmixed with phlegm.

When this disorder is from a rupture of the pulmonary artery, as just observed, for the most part the preceding symptoms are *anxiety about the præcordia, difficulty of breathing, an oppressive undulatory pain about the diaphragm, flatulencies in the belly, a coldness of the extremities, hoarseness, a dry tickling cough, &c.* As these shew a general stricture on the vessels, and a tendency of the blood to inflammation, so they are commonly the fore-runners of a copious discharge of blood from the *fauces*, by which means it may always be distinguished from an hæmoptoe. Though the discharge be from the bronchial artery, if it hath not lain any time in the breast, it may appear thin and florid; but in this case its ejection is not sudden, and its appearance is blackish, and somewhat thick; though *a frothy cough attends, there is a pain and heat in the breast, with a sense of weakness there, during the disease, sometimes a feverishness appears, but it abates with each discharge of blood, which returns at intervals until the cure is effected.* Sometimes matter is mixed with, or follows after the discharges.

Spitting of blood is generally useful in *pleurifies, and peripneumonies*;—in a *dropsy, the scurvy, and consumption*, it denotes an ulcer in the lungs; in the *robust*, a spitting of blood is not very dangerous, but in the *tender and feeble* the cure is very difficult, and often impossible; if blood proceeds from an ulcer it is fatal.

The patient should be kept cool and quiet both in body and mind; his diet should be soft, cooling, and slender, but yet sufficiently nourishing; spirituous liquors and fermented ones should be at least so sparingly used, that the blood may never be rarefied thereby; the voice should not be exerted in any extraordinary degree.

Medicines need not be given before the patient seems weakened by his complaint; and then in proportion to the strength of the patient, bleeding in the arm may be repeated. When the constitution will admit of this operation, the discharges by it should be copious, for *one free bleeding is far more useful than many sparing ones.*

NITRE, if taken early in this disorder, is much to be depended on. The following method is the most convenient and useful; *R. Sal. nitri ʒ ss. conf. rosar. ʒ iv. m. cap. q. n. m. major. 6ta vel 3tia quaq. hora pro re nata.*

Purges of the natron vitriolatum are singularly useful in checking internal hæmorrhages, and may be so repeated as to keep the bowels always lax.

De Haen recommends the drinking of cold water.

Styptics are not to be depended on.

If the cough is troublesome, an electary with nitre and sperma ceti will be useful; and as an opiate the pil. e styrace may be given in such doses as just to allay this troublesome symptom. See Wallis's Sydenham. Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. iv. p. 206, and Med. Museum, vol. ii. p. 257–259. Brooke's Pract. of Phys. Cullen's First Lines, vol. ii. p. 336, edit. 4.

HÆMOPTYSIS ACCIDENTALIS, } h. f. HÆMOPTYSIS
— HABITUALIS, } VIOLENTA. See
— TRAUMATICA, } HÆMOPTYSIS.
— EX TUBERCULO PULMONUM, i. e. HÆMOPTYSIS PHTHISICA.

— CATAMENIALIS, } h. f. HÆMOPTYSIS VICA-
— PERIODICA, } RIA.

HÆMORRHAGIA, from *αῖμα, blood*, and *ρῥοω, to break forth*, or *πύρωμι, to break forth*, called by Willis *Hæmatochysis*; also *Sanguifluxus*. There are but few hæmorrhages (not owing to external violence) which would prove fatal, if no means were used to stop them; hence many medicines have, at different times, had the repute of being specifics. Periodical and critical hæmorrhages have generally their cause in the primæ viæ, and their properest remedies are such as those that purge, and render the bile temperate, of which kind are the *natron vitriolatum*; but still is to be preferred the *ol. ricini ver.* The seat of spontaneous hæmorrhages is generally where the vessels are tender, and not braced up by neighbouring membranes, &c. as in the nostrils, bronchia of the lungs, the gums, stomach, intestinum ileum, the extremity of the intestinum rectum, the uterus, and vagina;

though rare instances are recorded of hæmorrhages from vessels which lie deeper, and are more defended.

Those who abound with thick fibrous blood rarely are affected with this disorder; a disposition to it is generally hereditary, and is increased by action, close thinking, hot acrid aliments, &c. Those who have too much serum in their vessels, who have a soft texture of body, are sedentary, or have a defective perspiration, and who eat more than they can easily discharge, are most subject to hæmorrhages.

The causes are not directly a redundancy of blood, its acrimony, or thinness; but rather from an irregular unequal circulation, which happens when the parts remote from the heart are by a stricture so braced up that the blood cannot easily return through the veins: hence the small arteries, and particularly those that are the least defended, are ruptured. But the causes of those hæmorrhages that are of the symptomatic kind are to be sought for in infarctions and obstructions, or indurations of the vessels and the viscera, which put a stop to the free circulation of the fluids, and occasion a glut on particular parts. From what is just said, acrimony and rarefaction are not excluded from the occasional causes, as is evident in scorbutic habits, &c.

In acute diseases; when there are small discharges of blood, which suddenly cease, they indicate at least a tedious disease. Hæmorrhages are salutary when no inconvenience is observed from them, for then the habit is one way or other relieved. When this accident happens from disordered viscera, especially if the liver, spleen, or lungs, are the parts affected, the consequence is generally fatal, by producing a dropsy, a hectic, &c. which ushers in death.

As to the cure, the best remedies, where topical applications cannot be admitted, are, a cool air, rest, a sparing mild diet, given in small quantities at a time, acidulated drinks, nitre and natron vitriolatum, as directed in the hæmoptysis, and opiates in small doses. Hoffman adds to these, frictions of the feet, and bathing them in warm water. If the disorder is symptomatic, the cure depends chiefly on the removal of the original disease. Persons rarely die of hæmorrhages, unless the large arteries are divided; but those who suffer a great loss of blood fall into a deliquium, and then the hæmorrhage stops: if the patient is thus left dead, as it were, in a moderately warm room, give only a small quantity of flesh broth frequently, and thus drooping life may be supported, until the divided vessels contract themselves and consolidate. Those who endeavour to recover persons from the deliquiums which hæmorrhages occasion, by giving cordial liquors, do not restore the lost quantity of fluids, but increase the action of the vessels on their remaining contents, by which more blood is still discharged: again, if a large artery is not wounded, or such a one as being affixed to a bone cannot retract itself and close, the orifice; by the elasticity of the vessel, is contracted and concealed within the lips of the wound. Dr. Hunter recommends to leave all internal hæmorrhages to nature; and says, *that life is safe if the patient be permitted to faint.*

As to external hæmorrhages, which admit of topical assistance, it may be observed, that almost all the blood discharged from wounds, is discharged from the arteries; for pretty large veins, when divided, discharge but little blood. Sometimes the bleeding vessel admits of a compress on the ruptured or wounded part; but when this cannot be effectually applied, the needle and ligature are the properest means of relief. Hæmorrhages in the mouth sometimes require the actual cautery; but in other cases escharotics are not adviseable. See WOUNDS of the ARTERIES.

HÆMORRHAGIA NASI, or Hæmorrhages from the nose, named in Dr. CULLEN's Nosology, EPISTAXIS, and distinguished as a genus of diseases, placed in the Class PYREXIÆ, and Order HÆMORRHAGIÆ; which he defines, pain, or load of the head, flushing of the face, a flux of blood from the nose, of which he names one idiopathic species, *Hæmorrhagia plethorica*, and six symptomatic, four from internal and two from external causes. HIPPOCRATES expresses by it repeated distillations of blood from the nose. In persons of a spongy habit they are copious and frequent, especially if the vessels are small and numerous. In lean persons, whose vessels are large, they do not so frequently happen; but when they do, they are profuse. Fernelius observes, that "persons whose viscera and liver are weak and scirrhus, are subject to frequent

frequent hæmorrhages of the nose, as well as dropical patients."

The causes in general are the same as in other morbid hæmorrhages.

Bleeding at the nose is often preceded by some degree of quickness in the pulse, a flushing in the face, pulsation in the temporal arteries, heaviness in the head, dimness of sight, heat in the nostrils, an itching there, &c. All hæmorrhages, but especially from the nostrils, are generally accompanied or preceded by a stricture of the skin and external parts, a detumescence of the vessels, a refrigeration, lassitude in the limbs, costiveness, and pains in the belly.

In many instances the loss of blood by the nose is salutary, as the vertigo, head-ach, epilepsy, dimness of sight, &c. Those who in childhood often bleed at the nose, when older become subject to disorders in the breast, the rheumatism, piles, nephritic, or colic pains.

In attempting a cure, it should be remembered, *that periodical bleeding at the nose should not be stopped, at least before the patient is much weakened by it, lest an apoplexy or a lethargy should be the consequence.* What is related above, concerning hæmorrhages in general, should be remembered in this particular case. *Gently purging with the natron vitriolatum, is in this instance almost a specific; putting the hands and feet in warm water assists in removing the spasm of the vessels in the extremities.*

When, notwithstanding internal medicines, and doffils of lint put up the nostrils, the blood continues to flow from the nose, the following method, communicated (if I remember right) by a surgeon in Birmingham, is effectual. The hint of this method of stopping up the nostrils and passage into the throat, is mentioned also in Le Dran's Operations, Case vi. in the Remarks, and easily puts an end to the complaint. "Take a piece of strong sewing silk, wax it well, and to one end of it fasten a doffil of lint; then take a piece of catgut (about the size of a second string of a violin) and introduce it up the bleeding nostril; when you perceive it in the mouth, take hold of its end with a forceps, and draw it out from thence, make a knot upon it, and fasten the end of the waxed silk to it; then withdraw the catgut back again by the nostril, take hold of the silk, and pull the doffil of lint into the posterior nostril: after which, stuff the anterior nostril full of lint, and thus you certainly stop the bleeding. After a few days the lint may be taken away." See Hoffman; and Van Swieten's Comm. on Boerh. Aph. Cullen's First Lines, edit. 4. vol. ii. p. 256. Bell's Surgery, vol. iv. p. 70. London Med. Transactions, vol. iii. p. 217. White's Surgery, p. 263.

HÆMORRHAGIA UTERINA. See MENORRHAGIA.

HÆMORRHOIDALE, or HÆMORRHOIDALIS HERBA. See CHELIDONIUM MINUS.

HÆMORRHOIDALES ARTERIÆ. HÆMORRHOIDAL ARTERIES. They are the external and internal.

HÆMORRHOIDALIS. HÆMORRHOIDAL FEVER. This is a fever of short duration, mentioned by Vogel, and considered as symptomatic, which he defines an ephemera, attended with pain of the spine, piles, or at least painful varices breaking out about the fourth day, which terminate the febrile affections.

— INTERNA ARTERIA. See MESENTERICÆ ARTERIÆ. It soon divides into branches, one of which runs down behind the intestinum rectum, to which it is distributed by several ramifications, and it communicates with the arteriæ hypogastricæ.

— EXTERNA ARTERIA. See PUDICA ARTERIA.

— EXTERNÆ VENÆ. The EXTERNAL HÆMORRHOIDAL VEINS. They spread about the intestinum rectum and anus; and proceed from the hypogastricæ venæ: they communicate with the hæmorrhoidales internæ.

— INTERNA VENA, called also *mesaraica minor vena*. The INTERNAL HÆMORRHOIDAL VEIN; also called the lesser mesaraic vein. It is called hæmorrhoidal, from the tumors often found at its extremity next the anus, which are called hæmorrhoides. It is one of the three great branches of the vena portæ ventralis; though sometimes it springs from the splenica: it sends a branch to the duodenum from near its beginning: then it is divided into two branches, one of which ascends, the other descends; the descending branch runs down on the left portion of the colon on its lower incurvations, and on

the intestinum rectum to the anus. The hæmorrhoidal veins have no valves.

HÆMORRHOIDES, from *αἷμα* blood, and *πῶς*, to flow. The HÆMORRHOIDS, or PILES. A discharge of blood from the hæmorrhoidal veins is thus named, and is also called the OPEN, or BLEEDING PILES: when instead of this hæmorrhage there are large tumors, which are generally painful at the lower part of the rectum, they are called the BLIND PILES. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class PYREXIÆ, and order HÆMORRHAGIA; which he defines, a heaviness, or pain of the head, giddiness, pain of the loins, also of the anus; livid painful tubercles about the anus, from whence, for the most part, blood issues, which sometimes also flows without any tumors appearing. He distinguishes four species: 1. *Hæmorrhoids tumens*, when there are external swellings on the edge of the anus; called also *marisca*. These he distinguishes by the terms bloody and mucous. 2. *Hæmorrhoids procidens*, when the piles are external, and caused by a bearing down of the anus. 3. *Hæmorrhoids fluens*, when the piles are internal without external tumor, or bearing down of the anus. 4. *Hæmorrhoids cæca*, when there are pains and tumor about the anus, and no discharge of blood. There are some cases also, where there is a discharge only of mucus: the case is then called *leucorrhœis*. Dr. CULLEN says, that the hæmorrhœis is often a disease of the whole machine, or depending upon a certain state of the whole body; but it is often a mere local complaint. He would not therefore refer a complaint of this sort to local diseases; because some piles, though in the beginning they may be merely local, if they should return often, as they are wont to do, at length, like any other hæmorrhage often returning, necessarily become a disease of the habit in general. Therefore, on this account, he has not made any distinction between the two, but thinks that every species of the piles should be arranged amongst general diseases.

From dissections, this disease seems to be an ecchymosis in the cellular membrane of the lower part of the rectum, from the extremities of the neighbouring vessels: if this be true, it accounts for the great loss of blood this way, without loss of strength, for it is gradually emptied into the ecchymosis, and it is from thence that it pours out so seemingly plentifully.

There is seldom much discharge from the external hæmorrhoidal vessels, but they readily admit of varices being formed in them, which are painful. But the internal hæmorrhoidal vessels not only discharge a large quantity, but, when suppressed, those disorders are generated which arise from disorders of the liver, spleen, pancreas, mesentery, and intestines.

Near the extremity of the intestinum rectum, internally, are little jagged processes, somewhat like the *carunculæ myrtiformes* in the vagina, which are the seat of the internal, as well as of the external piles.

Those who are of a lax, spongy habit, and disposed to feed; who eat heartily, and drink freely; who indulge in ease; who are habitually costive, &c. are the most subject to this disorder.

The piles often affect pregnant women, from the pressure of the uterus on the hæmorrhoidal veins. In all other cases, the immediate cause is a difficult circulation of the blood through the hæmorrhoidal veins, in consequence of their perpendicular situation, and want of valves. The discharge happens when the extremities of the vessels in the intestinum rectum are so distended by the accumulated blood, as to be returned. Whatever generates a redundancy of blood, retards its passage through the ramifications of the vena portæ, or invites it in too large quantities to the hæmorrhoidal veins, disposes to this complaint. Aloes, garlic, jalap, and even rhubarb, in some constitutions, bring on the piles, by deriving an afflux of humours to their seat: aromatic food, sweet and strong wines, anger, grief, or any violent commotion of body or mind do the same.

The blind piles appear in the form of tubercles of different sizes, from that of a pea, up to a pullet's egg. They are distinguished from other tubercles about the anus, by their colour and resistance to the touch, for they appear livid or black, and, when pressed by the finger, they feel like a bladder filled with water; which circumstances are not observed in other tubercles in the anus, or about it: some of these are soft and not painful, others are hard, painful, and inflamed. This kind of piles generally appear in costive habits that are plethoric, and in women

women that are pregnant, or after difficult labour, or suppressed menses. If these *blind piles* burst, they form the *open*, or *bleeding piles*. The *blind piles* sometimes cause such a spasm in the anus, as renders sitting difficult, and the administration of a clyster impossible; and sometimes give rise to a fistula.

The eruption of the hæmorrhage in the *open piles* is often preceded by spasmodic strictures, flatulencies, pain about the os sacrum, and various other symptoms, which disorder the whole frame. In the beginning of excessive discharges, the blood is black and grumous; after this, it appears of a redder colour, and after this the discharge is ferous and mucous, resembling the white of egg: at length the strength is impaired, the pulse is languid and trembling, and a cachexy, an hectic fever, or a dropsy, comes on, and the case becomes desperate.

The *piles* are not always readily distinguished; and attention is sometimes required, lest they be confounded with the colic, or a dysentery, or with tumors about the anus.

When the cause is a tumor in the liver or spleen, a fatal atrophy, or hectic is the consequence. Excessive hæmorrhoidal discharges often terminate in dropsies; but if they succeed a dropsy from an indurated liver, death is at hand. *On the contrary*, moderate discharges from the hæmorrhoidal veins give great relief to the constitution that is oppressed by the gout, asthma, ischiadic pains, diseases of the kidneys or bladder, hypochondriac, hysterical, or maniac disorders, &c. Only those discharges of blood from the anus are to be deemed morbid, by which the patient is enfeebled, and the digestion, &c. are hurt.

The general indications are, 1. To take off the increased impetus to the seat of the disease, by bleeding, and small doses of ipecacuanha. 2. To induce an astringent on the relaxed vessels; this should be done slowly; and to this end, alum is a proper application, or the bark may be used, but other vegetable astringents are too powerful. 3. To avoid all irritation, by regulating the stools.

An incautious use of improper diet will render the best medicines ineffectual in this disease; carefully, therefore, avoid that, and every accident that can increase the malady.

Bleeding at proper intervals, where there is a sanguine plethora, will in some measure prevent the returns, or at least moderate the violence of them; a light diet, that is cooling and laxative, should be kept to; broths and gruels are useful, but inflaming liquors should be cautiously drank.

When the *piles* do not bleed, they are attended with considerable pain; in which case, doffils of lint, dipped in warm olive oil, may be applied, or other emollient liniments may be spread on soft rags, and kept on with proper bandages: if the piles are troublesome by their bulk, dress them with a mixture of simple lime-water, in which is a small quantity of camphorated spirit of wine and a little cerussa acetata. See also GALLÆ.

The bowels must be kept lax; and for this end, the elect. e cassia is far preferable to the elect. e fenna comp. Sulphur, and the ol. ricini, are also proper laxatives.

If the want of tone in the rectum be a cause, chalybeate tinctures, with bitters, and cascarrilla, may be taken for some time.

If other disorders attend, which conduce to the production or continuance of the piles, such remedies as are adapted to their removal, must not be omitted.

Forms of medicines, both internal and external, are abundantly prescribed in practical authors; therefore the reader is desired to select, as circumstances may seem to require.

If the case requires the assistance of a surgeon to check the hæmorrhage, a cooling purge may be administered, and five or six hours before any operation, inject a clyster: then laying the patient with his belly across a bed or table, let an assistant separate the nates, then the operator may tie up the bleeding veins with a needle and thread; but if there are tubercles, take hold of them with the forceps, and cut them off, tying them up also; but be careful not to leave the smallest vein open.—If the profusion ceases not thus, apply lint, with proper compresses, and the T bandage.—If the veins are high in the rectum, distend it with a convenient instrument until the veins can be come at.—If the *blind piles* encompass the anus, so as to prevent the discharges by stool, and to prove otherwise troublesome, remove the largest of them by a ligature,

which may be tightened daily until the tumor drops off; but before this attempt, let warm spirit of wine be used, in order to disperse it.—If the distended vein is high and inflamed, open it with a lancet.

See Hoffmann. Heister's Institutes. Lobb on Painful Distempers; Le Dran's Operations. Brooke's and London Practice of Physic. Cullen's First Lines, vol. ii. p. 424. Edit. 4. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 249. White's Surgery, p. 383.

HEMORRHOIDES EXCEDENTES;—*immodicæ; polyposæ*;—these are to be considered as belonging to the *Hæmorrhoides tumens*; so also do the—*decoloratæ—albæ mucidæ*; but then the discharge is mucous, not bloody. See HÆMORRHOIDES.

HÆMORRHOIS AB EXANIA. See HÆMORRHOIS PROCIDENS.

HÆMORRHOIS. So Dr. Cullen names the hæmorrhoides.

HÆMORRHOUS. The name of a poisonous serpent, see P. Ægineta, lib. v. cap. 15. Hippocrates calls those large veins thus, which, when opened, discharge the blood copiously.

HÆMOSTASIA. A general stagnation of blood from a plethora.

HÆMOSTATICA, from *ἅμα*, blood, and *ἵσθαι*, to stop. Medicines which stop hæmorrhages.

HÆMOTOICUS. See HÆMOPTICUS.

HÆRMIA. A sort of Indian fruit like pepper. See Lemery des Drogues.

HAGIOSPERMON. See SANTONICUM.

HAGIOXYLON. See GUAIAECUM LIGNUM.

HALCHEMIA. The art of fusing salts.

HALCYON. See ALCEDO.

HALCYONIUM. The spume or froth of the sea. It is oily, or bituminous.

HALEC, also called *harengus*, the HERRING. Pickled herrings are applied to the soles of the feet as synapisms are. Fresh ones produce the alkaline putrefaction in the stomach, so are useful when an acid prevails there.

HALICACABUM. See ALKEKENGI.

HALICES. Pandiculations after sleep, or upon awaking.

HALIMUS; called also *portulaca maritima; atriplex maritima angustifolium*; COMMON SEA-PURSLANE, and TREE SEA-PURSLANE. It is found in salt marshes; flowers in July and August. Dioscorides tells us, that the leaves are eaten as food; and Aetius says, the buds are used as pickles. The plant is hot, and, pickled in vinegar, helps the appetite.

HALINITRON. NITRE.

HALLUCINATIONES. See DYSÆSTHESIÆ.

HALMYRAX. A sort of nitre produced in the valleys of Media.

HALMYRODES. SALSUGINOUS. Hippocrates uses this word as an epithet for some fevers, in which, according to Galen, the external parts, when touched, communicate such an itching sensation as is perceived from handling salt substances. When applied to the skin, it signifies a sort of roughness as if it was salted. It is also an epithet for many excretions that are salt and acrimonious.

HALO. See AREOLA.

HAMBARA, } See SUCCINUM.

HAMBRUS. }

HAMMONIACI LACRYMA. See AMMONIACUM, GUM.

HAMPSTEAD WATERS. See AQUÆ CHALYBEATÆ.

HAMULUS, } An hooked instrument for extracting

HAMUS. } a dead child from the uterus.

HANDALA. See COLOCYNTHIS.

HAOUVAY. See AHOVAI THEVETECLUSII.

HAPSIS. The sense of FEELING. It also signifies connection with respect to bandages. And *ἄλῃς φρενῶν* in Hippocrates, signifies madness, delirium, or loss of reason.

HAPSICORIA. A sort of LOATHING; when people altogether fatiated immediately abstain.

HARDESIA HIBERNICA. See HIBERNICUS LAPIS.

HARENGUS. See HALEC.

HARMALA, } Called also *ruta sylvestris*; ASSY-
HARMEL. } RIAN WILD RUE. Its leaves are longer and narrower than the common rue; it hath but little scent; it grows in Spain, and some of the Eastern countries;

tries: it is rarely used, but is much like the common rue in its qualities. Raii Hist. See RUTA.

HARMONIA. IN ANATOMY, it is a species of articulation, and is when two thin bones meet, and lie over each other a little way.

HARMOS. See GINGIVÆ.

HARONKAHA. See ZEDOARIA.

HARPAGA. See SUCCINUM.

HARPASTRUM. A species of exercise with a ball.

HARPAX. See SUCCINUM. Also a mixture of quicklime and sulphur.

HARROWGATE WATER. This is a salt, purging, sulphureous water. It had long been doubted whether these waters contained any sulphur; but it is now put out of dispute, by the experiments of Dr. Kilvington and the right reverend bishop of Landaff. The former of which being at the wells, which had been cleared for the approaching summer, observed a circle of yellowish concretion around the margin of the basin, as high as the water rose, a small portion of which he scraped off, and dried; and on putting a little of it on a red-hot iron, it produced a blue flame, and smelt strong of sulphur. The bishop examined the scum which the waters had thrown up, the mud or sediment which they dropped, and the substance scraped off the inside of the basin, and by every trial, found that they contained sulphur. These waters are drank from half a pint to three quarts, or more. In small quantities, they prove diuretic; in large, strongly purgative. They are extremely useful in cutaneous and scrofulous disorders; also as anthelmintics, destroying and evacuating worms, and their nidus; where the digestive powers are weak, and the intestines loaded with viscid saburra, they have been beneficial, and indeed serviceable in many chronic complaints. They have been employed externally in form of washes, fomentations, and baths, particularly in cutaneous diseases. See Dr. Monro, on Mineral Waters, and *AQUÆ SULPHURÆ*. Besides there are three other wells which contain different waters.

1st. The **SWEET SPA.** This strikes a light purple with galls, and from a gallon, on evaporation, were acquired a scruple of solid matter at one time, and only eight grains at another; of these sediments, above one half was earth, the rest a calcareous nitre, vitriolated magnesia.

2d. **TUWHET.** A gallon of this yielded at one time thirteen grains, at another nineteen, of a residuum, of which three fifth parts were calcareous earth mixed with ochre; the other two fifths vitriolated magnesia.

3d. **ALUM WELL.** From the roughness of this water, it was supposed to contain alum; a gallon of which yielded, on evaporation, eight grains of a dark coloured brown sediment, which had a rough vitriolic taste, and curdled milk. It is probable, Dr. Monro thinks, on further examination, that this water may be found to be a weak vitriolic water. Dr. Short considers these as chalybeate springs.

HARTFELL WATER. This issues from the *Hartfell* mountain in the county of Annandale, Scotland. It is quite pure and pellucid; has an irony, and so strong a styptic taste, that it is suspected to contain alum. By being exposed to the open air, it becomes weaker, and is observed to be stronger in wet, than in dry weather. On evaporation, a gallon afforded, of solid matter, forty-two grains; thirty-six were sal martis, and six earth. It is supposed that the salt contains more than the common sal martis. As this water, on being exposed to the air, drops an ochreous sediment, and becomes weaker; it is probable, that part of the impregnated matter is dissolved and suspended by aerial acid, though great part is kept in its state of solution, by means of the acid of vitriol.

This water is recommended in cures, where chalybeates are useful; in menorrhagia, fluor albus, gleet, old dysenteries, in diseases arising from relaxation, and many other complaints. See Monro, on Mineral Waters, and *AQUÆ CHALYBEATÆ*.

HASACIUM. See AMMONIACUS SAL.

HASTA REGIA. See ASPHODELUS LUTEUS.

HASTELLÆ. Splints used in fractures.

HAUD. WOOD. So the Arabs call the agallochum, by way of eminence; it is called *haud alcumeri*, *haud hend*, and *haud heud*.

HAUR. } See SUCCINUM.

HAURUS. }

HAUSTUS. A DRAUGHT. *Draughts* differ not from any liquid form, only in their being in single doses; vo-

mits, purges, opiates, and such others as require great nicety in determining the dose.

HAVELIA. See HURA.

HAVERI GLANDULÆ. HAVER'S GLANDS. They are the sinovial glands, and are thus called because *Haver* first discovered them.

HEBDOMADARIA. It is one of the febres erraticæ.

HEBE. The hairs which grow upon the pubes; the part on which they grow, or the age when they appear.

HEBISCOS. See ALTHÆA.

HECTICA vel **ETHICA.** From *ἔξω*, *habit*. An epithet for a species of fever. It is also named by different writers, the SYMPTOMATIC FEVER; IRREGULAR INTERMITTENT FEVER; FEVER of SUPPURATIONS, and LENTA FEBRIS, SLOW FEVER. Hippocrates describes this fever under the name of phthisis; Celsus is the first who speaks of it under the name of an *hectic* fever, and he directs the cure: what were afterwards called slow *hectic* fevers, were, among the first physicians, called tabid, or long continued fevers, or marasmi. At present, by slow and *hectic* fevers are meant those which are chronic, and continually, by a preternatural, though by a mild and unremitting heat, consume the juices, induce a consumption, and impair the strength. There is a confirmed steady health when it is said there is a good habit of body: and when it is said there is a *hectic* cough or fever, it is understood that the disorder is not casual, but permanent, or that it makes a part (as it were) of the constitution. Dr. Cullen does not rank this kind of fever as a genus, but considers it always as symptomatic. He describes it, a fever returning every day; with meridian and evening accessions; a remission in the morning, but seldom a total freedom from fever; for the most part attended with night sweats, the urine depositing a furfuraceous, lateritious sediment.—To which he adds, that as all nosologists have admitted the *hectic* amongst the number of fevers, he has given its character; but that he never had observed a fever of this sort, except as a symptomatic one, therefore he could not admit it to be enumerated amongst idiopathic fevers. In many examples given by SAUVAGES, it is manifest, that the species of this fever are in fact symptomatic. It may be called *febris remittens chronica non critica*, as it has no crisis, and is of long continuance.

On dissecting patients whose death was the consequence of an *hectic* fever, there were found abscesses in one or other of the viscera, or scirrhus tumors, or those of the steatomatous kind; whence it is evidently a symptomatic fever.

Lying-in women, and those in whom the menses cease, are liable to this disorder; intemperate drinkers, by the injury they do the stomach and liver, are very subject to it; as are all in whom are disordered glands, or abscesses, or ulcers in the internal parts.

The principal cause is the matter of internal ulcers, which is absorbed into the blood: this matter, according to its quality and quantity, excites a fever more or less frequent and violent. The matter, producing this kind of fever, may be formed in any part of the body indifferently, though perhaps the glands of the mesentery may be its most frequent source. A scirrhus gland in any part, almost constantly excites this fever; hard drinking, by injuring the stomach and liver, produces the same effect. A salivation is sometimes the cause. Dr. Reid, in his Essay on the Nature and Cure of the Phthisis, denies that the absorption of pus is the cause of the fever which attends the pulmonary consumption. He attributes it to the following cause, viz. "In a state of health, a very large quantity of perspirable matter is discharged from the surface of the lungs: but when the lungs, from inflammation, or the formation of tubercles and vomica, are rendered in part impervious to the air in inspiration, the usual quantity of fluid cannot be carried off by the action of respiration; the quantity so retained will remain in the habit, till excreted by some other emunctory. That quantity of fluid so retained in the habit, he conceives to be the great and principal cause of the *hectic* fever, which invariably abates as soon as it is discharged by the pores of the skin: and as the impediment to its exit by the lungs continues, so the fever is daily renewed, that the constitution may be relieved from its accumulated burden. He adds, as the lungs, by the increase of the diseases, become more and more incapable of exhaling the usual quantity of lymph, we find the morning sweats proportionably increased, and the exacerbations of the fever more violent, till towards the close of the disease,

when the patient's strength is so exhausted, and the muscular force and action of the vessels so much weakened, as probably to be unable to produce such a degree of fever as is necessary to force the fluid through the pores of the skin; it falls upon the intestines, and produces a diarrhoea. From being usually costive, the patient hath frequent motions in a day; till in a short time the purging becomes confirmed: we then find the fever and sweating considerably diminished, and the expectoration of purulent matter in less quantity. The quickness of the pulse betwixt the paroxysms of the fever, he supposes to have arisen from the form of the progressive inflammation of one set of tubercles after another.

Its appearance is like that of an intermittent of an irregular kind, the pulse rarely settled to a natural state; but remains quick, though weak; the chillness of the hectic fever is not regularly succeeded either by a dry heat or sweat, though one or other of them generally follows it; and the hot fit sometimes approaches without any sensible degree of chillness preceding. The sweat coming on does not seem to relieve the patient much; when the sweat is over, the fever will sometimes continue; and in the middle of the fever the chillness will return, which Dr. Wm. Heberden denotes as a certain sign of the presence of this fever and its pathognomonic symptom. This fever is very irregular in its returns. In the fit, the urine is so various, that nothing can be ascertained from its appearances. When the cause is an ulcer on the surface of the body, there are often pains which resemble the rheumatism; but these pains are generally situated very remote from the ulcer which is their original cause. A sudden puffing up of some part of the body is sometimes observed in this disorder, which soon subsides spontaneously. For the most part its approach is gradual, but its issue is not the less to be dreaded on that account. The skin is dry, the tongue hard and parched, the cheeks flushed, the sleep is not refreshing. Hippocrates observes, in his treatise De Internis Affectionibus, that, on the approach of the fit, the whole breast is pained as far as the back; that a cough is often an attendant, and a quantity of thin saline saliva is discharged: that in the progress of the disease the whole body is emaciated, except that the legs becoming rather tumid, seem not much affected; the breathing resembles a whistling through a reed.

Galen says, that the pathognomonic sign is, *the fever being increased after eating and drinking.*

The *hectic fever* should be distinguished from the intermittent, the common inflammation, and the slow or nervous fevers. Dr. Reid distinguishes the *hectic* from a pulmonary consumption, as differing from the *hectic* from abscesses or ulcers in other parts: the *hectic* fever occasioned by abscesses in the liver, under the psoas muscle, and other parts of the body, he says, have not the remissions and morning sweats like the pulmonary *hectic*: on the contrary, it is continued less violent; and the skin usually dry.

If the pulse runs on to above 90, or, as sometimes happens, to 120 in a minute, much danger attends; though sometimes the pulse will be unaffected under a variety of other fatal symptoms. In lying-in women it is generally fatal; though it must be confessed that some have recovered, when attended with every sign of a fatal case. The fatal signs are, *a continually weak, quick pulse, an entire loss of appetite and strength, an Hippocratic countenance, a little red or oily urine made with an hissing noise, the hair falling off, a diarrhoea, immoderate sweats, and swelling of the feet.*

As a variety of circumstances give rise to fevers of this kind, a diversity must be expected in the cure.

As far as this disease is considered of the putrid kind, the bark will be that on which relief will principally depend; but if there is no manifest ulcer, it does not promise much; if it affects the breathing, add to each pint of the infusion, two or three drams of balsam of Peru. In some instances, the cort. elutheria is preferable to the bark, and vice versa.

In most cases the sole intention is to relieve the symptoms, such as moderating the heat, preventing costiveness and its opposite, checking the night sweats, and at the same time putting the body into as good a general health as may be, by exercise, air, and a proper diet.

When salivation is the cause, a milk diet, with the decoctions of guaiacum, is generally successful.

Bleeding in small quantities give a temporary relief.

When it follows other diseases, and is attended with a bad digestion, internal heat, sweating in the hands and

feet, give an emetic, and repeat it every two or three days: then let the kali acetatum with as much rhubarb be given as suffices to keep the bowels moderately lax for a few days; and after these the bark, joined with bitters, and a nourishing diet. The columbo-root is here to be preferred.

In *cachochymic and scorbutic habits, in cases from a defect of the menses or hæmorrhoids, or the abuses of spirituous liquors*, the Bath waters may be used with some advantage.

IN GENERAL, a milk diet is to be preferred. Asses milk is the most cooling; but in want of it, mix barley-water with equal quantities of cow's milk, and let two or three pints be taken in a day. Seltzer water may be used with the milk instead of barley-water.

Riding is to be regarded, as noticed in the article PHthisis. See Hippocrates de Intern. Affect. Aretæus de Cur. Acut. lib. ii. Fernelius, Hoffmann, Shebbear's Theory and Practice of Physic; Dr. Wm. Heberden's Obs. in the Lond. Med. Transf. vol. ii. p. 1—17. Dr. Fordyce's Enquiry into the Causes, &c. of putrid Fevers. Cullen's First Lines, vol. ii. 221, &c.

HERERA. Ivy.

— ARBOREA. COMMON; or TREE-IVY, called also *corymbus*, or *corymbe*. It is the HEDERA HELIX, Linn. It is an ever-green plant, climbing and spreading on old walls and trees; the leaves are angular; the flowers appear in autumn, and are followed in winter by clusters of blackberries.

The leaves are nauseous to the taste, not used with us, but are commended by the Germans, as being useful in the atrophy of children; the dose is from ʒi. to 3 i. Quercetanus used to make an extract from the berries, which he called *extractum purgans*. From the stalks of the plant, a resinous juice exudes in warm countries, which is called *gummi hederæum*; it is of a reddish brown colour outwardly, and of a bright brown yellow inwardly, of a vitreous glossiness, but not pellucid; when rubbed, it emits a light agreeable smell, and is of a resinous subastirgent taste: it is chiefly used as other resins in plasters.

— TERRESTRIS. GROUND-IVY. Called also *chamaecissus*; *chamaelema*; *calamintha humilior*; *corona terræ*; *bacchica chamaelema*, ALE-HOOF; SUN-HOOF; JACK IN THE HEDGE; GILL GO-BY-THE GROUND; GLECOMA HEDERACEA, or GLECOMA foliis reniformibus crenatis, floribus ex cæruleo purpureis. CL. DIDYNAMIA. ORD. GYMnosPERMIA. LINN. Gen. Pl. p. 714. It is a low, hairy, creeping plant, with square stalks; roundish, or kidney-shaped leaves set in pairs at the joints; the flowers are bluish and labiated; the upper lip is cloven, and turned backwards; it is common in hedges and shady places; it flowers in April, and most of the warm months after, and is generally found greenish all the winter. There are four species.

This herb had a quick, bitterish, warm taste, an aromatic, but not very agreeable smell, which is in a great measure dissipated by drying. It is supposed to be useful in disorders of the breast, and is an attenuant. In obstinate coughs, it is a favourite medicine with the poor, given in the form of tea, and sweetened with honey, who from the long perseverance in its use, must probably experience some good effects. Dr. Pitcairn speaks highly of it in consumption. RAY also gives it a high character, though Dr. Cullen thinks it of no consequence, and says, that in many cases in which he employed it, he had had no evidence of either its diuretic, or pectoral effects, and thinks it very improbable that it should be powerful in curing ulcers of the lungs, and various cases of phthisis. Mat. Med. Ale, in which *ground-ivy* is infused, is rendered very fine by it, and is called GILL-ALE. It gives out its virtue most perfectly to water by infusion, on inspissating the filtered liquor, only the unpleasant smell is dissipated. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

HERERÆUM GUMMI. See HEDERA ARBOREA.
HERERULA AQUATICA. See LENTICULA AQUATICA TRISULCA.

HERERA. See anus; also the excrements thence voided; it sometimes signifies the basis of an abscess, or that part which is subjected to that which is converted into matter. Hippocrates sometimes uses this word to signify a species of fracture.

HERERICOS. An epithet for remedies appropriated to the anus.

HEDYCHROI. A name for certain troches. Their composition is in some of our later dispensaries.

HEDYOSMOS. See MENTHA.

HEDYPNOIS. See DENS LEONIS.

HEDYSARUM GLYCYRRHIZATUM. See GLAUX, vulg. leguminosa.

HEDYSMATA. See STYMMATA.

HELICYDRION. A small ulcerous pustule.

HELCESTER, from ἥλω, to draw. An hook for extracting the foetus.

HELENIUM. See ENULA.

— INDICUM. See BATTATAS CANAD.

HELEOSELINUM. See APIUM.

HELIANTHEMUM. See CHAMÆCISTUS, BATTATAS CANAD.

HELICALIS MAJOR. } See AURICULA.
— MINOR. }

HELICHRYSUM, from ἥλιος, the sun, and χρυσός, gold. GOLDYLOCKS. See ELICHRYSUM, also GNAPHALIUM MONTANUM.

HELIDÆI, PULV. See EUPHRASIA.

HELIOCHRYSON. See ELYCHRYSUM.

HELIOSCOPIOS. See TITHYMALUS.

HELIOTROPIUM. TURNSOLE, or HELIOTROPE. Botanists enumerate ten or eleven species; but they are not much used medicinally. The flowers of this kind of plants are funnel shaped; their brims are cut into ten unequal segments; they are collected into a long reflexed spike, resembling a scorpion's tail; each flower is followed by four naked gibbous seeds.

HELIOTROPIUM MAJUS. The GREAT TURNSOLE. Its leaves are bitter; they give a deep red colour to blue paper. The juice of this plant destroys warts; a decoction of it is said to purge off pituitous humours.

— TRICOCCUM; called also *vicinoides*; FRENCH, or COLOURING TURNSOLE. This species grows plentifully in France; the leaves are of pale green, almost of an ash colour: the flowers are yellow: when the berries are expressed, linen rags are dipped in the juice, and then exposed to the vapour of urine, which gives them a red colour. The colour of turnsole is extremely susceptible of alteration in acids, which, according to their strength, give different degrees of redness to it. Alkaline salts do not affect it. See Raii Hist. Plant.

— INDICUM. See BATTATAS CANADENSIS.

HELITIS. See ÆRIS SQUAMÆ.

HELIX, from ἑλκεω, to turn. A SPIRAL LINE. See AURICULA.

HELLEBORASTER, HELLEBORASTRUM. BEAR'S-FOOT. See HELLEBORUS FÆTIDUS.

HELEBORIZE. Hippocrates and others after him used prepared *hellebore*, which they introduced into the rectum, both for vomiting and purging, which they made stronger or weaker as they required; and the vomiting, purging, or both, produced thus, they called *helleborizing*.

HELLEBOROIDES, called also *aconitum hyemale*; *aconitum luteum minus*; *aconitum unifolium luteum bulbosum*. The leaves are like those of the aconitum; but in general it agrees both in appearance and virtues with black hellebore.

HELLEBORO-RANUNCULUS. The leaves are single and roundly turned like those of the ranunculus. They are of the same colour with the flower. The flower is roseaceous. It is said to be caustic.

HELLEBORUS, or *Elleborus*, from ἐλλειν βора, to kill by eating; called also *nicon*. This name is applied to several roseaceous flowered plants, and is a name of female fanicle. See IMPERATORIA NIGRA.

— FÆTIDUS; called also *helleboraster*; *helleborastrum*; *helleborus niger fætidus*; *consiligo*, *enneaphyllum*; *elleborine*; *helleboraster maximus*; *veratrum nigrum*; GREAT BASTARD BLACK HELLEBORE; FÆTID BLACK HELLEBORE; SETTLE, or SETTERWORT; BEAR'S FOOT. It is the HELLEBORUS FÆTIDUS caule multifloro folioso, foliis pedatis. CLASS, POLYANDRIA. ORD. POLYGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 702. This root is small, but beset with a prodigious number of dark-coloured fibres, or strings, involved, and wrapped one within another very intricately: the stem rises to a foot and a half in height, or more; towards the bottom, it is strong, round, firm, naked, and marked with alternate cicatrices, the vestiges of the former leaves; at the top, it divides and subdivides into branches, producing many flowers; and is garnished with scaly leaves, which are numerous, and stand upon long foot-stalks, surrounding the middle of the stem. They are divided, like the black hellebore, into simple

leaves, commonly eight or nine, long, narrow, serrated, lanceolated, and of a dark green colour; the scaly leaves, placed at the ramifications of the flower stem, are smooth, trifid, alternate, and often purplish; but those near the flowers are oval and pointed; the flowers are numerous, terminal, pendent, of a roundish shape, and stand upon peduncles, forming a sort of umbel; the petals are five, oval, concave, persistent, of a pale green colour, and their margins are usually tinged with purple; the stamina are the length of the petals; the antheræ are white; the germina three, hairy, and shaped similar to those of the black hellebore. The plant grows wild in many parts of England, and flowers about February. WOODVILLE'S Medical Botany. The smell of the recent plant is extremely fetid; the taste bitter, and remarkably acrid: it operates as a cathartic, sometimes as an emetic; and, in large doses, it is highly deleterious. It is used chiefly as a vermifuge; the dried leaves, in powder, is given from six to fifteen grains; or, the decoction, of about a dram of the green leaves, to children betwixt four and seven years old. It is usually repeated for two, and sometimes three successive mornings; the second has commonly a greater effect than the first, and never fails to expel round worms by stools, should there be any lodged in the alimentary canal. It ought, however, at first, to be given very cautiously, and in small doses. The best form for children, is syrup, thus made. The bruised leaves are first moistened with a little vinegar, as a corrector of this medicine, then the juice is expressed from the leaves, and made into a syrup with coarse sugar. A tea spoonful is given at bed time, and one or two, in the morning, for two or three successive days, increasing or diminishing the dose according to the strength of the patient. Dr. Bisset says, this is the only remedy he had used for three years past against round worms; and speaks of the plant as useful in some asthmatic, and hypochondriacal disorders. See his *Essay on the Medical Constitution of Great Britain*. Another beneficial and safe instance of their usefulness, is to sprinkle the powder of them in issues, to increase their discharge. They grow wild in shady places. See Tournefort's Mat. Med. Raii Hist. Plant.

HELLEBORUS ALBUS; also called *veratrum*; COMMON WHITE HELLEBORE. VERATRUM ALBUM, racemo supra de composito, corollis exalbidis erectis, CL. POLYGAMIA. ORD. MONOGYIA. LINN. Gen. Pl. p. 1144. This plant hath large, oval, ribbed leaves, placed alternately on a round stalk, which they embrace by a tubulous basis; in their bosoms towards the top, appear clusters of hexapetalous, greenish white flowers, followed each by three flat pods, containing whitish triangular seeds; the root is short, commonly near an inch thick, with numerous fibres hanging from it: externally, it is of a brownish colour, but internally much more white. It is common on mountainous places in Germany, Switzerland, &c. It is not certain that our hellebore is the same as the ancients, though generally this species is thought to be so.

When the root of *white hellebore* is fresh, it hath a disagreeable smell, which is lost in drying; to the taste it is nauseous, bitterish, acrid, penetrating, and durable. When powdered, it is used externally against some cuticular eruptions, and for destroying cutaneous insects; but if applied to any sore, it excites vomiting, and other disagreeable symptoms: snuffed up the nose, it proves a violent sternutatory. If the powder is taken from gr. x. to xv. it operates powerfully both upward and downward; but except in maniac cases, it is rarely used. If, on taking this root, it does not work off freely, give an emetic to bring it upwards, or it will probably produce convulsions. Hoffman observes, that it affects the fauces, producing strangulation and danger of suffocation, with great anxiety; and he recommends the juice of quinces as the cure.

Tinctura Veratri. Tincture of WHITE HELLEBORE.

Take of powdered white hellebore roots, eight ounces; of proof spirit, two pints. Digest, and filter through paper. This is the best internal preparation. It is given to actuate cathartics, &c. in apoplectic, lethargic, and maniac cases. In chronical disorders it might be used to great advantage, if small doses were begun with, and gradually increased. The powder, in doses, to the quantity of a grain and an half to a dram of sneezing powder, quickens the operation. It is also used in decoction.

DECOCTUM

DECOCTUM HELLEBORI ALBI. DECOCTION OF WHITE HELLEBORE. One ounce of this root is to be boiled in two pints of distilled water till they are reduced to one; when cold, two ounces of rectified spirit of wine are to be added. This is used in cutaneous diseases, but chiefly the itch, which it frequently cures; and is more cleanly than any ointments.

Gesner, in his treatise on this plant, says, that an oxymel, with the root, is a powerful expectorant, and opens all natural secretions. This is most indisputably a very powerful medicine, and should be given, at first, in very small doses, and gradually increased.

HELLEBORUS NIGER; called also *melampodium*; by PARACELSUS, *daura estomon*; CHRISTMAS FLOWER, BLACK HELLEBORE.

It is the **HELLEBORUS NIGER**, or **HELLEBORUS scapo subbiflore, subnudo, foliis pedatis.** CLASS, POLYANDRIA. ORD. POLYGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. p. 702. The CHRISTMAS ROSE.

It is called **MELAMPodium**, from Melampus, who was the first that used it in medicine. He observed its purging quality in the goats which fed on it, and thence introduced it into the *Materia Medica*. It is a low plant, without any other stalk than the pedicles of the leaves and flowers; the leaf is divided quite to the pedicle, into six, seven, or more smooth, firm segments, resembling bay-leaves, indented from about the middle to the extremity; the flower is large, naked, pentapetalous, of a pale rose-colour, with numerous stamina in the middle, which are followed by five or six pods full of shining black seeds, the petala continuing and changing greenish; the root consists of numerous fibres, hanging generally from a knotty head, externally of a blackish colour, internally white. It is perennial, grows wild in the mountainous parts of Germany, Switzerland, &c. It flowers in our gardens in January.

The *hellebore* of the ancients is generally believed to have been a more active kind than ours.

The root to the taste is bitter and pungent; if chewed for a few minutes, it benumbs the tongue. Dr. Grew observes, that it is first felt on the tip of the tongue, and then on its middle. The fibres are stronger, and more active than the tuberous head, and the cortical part of this than the internal. It frequently loses its virtue by long keeping; and when it hath lost its smell, it is good for nothing.

The roots of the poisonous aconites resemble those of black *hellebore*, but are distinguished by their colour; the aconitum being lighter coloured than the palest black *hellebore* roots; therefore, for safety, chuse the darkest.

Long coction destroys the active parts; water extracts, by boiling, and spirit, by digestion, nearly all the virtue of the root. Rectified spirit takes up chiefly the irritating refinous part. After due coction in water, it gives out little to spirit; but after repeated digestion in pure spirit, it yields to water a large portion of mucilaginous diuretic matter.

In the present practice, the black *hellebore* root is only used in small doses as an attenuant and deobstruent. Its peculiar and principal use is in obstructions of the menses, when the habit is plethoric, and the constitution sanguine, in which case, ferruginous preparations would be improper. The emmenagogue virtues of this medicine may be considered as very doubtful, for Dr. Cullen says, he never found any in many trials, nor has he met with any practitioners of this country (Scotland) though often trying it, who had better success in this respect; and particularly, neither in his own practice, nor that of others, has he met with one instance of the power of *hellebore* in producing hæmorrhagy. Mat. Med. It promotes urine and perspiration; in *hypochondriac disorders*, it may be joined with chalybeates; and, if the pulse is low, add the fetid gums, with a julep of volatile salt: in *dropfies* it is useful, if joined with lixivial salts. In all nervous cases which do not admit of chalybeates, its advantages are considerable. It is one of the principal ingredients in Bacher's famous tonic pills. See **ASCITES**.

The London College directs a watery extract. See **EXTRACT. GLYCYRRHIZÆ**, and a tincture with proof spirit, which is made in the following manner:

R. Rad. helleb. nigri in pulverem crassum tritæ ʒ iv. coccinellarum in pulv. tritarum ʒ ij. spt. vinosi tenuioris, m. ff ii. digere leni calore per dies octo, & cola. Pharm. Lond. 1788. The extract is a good and safe preparation when designed for a cathartic; it contains also the diuretic part; the irritating power is in a good degree de-

stroyed by boiling. The dose is from gr. x. to ʒ is. and so is it of the powder, which purges, though the extract is thought milder; but as an alternative, the tincture is far preferable; for it possesses the whole virtue of the roots; of which a tea-spoonful twice a day may be considered a common dose. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Tournefort's *Materia Medica*. Lewis's *Materia Medica*.

HELOCAPOLLIN. A sort of cherry. See **CAPO-LIN**, MEXIC. HERNAN.

HELODES, from ἑλος, *a fen.* An epithet for certain fevers, attended in the beginning with profuse but useless sweats. The *sudor Anglicus* is of this kind. It is the same as the **TYPHODES**.

HELOSIS. A disorder of the eye, consisting in an eversion or turning up of the eye-lids.

HELOTIS. See **PLICA POLONICA**.

HELW. LITHOGR. The abbreviation of M. G. A. Helwing, Lithographia.

HELXINE. See **PARIETARIA**;

HEMALOPIA. Sight divided into two. A species of pseudoblephs.

HEMERALOPS, from ἡμερα, *a day*, and οἱ, *the eye*; called also by RHAZES, *dorea*. A defect in the sight, which consists in being able to see in the day time only, but not in the evening; hence the defect, named *hemeralopia*. See **NYCTALOPS**.

HEMEROCALLIS. See **LILIUM RUBRUM**.

HEMEROLOPIA. Blindness in the night. A sort of pseudoblephs.

HEMICERAUNIOS. The name of a bandage, in Galen, for the back and breast.

HEMICRANIA, from ἡμισυ, or ἡμι, *half*, and κρανιον, *the skull*. See **CEPHALALGIA**.

HEMICRANIA LUNATICA. A kind of febris erratica.

HEMIOBOLION, or **HEMIOBOLON**. Half an obolus, or the twelfth part of a dram; for a dram has six oboli, therefore it will be five grains.

HEMIOLION. It is, according to Galen, twelve drams; and in another sense it is the same as *sesqui altera*, the whole of a thing and half as much more, as *sesquiuncia*, *an ounce and an half*.

HEMIONITIS. MULE'S FERN. It grows in Italy. It resembles the hart's tongue in appearance and virtues; see **LINGUA CERVINA**.

HEMIONIUM. See **ASPLENIUM**.

HEMIPAGIA. See **CEPHALALGIA**.

HEMIPLEGIA, } from ἡμισυ, *half*, and πλεσσω, *to*
HEMIPLEXIA, } *strike*. Dr. Cullen arranges it as
the second species of paralysis, in which one side or the other of the body is affected; of which he forms two varieties. 1. When it occurs in plethoric, 2. when in leucophlegmatic habits. It usually begins with, or follows a paroxysm of apoplexy; and when the *hemiplegia*, after subsisting for some time, becomes fatal, it is commonly by passing again into the state of apoplexy. The relation, therefore, or affinity between the two diseases, is sufficiently evident, and is further strongly confirmed by this, that the *hemiplegia* comes upon persons of the same constitution, and is preceded by the same symptoms that are observed in cases of apoplexy. See **PARALYSIS**. Lond. Med. Journal, vol. i. p. 323. vol. ii. p. 198.

HEMIRHOMBION, } A sort of bandage mentioned
HEMITOMON. } by Hippocrates, called also *se-*
mirhombus, from its figure.

HEMITRITÆUS, from ἡμισυ, *half*, and τριτατος, *third*, or *tertian*; see **SEMITERTIANA FEBRIS**.

HEPAR. **HEPER.** Martinus and Gorræus derive it from ἔπειν, *to work*, and εἶς, *blood*; upon a supposition it was to prepare the blood. The **LIVER**. See **JECUR**.

— **SULPHURIS.** See **KALI**.

— **UTERINUM.** See **PLACENTA**.

HEPATALGIA, from ἔπαρ, *the liver*, and ἄλγος, *dolor, pain*. When pain affects the liver, as well as spleen, it is very often impossible to distinguish them from some of the species of colic, during the life of the patient; nay, indeed, some practitioners think it unnecessary, since they require the same mode of cure as the colic from a bilious cause.

But as these arise from different causes, it may not be useless to describe some of them; viz. those which arise from *scirrhoty*, or *hard tumefaction of the liver*, — *obstructions of the gall ducts*, from very viscid bile — the gall bladder being also full of bile — and *gall stones*, so called.

When pain of the liver owes its origin to **SCIRRHO-SITY**, it is attended with the following symptoms:

DESCRIPTION.

DESCRIPTION. There is a tumor and hardness on the right side below the short ribs—a sense of weight, with a dull and tensive pain, which is constant—the patient breathes with difficulty, and has a dry cough—and, after eating moderately, there comes on a loathing, and sense of pressure on the stomach, with an increase of the difficulty of breathing—besides, he cannot lie with ease on his left side—the countenance is yellowish, pale, and fallow—the urine often of an orange colour, and deposits a thick mucous sediment—these are generally the first appearances, which, if the complaint continues, as is too frequently the case, the feet are seized with a soft pasty swelling—the superior parts fall away—and the conclusion is, a dropy of the belly, with a remittent fever.

When the cause is **OBSTRUCTION OF THE GALL DUCTS**, from biliary or viscid obstructions, the symptoms of a scirrhus liver, which come on in the beginning, attend, but in a much slighter degree—besides, there is a flushing heat of the face, with redness and heat coming on now and then in the palms of the hands—an irregular thirst—dryness, and bitter taste in the mouth—a dry cough—viscid saliva—loss of appetite—heart-burn—weariness and heaviness of the limbs—increase of pain on touching and pressing the left side—and the habit most commonly costive.—In this case the hardness on the right side is not so firm as in the former, nor are there any pasty swellings, or hectic symptoms.

When it arises from **GALL-STONES**, there is a deep-seated and excruciating pain on the right side of the stomach, extending to the back, about the place where the ductus communis choledochus, or duct of the gall-bladder, is inserted into the duodenum, which remits and increases; the patient complains of sickness, and vomits much—the right side is distended with flatulence—the belly costive—the excrements pale coloured, sometimes white—the pulse is weaker, but scarce at all quickened, unless the pains are very violent, and continue long—indeed, *the violence of the pain being unattended with fever, and quickness of the pulse*, is considered as the certain symptom of this disease—the patient, either in an erect posture, or lying on the left side, feels much uneasiness—hence becomes restless—there attend also difficulty of breathing—heart-burn, and sometimes convulsions—at first the urine is pale, afterwards yellow—and the skin and white of the eyes have a jaundice-like appearance—the pain at last vanishes suddenly, which is sometimes succeeded by a looseness, by which the gall-stones are thrown out of the habit—and the yellowness wears gradually away.

CURE. Pain in the liver from scirrhusity, is apt to attack gluttons—hard drinkers—those who lead indolent sluggish lives—and also arises from suppression of some hæmorrhages—bruises upon the right side—and very often in those afflicted with long-continued intermittent fevers—and generally proves fatal, when once completely formed—though, if attacked in the beginning, it may be sometimes prevented.

Decoctions of vegetable aperients, with the more powerful attenuating gums, joined with mercurials and cathartics, are serviceable; also grass-roots, dandelion, endive, ammoniacum, myrrh, rhubarb, aloes, calomel, small doses, not to salivate; hemlock, in all curable cases, is very useful.

In **CONSTITUTIONS**, considered as dry and bilious decoctions of the mild opening roots, goats' whey, and tartarized iron.

In the cold and phlegmatic, the mode here recommended will be proper when the complaint arises from obstructions of the biliary pores; but, in delicate and irritable habits, spasmodic affections will sometimes be the cause; sedatives and antispasmodics may then be joined with the aperients, assafoetida, camphor, or with opium—and when, by these means, the bile has passed into the bowels, a course of bitters and steel may be necessary to complete the cure,—taking care always to keep the body open with such medicines as are best adapted to move the bile.

Bath water, and chalybeate springs in general, are beneficial and proper to prevent a relapse.

When it arises from **GALL-STONES**, we must endeavour to promote the expulsion by long perseverance in the use of emollients, and gentle cathartics,—warm baths afterwards, occasionally repeated, in which a cathartic may be given—this mode has proved successful—vomits, and strong expiration, with glysters of fresh urine, and sage infusion, have fortunately succeeded—opiates should

be administered to alleviate the pain, joined with aperients; because they promote at the same time a relaxation of the duct—æthereal spirit of turpentine, has been recommended as a solvent.

In habits full of blood, in any of these complaints, bleeding may be had recourse to, lest inflammation should be the consequence of the violence or long continuance of the pain.

Old people and women are most subject to this complaint—those who lead sedentary lives, drink much of strong ardent spirits, feed on viscid, coarse, and dry aliment, or are subject to the stone and gout.

In order to prevent a return of these complaints, gentle exercise, particularly riding on horseback, should be persevered in; light easily digestible food taken, avoiding all that is viscid. **WALLIS on Health and Disease.**

HEPATARIUS. HEPATIC.

HEPATEROS, from *ἥπαρ*, the liver. It is an epithet for a sort of dysentery, in which an aqueous blood is excreted.

HEPATICA, a name of the *hepatica nobilis*. Also a pain in the region of the liver.

— **VULGARIS**, *fontana, terrestris, stellata*. **STONE**, or **STAR LIVER-WORT**; called also *jecoraria*; *lichen petræus latifolius*. It is a species of moss; it grows in moist stony places; it is perennial, and runs up to seed in March and April. It is said to be aperient and resolvent, but it is very little known in practice.

— **NOBILIS**, called also *trifolium aureum, hepatica trifolia, herba trinitatis, trifolium hepaticum, ranunculus tridentatus vernus*. **HERB TRINITY**, and **NOBLE LIVER-WORT**. It is the *ANEMONE HEPATICA*, Linn. It is a low plant, without any other stalk than the pedicles of the leaves and flowers; the flower is commonly blue, sometimes reddish or white, and are followed by white seeds. It is perennial, grows in gravelly shady grounds in Germany, and other parts of Europe. It flowers in our gardens in March, or sooner.

This plant is esteemed a mild restraining and corroborant, and infusions of it are sometimes drank as tea. Its astringent matter is equally dissolved in water or spirit, and wholly remains in the extract made by inspissating the infusion or tincture over a gentle fire. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Raii Hist.

— **ALBA**. See **PARNASSIA**.

— **ARTERIA**. The **HEPATIC ARTERY**. As soon as this artery leaves the cœliaca, it runs to the upper and inner part of the pylorus. Sending off two branches, a small one called *pylorica*, and a larger one called *gastrica dextra*, or *gastrica major*. Having sent out these two, it advances behind the ductus hepaticus, towards the vesica fellea, to which it gives two branches, called *arteriæ cysticæ*, and another called *biliaria*, which are lost in the great lobe of the liver. Afterwards this artery enters the fissure of the liver, and joins the vena portæ, with which it runs in the capsula Glissonii, and accompanies it through the whole substance of the liver by numerous ramifications, which may be termed *arteriæ hepaticæ propriæ*.

— **BRACHI VENA**. See **BASILICA VENA**.

— **MINOR VENA**. A branch from the vena portæ ventralis; or, sometimes it is a branch of the cysticæ venæ.

— **STELLARIS**. } See **ASPERULA**.

— **STELLATA**. }

HEPATICÆ VENÆ. They spring directly from the vena cava inferior, as it passes down through the posterior part of the great fissure of the liver. Sometimes these branches rise from the vena cava by one main branch, and then divide. These correspond with the venæ portæ. The vena cava also sends others, which correspond with the hepatic artery.

HEPATICO-CYSTICI DUCTUS. That side of the body of the gall-bladder which lies next the liver, is connected to that bowel by a vast number of filaments which run a great way into the substance of the liver; and among these filaments there are some ducts which form a communication between the pori bilarii and gall-bladder. These ducts are the most numerous about the neck of the bladder.

HEPATICUS. HEPATIC, from *ἥπαρ*, liver. It is an epithet for any thing belonging to the liver. The ancients confined the word to an inflammation of the liver; but the moderns use it to signify those persons whose livers are disordered from any cause.

HEPATICUS DUCTUS. See **PORTÆ VENA**.

HEPA-

HEPATIRRHŒA. A species of diarrhœa, which see. All other *hepatirrhœas* are symptomatical.

HEPATIRRHŒA INTESTINALIS, i. e. Diarrhœa *hepatirrhœa*. See **DIARRHŒA**.

HEPATITIS. *Inflammatio Hepatis.* An INFLAMMATION of the LIVER.

An inflammation may be in different parts of the liver, as in the membranes only, or in its substance; in the concave or the convex side thereof, &c. Inflammation in the hepatic arteries is said to cause some symptoms not unlike those of the hydrophobia. See Hippocrates *Coac. lib. cxxxix.* Aretæus *de Cur. Acut. lib. i.* and Trallianus, *lib. i. c. xv.*

Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the **CLASS PYREXIÆ**, and **ORD. PHLEGMASIÆ**, and defines it, febrile affections, attended with tension and pain of the right hypochondrium, often pungent, like that of a pleurisy, but more frequently dull, or obtuse; a pain at the clavicle, and at the top of the shoulder of the right side; much uneasiness in lying down on the left side; difficulty of breathing; a dry cough; vomiting; hiccough. **SAUVAGES**, and **SAYER**, he says, amongst the symptoms, have placed a yellow colour of the face; and also, here adds, yellow coloured, bilious urine, the serum of the blood drawn, and scabby eruption, also of a yellow colour; but these symptoms of a regurgitation, and resorption of the bile, has been, he thinks, very properly omitted by **LINNÆUS** and **VOGEL**; because symptoms of this sort are not always attendant, but occur very rarely. Of this disease, he makes two varieties, the **ACUTE**, the **CHRONIC**. The pathognomonic symptoms of the first are above recited: The **CHRONIC** often affords no signs by which it can be distinguished; still, sometimes, it may be suspected to be present, from some causes of the hepatitis having preceded; from a certain sense of fullness and weight in the right hypochondrium; from pains, more or less pungent, perceptible now and then in the same part; from pain, on pressing the hypochondre on the right side, or on being perceived from lying down on the left side; and lastly, from a slight fever accompanying now and then the above symptoms.

Winflow says, that the seat of inflammation in the liver is in the ramifications of the vena portæ, or the hepatic artery; but Dr. Heberden gives it as his opinion, that the inflammation is first in some of those parts to which the liver is contiguous, and so is communicated to it from them. Dr. Cullen asserts, that the inflammation is only in the extremities of the hepatic arteries.

THE **ACUTE HEPATITIS** may be seated either on the convex or on the concave side of the liver. In the former case, a more pungent pain and hiccough may be produced, and the respiration is more considerably affected. In the latter, there occurs less pain, and a vomiting is produced, commonly by some inflammation communicated to the stomach. The inflammation of the concave surface of the liver, may be readily communicated to the gall-bladder and bilious ducts; and this perhaps is the only case of idiopathic hepatitis, attended with jaundice.

This disorder is most frequent in warm climes; it is produced by the common causes of internal inflammation, and by obstruction of the hepatic ducts, or of the ductus communis choledochus. It sometimes arises at the beginning of a fever, as other internal inflammations. Dr. Cullen observes, that the remote causes of hepatitis are not always to be discerned.

When the seat of the disorder is in the membranes, the pain is more acute, and resembles a pleurisy more than when the substance of the liver is the part affected. In this acute kind, the pain is pungent, the fever very considerable, the pulse is frequent, strong, and hard, and the urine is high coloured.

In general when the substance of the liver is inflamed, a pain is perceived there, which is not often very acute, at the first, but gradually increasing, it shoots up to the top of the left shoulder, and sometimes into the throat and about the clavicle. Some reckon the pain darting into the throat to be the pathognomonic symptom. The pulse is not so much altered in the beginning if there is not much fever, which sometimes is the case during the first days, and indeed during the whole of the time of inflammation is only known to have happened, by the consequent abscess in the liver. In this chronical kind, it sometimes happens that very little disease is observed until the suppuration takes place. When the swelling is large, or when the convex part of the liver is affected, a tumor is visible externally, and occasions a cough, a

difficulty of breathing; the pulse is then quickened, and the patient cannot well lay on his left-side. When the inflammation chiefly affects the concave, in proportion as it is near the stomach, it brings on sickness, thirst, hiccough, and vomiting; or if near the hepatic ducts, or the ductus communis choledochus, it prevents the passage of the bile into the duodenum, and the symptoms of a jaundice appear; but in all cases of inflammation in this viscus, the quantity of the bile thrown into the duodenum is increased, and the evacuations become bilious.

Dr. Cullen says, that the acute hepatitis may be known by a pain more or less in the right hypochondrium, increased by pressing upon the part. The pain is very often in such a part of the side as to make it appear like that of a pleurisy, and frequently, like that, is increased on inspiration. The disease is sometimes also attended with a cough, which is commonly dry, but sometimes humid. When the pain thus resembles that of pleurisy, the patient cannot lie easily, except upon the side affected. In every kind of acute hepatitis, the pain is often extended to the clavicle, and to the top of the shoulders. The disease is attended sometimes with hiccough, and sometimes with vomiting. The jaundice is often mentioned as a constant symptom of the hepatitis; but experience shews that the disease may often occur without that symptom.

The importance of this subject, particularly to those who may be situated where their actual attention to it is required, will, it is hoped, apologize for seeming repetition, when improvement in the description and cure of this disease, are the attending advantages. Mr. Mathews, in his excellent observations on hepatic diseases, says that the diagnostics of this disease vary considerably in different constitutions. It is not only in the first attack of the disorder, that we are to form our opinion respecting the certainty of the complaint, but in the second also; for men who are in the zenith of health are more frequently affected with the diagnostics of the second state, than with the symptoms of the first; and although in the healthy, the modes of the disorder are the same, yet, according to the strength of the afflicted person, we find the symptoms more or less violent. Thus a robust, athletic man, will have the symptoms in every stage of the disease much more violent on him, than a thin person, whose frame is more irritable. Those who are of a costive habit of body generally suffer very much by this complaint, and frequently after the cure, are subject to sanguinary drainings from the hæmorrhoidal vessels. Men who are reduced by diseases, or by medicines for imaginary evils, are always attacked by this disorder in a regular manner, and are generally relieved before the second or small effects take place; therefore, to be well acquainted with the various approaches and progress of the complaint, it is necessary to distinguish the symptoms as they occur in an enervated habit, which may be divided into two classes; THE FIRST OF WHICH, attended with inflammation and pain, is removed by evacuations and mercury; THE SECOND, that originates in obstructions of this viscus with all its alarming symptoms, is cured by mercury only: then we will remark the diagnostics peculiar to the healthy and vigorous, which may be also classed in the former, with this difference, that the second stage of the afflicted becomes the first in the healthy, and is cured by the like means: the second, or final period in the healthy patient, is suppuration or scirrhus: the method of cure the same. THE SYMPTOMS of the first state of the disease, in the reduced habit, consequent on medicine, or the effects of a bilious remitting fever, are a great flatulency in the stomach, with sour and fetid eructations; putrid and hot borborygmi; acute pains in the muscles of the thighs and legs, drowsiness, particularly after taking any nourishment, with universal lassitude and inactivity; in the morning, an inclination to vomit, and sometimes a little frothy bilious fluid is brought off; a severe periodical pain in the right lumbar region, stretched along the spermatic chord, frequent desire of making water, which is always crude and pale. In those who have a small abdomen and large thorax, the pain of the loins does not follow, but a dull fixed pain under the ensiform cartilage, with tension of the recti muscles; frequent sneezings, and a plenitude about the epigastric region; the pulse generally tense, small, and rather full, sometimes rising to the natural state; the skin hot and dry, and the circle of the hepatic region remarkably heated. This is the description of the early part of the disease, which, if properly attended to, may generally be prevented from running into the second stage. But if from some cause, the disorder gets worse,

the next effects will follow, and must be treated accordingly. This, though tedious and alarming, seldom proves fatal, and is thus distinguished; *a rotundity of the hepatic region, with great pain under the false ribs, and the liver very sensible to the touch; a slight, dry, hectic cough; oppressive sighing, and great difficulty to read, or repeat long sentences; frequent periodical purgings, attended with griping in the umbilical region; depraved appetite, vagrant pains on the right side of the thorax, with laborious respiration, particularly when by accident a larger quantity of air than usual is received into the lungs; total inability of blowing the nose, followed by acute pains in the diaphragm and inferior parts of the scapula; inflammation of the eyes, with small, quick, tense pulse; an universal parched dry skin, with insatiable thirst; a contraction of the right pectoral muscle, and an apiness to incline the body forward; tremor of the hands, and a remarkable pale whiteness of the nails; the urine voided in small quantities, and seldom; though always exceedingly high-coloured and hot.* These are the most material indications of a fixed hepatitis in the female habit, which, according to the age or strength of the patient, will be more moderated or increased. We now come to that mode of the hepatitis which acts on the body of a healthy, vigorous man, reducing him in a few days to the most feeble state. It hath been before noticed, that the second stage of the valetudinarian is the first of the healthy; but we are also to remark, that the diagnostics of this period in this case are amazingly more acute and rapid than in the former; for in one day all this train of evils will be complained of, but in the other, the complicated symptoms move slowly. We next describe the final stage of the disease, by describing it as operating on the body of an healthy person. The diagnostics of this disorder are very violent and severe; *grievous pains in the forehead; staring wildness of the eyes; exceeding acute fixed pain under the ribs, extended to the right pap; hard laborious cough, and by reclining the body forward, in the action of stooping, an immediate inclination to vomiting follows, with a stupid dizziness, and a reflection of green rays; but the patient on resuming an erect posture, in a few minutes recovers his sight; the urine is rendered in small quantities turbid, and of a saffron colour, the breathing short and oppressively heavy, with frequent singultus, and an universal parched heat over the body; total loss of appetite and perspiration; costiveness and insatiable thirst; startings and twitchings of the muscular system; the countenance remarkably pale, with a black mass surrounding the mouth and the eyes, tinged with an inflammatory yellowness; the right side of the abdomen considerably enlarged, very dense and hard, and, if forcibly pressed, occasioning a pain in the scapula, and an instantaneous sickness, with coughing and sneezing; the pulse small, hard, and quick, frequently fluttering, and very often the vibrations are not to be distinctly felt; then instantly falling and rising to almost the natural state, and again returning and sinking as before; amazing periodical tremor of the hands, and in some plethoric thin habits, the ankles are puffed and swelled; those who do not cough much, have always a great discharge of acrimonious fluid from the nose, with continual spitting, sometimes accompanied with large ulcerous blotches in the mouth and tonsils.* In this mature state of the disorder, the patient can rest on either side, but not on his back, without being immediately affected with incubus; but in the less advanced state of it, or after plentiful evacuations, this is a common symptom, occasioned by the size and weight of the liver, which when lying on the left side, falls down from the diaphragm, and rends the adhesion, or stretches the accreted part, either of which will occasion the symptom; but in the former case, the liver is so much increased in size, that there is not sufficient room in the abdomen for this accident to occur, which reasoning will hold good also before the adhesions have taken place, or before the bulk of the liver is considerable. The severity of the disease does not always depend upon the immediate size of the liver, but frequently on that of the gall-bladder, or ducts, or the adhesions formed to the diaphragm, which is always the case when the upper or gibbous portion of the liver is the seat of the disease. When the symptoms are severe, without any apparent enlargement on the right side of the abdomen, with little tension and hardness, yet, on pressing the liver, a sickness, cough, &c. are brought on, it is a certain and manifest testimony that the disease is situated about the region of the gall-bladder, and that the bladder with the bilious ducts are principally affected; but when the liver is in the large

state before related, it is the actual bulky substance of that viscus which is diseased. Sometimes the belly is universally swelled, with pain in the umbilical region; this originates from the entire mass of liver being affected; and occupying a great portion of the left abdominal sphere; when the suppuration is matured, and breaks out with severe coughing and most copious spitting, the mercurial course will be improper. The great object now is, to support with nutritious food and emollient ptisans. This is the first state of the hepatitis that does not admit of a cure by mercury; and it is worth notice, that medical assistance in the first appearance of the disorder will sometimes entirely prevent the fatality of it. The second state of the hepatitis, which does not require mercury, is, where the matter points outwards; when the suppuration is in the superior part of the liver, it appears in a conical form, but when the collection is lower down, and tends externally, the tumor is of a round, flat shape; both may be distinguished by the great fluctuations in them, and their yielding so readily to gentle pressure, without creating pain.

Inflammation in the liver may terminate by resolution, &c. but most frequently it ends in a suppuration, and so proves fatal by bringing on an incurable hectic fever, though when the matter can be discharged externally a cure may be expected. If properly treated in the beginning, it is rarely mortal.

The resolution of the hepatitis is often the consequence of, or is attended with evacuations of different kinds. An hæmorrhage, sometimes from the eyes, sometimes from the hæmorrhoidal vessels, gives a solution of the disease. Sometimes a bilious diarrhœa contributes to the same event; and the resolution of the hepatitis, as of the other inflammations, is attended with sweatings, and with an evacuation of urine, depositing a copious sediment.

This kind of inflammation should be distinguished from inflammation of the pleura, of the diaphragm, of the stomach, and of the muscles of the belly, also from spasmodic pains. See PLEURITIS, &c. and compare the distinguishing symptoms.

The symptoms in the beginning do not much alarm the patient; whence early assistance is not always had recourse to. However, if called in before the fifth day, bleed, and repeat the operation; if the symptoms do not soon subside, the strength of the patient, and other attendant circumstances, will determine the quantity of blood to be taken away, and the frequency of repeating the operation. After a free bleeding, a large blister may be laid over the part affected. This done, if there is a free passage for the bile into the duodenum, keep the bowels lax with proper doses of antimonium tartarizatum cum pulv. rhab. vel infus. temarind. with vitriolated natron, &c. In other cases, the pulv. antimon.—haust. salin.—and such other antiphlogistics as are generally useful against internal inflammations; but in all cases, blistering, as just named, is necessary.

If these means fail, or if it is too late for their proper use, and the symptoms of a beginning suppuration are manifest, begin with the bark; give ʒ ss. of the powder four or five times a day, and increase the quantity, until ʒ ss. is taken every twenty-four hours.

If the abscess points externally, encourage it by maturing cataplasms, and open it as soon as possible, particularly if, from its immobility, the liver seems to adhere to the peritoneum, and then the bark may be given to two ounces in twenty-four hours, if the stomach will retain it, and thus proceed until a good suppuration appears. If from purulent or ichorous stools, it is evident that the abscess is burst into the duodenum; or from other symptoms, that it hath made its way into the cavity of the belly, the same methods may be used, though the same effects cannot be so fully expected.

In the East Indies, it is usual after bleeding to excite a salivation, and support it according to the strength of the patient; but the bark seems to be a preferable method. A looseness coming on answers as well as a spitting.

See Dr. Pringle on the Diseases of the Army. Dr. Fordyce's Elements, part the second; Dr. Brooke's, and the London Practice of Physic; Mathews on Hepatic Diseases; Cullen's First Lines, vol. i. p. 376. edit. 4. Bell's Surgery, b. v. p. 387. Lond. Med. Transf. b. ii. p. 147.

HEPATIZON. See MORPHEA.

HEPATOCELE. RUPTURE of the LIVER. This complaint happens from the liver passing through the relaxed parietes of the abdomen, separated in the vicinity of the umbilicus, or through the umbilicus itself. This disease may be distinguished from the place which the protuberance occupies; from the liver being traced, which is perceived to protuberate and extend from the region of the right hypochondrium; from the parenchymatic firmness of the protuberance, which is livid, as natural; from the absence of those symptoms which point out the enterocele, epiplocele, gastrocele, and particularly the hysteroccele. From the place it occupies there are formed two species; *Hepatocele ventralis*—*Umbilicalis*. The mode of cure is much the same as in other ruptures, particularly the GASTROCELE; which see.

HEPATORIUM. See EUPATORIUM.

HEPATORIUM AQUATILE. See BIDENS.

HEPSEMA. See MUSTUM.

HEPTANDRIA, *ἑπτά*, seven, *ἀνρ*, a husband. Of Linnaeus's System this is the seventh class, including those plants which have seven stamens to the flowers.

HEPTAPHARMACUM, from *ἑπτά*, seven, and *φάρμακον*, a medicine, or remedy, a plaster or ointment, in which were seven ingredients, was thus called. It was compounded of litharge, wax, colophony, fat, &c.

HEPTAPHYLLUM. See TORMENTILLA.

HEPTAPLEURON, from *ἑπτά*, seven, *πλευρά*, a rib. So the *plantago latifolia* is called, because it is furnished with seven ribs.

HERACANTHA. See CARLINA.

HERACLEA. See MARRUBIUM AQUATICUM.

HERACLEIOS, or HERACLEIUS, from *Ἡρακλῆς*, Hercules. HERCULEAN. A name given to epilepsy; mania, and loadstone.

HERACLEOTICUM. See ORIGANUM.

HERACLIUM OL. It is thought to be the oil of boxwood.

HERACLIUS, LAP. See MAGNES.

HERBA. An HERB. All such plants whose stalks die to the ground every year. Those whose roots continue only one year, are called *annual*; if they continue two years, they are called *biennial*; and, if they continue many years, they are *perennial*. In common language an herb is used in opposition to a tree. By LINNÆUS the herb is put for that part of a vegetable which arises from the root, is terminated by the fructification, and comprehends the stem, leaves, fulcres, and hybernacle.

Herbs are to be gathered when the leaves are at their full growth, before the flowers unfold, except it be those whose flowery tops are preferred. They are best when quickly dried, and that in a room that is heated by a fire to a degree equal to the hottest summer's day with us. Aromatic plants should be gathered from warm dry soils; fetid ones from moist and rich soils. All *herbs* and leaves should be gathered in clear dry days, as soon as the morning dew is dissipated. When *herbs* are well dried, they are good as long as their colour remains, both for decoctions, and for distilling; those that are good when dry, are better than when they are green.

HERBA PARIS, also called *uva lupina*, *aconitum pardalianches*, *solanum quadrifolium*, *bacciferum*, HERB PARIS, HERB TRUE-LOVE, or ONE-BERRY. It is the PARIS QUADRIFOLIA, LINN. It is a low plant, grows wild in shady woods; it flowers in April and May; the berry is ripe in July. Gesner says its juice is narcotic, but it is not much in use. See Raii Hist. For that called ALBA, see ABSINTHIUM VALESIACUM.

— ALEXANDRINA. See HIPPOSELINUM.

— BENEDICTA. See CARYOPHILLATA.

— FELIS. See MENTHA CATARIA.

— JULIA. See AGERATUM.

— MELANCHOLIFUGA. See FUMARIA.

— PARIS BRASILIANA POLYCOCOS. See IPECACUANHA.

— PETRI. See PRIMULA VERIS, under PARALYSIS.

— REGIA. See BASILICUM, and ARTEMESIA.

— SANCTÆ BARBARÆ. See BARBAREA.

— SANCTI PETRI. See CRITHMUM.

— STELLA. See CORONOPUS.

— TRINITATIS. See HEPTICA NOBILIS.

— VETERIBUS IGNOTA. See CARDIMINES.

— VIVA. See CAACO.

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HERBATUM CANADENSIMUM, called also *panaces moschatum*, SWEET SCENTED ALL-HEAL of AMERICA. This plant is found in Canada; and is more alimentary than medicinal.

H. BEAUM. The abbreviation of Herberti à Beaumont, Horti Beaumontiani Exoticarum Plantarum Catalogus.

HERCULES. The name of several potent medicines.

HERCULIS BOVII. The name of a once famous emetic and cathartic preparation.

HERMANNIA. The name of an herb in Africa, of which Boerhaave enumerates seven species; their virtues are similar to those of marshmallows.

HERMAPHRODITUS, from *Ἑρμης*, Mercury, and *Ἀφροδιτη*, Venus. An HERMAPHRODITE. Named also *andria*. One who is supposed to be of both sexes; but the truth is, the clitoris of a woman being of an extraordinary size, is all the peculiarity in this supposed species of the human kind. See Cheselden's Anatomy.

HERMODACTYLUS. HERMODACTYL. It is the COLCHICUM ILLYRICUM, LINN. called also *alsurengium*, by the Arabians, *surengiam*, *asaba*, *Hermes*, *dactyletus*, *ephemeron*. It is the root of a plant, brought from the Turkish dominions. It is of the shape of a heart, of different sizes and colours; some are reddish, others yellowish, brownish, or white; the white and hardest are the best. Each root is flattened on one side, and hath a furrow on the other. Some reckon it a species of colchicum.

It hath a viscous farinaceous sweetness to the taste, but no smell. The ancients say it is cathartic, but the dried ones which we receive, are quite inert. Prosper Alpinus informs us, that the Egyptian women eat them as a means of becoming fat. They are not of any known use in medicine. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

HERMODACTYLUS FOLIO QUADRANGULO, called also *iris tuberosa*; *iris bulbosa*, and SNAKE'S-HEAD IRIS.

The roots of this plant hath a tubercle, which is both emetic and cathartic.

HERN. The abbreviation of Francisci Hernandez Nova Plantarum, Animalium, & Mineralium Mexicanorum Historia.

HERNIA, a TUMOR, called also *ecrosis*, *ramex*. A RUPTURE. In consequence of some sudden effort, part of the abdominal contents are forced through the interstices left between the tendinous expansions of the abdominal muscles, for the passage of nerves and blood-vessels, or some other part, and a tumor is formed. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS LOCALES, and ORDER ECTOPIÆ, and defines it an ectopia, or displacing of a soft part, though still covered with the skin and other integuments.

According to the situation of these tumors, or from their contents, or both, they obtain their respective denominations; though some take their name from attending circumstances. 1. Those from the situation, are the umbilical, scrotal, ventral, &c. 2. Those from the contents are the enterocele, epiplocele, entero-epiplocele, pneumatocele, &c. 3. Those from attending circumstances, are the incarcerated *hernia*, &c. Distinction hath been made indeed betwixt the true and false *herniæ*; they are all tumors of the scrotum, but the true are from the abdominal viscera descending into it, and exist either in the groin or scrotum; whereas the false are from other causes: they begin below and ascend upwards; they are the *hernia* humoralis, hydrocele, hæmatocele, sarcoccele, &c. they are not displacements of parts, but a morbid state of, or diseases in the part where the tumor appears; from the Greek term *ἕρνη*. *Hernia* means also *tumor* as well as *rupture*.

This accident being unattended with rupture, or division of the containing parts, the whole of the disease must at first be considered as a change of situation of the contained parts; and as such, were they immediately returned, and kept in their place, the disorder would entirely cease; but continuing in that preternatural situation, they are pressed upon by the tendons through which they pass, and the circulation of blood being obstructed, inflammation and mortification speedily supervene; which, however, is not owing to any change of state in the tendons, but merely to their natural elasticity, acting upon an increased and yielding subjacent bulk. The obstacle to the reduction of the prolapsed contents is, therefore, the increased bulk which they have acquired from stricture,

by

by which they become incapable of returning through the same passage at which they escaped.

If assistance is called to the patient in time, the return of the protruded parts must be attempted by such means as cause the vessels to contract, thereby diminishing the bulk of the solids, and repelling the fluids, such as cold, astringent, and stimulating applications. *Emollients are absolutely to be avoided*, for they cannot relax the tendons; but they may, and often do enlarge the bulk of the *hernia*, and render its reduction more difficult, if not impossible. Cold astringents should be immediately applied, such as Goulard's saturnine water: at the same time these may be assisted by gentle but continued compression on the part with the fingers, or with small bolsters of soft linen cloth; by continuing these efforts for some time, the vessels become visibly less distended, the swelling grows flaccid, at length the stricture gives way, and the disorder is removed.

When all proper attempts fail to reduce the contents of an *hernia*, the sooner the operation, called *celotomia*, is performed, the better; but when there are evident signs of the intestine being in a mortifying state, such as the tumor having lost its renitence, &c. Mr. Gooch recommends it as a very reasonable practice to make an incision into the tumor, ample enough to evacuate the feces freely, which may effectually remove the strangulation of the intestine at the abdominal ring, and then to treat the wound as a mortification, not being over busy with the knife in cutting away what appears to have lost its vitality, but allowing nature to throw off the mortified slough. If it is a doubtful point what condition the parts contained in the tumor are in, proceed with caution in the operation, until you come to the intestine, and if that is mortified, open it too, and if the evacuation of the feces do not effectually make way for the return of the parts, the abdominal ring must be opened by incision.

But, after replacing the *hernial* contents, to retain them requires very often the assistance of a bandage, or a proper compress. Mr. Pott observes, "*all that can be done by surgery towards the cure of the hernia, is to replace the prolapsed body or bodies in the cavity of the belly, and to prevent them from slipping out again. When whatever formed the tumor is replaced, the surgeon hath done his part; the rest is nature's; whether the tendinous aperture will so contract as to prohibit a future descent or not, is matter of uncertainty, and not to be known but from the event.*"

When a rupture happens, and is unattended with any signs of stricture, or other violent symptoms, a bandage or a truss will be the most eligible means of relief. As to the modes of operation, when the knife is necessary, see the respective species of this disorder, and the authors referred to below, and at the conclusion of this article.

HERNIA AQUOSA. See HYDROCELE.

— BRONCHIALIS. See BRONCHOCELE.

— CARNOSA. See SARCOCELE.

— CEREBRI. A RUPTURE OF THE BRAIN. This is a protrusion of the cerebrum, cerebellum, or either, through an opening of the bones of the cranium not perfectly ossified; which is discoverable by a protuberance, differing with respect to magnitude, figure, and place of the cranium which it occupies, covered with the common integuments, preserving their natural colour, unless there should be a gangrene; it is only observable in the head of infants; the protuberance is soft, indolent, (by inflammation resisting the touch, and becoming painful); for the most part fluctuating, surrounded at the circumference of its basis by a bony circle, which may be traced by the fingers, and discovering a defect of ossification; it is attended, at least in the beginning, by no violent symptoms; if the tumor is small, and should be situated in the vertex, or sides of the head, but the symptoms are very violent, such as paralysis, sopor, convulsions, stupor, &c. if it should possess the occiput, or should be large, though differently situated, we should be careful to distinguish it from a spurious aneurism, which often in infants arises from a blow, or violent pulling of the hairy scalp. TREW, and LE DRAN, cured this complaint by placing thick compresses, moistened with spirit of wine, or aqua vitæ, upon the part affected, for several days, nay months, renewing them every twenty-four hours, and confining them only by the common covering of the body. See SAUVAGES' Noso-
SIOLOGIA, vol. i. p. 217. WARNER'S Obs. Chir. xi. 59.

HERNIA CONGENITA. It is a *rupture* where the intestine and testicle are found in contact. The testes are originally situated in the abdomen, just beneath the kidneys, and gradually descend near the time of birth through the sheath of the spermatic chord into the scrotum, each carrying along with it a peritoneal coat, which makes the tunicae vaginales. This discovery was made by Dr. Hunter, in the year 1755, assisted by his brother Mr. John Hunter; it was demonstrated by the doctor in his public lectures that year.

Soon after the birth of the child, the communication between the tunicae vaginales, and the abdomen, is obliterated by the stricture of the parts; but if the intestine falls very soon, it prevents this stricture from taking place, and thus this kind of *hernia* is formed.

In the treatment of *ruptures* of this kind, little difference occurs from the management of the bubonocoele, in its more ordinary form. See Bell's Surgery, v. i. p. 340.

Dr. Wrisberg observes, that in his dissections, he several times found a part of the omentum or intestines adhering to the testicle in the abdomen of the fœtus, and when this happens, an *hernia congenita* will be likely to take place. The same thing, he adds, will occur, when the peritonæum in its course over the femoral vessels to the mesentery, sends off a minute process to the ileum or cæcum, and by means of it draws down the intestines on the right side, which is the common seat of the *hernia congenita*. See the London Med. Journal, v. i. p. 376. White's Surgery, p. 332.

— CRURALIS. See HERNIA FEMORALIS.

— CYSTICA. See HERNIA VESICALIS.

— FEMORALIS, called also CRURALIS FEMOROCELE. This species of *rupture* is the same in both sexes, and formed by the falling of the omentum, or intestine, or both of them, into the inside of the thigh, through the arch made by the os pubis and ligamentum Fallopii, where the iliac vessels and tendons of the psoas and iliacus internus muscles pass from the abdomen. See BUBONOCELE. Treat it first by the same methods as are proposed for *ruptures* in general; if the operation is necessary, proceed as for the bubonocoele, with the difference of dilating the ligament instead of the rings of the muscles; the dilation must be made obliquely outwards, instead of perpendicularly upwards, to avoid dividing the vessels. White's Surgery, p. 324.

— FLATULENTA. See PNEUMATOCELE.

— FORAMINIS MAGNI ISCHII. It is when the intestines or omentum fall through the great hole of the ischium into the internal part of the thigh, between and under the two anterior heads of the triceps muscle. In such a case there must be great laxity of the ligament, and the intestine must lie behind the pectineus muscle, wherefore no pressure can be used to keep it up, and the operation cannot be attended with success; because as the intestine is strangulated, the orifice cannot be dilated, by reason of the vicinity of the vessels.

— GUTTURIS. See BRONCHOCELE.

— HUMORALIS; called also *inflammatio testium*; though this is often a disease of the tunica vaginalis of the testicle: it consists of an inflammation and swelling there; but any of the integuments of the testicles, or the testicles themselves, may be the seat. Dr. Swedjar, says, that the testicle itself is never swelled, or in the least affected, in the beginning of this complaint, and that the only affected and swelled part is the epididymis. He adds, if the testicle becomes swelled, it is not till after the other part is affected, and that from bad treatment. It is most frequently a venereal symptom, but may also happen from irritation, from bruises, and other external injuries. It may terminate any of the ways that are common to inflammation in other parts.

It is often caused by a stoppage of the venereal gonorrhœa, or rather from a transposition of the venereal poison, or, in other words, the irritation of the poison transposed to a different place in the urethra; viz. the caput gallinaginis, or the mouth of the excretory ducts of the seminal vesicles; in which case, brisk purgatives, if they produce a return of the running, are useful. Vomits, when the constitution can bear them, powerfully assist in removing this disorder whilst in its inflammatory state, but they should not be given until the inflammation begins to give way, and then the pulv. ipecac. is as useful as the hydrargyrus vitriolatus.

Whatever be the cause, endeavour to remove the in-

Inflammation and tumor, by bleeding according to the strength of the patient; let the bleeding be immediately succeeded by a brisk purge, and let the topical application be of the common astringent and stimulating kind, such as Goulard's saturnine water; let them be applied cold by means of rags folded several times, and repeat them as often as they grow warm and begin to dry. In want of this water, a mixture of vinegar and brandy may be used, or some other discutient lotion; see LOTIO. Thus, if the part is suspended properly, and if the patient can conform to lay much on his back, this tumor will be removed in a short time, without the usual violent pain or the hardness remaining afterwards, which is almost the constant effect of emollients. As soon as the inflammatory symptoms abate, mercury may be prescribed internally, and the ungt. hydrargyri fort. may be rubbed on the scrotum every night, either to prevent or remove any degree of induration. If, notwithstanding every endeavour to the contrary, a suppuration cannot be prevented, an emollient cataplasim must be applied warm, and continue until a due discharge of the matter is effected. The knife is usually preferred for opening this kind of abscess with, but care is required lest the testicle should be wounded: the dressings may be the same as directed for abscesses in general. On abscesses in the testicles, see Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. ii. p. 256. Dr. Swediaur proposes, in cases of virulent gonorrhœa, in order to prevent the hernia humoralis, that the patient avoids exposing himself to cold, violent exercise, venery, strong purges, and that he keeps the scrotum duly suspended. If the hernia humoralis takes place, he proposes, first, to allay the irritation, and then to recall the poison to its former original seat: to this end, if the pulse is quick, full, and strong, bleed immediately, but with due regard to the constitution. If costive, a glyster should next be administered, to empty the present contents of the intestines; after this, if it can be conformed to, the patient may sit half an hour in a warm bath, or on a perforated chair over the steam of hot water, for the same length of time, previously suspending his testicles. From thence he must go to bed, and a warm dry bag-truss should be immediately applied. After this, a warm bread poultice may be applied to the penis, to reproduce the running, or determine the repulsed poison to its original seat again. And what is peculiarly beneficial is, to give a full dose of opium by the mouth; or in its stead, a glyster of ol. lin. and decoctum hord. aa p. æq. cum tinct. opii gt. xl. lx. The diet must be low. When the running returns, relief is proportionably obtained. If required, repeat the opiate every twenty-four hours; and the parts must be exposed two or three times a day to the steam of hot water. Dr. Sweidar's Obs. on Venereal Complaints. Aikins's Obs. on Prep. of Lead. London Med. Obs. and Inq. v. iii. p. 152, &c.

HERNIA INCARCERATA. An incarcerated, imprisoned, or confined *hernia*. It is either when the protruded intestine so adheres that it cannot be returned; or when it cannot be returned, because of the flatus or other matter which is descended into it, not being capable of a return. Its symptoms are, a swelling in the groin and upper part of the scrotum, larger or smaller, according to the quantity of contents, very painful to the touch, and resisting the impress of the fingers; the pain is increased by coughing, sneezing, or standing upright, and there is a frequent vomiting, with a suppression of all discharge by the anus, and a fever presently comes on.

If speedy relief is not obtained, the consequence is fatal.

Very copious or repeated bleeding, and a proper posture, are the principal helps; the patient should be laid with his hips much higher than his shoulders, and thus by gently raising the scrotum, and a light pressure on the tumor, the intestine may return. The tobacco glyster is used in St. Bartholomew's hospital in cases of strangulated rupture, to effect a reduction, and is thus made. Infuse two drams of dried tobacco, in one pint of boiling water, for the space of ten minutes. This is said to act by producing nausea, and depressing the living power in the system, which it sometimes does to an alarming degree; and also to be equally efficacious, and less indeterminate with regard to the dose, than administering this herb by means of smoke; small doses of opium may be given at due intervals: but if there is an adhesion, the operation is necessary, and if a gangrene is observed in the detained intestine, keep the found part of it so united with the aperture in the groin as to be the future anus. London

Med. Journal, vi. p. 118, 259. Edinb. Med. Comment. v. 270.

HERNIA INGUINALIS. See BUBONOCELE.

— **INTESTINALIS.** See **HERNIA SCROTALIS.**

— **LACHRYMALIS.** When the tears pass through the puncta lachrymalia, but are stopped in the nasal duct, they stagnate in the sacculus lachrymalis, and generally distend it; whence this name. Anel calls it *hydrops sacculi lachrymalis*, a dropsy of the lachrymal sac.

If the inner angle of the eye is pressed, and an aqueous humour flows out, it is the fistula lachrymalis, which see: also Kirkland's Med. Surgery, v. ii. p. 135.

— **OMENTALIS.** See EPIFLOCELE.

— **SCROTALIS,**

— **OSCHEALIS,**

— **ENTEROSCHOCELE.** } Called also *Intestinalis*,

— *ecptoma, enterocoele.* PACELSUS calls it *crepatura*, or *crepatura*. It is when the omentum, the intestine, or both, protrude and descend into the scrotum; when the omentum only, it is called *epifloschocele*. It is called a perfect rupture, in contradistinction to a bubonocoele, which is the same disorder, only that the descent is not so low. The *hernia scrotalis* is distinguished into the true and false; the true is when the omentum, or intestine, or both, fall down into the scrotum; the false is when an humour or an inflammation causes a tumor in this part; such as in the case of an hydrocele, hernia humoralis, &c. Sometimes there will be a collection of fleshy matter in the scrotum: the hernia, thus formed, is called *steatocoele*.

— **UMBILICALIS;** called also *Epiploomphalon*, *omphalocoele*; *exomphalos*, *omphalos*. When this rupture arises from flatulence, it takes the name *pneumatomphalos*. It is when the omentum, or intestine, or both, protrude at the navel. It rarely admits of other relief than the palliative. White's Surgery, p. 323.

— **UTERI; HYSTEROCELE.** Instances have occurred of the uterus being thrust through the rings of the muscles, but this is hardly to be discovered, if there is no child in it, whose strugglings would lead us to the proper distinction of it from the rupture of any other part. It is called by HIPPOCRATES, *ECREXIS*.

— **VAGINALIS.** There is naturally a deep sort of cavity between the rectum and the back part of the uterus, made by the peritoneum descending pretty low, and forming a kind of pouch, in which a portion of the small intestines, when the uterus is not pregnant, is commonly lodged; and sometimes the intestines themselves, by pressing hard against the peritoneum at this most depending part of the abdomen, gradually stretch this membrane so as to deepen this cavity much, and thereby dissect as it were the back part of the vagina from the fore part of the rectum, and thus form the tumor in the vagina, which is called an *hernia vaginalis*.

— **IN VAGINA.** See COLPOCELE.

— **VARICOSA.** See CIRSOCELE.

— **VENTOSA.** See PNEUMATOCELE.

— **VENTRALIS,** called *Hypogastrocele*. This may happen in almost any point of the fore part of the belly, but is most frequently found between the recti muscles, either above or below the navel. It is generally large, and is only to be relieved by returning the protruded parts, and preventing their return by a proper bandage. The tumor which requires this operation is seldom bigger than a walnut; so when these are the symptoms of a *hernia*, and yet no appearance of one in the groin, the belly should be examined. The manner of relieving the stricture will be by dilating the part, as in other cases. But after the operation a bandage must always be worn, as the cicatrix cannot be trusted to. White's Surgery, p. 324.

— **VESICALIS,** seu **CYSTICA.** In this species, the urinary bladder is the part protruded, either in the groin or scrotum, through the opening in the external oblique muscle of the abdomen; in the fore part of the thigh, under Poupert's ligament, or in the perinæum, through some of the muscular interstices of that part, indeed the bladder has been pushed into the vagina, and formed hernial tumors of no inconsiderable degrees of magnitude. The common attendant symptoms are; a tumor with fluctuation, either in the groin, fore part of the thigh, or perinæum; which tumor, on being pressed, subsides, by the liquor it contains being pushed into the body, and occasions either a desire to make water, or the liquor runs immediately out at the common urinary passages. When the swelling is large before water can be made with freedom, it is commonly necessary to have recourse to pressure.

ture, at the same time that the tumor, when in the groin or thigh, is as much elevated as possible; but when the swelling is small, and especially when no stricture is as yet produced, water is generally made with great ease. When this complaint is simple, it commonly proceeds from a suppression of urine. Hence every cause of suppression ought to be guarded against as far as possible; and when no adhesions take place, and if the protruded portion of the bladder can be reduced, a truss properly fitted to the part should be worn for a considerable length of time. When the parts cannot be reduced, as long as no symptoms occur to render the operation necessary, a suspensory bag, so fitted as effectually to support the prolapsed parts, while at the same time it does not produce severe pressure, is the only probable means of relief. When a portion of the bladder happens to protrude into the vagina, after reducing the parts, descents may be prevented by the use of a pessary; and the same means will be successful in preventing a falling down of part of the intestinal canal into the vagina; a species of *rupture* which now and then occurs. But should the protruded parts be attacked with pain and inflammation, in consequence of stricture, so as to render the operation necessary, we must proceed as in other similar cases of dividing the parts occasioning the stricture; but if the bladder adheres to the rupture of an intestine, great caution is required (if the operation becomes necessary) to avoid opening the bladder. See Le Dran's Operations; Mem. de l'Acad. Royale Chirurg. Sharp's Operations; Sharp's Critical Enquiry; Monf. Arnaud on Ruptures; Pott on Ruptures; Goocli's Treatise on Wounds, p. 427, &c. Aikins's Obs. on Prep. of Lead, p. 91, &c. Bell's Surgery, v. i. p. 369, to 377.

HERNIARIA. RUPTURE-WORM; also called *polygonum minus*, and *millegrana major*. It is the **HERNIARIA GLABRA**, Linn. It is a small spreading plant, found in sandy ground; it flowers in June and July; is said to be diuretic and astringent; but is not of much note.

Boerhaave mentions other species also.

HERPES, vel **ERPES**, from *εἶπω*, to spread or creep. **TETTER.** These disorders are apt to creep on and spread about in the skin. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease, in the **CLASS LOCALES**, and **ORDER DIALYSES**; and defines it, phlyctenæ, or a great number of small ulcers crowding together, creeping, and difficult to heal; it belongs also to the *impetiginæ*.

These ulcers in the skin are divided by some into five species.

1. The *simple*. These consist of single pustules of a yellowish white colour, and sharp pointed; they are inflamed about their bases, and are naturally dry; these burn, itch, and smart a day or two, and then disappear.

2. The **TETTER**, **RING-WORM**, or *serpigo*; *darta*. These are the same in appearance as the first, only that they run in heaps; they more difficultly pass away; for they contain more corrosive matter; their smarting and itching is more violent; they eat sometimes through the skin, and spread considerably; they neither form matter nor come to digestion. The cure is sometimes difficult; in some persons they return at certain seasons. If the habit of body is faulty, restore it, purge gently with mercurials, and then apply the following to the parts affected: R Hydrarg. muriati, gr. xvi. a q. calc. si. ℥ i. m. f. lotio. Vel, R Calcis hydrarg. albæ, ʒ ii. ungt. simplicis, ʒ i. m. When a *serpigo* is a symptom of the scurvy, the great water-dock root is an excellent remedy, as indeed it is in all respects of herpes.

3 and 4. **SHINGLES**, or *zona aurea*, &c. Dr. Cullen makes this, i. e. *Herpes zoster*, synonymous with his erysipelas phlyctenodes. It is sometimes accompanied with inflammation and fever. This kind appears in large clusters, on the neck, breast, loins, hips, or thighs; the heads are white and watery, and are succeeded by a small round scab resembling millet seed, whence the name herpes miliaris; and now the disorder is still more grievous. In these cases the ill habit of body being first attended to, it must be remembered that the external applications must be more mild than those above prescribed. Internally the treatment may be as in the erysipelas: the chief indication is to take off the irritability of the system; which is best done by a proper use of the cort. peruv. The prognostic of death from its surrounding the body is false; the malignity of the tumor alone being the only ground of fear.

These two kinds were called by the ancients by the names *vermis repens*; *vermis mordicans*; *formica miliaris*; Wiseman calls them *ambulatoria*.

5. *Herpes depascens exedens*, also called *noma*, *noma*, *noli me tangere*, *ulcus depascens*, *esthiomenos*, *formix*; and Celsus calls it *ignis sacer*, because it corrodes like the ulcerous erysipelas, as deep as the flesh, raising the skin chiefly on the scalp into scales of different thicknesses, and leaving a hard swelling on the part. According to Dr. Cullen, it is of the species of inflammation which he calls erythematous. It resembles an ulcerous erysipelas; its humour is the most corrosive of any of the species; it corrodes down the fleshy parts, and separates it into scales: when it disappears it leaves hard tumors behind it, on the parts that were ulcerated. In order to the cure, the hydrargyr. muriatus may be given, as directed in the lues venerea, with a decoction of the woods or sarfa. The sores may be washed with a solution of hydrarg. muriat. in aq. calcis.

Some have succeeded with a dose of jalap every fourth day, and an electuary of bark, two parts to one of saffras.

Mr. Bell, in his Treatise on Ulcers, places the tinea and the herpes, as varieties in his species of ulcer, which he denominates cutaneous. He further observes that the cutaneous ulcer may in all its varieties be included in the four following; viz. 1. The *herpes farinosus*; which includes what some call the dry tetter. 2. *Herpes pustulosus*; which includes the *crusta lactea*, and the *tinea capitis*, see **ACHOR**. 3. *Herpes miliaris*; called also *formica miliaris*, *cenchrius*; of this variety is the ulcerous eruption called the ring-worm. 4. *Herpes exedens*; this includes the ulcers called depascent, and phagedenic.

The *herpes farinosus* is the most simple kind. It appears on any part of the body, most frequently on the face, neck, arms, or wrists; it comes out in broadish spots, which consist of very small red pimples, which are attended with a troublesome itching; they soon fall off in the form of a white powder which resembles fine bran; they leave the skin perfectly sound, but are apt to return in the form of a red efflorescence, fall off, and renew as before.

The *herpes pustulosus* occurs most frequently in children, generally attacks the face, and behind the ears; often on other parts of the head also, but rarely elsewhere. It appears in the form of pustules, which are originally separated and distinct, but afterwards run together in clusters. At first they seem to contain nothing but a thin watery scum, which afterwards turns yellow, and exuding over the whole surface of the part affected, at last dries into a thick crust or scab: when this falls off, the skin below frequently appears entire with only a slight degree of redness on its surface; but on some occasions when the matter hath probably been more acrid upon the scab falling off, the skin is found slightly excoriated. See **ACHORES**.

The *herpes miliaris* generally appears in clusters, though sometimes in distinct circles of very minute pimples. These are at first perfectly separate, and contain only a clear lymph, which, in the course of the disease, is excreted upon the surface, and there forms into small distinct scales; these at last fall off, and leave a considerable degree of inflammation below, that still continues to exude fresh matter, which likewise forms into cakes, and so falls off. The itching in this sort of ulcer, is always very troublesome, and the matter discharged from the pimples is so tough and viscid, that every thing applied to the part adheres so as to occasion much trouble and uneasiness to the patient on its being removed. The whole body is subject to this disorder, but it most frequently appears on the breast, perinæum, scrotum, and the loins.

The *herpes exedens* discovers itself on any part of the body, but mostly about the loins, where it sometimes spreads to such a degree as to extend quite round the waist. At first it usually appears in the form of several small ulcerations, collected into larger spots of different sizes and various figures, with always more or less of an erysipelatous like inflammation. These ulcerations discharge large quantities of a thin, sharp, serous matter, which sometimes forms into small crusts that in a short time fall off; but most frequently the discharge is so thin and acrid, as to spread along the neighbouring parts, and there to produce the same kind of sores. Though these excoriations or ulcers, do not in general proceed further than the true skin, yet sometimes the discharge is so very penetrating and corrosive as to destroy the skin, the cellular membrane, and, on some occasions, the muscles themselves.

Dr. George Fordyce speaks of an instance of this disease,

eafe, under the name of *herpes rapiens*; and fays, it arifes upon the head in fmall ulcers, covered with a brown moiſt cruſt, and ſhining, but ſimilar to venereal ulcers. He adds, its cure is the ſame as for the venereal ulcers, which ſee.

In the cure of theſe various cuticular diſeaſes, it hath been generally believed to be unſafe, and even dangerous, to proceed in any other way, than by correcting the original diſorder of the fluids, which was ſuppoſed to produce them. It may occasionally happen, that ſome diſorder in the general habit is attendant on any of theſe ulcerous complaints, and that a regard thereto may be required; but in the greateſt number of inſtances, they are more certainly and more ſpeedily removed by the uſe of local remedies merely. In many diſeaſes of the ſkin, antimonials are frequently given with advantage, but their efficacy ſeems principally to depend upon their producing a determination to the ſkin, and keeping up a free diſcharge of the matter of perſpiration; which from various cauſes is long retained on the ſurface of the body, and there becomes acrid, and doubtleſs is a frequent cauſe of diſordered affections in this part. Accordingly, all ſuch remedies are more or leſs effectual, as they are more or leſs powerful in keeping up a free perſpiration. This is further evident by obſerving, that a due uſe of the warm bath is as efficacious, in theſe caſes, as the uſe of antimonials and other medicines ſuppoſed to carry off morbid particles through the ſkin. In the treatment of every herpetic diſorder, the firſt and principal circumſtance to be attended to, is that not only the parts affected, but even the whole ſurface of the body, be kept as clean and perſpirable as poſſible; to this end the frequent uſe of warm bathing, and of frequent gentle frictions, with clean linen cloths (in the dry ſorts of theſe complaints) are ſingularly ſerviceable. In the milder inſtances, the following externals generally ſuffice. 1. The aq. calcis ſimpl. uſually is all that is required in *herpes farinofus*. 2. The ſolutions of lead in vegetable acid, are alſo very effectual; the following is a uſeful general form. R Ceruſſæ acetatæ, ʒ ſs. Acet. acerrim. ʒ iv. aq. diſt. ꝑ ꝑ ij. m. This may be applied in the form of cataplaſm, mixed with bread, or by means of ſoft rags dipped into it, and laid directly on the parts. In ſome particular and more inveterate caſes, the following is ſometimes to be preferred; viz. R Hydrargyri muriati gr. x. aq. diſt. ꝑ i. m. This is very efficacious as an embrocation in any of theſe diſorders. In the moſt obſtinate inſtances of this complaint, the greateſt care is required that perſpiration is duly ſupported, viz. warm diluent drinks frequently taken, as well as the uſe of the warm bath. The ant. crud. ppt. to ʒ ii. in the day, if mixt with a little gum guaiac. is an admirable aſſiſtant to the diſcharge through the ſkin, and contributes further aid by its efficacy in unloading the bowels. In the more vigorous and plethoric habits, cooling laxatives are peculiarly beneficial. Iſſues are ſometimes neceſſary in the more inveterate ſorts of *herpes*. In the *herpes exedens*, a degree of inflammation is often a concomitant, this requires attention; here the ſaturnine applications, above all others, check its progreſs, and at length totally remove it. But if, as it ſometimes happens, the herpetic ulcer hath made its way into the muſcles, the following ointment is preferable to either the ſaturnine ſolution, or that of hydrarg. muriati. R Zinci pulv. ſubtiliſſ. ʒ ij. Axung. porc. ʒ vj. m. The ungt. ſaturnin. of the different diſpenſatories, is alſo an uſeful application in this laſt mentioned inſtance. But care muſt be taken that this ointment is not become rancid. If by the uſe of the above, the diſorder is unconquerable, it may be ſuſpected that a venereal taint at the ſame time ſubſiſts in ſuch a patient. A ſlight herpetic diſorder becomes obſtinate by being accompanied with the itch; in ſuch caſes, attention muſt be had to ſuch diſeaſes reſpectively, before thoſe of the herpetic kinds can be removed. In ſome inſtances of the *herpes exedens*, the following bolus has been uſed with conſiderable advantage; R Hydrargyri calcin. gr. iſs. Conſect. opiatæ ʒ i. m. omn. noct. ſumend.

See Tulpus, lib. iii. Marc. Aurel. Severinus, lib. iv. de Abſceſſ. cap. 9. Turner's Diſeaſes of the Skin. Bell on Ulcers, article Cutaneous Ulcer, Edit. iii. p. 345. White's Surgery, p. 26.

HERPES. See PURPURA SCORBUTICA.

— FACIÆ. There is, ſays Mr. Bell, a ſpecies of *herpes*, to which, in ſome conſtitutions, eſpecially in females, the face is particularly liable, and no variety of the diſorder proves more diſtreſſing, or more perplexing to

practitioners; but the following compoſition has been found to ſucceed, where all others commonly uſed, both of the ſulphureous and mercurial, have failed. R Sulphuris præcipitati, ʒ ij. Ceruſſæ acetatæ, ʒ i. Aq. Roſarum, ʒ viij. m. nocte maneque utendum, phiala prius agitata. See Bell on Ulcers, p. 373.

HERPES FERUS. See ERYSIPELAS.

HERPETON. In Hippocrates it is a creeping puſtule or ulcer.

HERVA DE ANIL LUSITANIS. See INDICUM.

HESP. An abbreviation of Hesperides.

HESPERIS. Boerhaave mentions twenty-four ſpecies of this plant: it is ſaid to be diaphoretic and antifeptic; but is not of much note in practice.

HESPERIS ALLIUM. See ALLIARIA.

HETEROGENEUS, HETEROGENEOUS, from *heteros*, alterum, and *genos*, kind. See ANOMOMERES.

HETERORRYTHMUS. See ARYTHMUS.

HETICH INDIS, AMERICANUM, vel ÆTHIOPIUM. A ſpecies of turnip in America, with leaves like thoſe of bryony: the root is as thick as two fiſs, and a foot and a half long. It is agreeable food, and aperitive.

HEUD, HEUD HEN, or HEUDEEN. See AGALLOCHUM.

HEXANDRIA (εξ ſex, and *ανηρ*, Vir.) The name of the Sixth Claſs of Linnæus's ſyſtem, comprehending thoſe plants which have hermaphrodite flowers, with fix equal ſtamens. It contains five orders: MONOGYNIA, DIGYNIA, TRIGYNIA, TETRAGYNIA, POLYGYNIA.

HEXIS. An HABIT. From *εχω*, to have. It is a permanent habit, in oppoſition to diathesis, or a tranſient diſpoſition, which may more eaſily be removed. Habit from cuſtom or uſe. See CONSUETUDO.

HIACAN. See GUAJACUM.

HIBERNICUS LAPIS. IRISH SLATE, called alſo *tegula Gallis*, *ardeſia* vel *hardeſia Hibernica*; *lapis*, *ſiſſilis Hiber*. It is a kind of ſlate or ſoft ſtone, found in Ireland and other countries, of a bluifh black colour; it ſtains the hands. When powdered it is whitifh at firſt, but ſoon grows blacker. In the fire it yields ſulphureous fumes, acquires a pale red colour, and becomes harder. It is an argillaceous earth, impregnated with alum and iron in a very ſmall portion, and ſeems to be much of the ſame nature as the boles. To its aluminous contents it owes its aſtringent property. It is inwardly taken againſt bruises, but on account of the variability of its contents, it is not much to be commended. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

HIBISCUS. See ALTHÆA and KETMIA.

HIBISCUS ABELMOSCHUS. See ABELMOSCHUS.

HIDROA, from *ιδρως*, ſweat. A kind of puſtules which ſpring up on ſome conſtitutions, from ſweating in hot weather. It is the ſymptomatic kind of miliary fever called BOA, which ſee; alſo DESUDATIO.

HIDROCRITICA, from *ιδρως*, ſweat, and *κρινω*, to judge. Signs taken from ſweat.

HIDRONOSOS, or HIDROPYRETOS. See SUDOR ANGLICUS.

HIDROTES CENCHROIDES. See CENCHROS.

HIDROTICA.

HIDROTOPSEA. } See SUDORIFICA.

HIDRUS. See ÆRIS FLOS.

HIERA DIACOLOCYNTHIDOS. An electary was formerly prepared under this name, but it hath long been neglected.

HIERANOSOS. See CONVULSIO. Some expreſs by it a continued kind of convulſion without pain or loſs of ſenſibility.

HIERA PICRA, *ιερος πικρος*. HOLY BITTER; now called *pulvis aloeticus*. It was formerly called *hiera logadii*, and was made in the form of an electary, with honey, but now the ſpecies is kept in dry powder.

The London College directs the powder to be prepared as follows: take the gum of ſocotorine aloes, one pound; of white canella, three ounces. Rub them into a fine powder ſeparately, then mix.

HIERABOTANE, from *ιερος*, holy, and *βολων*, an herb. HOLY HERB. In Dioſcorides, it is a ſpecies of verbena. See VERBENA.

HIERACIUM, from *hierax*, a hawk. *Accipitrina*, *hieraculum*, HAWKWEED. Boerhaave mentions forty ſpecies, but only four have any medical virtues attributed to them.

— LONGIUS RACIDATUM. LONG-ROOTED. HAWKWEED. The ſtalks of all the kinds are full of branches,

branches, slender, and elegant; the leaves are disposed alternately; the calyx is thick, firm, and expanded; the seeds are smooth and angulous, or striated.

The root of this species strikes deep into the ground; is long, thick, and but little branched; the leaves lie flat on the ground, are rough and hairy; the flowers are like those of the dandelion, but less of a yellow colour, and turn into down; the seeds are long and slender. It grows in fields and meadows, and flowers in May, and so on to August or September. It is cooling, aperitive, and diuretic.

HIERACIUM ALPINUM, also called *Pannonica*, *costa herba*, *costa pulmonaria*, *pilosella major*, *dens leonis*, *pulmonaria lutea*. **BROAD-LEAVED HUNGARIAN HAWKWEED**. It grows on chalky hills, flowers in June, and is extolled in pulmonary disorders.

— **MINUS**, called also *hieracium leporinum*. **LESSER HAWKWEED**. It grows in pasture ground, flowers in June and July, and its virtues the same as the *hieracium majus*, but bitterer, and otherwise preferable.

— **MAJUS**, also called *fonchus repens*. **GREATER HAWKWEED**. It is found in fields; it flowers in July; the leaves cool, and are moderately astringent. See Raii Hist.

— **MONTANUM**, & **PULCHRUM**. See **CHONDRILLA**. Sp. 7.

HIERACULUM. See **HIERACIUM**.

HIERATICUM. The name of a malagma, formerly appropriated to disorders of the liver, stomach, and other of the abdominal viscera.

HIEROPYR. The same as the erythematous species of inflammation.

HIGHMOIRANUM ANTRUM. See **ANTRUM GENÆ**.

HIGUERO. The **CALABASH-TREE**. It is a large tree, common in all the American islands, and on that continent. The flowers are shaped like those of a lily, of a white and greenish colour, but a disagreeable smell. The fruit is of various sizes and figures; it is green at the first, but when ripe it is black and hard, containing seeds like a gourd, and a yellow kernel. The unripe fruit contains a white juicy pulp, that smells like nasturtium, but of a sweetish taste. The unripe fruit is preserved with sugar, and is used in fevers. The ripe affords a shell for cups, &c. See Raii Hist.

HIMANTOSIS. Relaxation or lengthening, and smallness of the uvula.

HIMAS. Properly a leather thong or strap. But in medicine it is a laxness of the uvula, when it becomes long and slender, called also *cion*. It differs from the *clonus*, which is when the uvula is thickened.

HIN,

HINDISCH,

HING. The Indian and Persian name.

HINGISCH.

HIN-AWARU. See **INDICUM**.

HINKA. See **CARYOPHILLUS AROMATICUS**.

HIPPACE. The rennet of a colt. Also cheese made of mare's milk.

HIPPECACUANNA. See **IPECACUANHA**.

HIPPOCASTANUM, or **HIPPOCANTANUM**. The **HORSE CHESNUT TREE**, called also *castanea equina*, *pavina*. The sort recommended by the Edinburgh College, is the **ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM**, or **ÆSCULUS, foliolis septenis**. **CLASS, HEPTANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 462.** This tree frequently grows to a great height, and from the upper part of the trunk usually sends off numerous spreading branches, covered with a rough brown bark; the wood is white, soft, soon decays, and therefore is of little value. The fruit in appearance resembles the Spanish chesnut, and is eaten by sheep, goats, deer, oxen, and horses; the latter of which are said to eat of this fruit greedily, and by it have been cured of coughs, and pulmonary disorders; hence the name **HORSE-CHESNUTS**; starch also, and that very good has been made of it, also soap for washing, and was it deprived of its bitterness and acrimony by any proper process, from the quantity of farinaceous matter it contains, it has been supposed, that it would make a kind of bread. It has been recommended as a sternutatory employed in powder; nay this effect may even be produced by a decoction or infusion, drawing the steams up the nostrils. It has therefore been recommended to produce a discharge from the nose, which, in some cases of ophthalmy, headach, &c. may produce

good effects. On the Continent, the bark is held in great estimation as a febrifuge, and is considered to be a medicine by many authors of great efficacy. Jo. Jac. Zannichelli affirms, that after many trials, he has found the bark of these trees to have the same effect as the Peruvian bark. By some it has been substituted for the Peruvian bark, and is said, in every case where the bark is indicated, to be attended with equal, if not superior advantage. The bark for medical purposes is to be taken, from those branches which are neither very old, nor very young, and exhibited under similar forms and doses as the Peruvian bark. It rarely disagrees with the stomach, but its astringent effects generally require the administration of aperient medicines. See Raii Historia Plant. WOODVILLE's Medical Botany.

In England we have the white, yellow, and scarlet flowering chestnut trees. They are cultivated in gardens, and walks, and flower in May and June.

HIPPOCRAS. See **CLARETUM**.

HIPPOGLOSSUM. **DOUBLE TONGUE**. See **LAURUS ALEXANDRINA**.

HIPPOLAPATHUM. See **LAPATHUM HORTENSE**.

HIPPOLAPATHUM, ROTUNDIFOLIUM. See **LAPATHIUM ALPINUM**.

HIPPOLITHUS, from *ἵππος*, a horse, and *λίθος*, a stone. A stone found in the stomach or intestines of a horse.

HIPPOMANES, from *ἵππος*, a horse, and *μανία*, to be mad. It is a name for the *cynodanthe*, or *apocynum*, called also *cynomoron*, because it makes horses mad if they eat of it. It is also a name of the juice of *tithymalus*. Some take it to signify the fecundines of a mare. Lastly, the fleshy substance which sometimes adheres to the forehead of a new foaled colt is thus named: also the *hippophæus*.

HIPPOMARATHRUM, from *ἵππος*, an horse, and *μαρathon*, fennel, **HORSE-FENNEL**; also **ENGLISH SAXIFRAGE**. See Raii Hist. Plant. **SAXIFRAGA ANGLICA**.

HIPPONE. The name of a malagma which Aetius describes.

HIPPOPHÆS, } Dioscorides describes it in
HIPPOPHÆSTUM. } lib. iv. cap. 162, but it is not certainly known what it is. The synonyme, according to Dale, is the *cnaphos rhamnus*, *lappago*, *hippomanes*. The **PURGING THORN**. It grows in the Morea. The juice purges powerfully. Though the *rhamnus catharticus*, and the *tithymalus maritimus* vel *spinosus*, have also been considered as synonymes, still they seem to have different properties, which are specified under their separate titles.

HIPPOSELINUM, **ALEXANDERS**, also called *olusatrum*, *Smyrniun*, *maccrona*, *herba Alexandrina*, *grycium agrioselinum*. It is the **SMYRNIUM OLUSATRUM**, Linn. An umbelliferous plant, with leaves like smallage, but larger. It is a large kind of parsley, and was formerly blanched in gardens for culinary use. The seeds, according to FUCHSIUS, called *macedonensium semen*, are bitterish, aromatic, and carminative; they give out all their virtue to rectified spirit of wine, but not fully to water. The roots are bitter, and are recommended as resolvent, diuretic, and emmenagogue. On incision they yield a whitish juice, which when inspissated, resembles myrrh; whence the plant hath been called, from one of the names of that gummy resin, *Smyrniun*. Boerhaave mentions three species. See Raii Hist. Plant.

HIPPUS, from *ἵππος*, equus, a horse. It is an affection of the eyes, under which they are continually trembling and twinkling, as is usual with those who ride on horseback. The author of the *Definitiones Medicæ*, says, that it is an affection contracted from the birth, and is owing to a defect in the muscle which sustains the eye.

HIRA. This word is variously understood: however, some express by it the intestinum jejunum; others extend it to all the intestines, and others mean by it all the contents of the abdomen.

HIRAPITANGA. BRASILIENSIBUS. See **BRASIL. LIGNUM**.

HIRCUS BEZOARTICUS. The goat which affords the oriental bezoar. See **BEZOAR ORIENTALIS**.

HIRQUUS. The great angle of the eye.

HIRSUTIES. Unnatural hairiness of the body.

HIRUDO. The **LEECH**, also called *sanguisuga*, *hirudo medica*, *exos*. Themison is the first who takes notice of

of *leeches*. Those should be chosen whose backs are striped, and bellies spotted, and which are taken from running waters that are clear, and have a sandy bed.

They are only used for drawing of blood, where and when the lancet cannot be conveniently used; and for this end, many prefer those which have been kept in a vessel of clean water for some time, to those which are but newly taken from the running waters where they originally resided.

Some think that *leeches* have a poisonous quality, because the wound they make sometimes heals with difficulty; but this happens, when the lancet is used, and depends on the bad habit of the body. Perhaps from the manner of their biting it is, that the erysipelatous kind of inflammation arises: but be that as it may, it almost always goes off in a day or two.

To make *leeches* fasten soon, keep them hungry, and rub the part to which they are to be applied with warm milk or blood; if they stick longer than is thought convenient, they must not be pulled off; but if their heads are touched with common salt, they soon drop off of themselves: if they are thought not to have drawn a sufficient quantity of blood, apply cloths wrung out of warm water upon the orifice, or, if convenient, put the part into warm water, and thus the bleeding may be prolonged.

Keep the *leeches* in bottles not quite filled with water, and renew it every three or four days at the latest: a little sugar may be added to the water in which they are kept.

Leeches are sometimes applied to the anus, when the hæmorrhoids are suppressed; but bleeding in the ankle or foot seems more likely to be useful, for the *leeches* can only be applied to the external hæmorrhoidal veins. When local inflammation, &c. is to be removed, in many instances, topical bleeding is preferable to general. By applying *leeches* we most probably open the small veins only, and as no pressure is made as is done when the lancet is used, the vessels of the part are certainly more evacuated than the rest of the system. Though one *leech* may be allowed only to draw one ounce of blood, yet as it makes a kind of lacerated wound, the discharge may be continued until double the quantity is evacuated. In ophthalmies, *leeches* have been useful when general bleeding hath failed; ten or twelve *leeches* applied about the temples have relieved a violent cephalalgia almost immediately, &c.

The curious may consult the following writers on *leeches*, viz. Aldrovandus, Gesner, Botallus, Sebizius, Hurnius, Cranfius, Schroder, and Stahl.

HEURUNDINARIA. SWALLOW-WORT. See ASCLEPIAS.

HISMAT. See LITHARGYRUM.

HISPANICUM VIRIDE. See ÆRUGO ÆRIS.

HISPIDITAS. Hairiness in general; but in a particular sense, it is used to signify either the disease called phalangosis, or that called distichiasis.

HISPIDULA. } See GNAPHALIUM MON-

HISPIDULÆ SYR. } TANUM.

HISTORIA. *An history.* In medicine, it is the same as a medical case or observation.

HOAXACAN. See GUAIAACUM.

HOCIAMSANUM. See AGRIMONIA.

HOITZILOXITL. See BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM.

HOLCIMOS, from ἔλκω, to draw. An epithet applied to what may be drawn out, and still preserve its continuity. It is also spoken of the liver affected with a tumor. See Galen de Loc. Affect.

HOLCUS. See MILIUM INDICUM.

HOLERA. See CHOLERA.

HOLIPPÆ. Thin cakes made with flour and sugar, poured upon a hot iron, figured, and then set to the fire. The name is now appropriated to sweet-meats; though in some dispensatories, to such as are purging, and other *holippæ*.

HOLLI. The Indian name for what the Spaniards call *alli*; which is a resinous liquor, that distils from the tree called *chilli*. It is used in dysenteries. See Raii Hist.

HOLOCYRON. See CHAMÆPITYS.

HOLOPHLYCTIDES. See PHLYCTENÆ.

HOLOSCHÆNOS. See JUNCUS ODORATUS.

HOLOSTES, } See MYOSUROS.

HOLOSTEUM. }

HOLOSTEUS. See OSTEOCOLLA.

HOLOTHURION. Whether plant or animal is not known; but, according to Bontius, it is poisonous.

HQLOTONICOS, from ὅλος, whole, and τεινός, to

stretch. It is spoken of universal convulsion, or rigor of the whole body. It is the same as *tetanus*.

HOLQUAHUILT. See CORT. PERUV.

HOMA. A kind of anasarctous swelling.

HOMOGENEUS, from ὁμός, like, and γένος, kind, an uniform body, or mixture.

HOMOLINON. CRUDE FLAX, or coarse flaxen cloth, of which towels were made in the public baths.

HOMONOPAGIA. See CEPHALALGIA.

HOMOPLATA. See SCAPULA.

HOMORUSIA. A medicine mentioned by Avicenna.

HOMOTONOS. Equable. It is an epithet for a continual putrid fever, which preserves the same tenor through all stages.

HOMUNCULUS PARACELSI. See ADOLESCENS.

HOPLOCHRISMA. The WEAPON SALVE, Χρυσμα ἰσόπλου.

HORÆOS, ὥραιος. According to HIPPOCRATES and AURELIANUS, it is applicable to any thing that occurs opportunely, or in proper time; τὰ ὥραια, signifies the catamenia observing a regular period. Properly it is fruit that is ripe about autumn: but modern authors express by it any fruits which are ripe.

HORDEACEUM VINUM. See ALLA.

HORDEOLUM. STIAN. It is a tubercle on the eyelids, resembling a barley-corn in shape; it is also called *crythe*, and *crithe*, which see. It is small, red, hard, and immoveable: it is seated above the eye-lashes. It is an encysted tumor which contains a thick matter. It is painful; sometimes hurts the sight. Its seat is either on the inside or outside of the eye-lid. It is a species of wen, according to Dr. Aitken's system; but Dr. Cullen places it as a variety of phlogosis phlegmone. See Wallis's *Sauvages*. Bell's *Surgery*, vol. iii. p. 264.

HORDEOLUM HYDATIDOSUM. See AQUULA.

HORDEUM. BARLEY. In the shops there are two kinds of *barley*; or at least the same kind of *barley* in two forms.

HORDEUM DISTICHON; also called *hordeum* Gallicum vel mundatum; COMMON, and SCOTCH BARLEY. It is the HORDEUM VULGARE, Linn.

Barley is less nutrimental, less glutinous, and more cooling, than either wheat, oats, or rice. It was the principal aliment and medicine amongst the ancients in acute diseases: and from the common use of the shelled *barley*, in the form of decoctions, ptisana, and other preparations of the same general nature have been distinguished by that name. The common *barley* is freed from the shells in mills, and in this state is called French or Scotch *barley*. A sort of shelled *barley* is formed into small round grains in Holland and Germany, which, from their pearly whiteness, are called *pearl-barley*. There are three preparations of this ingredient, made in the following manner.

DECOCTUM HORDEI, olim AQUA HORDEATA; *Decoction of barley, formerly barley-water.*

R Hordei omni cortice nudati, p. ʒ ii. aquæ distillatæ m. ʒ iv. The *barley* is first to be washed, and cleared from all adhering substances, in cold water—then about half a pint of water is to be poured upon it, and boiled for a small space of time.—This liquor is to be decanted, and to the *barley* the distilled water is to be added, boiled to two pints, and strained for use.

DECOCTUM HORDEI COMPOSITUM, olim DECOCTUM PECTORALE. *Compound decoction of barley, or pectoral decoction.*

R Decoct. hordei m. lb. ii. uvarum passerarum acinis exemptis: caricarum incisarum, singulorum, P. ʒ ii. Glycyrrhizæ incisæ & contusæ, P. ʒ ss. Aquæ distillatæ, m. lb. i. Decoque ad libras duas, & cola.

DECOCTUM HORDEI cum gummi. *Decoction of barley with gum.*

In two pints of the decoction hordei, whilst warm, one ounce of gum arabic is to be dissolved.

The decoction of *barley* with gum is a useful diluent and demulcent in strangury, dysuria, &c. for the gum is supposed to find its way into the bladder in an unaltered state, mix with the urine, and prevent the action of its saline particles on the urinary canal.

Decoctions of these in water contain their lighter and more agreeable parts, and are important assistants in acute and inflammatory disorders: but decoctions of *barley* are most useful, when accompanied with saline saponaceous medicines; for otherwise they run off by urine, without mixing with the blood. Besides being applied in the modes above directed, or by way of nutriment, *barley*, in its malted state, proves remarkably antiseptic. See BRASIMUM.

HORDEUM CAUSTICUM. See **CEVEDILLA**.

HORMINUM. CLARY; called also *gallitrichum*; *scalaria*, *orvala*; **GARDEN-CLARY.** It is the **SALVIA** **HORMINUM**, Linn. It is a whitish, green, slightly hairy plant, with square stalks, on the tops of which are long spikes of bluish flowers. It is perennial, a native of warmer climes, cultivated with us in gardens, and flowers in July and August.

The leaves are bitterish, have an aromatic kind of smell, but disagreeable to many people; they are recommended as antispasmodic; their active part resides in an unctuous, resinous matter, which is wholly taken up by spirit of wine; and, on inspissating, the tincture remains in the extract. Water takes up the greatest part of their virtue by infusion; and in distillation, carries the whole of it over. The seeds possess the same qualities as the leaves.

HORMINUM SYLVESTRE. **WILD-CLARY;** called also *scalaria Hispanica*, and *oculus Christi*. This species resembles the other in appearance and qualities; but as to the latter, it is much inferior. See Raii Hist.

Boerhaave enumerates twenty-nine species of *garden-clary*, and fourteen of the *wild* sort.

HORROR, from *horreo*, to shake with cold. A tremor is only a vibration of one limb. A refrigeration is becoming very cold. A perfrication is when great coldness is accompanied with a gentle unequal motion of the skin, or shivering, called *phricasmus*. An horror is, when the coldness spoken of in a perfrication is considerable, and attacks by fits, without attacking the whole body; so that an horror is such an affection of the skin alone, as a rigor is of the whole body. A rigor is an irregular agitation of all the body. See **RHIGOS**.

HORTUS. See **PUDENDUM MULIEBRE**.

HORTUS LÆTITIÆ. See **CROCUS**.

HOUI POUN. See **TINCAL**.

HUAXACENSIS, also called *Ricinus Novæ Hispaniæ*. Hernandez describes it as a shrub which creeps like a vine, with a fruit like a hazel-nut, the kernels of which operate upwards and downwards, but not violently.

HUICAN. See **GUIACUM**.

HUILE DE GRANDE BAYE. See **CETUS**.

HUMERALIS ARTERIA. The HUMERAL ARTERY. It rises from the lower and fore-side of the axillaris, and runs backward between the head of the os humeri and teres major, surrounding the articulation, till it reaches the posterior part of the deltoideus, to which it is distributed. In its course it gives off several branches to the neighbouring parts. From a puncture of this artery, near the shoulder, though the hæmorrhage may be restrained by ligature, yet such a mortification will probably ensue, as, without amputation, will generally occasion the loss of the person's life.

HUMERALIS MUSCULUS. See **DELTOIDES**.

— **NERVUS.** See **CERVICALES**.

HUMERI OS. The BONE OF THE ARM; called also *adjutorium*. It is articulated by its head, to the scapula; in children, this head is an epiphysis; immediately below the head is the part called the neck of the humerus. This bone grows broader at its lower extremity; and at the end, it is formed into two condyles, on the external of which the head of the radius moves; and, in the cavities, betwixt these condyles, the ulna chiefly hath its motions.

HUMERUS; called also *omos*, *adjutorium*; the SHOULDER, or joint which connects the arm to the body; the head of which is called *olecranon*. In **HIPPOCRATES** it is called *brachium*; which see.

HUMILIS, RECTUS MUSC. See **DEPRESSOR OCULI**.

HUMIRUBUS. **DEWBERRY.** See **RUBUS IDEUS**.

HUMOR. HUMOUR. A general name for any fluid. The ancients seem to have called the nutritious juices, the radical humours.

HUMORALIA. In Linnæus's Nosology, it is an order of diseases in the class vitia; and signifies disorders attended with vitiated or extravasated fluids.

HUMORARIA. A kind of continued fever, which seems to be inflammatory. It is noticed by Sagar.

HUMULUS. See **LUPULUS**.

HUMUS NIGRA PICTORIA. See **CRETA NIGRA**.

HUNGARICA AQUA, vel *Hungaricus spiritus*. See **ROSMARINUS**.

HURA The SAND-BOX TREE; also called *hura Americana*; **JAMAICA WALNUTS;** *warnelia* and *have-lia*. It is a native of the Spanish West Indies; the leaves

are full of a milky juice; the seeds purge upwards and downwards. The shell is used for holding sand, after the seeds are taken out; whence the name. Miller's Dictionary.

HUSO. See **ICHTHYOCOLLA**.

HUTZUCHITL. See **PERUVIAN EALS**.

HYACINTHUS. **HARE-BELLS.** **HYACINTHUS oblongo flore cæruleus major;** called also **HYACINTHUS Anglicus** five **Belgicus**, vel **Hispanicus**. The roots are bulbous: the flowers of this species are agreeably scented, and of a purple or blue colour. It is found in woods, hedges, and thickets: it flowers in May. Galen says, that the roots are antihæstic; and others say, that they restrain all kinds of fluxes. See Miller's Bot. Off. For that called **STELLARIS**, see **LILIO-HYACINTHUS**.

— **RACEMOSUS MOSCHATUS.** See **BULBUS VOMITORIUS**.

HYALODES, from *υαλος*, glass, or glassy. An epithet applied to urine which deposits much vitreous, white, viscid sediment.

HYALOIDES, from *υαλος*, glass, and *ειδος*, likeness. An epithet of the vitreous humour of the eye. See **OCULUS**.

HYANCHE, from *υς*, a swine and *αρχω*, to strangle. A quinley, accompanied with an external tumor on each side the throat, is thus called, because the necks of swine are subject to swellings.

HYBOUCOUHU AMERICANUS. The name of an American fruit, of the size of a date, but not eatable; an oil is expressed from it, which the natives keep in the shell of a fruit called *carameno*, whence the oil itself is sometimes so called. This oil is chiefly used against an American disorder called **TOM**, which seems to be the same with *chigres*, or a collection of very small worms in the fleshy parts, which cause a tumor.

HYDARTHROS, from *ιδωρ*, water, and *αρθρον*, a joint. A sort of clear water which issues from wounded joints. It is also a name of the *synovia*.

HYDARTHROS. A WHITE SWELLING. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class locales, and order tumores, which he defines, a tumor of the joints, chiefly of the knee; at first, the swelling is slight, of the same colour of the skin, very painful, diminishing the mobility of the part affected. Here we shall notice two disorders, perhaps agreeing only in the difficulty to relieve them.

Mr. Bell, in his Treatise on Ulcers, speaks of this disease under the name of *white swellings* of the joints. He speaks of it as of two species, viz. the *rheumatic*, and the *more inveterate or serophulous species*. These swellings are more frequent in the large, than in the smaller joints. The first species begins with an acute pain in the joint, and frequently the tendinous aponeurotic expansions of such muscles as are connected with it. There is, from the beginning, an uniform swelling of the whole surrounding teguments; and considerable tension generally prevails; but there is seldom, in this period of the disorder, any external discoloration. The patient, from the beginning, suffers much pain from the motion of the joint; and always finds it easiest in a relaxed posture, so keeps it bent; which, especially in the knee, produces a kind of rigidity in all the flexor tendons of the limb. In consequence of the want of motion happening from this circumstance, such joints soon become stiff. The swelling gradually increases to twice, or perhaps thrice the natural size of the part. The cuticular veins become turgid and varicose; the limb below the swelling decays in its fleshy substance; at the same time that it frequently acquires an equality in point of thickness, by becoming cedematous; the pain increases, especially if the patient is warm in bed; and abscesses form in different parts of the swelling. In all these abscesses, a fluctuation of a fluid is evident on pressure, and all such swellings afford a peculiar elastic feel: they rise as soon as the pressure is removed. These different collections, on breaking, or being laid open, discharge much matter, which at first is of a good consistence, but soon degenerates into a thin fetid fæces; the swelling, notwithstanding the discharge, retains nearly its former dimensions. If the orifices are not kept open by art, they soon heal, and new collections, forming in different parts, again break out and heal as before: in length of time, the whole surrounding teguments are covered with cicatrices. But long before this time, the patient's health hath suffered considerably, first from the pain, which destroys both sleep and appetite; and secondly, from the absorption of matter into the system, a quick pulse, night-sweats, and diarrhoea occur,

cur, and carry off the patient, if either an amputation of the limb, or a cure of the disorder does not befriend him. All this happens without any affection of the bones of the joint; when, however, by a long continuance of the complaint, these ligaments are corroded, the cartilages, and even the bones, are soon brought to suffer. *The causes of this species* are strains affecting the ligaments of the joints, so as to produce inflammation, bruises, luxations, or rheumatic disposition. This species of *white swelling* occurs most frequently in young plethoric people: the pain, in this species, is diffused over the whole joint, and sometimes extends along the muscles that are attached to it: the swelling is confined to the soft parts, and is from the beginning exceedingly evident. And we may add, when such swellings occur in young, strong, plethoric people, and especially those who have been subject to rheumatism, they will most probably prove to be of the rheumatic species. In the rheumatic *white swelling*, as it is *always at first* of an inflammatory nature, bleeding will be advisable, and is best taken from the part affected. Cupping and scarifying are here principal remedies; the instrument should be applied to each side of the diseased joint; at least eight or ten ounces of blood should be discharged, and repeated at proper intervals, according to the violence of the symptoms and strength of the patient. Cupping is in general preferable to leeches; but when the swelling of the joints is considerable, it is impossible to procure a sufficient quantity of blood this way; in which case leeches must be applied. On the anterior part of the joint, where the cupping-glasses, or leeches, have not been placed, a blister should be directly applied; and the part should be kept open with issue-ointment, till the wounds from whence the blood was discharged are so far healed, that a blister may be laid on one side of the joint; and, as soon as this is nearly healed, the other side should be also blistered. By thus alternately applying them, first to one side, and then to the other, almost a constant stimulus is kept up; and thus the advantage is more frequently to our wish. Cooling laxatives are necessary at proper intervals; as is also a strict antiphlogistic course of diet, &c. It is in the first stages only that this or any other course can be of much service; and in these, cures are sometimes effected. The original inflammatory affection being removed, drains should no longer be used; and while there are yet no appearances of the formation of matter, mercury is sometimes useful, if continued a few weeks to keep the mouth merely sore; for this purpose, an ointment of quicksilver and hog's-lard may be prepared, but with so small a proportion of the former, that two drachms of the ointment may be used three times a day. In order to rub this medicine in with every advantage, an hour should be spent each time in rubbing. Falls of warm water on swellings of this kind are much recommended by Le Dran, &c. By a proper use of the several topical remedies in the first or inflammatory state of the disease, and afterwards, but still before the formation of matter, of mercurials, friction, &c. many have been cured. In many instances, by the bent position in which the limb has long been kept, the use of the joint is lost; and this, from the contracted state of the flexor tendons, when it happens in the knees: in this case, all other symptoms being removed, pure olive-oil may be applied warm; as much of it as can be easily consumed by an hour's gentle friction should be rubbed in, three times a day; the friction should be extended over the whole muscles about the part. Gentle action of the parts, as soon as it can be borne, as recommended by Mr. Pugh, on the Utility of Muscular Motion, promises to be highly beneficial. But, should suppuration come on, by opening the different abscesses soon after their formation, the matter may probably be prevented from injuring the capsular ligaments of the joints; the destruction of which renders amputation necessary.

The *SECOND SPECIES* hath the pain more acute, for the most part, but it is more confined most commonly to a particular spot, and that generally the middle of the joint. The swelling is at the first for the most part very inconsiderable; and little difference is seen in point of size between it and the opposite sound one. The least motion gives great pain; so that the joint being constantly in a bent position, stiffness and rigidity is soon produced. As the disorder advances, the pain is more violent, the swelling increases, and the ends of the bones that compose the joint grow larger. In process of time there is perceived a very peculiar elastic feel; varicose

veins appear over its surface, and collections of matter occur in different parts of it: these, upon bursting, or being laid open, discharge considerable quantities of purulent matter, or more frequently a thin fetid sanies; and, if a probe can be passed to the bottom of the sores, the bones are found carious, and pieces of them are often discharged at the openings. As the disorder continues, the constitution suffers, a diarrhoea, with night-sweats, commencing, the patient is reduced to extreme weakness. From every symptom, and appearance on dissection, this species seems evidently to be an affection of the bones; the surrounding soft parts only suffer from their connection. This species seldom occurs as the consequence of any external accident. It generally begins, without the patient's being in the least able to account for it. From the effects usually produced on the bones which it attacks, *it would appear to be a species of the real spina ventosa; and which again is very probably a disease of the same nature in the bones that scrophula is of the soft parts.* It is further observed, that this species of *white swelling* is generally either attended with other evident symptoms of scrophula subsisting at the time; or that the patient in an earlier period of life has been subject to that disorder; or what is nearly the same, he is descended from scrophulous parents. In this species of the disease, the pain is at the first, and also when the complaint has been of considerable standing, confined to a very small space; there is seldom for some time any perceptible swelling; and when it does more sensibly appear, the bones are found evidently to be the parts chiefly affected, the surrounding teguments coming only to suffer on the further progress of the disease. When swellings of this nature appear in such patients as are evidently of scrophulous dispositions, where, together with a fine skin and delicate complexion, there are either hardened glands in the neck, arm-pits, or the groin: when any, or all these occur, if the disorder has begun without any evident external cause, we need not doubt its being of a scrophulous nature. We may here add, in the small joints, when the diseased parts of the bone begin to cast off, a cure may be sometimes promoted by assisting the efforts of nature; but in all the large joints, particularly in the knee, and ankle, it is not probable that any other resource than amputation will afford relief. And even the effects of this operation can seldom be depended on as lasting. In this case opiates in large doses will be found the best remedy.

As to amputation, in cases of *white swelling*, it ought never to be advised till the complaint is pretty far advanced: I have constantly observed in this disorder, that amputation has more frequently succeeded, when the patient was previously much reduced by diarrhoeas, &c. So that in no case whatever is it proper to have recourse to amputation, until every probable means for saving the limb has been tried in vain.

On dissection, after the appearance called a *WHITE SWELLING*, there is always found a great thickening of the ligaments, which so confounds the several parts, that they can scarce be distinguished, together with crude matter, forming sinuses, through this undistinguished mass; and generally an erosion of the cartilages at the end of the bones.

Edinb. Medical Essays, vol. iv. p. 242 and 246. Reimaurus de Fungo Articularum. Leyd. 1757. Bell on Ulcers, ed. 3. p. 435, &c. Lond. Med. Transf. vol. i. p. 104. White's Surgery, p. 66.

HYDATINON. The name of an ancient collyrium.

HYDATIS. See *AQUULA*.

HYDATIS. HYDATIDS. See *PHLYCTÆNÆ*. They are transparent bags filled with water. Sometimes they are single; at others, in clusters; generally on the liver, but are also on many other parts. Hydropic patients, for the most part, have them on their livers. In the Lond. Med. Transf. p. 486, is an instance of *hydatids* coughed up from the lungs.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the *CLASS LOCALES*, and *ORDER TUMORES*; and defines it a cuticular vesicle, full of aqueous humour.

There are two species of *hydatids* in human bodies.

The *FIRST SORT* is organized, and is connected with vessels by peduncles. It consists of a bag, or bags of different sizes, filled with serum; as these bags increase, they thicken. Sometimes their contents are bloody, and flakes of coagulable lymph are floating in them. This kind of *hydatids* only disturb by their size. The *hydatids* of the ovaria are of this sort, so are those in the kidneys, uterus, &c.

THE SECOND are supposed to be confined to the liver, and consist of a strong bag formed in the substance of that viscous; this bag is vascular, and lined with a soft, pulpy, opaque coat, resembling the retina of the eye. It contains a liquor of a whey colour, in which a number of detached vesicles are found swimming, or there is a series of them, one within another. This species is productive of worse effects than the former. This bag sometimes bursts, and its contents falling into the cavity of the belly, a kind of ascites is the consequence; its external cyst is subject to inflammation, and adhesion to the adjacent parts, whence, if suppuration takes place, various ill consequences may follow. See Med. Communications, vol. i. p. 101. Lond. Med. Journal, vol. i. p. 125. vol. vi. p. 139.

HYDATODES, } from ἰδαλος, the genitive case of
HYDATOIDES, } ἰδαγ, water, and εἶδος, a shape.
WATERY. It is an epithet for wine much diluted with water; for limpid urine; for the aqueous humour of the eye; and for one in an anasarca.

HYDEROS. See HYDROPS and ANASARCA.

HYDRAGOGOS, from ἰδαγ, water, and αγω, to bring away. Hydroticus; aquiducus. HYDRAGOGUE. Remedies that evacuate much water are thus named. In Hippocrates, Epidem. lib. vi. it imports a person grown dropsical from drinking water.

HYDRARGYRUM, } from ἰδαγ, water, and ἀργυρος,
HYDRARGYRUS, } silver. Thus the ancients named QUICKSILVER. This term, the College of Physicians of London have adopted for the argentum vivum, in their Pharmacopœia of 1788, and use it for the word mercurius, in all the preparations, wherein this is the material part of the composition. See ARGENTUM VIVUM.

HYDRARGYRI MURIATI LIQUOR. Hydrargyri muriati drachmæ uni, gradatim ad solutionem perfectam, adjiciatur acidum muriaticum, q. s. ope mortarii marmorei. Two drops of this liquor is nearly equivalent to one grain of muriated quicksilver: in a dilute state, it therefore may be given in the smallest quantity possible.

HYDRARGYRUS ACETATUS. ACETATED QUICKSILVER. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

Take of quicksilver purified, one pound; nitrous acid diluted, two pounds; water of kali, a sufficient quantity; mix the quicksilver with the acid in a glass vessel, and dissolve it in a sand-bath, then gradually drop in the water of kali, that the calx may be deposited. Wash this well with distilled water, and dry it by a gentle heat. Then take of this calx, one pound; acetic acid, a sufficient quantity to dissolve the calx; mix in a glass vessel, and the calx being dissolved, filter the liquor through paper; afterwards let it be evaporated, until a pellicle appears, and set it by to crystallize, which let be kept in a vessel well corked; one grain to five every night is a dose. This composition is said to be the basis of KEYSER'S PILLS. See KEYSER'S PILULÆ.

HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS MITIS. MILD MURIATED QUICKSILVER. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

Take of purified quicksilver, nitrous acid diluted, of each half a pound; mix them in a glass vessel, and let them stand till the quicksilver is dissolved; let them boil to produce the solution, pour the boiling liquid into a glass vessel, in which must be first put another boiling liquor consisting of muriatic salt four ounces, distilled water eight pints; after the white powder is deposited at the bottom of the vessel, let the limpid liquor swimming above be poured off; and the remaining powder be often washed with warm water until it becomes insipid to the taste; then let it be laid on filtering paper and dried by a gentle heat.

HYDRARGYRI PILULÆ. See LUES VENEREA.

HYDRARGYRUS CALCINATUS. See MERCURIUS CALCINATUS.

— CUM CRETA. See MERCURIUS ALKALIZATUS.

— MURIATUS. See MERCURIUS CORROSIVUS ALBUS.

— MURIATUS MITIS of SCHEELE. See MERCURIUS DULCIS SUBLIMATUS.

— NITRATUS RUBER. See MERCURIUS PRÆCIPITATUS RUBER.

— PURIFICATUS. See ARGENTI VIVI PURIFICATIO.

— CUM SULPHURE. See ÆTHIOPS MINERALIS.

HYDRARGYRUS SULPHURATUS RUBER. See CINNABARIS FACTITIA.

— VITRIOLATUS. See MERCURIUS EMETICUS FLAVUS.

HYDRARGYRUS PRÆCIPITATUS CINEREUS. Grey Precipitate of Quicksilver.

R. Hydrargyri purificati. Acidi nitrosi diluti, sing. partes æquales: solvatur primo hydrargyrus in acido nitroso, & aqua diluatur, postea adjiciatur portio propria aquæ ammoniæ, ut acidum perfecte saturetur; deinde præcipitatum optime lavetur, & siccat. Dosis gr. ij. ad v. singulis noctibus. When fumigation is necessary in the lues Venerea, this preparation is more eligible than the red sulphurated quicksilver, because it does not yield any vapour offensive to the patient.

HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS FORTIOR. STRONGER MURIATED QUICKSILVER.

R. Calcis hydrargyri albæ ʒ ss. Acidi muriatici q. s. Pour as much of the acid upon the calx, put into a flux, and placed in a moderately warm sand-heat, as it will require to dissolve it; then continue the heat, sufficient to evaporate the fluid, till proper for crystallization; and set it in a cool place. These crystals are the strongest preparation of mercury yet known; one grain forming sixteen doses. This is supposed to enter into certain quack medicines, said to be VEGETABLE; and, on the account of the extreme small quantity introduced, it escapes detection by chemical analysis. Besides these, there are a variety of extemporaneous prescriptions to be met with in almost every author, in the form of pills, powder, solution, syrup, ointment, collyrium, gargle, lotion, injection, &c. particularly in the Pharmacopœia Chirurgica, London, 1794. See PLENCK and SWEDIAUR, on the Venereal disease.

HYDRELÆUM. A mixture of oil and water. Oribasius and P. Ægineta.

HYDENTEROCELE, from ἰδαγ, water, εἶλερον, an intestine, and ὄλην, a tumor. A drop of the scrotum. Vogel describes this disorder as compounded of a dropsy and a hernia.

HYDROA. See BOA; also a sort of pustule called Althafes, and asaf.

HYDROCARDIA, from ἰδαγ, water, and καρδία, the heart. Hildanus coined this word to signify a serous, sanious, or purulent tumor of the pericardium.

HYDRO-ENTERO-CELE, } from ἰδαγ, water, and
HYDROCELE. } ὄλην, a tumor. It is when water is in the contents of ruptures, but particularly is applied to a DROPSY in the SCROTUM, called hydroscroti, also hydroscrotis, hernia aquosa, oscheoceles, and oscheophyma. By oscheoceles, VOGEL means a rupture which descends into the scrotum; Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS CACHEXIE, and ORD. INTUMESCENTIÆ, which he defines a soft, fluctuating, pellucid tumor of the scrotum, not painful.

There are two kinds: THE FIRST is when the water is lodged in the cells of the membrana cellularis scroti, but this is generally a symptom of an anasarca. THE SECOND, and only proper species, is formed by water lodged within the tunica vaginalis of the testicle. The first is known by pits remaining for a time where it is impressed by the finger; the second is not subject to this accident.

The cause, when not anasarca, is a preternatural discharge of that water, which is continually separating on the internal surface of the tunica vaginalis, for the moistening, or lubricating the testicle.

From the time of its first appearance, it is seldom known to disappear, or diminish, but generally continues to increase, though in some much faster than in others. In one it grows to a painful degree of distension in a few months; in another, it continues many years, with little disturbance. As it enlarges it becomes more tense, and is sometimes transparent, so that if a candle is held on the opposite side, a degree of light is perceived through the whole bulk of the tumor; but the only positive way of knowing that a fluid is the contents, is to feel for the fluctuation thereof, or to discover that the distension of the tunica vaginalis is the cause of the tumor, and not an hernia of the omentum or intestines, or some other disorder of the part.

The hydrocele must be distinguished from an hernia of the abdominal contents, an hernia humoralis, and a farcocele.

IN ORDER TO THE CURE, if the water is lodged only in the cellular membrane, scarifications may be made in the legs, as in an anasarca; for in this case an anasarca is attendant, and the cause of the distension of the scrotum.

If the case is a proper *hydrocele*, if any other disorder is suspected to give rise to it, the original disorder must first be removed. If no such disorder attends as a palliative cure, the trochar may be pushed into the seat of the water, in order to its discharge; and as the testicle lies always on the posterior part of the tumor, the perforation must be made into the anterior and lower part of it.

Mr. Bell, in the first volume of his *Surgery*, proposes for the palliative cure of this complaint, the use of a flat trochar in preference to a lancet. The most proper part for introducing the instrument is the most anterior point of the under part of the tumor. The patient being seated, the operator with his left hand should grasp the tumor on its back part, so as to push the contained fluid into the anterior and under part of the swelling. Make an opening through the skin and cellular membrane, about half an inch long, with a lancet; then take the trochar and introduce it through the tunica vaginalis, withdraw the stillete, and the water will be discharged. After which the canula may be also withdrawn, and a piece of adhesive plaster should be applied to the orifice, likewise a compress of soft linen may be laid over the scrotum, and the whole may be firmly supported by a T bandage.

Mr. Pott proposes a radical one, by exciting an artificial inflammation in the tunica albuginea, and the tunica vaginalis, by means of a seton, so as to produce an obliteration of the cavity, which is the seat of the disease. Mr. Else prefers the application of a caustic (see CAUSTICUM OPIATUM) to the fore and lower part of the scrotum. And Mr. Bell recommends an incision to be made into the upper and fore part of the scrotum, and for it to be directed downwards. It is proposed here to give a general account of these three methods, and recommend their authors' works on the subject for further particulars.

MR. POTT'S Method, by a *Seton*.

The point to be aimed at, is to *excite such a degree of inflammation both in the tunica vaginalis and tunica albuginea, as shall cause a general and perfect cohesion between them*; and this, if possible, without the production of slough or abscess; without the hazard of a gangrene, and without that degree of symptomatic fever which now and then attends both the caustic and the incision; and which, when they do happen, are so alarming both to the patient and to the surgeon. These ends I have frequently obtained by the use of the seton. It requires confinement to bed only for a few days, after which the patient may lie upon a couch to the end of the attendance, which is generally finished in about three weeks or a month at farthest, and during all the time, no other process or regimen is necessary, than what an inflammation of the same part from any other cause would require. *The manner of performing it is as follows.* Choose a time when the vaginal coat is moderately distended, and having pierced it with a trochar of a tolerable size, draw off the water; when that is done, introduce into the canula, a probe armed with a seton, consisting of ten or twelve strings or threads of silk; pass the probe as high to the upper part of the vaginal coat as you can, and on the end of that probe make an incision of such a size as to enable you to pull it out easily, together with a part of its annexed seton; then cut off the probe, and tie the silk very loosely, covering the orifices with pledgits. By the next day, the seton will be found to have contracted such an adhesion to the tunica albuginea, as would cause a great deal of pain to detach; but this it is perfectly unnecessary to do, and it should be suffered to remain without molestation. In about forty-eight hours the scrotum and testicle begin to swell and inflame; the patient should then lose a little blood, and have a stool or two, and the whole tumefied part should be wrapped in a soft poultice and suspended in a bag-truss. The disease from this time bears the appearance of a large hernia humoralis, and must be treated in the same manner, by fomentations, cataplasms, &c. The adhesion of the seton to the albuginea generally continues firm, and I never meddle with or move it, till it becomes perfectly loose, which it seldom does for the first fortnight, or-until the inflammation is going and the humours subsiding. By the time the seton becomes loose, the coalition of parts is universally and

firmly accomplished. I then withdraw it, and heal the orifices with a superficial pledgit, &c.

MR. ELSE'S Method, by a *Caustic*.

My method is this:—to lay a small caustic upon the anterior, inferior part of the scrotum, taking care to avoid the testicle: a large caustic is quite unnecessary, and every advantage may be derived from one whose eschar will be no bigger than a shilling. The loose and pendulous situation of the scrotum renders the application of a bandage so very inconvenient, that we cannot easily prevent the caustic from spreading somewhat; for this reason, I cover no more than the size of a sixpence, on a presumption that it may make an eschar as broad as a shilling, though it commonly makes one of the size of a half-crown. The intention is, that it shall affect, and if possible, penetrate through the tunica vaginalis; so that the time it is suffered to lie on, is proportioned to the supposed thickness of the cyst. The caustic should never remain on less than five hours; but if it be suffered twenty-four hours, it can do no mischief when properly guarded. On the removal of the caustic, digestives may be applied to the eschar, or the common cataplasim of white bread and milk. The scrotum must be suspended in a bag-truss; and the patient had best be confined to his bed; though even this circumstance is sometimes omitted without detriment. Sometimes, immediately after removing the caustic, sometimes within twelve or twenty-four hours, or even at the distance of two or three days, the patient begins to complain of pain in the scrotum and loins, has now and then some colic pains, and the pulse a little quickened, and the tongue whitish. At different periods of time, from the removal of the caustic, but generally within forty-eight hours, an alteration is perceptible in the scrotum; the tumour upon grasping feels more tense and hard than it was before; and this hardness answers to the figure of the tunica vaginalis in its whole extent; and a little attention will convince an observer, that it is this membrane alone which gives the sensation of tension and hardness, and no other part. The colic pains and febricula seldom continue more than twenty-four or forty-eight hours; and very frequently are so inconsiderable, as to require neither evacuation, nor any internal medicines. If, however, the pulse is quickened a little, the pain of the back and the colic distressing to the patient, they will be speedily removed by one or two bleedings, and injecting one or two glysters. As soon as the pain of the back, (except what arises from the weight of the scrotum), the febrile heat, and other symptoms are removed, for they commonly go off altogether, the patient need no longer be confined to his bed, but may be suffered to get up and walk about the room, provided the scrotum be suspended. In a few days the eschar of the scrotum will loosen and come away, exposing to view the tunica vaginalis, which bears evident marks of its having been affected by the caustic and prepared to slough off; and when pressed with the finger, the undulation of the water may be felt within it. As the cure proceeds, the sloughy tunica vaginalis will project more and more through the orifice in the scrotum; and when it appears ready to burst, it may be punctured with a lancet, and for this reason only, that it will relieve the patient from the weight of the tumor; for no other advantage can be derived from it. If the water is discharged by a puncture, the scrotum by degree collapses, and the orifice in it is filled up with slough, which prevents the access of external air to the testicle. These sloughs continue to come away with the dressings daily for about four, five, or six weeks, and in proportion to their discharge, the hard tumor of the scrotum lessens. Upon casting off the last slough, the hardness is entirely gone, the wound immediately cicatrizes; and the cicatrix being about the size of a finger's end, adheres strongly to the body of the testis, which has never come in sight, nor has had any application brought in contact with it during the whole process.

MR. BELL'S Method, by a *Incision*.

The patient being placed upon a table of a convenient height, and being properly secured by two assistants, with the scrotum lying nearly upon the edge of the table, the operator with one hand should grasp the tumor so as to hold it firm, and make it somewhat tense on its anterior part; and with a common round-edge scalpel in the other, he is now to divide the external teguments by one continued incision from the superior extremity of the tumor, all along its anterior surface down to the most depending point of the swelling. By this means, as the

divided scrotum retracts a little, the tunica vaginalis is laid perfectly bare, for the breadth of half an inch or so, from one extremity to the other. An opening is now to be made with a lancet into the vaginal coat, just at its upper extremity where the first incision commenced. This opening should be of such a size as to receive the operator's finger, which being inserted, the probe-pointed bistoury is to be conducted upon it, and by means of it the sac is to be divided to the very bottom, all along the course of the first incision. By making the first opening into the sac at the upper end of the tumor, much trouble and inconvenience is prevented, which making the first orifice below, is sure to occasion: for as we have before remarked, when the tumor is first opened below, the water is instantly evacuated; and as that produces an immediate collapse of the tunica vaginalis, the passage through its cavity is not afterward easily discovered; whereas, by making the first opening above, as the water is thereby evacuated gradually as the incision is extended downwards, the vaginal coat continues distended to the bottom till the incision is completely finished. The incision being completed in the manner directed, the testicle covered with its tunica albuginea comes into full view. Sometimes the testis protrudes from the wound altogether; in which case it must be replaced with great caution, and it ought by all means to be covered as quickly as possible from the external air; and provided none of the tunica vaginalis is to be removed, this may be always done immediately, by finishing the dressing directly on the sac being opened. When the sac is not much thickened, there is no necessity for removing any part of it; but when it is discovered to be otherwise, to be thick and very hard, the removal of a portion of it on each side of the incision, makes the cure of the remaining fore more easy and expeditious. As in this hardened state, the sac generally separates with great ease from the surrounding teguments, any quantity of it may be easily taken away with the scalpel without the least hazard of wounding the scrotum. Add to what has been said, that as soon as the incision has been made, Mr. Bell inserts between the tunica vaginalis, and the body of the testis, slips of soft linen, smeared with some simple ointment, which causes much less irritation than dry lint, and is much more easily removed afterwards.

Mr. EARLE's Method, by *injection*.

Professor Alexander Monroe, of Edinburgh, having supplied the hint of curing the hydrocele by inflammation, Dr. Monroe, surgeon to lord Hume's regiment, attempted to make a radical cure in the following manner: having let out the water of a large hydrocele, that had been often tapped, he injected a little spirit of wine into the scrotum, which raised so violent an inflammation, as to bring the patient into great danger; but by bleeding pretty freely he was at length relieved. He recovered, and had never any return of the hydrocele. This violent inflammation, which the ardent spirits produced, in the case which offered, induced him to try a milder remedy. Having let out the water, he injected some claret into the scrotum, by which means only a slight degree of inflammation was raised; still it succeeded to his wish, by completing a cure; since which time, he has made several radical cures by this remedy alone. See MONRO on the DROPSY, p. 165, note (w), London, 1756.

Mr. Earle's method is so extremely similar to this, that it can scarce be doubted, but he took his ideas of the cure, by injection, from what has been just recited; for he directs, that if the tumor be very large, it should be emptied, and the water afterwards be suffered to accumulate till about six ounces are collected. The cyst is then to be tapped in the usual mode, and as much of the following injection, (℞. vini rubri ʒ xij. aquæ puræ ʒ iv. m.) made blood warm, is to be thrown in through the canula of the trochar as will distend the tumor to its original size. It is to be allowed to remain there for four or five minutes, and then to be pressed out: and should the subsequent inflammation prove considerable, a common bread poultice must be applied.

Perhaps neither Dr. Monroe nor Mr. Earle *evidently* can have a claim to the discovery, for the same method has been recommended by M. Lambert above a century ago, in his *Œuvres Chirurgicales*, published at Marfeilles. A strong solution of corrosive sublimate in lime-water was the composition of which he made use; and he gives a variety of cases in which success was the consequence.

See Monroe, on the Tumors of the Scrotum, in the Edinb. Med. Essays, vol. v. Pott's Account of the Me-

thod of obtaining a Radical Cure of the *Hydrocele*. Else, on the *Hydrocele* of the Tunica Vaginalis Testis. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 403, &c. Lond. Med. Journal, vol. xi. White's Surgery, p. 328.

HYDROCELE PERITONÆI. See ASCITES.

— SPINALIS. See SPINA BIFIDA.

HYDROCELODES ISCHURIA. A suppression of urine from a rupture of the urethra opening into the scrotum. See ISCHURIA.

HYDROCEPHALUM, } from ὑδωρ, water, and κε-
HYDROCEPHALUS, } φάλη, the head. DROPSY
of the HEAD. This has been divided into two species: 1. EXTERNAL; 2. INTERNAL. In the first, water occupies the outward part of the head, and is confined between the skull and the integuments. In the second, the fluid is within the cranium, between it and the brain; between the membranes; or, taking rise from the ventricles, the serum is infiltrated through the whole substance of the brain. Dr. CULLEN places the HYDROCEPHALUS as a genus in the CLASS CACHEXIÆ, and ORD. INTUMESCENTIÆ, which he defines a soft, inelastic, intumescence of the head, with the sutures of the cranium gaping. This complaint is so obvious, that it requires not any description for its discovery, nor much trouble in its cure, if it should not be united with the second species. discutient fomentations, with the use of cathartics and diuretics, will generally be all that is requisite in common cases; in those that are more obstinate, blisters, scarifications, and setons may be also necessary. Lond. Med. Obs. vol. v. p. 13. Med. Transf. vol. ii. p. 18. Edinb. Med. Ess. v. iii. p. 22.

The hydrocephalus internus, the doctor places as a species of *apoplexia hydrocephalica*; for the following reasons. In a nosological work, he says, it is difficult to arrange accurately diseases, which put on through their course different appearances; consequently, extremely difficult to assign a proper place for the hydrocephalic apoplexy. But he had rather place this disease under the title Apoplexy than Hydrocephalus; in the first place, because the hydrocephalus here spoken of, is by no means evident to the senses; and also, that it greatly differs in its symptoms from the hydrocephalus, which is clearly perceptible; and, lastly, because, in the proximate cause, at length symptoms, it is very nearly allied to apoplexy. Dr. Fothergill names the internal *hydrocephalus*, the dropsy of the ventricles of the brain, for the ventricles are the proper seat of the disease. Dr. Macbride names it the *febris hydrocephalica*. It is also called *cataphora hydrocephalica*.

The INTERNAL HYDROCEPHALUS arises gradually, affecting infants, and those not arrived at puberty in common, with lassitude at first, slight fever, and pain of the head; afterwards, the pulse becomes slower, the pupil of the eyes dilated, and a somnolency takes place. Indeed, this disorder, whether external or internal, though it is said most frequently to happen to children, still instances have occurred of adults being the subjects of it. Notwithstanding the symptoms, in the beginning, may somewhat vary in different subjects; in general, it proceeds in the following manner. A pain seizes in general the nape of the neck, or the shoulders, or sometimes the lower limbs; very rarely, though it now and then happens, that the arms are complained of; when these parts are not the seat of complaint, the head and stomach are more or less uneasy, a sickness comes on, and various other symptoms, which so resemble disorders from worms, that some difficulty attends the judging the disorder to have any other cause; after a few days, symptoms are more alarming; a violent pain is deep seated in the head, extending from temple to temple, and across the forehead; sickness is at times considerable; now and then the patient doses, the breathing becomes irregular, and the patient frequently sighs; the pulse becomes slow and irregular; at the beginning, and a little before death's approach, feverishness attends, especially towards evening; at last the pulse quickens, the breathing is very laborious and difficult, the heat excessive; almost every symptom, from irritation in the brain, by turns, attend; the patient is averse to the light, takes things greedily, and cannot bear any posture but to lie horizontally; the excrements are insensibly voided; the hands are commonly kept about the head; the eyelids become paralytic, and the iris immoveable; a great heat and sweat spreads all over the body; the pulse trembles, and strength soon fails, if a sudden convulsion does not end the catastrophe.

Many of these symptoms are common to worm cases, teaching,

teething, and other irritating causes, that it is difficult to fix upon any which particularly characterises the disease. The most peculiar seem to be the pains in the limbs, with sickness and head-ach, which last are incessant, and which, though frequent in other diseases of children, are neither so uniformly nor so constantly attendant as in this. Another circumstance observed to be familiar, if not peculiar to this distemper, is, that the patients are not only costive, but it is with the greatest difficulty that stools can be procured: these are generally of a very dark greenish colour, with an oiliness or glassy bile, rather than the slime which accompanies worms; and they are for the most part extremely offensive. In complaints arising from worms, from dentition, and other irritating causes, spasms are more frequent than in this disorder.

No cause is discovered of these violent symptoms, except a quantity of pure serum in the ventricles of the brain; in a natural state there is not more than half an ounce in all the four cavities, whence four ounces may be easily supposed to be the adequate cause of this disorder, as well as that a small degree of depression of the skull is the cause of its usual effects.

In infancy, before the bones of the cranium are fully formed, a much larger quantity of water is contained under them, without the attendance of any of these violent symptoms. When the disorder is begun thus early, the head is sometimes greatly enlarged, the bones then grow soft, the features are greatly changed, and the eyes goggle.

There is a spurious kind of *hydrocephalus*, much of the same nature as the *spina bifida*. It appears on the lower part of the occiput like a bladder of water, underneath which is a deficiency of bone. Opening it would be as fatal as the opening the *spina bifida*.

Many authors have wrote on this subject; Dr. WHYTT's History of the *Hydrocephalus*; the Observations on it, by Dr. FOTHERGILL, and Dr. WATSON, in the London Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. iv. and vi. Dr. QUIN, of Dublin, has also treated of this complaint, and under the idea and term of *apoplexia hydrocephalica*; and WITHERING, of Birmingham, in his Essay on the *Digitalis Purpurea*, has mentioned this complaint, page 197; and thinks, that it is at first dependent upon inflammation or congestion; and, that the water in the ventricles is a consequence, and not a cause of the disease. See his reference to different cases, in the work before quoted. With respect to the cure, nothing certain has ever been said on that subject; but it hath been advanced, that as the symptoms from worms are so similar to the beginning symptoms of the *hydrocephalus*, which happens to those whose skull is perfectly ossified, anthelmintics are to be tried; for, should worms be the cause, relief is thus obtained; and, when the *hydrocephalus* produces them, such remedies are not in any degree injurious.

Much has been asserted in favour of exciting a salivation by means of mercury, at least of using it so as to restore the necessary absorption of the fluid in the ventricles of the brain; but it is objected, that when mercury hath been useful, the disease hath been mistaken, and that it was not the internal *hydrocephalus*. See the Lond. Med. Transf. vol. ii. Edinb. Med. Com. vol. v. vii. and viii.

Dr. Monro, in his Observations on the Structure, &c. of the Nerves, proves, that the four ventricles of the brain communicate with each other. He observes, that in the bodies of every one of fifteen children, who died from internal *hydrocephalus*, that all the ventricles were distended, and their passages from one to the other were much enlarged: in none of these cases was there any water between the dura mater and surface of the brain; but on cutting into one of the lateral ventricles, all the ventricles were emptied. He further adds, that in the chronic species of internal *hydrocephalus*, where the head is enlarged by water within the ventricles, some surgeons have ventured to discharge the water by a puncture with the trochar. But in two or three cases, where children had died from a great collection of water within the ventricles, he hath observed that, when the brain collapsed after cutting into one of the ventricles, some part of the septum lucidum was lacerated by the weight of the brain, or of the water in the opposite ventricle, which did not readily enough escape by the natural communication. So that, upon the whole, if we properly consider the various dangers which must arise from the puncture of the brain, and the laceration of the septum between the ven-

tricles, from the unequal bending and pressure of the parts when the brain collapses; from the admission of the air to the surface of the brain, which cannot well, or at all, be prevented, because the bones cannot, by the application of a bandage, be brought to yield inwards, so as to be adapted exactly to the shape of the brain, such proposals will appear improper in the highest degree. If, indeed, the water is situated between the dura mater and surface of the brain, and of course between the spinal marrow and its sheath from the dura mater, a case which, perhaps, more rarely happens than is generally supposed; or if, from a very evident fluctuation, chiefly about the bregma, we strongly suspect this to be the case, it will, probably, be advisable to give the patient the only, though small, chance of cure by the operation. In one case of a boy of three years of age, whom I visited in 1764, with the late Dr. Whytt, &c. the head was greatly enlarged, with all the ordinary symptoms of *hydrocephalus*. Dr. Whytt, who had seen several patients killed by a few ounces of water within the ventricles, and had never seen the head sensibly enlarged by water lodged in the ventricles, insisted, that the water must be situated on the outside of the brain; and, as I could not prove what I supposed, that it was within the brain, it was agreed that a surgeon should be called, and a puncture made. Mr. James Rae was asked to attend, and I proposed that the puncture should be cautiously made with a lancet, at the outer side of the bregma, as far as possible from the superior longitudinal sinus. The skin being accordingly first cut, and then the dura mater, and a probe introduced without discharging water, we desisted from making any farther attempt. The puncture soon closed, and the child survived three months. After death, I opened the head: we drew from the ventricles above two pounds of water. See Med. Communications, vol. i. p. 404. Lond. Med. Journal, vol. i. p. 357. Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, vol. i. p. 165, 169. From my own experience, I am fully persuaded, that in very many of these cases, if not in all, congestion, and slight inflammation, are præcursors to the aqueous accumulation. In the beginning, therefore, of complaints of this kind, bleeding and purgatives should be depended upon; which, if advised in proper time, might, I am led to believe, snatch many unfortunate objects from the jaws of death. In the latter stages, I fear we can never promise success; for the distension of the ventricles of the brain rapidly encreases the accumulation of the aqueous fluid, and prevents the action of the absorbents, from whence alone must relief be expected. However, raising a salivation, as quickly as possible, by mercury internally given, and externally applied, blistering the head, vapour baths, and the use of the *digitalis purpurea*, administered in small doses, as one of our most certain diuretics, bid the fairest for relief: if any, under these deplorable circumstances, are to be had, though I am greatly doubtful with respect to a radical cure, still as the most rational means they ought to be pursued. WALLIS on Health and Disease.

HYDROCISTIS. ENCYSTED DROPSY, or DROPSY of a PARTICULAR PART.

HYDROCERATOPHYLLON. See CERATOPHYLLUM.

HYDROGARON. Garum diluted with water.

HYDROLAPATHUM. See LAPATHUM AQUATICUM.

HYDROMELI, HYDROMEL. It is water impregnated with honey. It is also called *mulsum*, *aqua mulsa*, *melicratum*, *braggat*. After it is fermented, it is called vinous *hydromel*, or mead.

HYDROMELON. It is made of one part honey, impregnated with quinces, and two parts of boiled water, set in the sun during the dog-days.

HYDROMETRA, from *ὑδωρ*, *water*, and *μετρα*, *matrix*. DROPSY of the WOMB. See HYDROPS UTERI.

HYDROMPHALUS, from *ὑδωρ*, *water*, and *ομφαλος*, *a navel*. A tumor of the navel, containing water. See HYDROPS UMBILICALIS.

HYDRONOSOS, from *ὑδωρ*, *water*, and *νοσος*, *a disease*. See SUDOR ANGLICUS.

HYDROPEGE. SPRING-WATER.

HYDROPEDESIS. See EPIDROSIS.

HYDROPHOBIA, from *ὑδωρ*, *water*, and *φοβος*, *to fear*, vel *HYGROPHOBIA*, a DREAD of WATER; called also *aquæ pavor*. It is a symptom of that species of madness caused by the bite of a mad animal, whence the distemper is called so itself; but this symptom is not peculiar

cular to this disease, nor always attendant on it. See *DYSCATAPOTIA*. This disorder is called *canina rabies*, when, from the bite of a mad dog, the patient has a desire of biting; also *cynanthropia*, *cynolepsia*. Dr. James observes, that this kind of madness properly belongs to the canine genus, consisting of three species, viz. *dogs*, *foxes*; and *wolves*, to whom only it seems inherent and natural, scarcely ever appearing in other animals except it be inflicted by those of the dog-kind. Dr. Heysham defines it to be an aversion and horror at liquids, as exciting a painful convulsion of the pharynx, occurring at an indetermined period, after the canine virus has been received into the system.

The *hydrophobia* is a nervous disorder, though followed by inflammatory symptoms. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the *CLASS NEUROSES*, and *ORD. SPASMI*, which he defines, a loathing and great dread of drinking any liquids, because of creating a painful convulsion of the Pharynx, occasioned most commonly from the bite of a mad animal. He distinguishes two species. 1. *Hydrophobia rabiosa*, when there is a desire of biting, from being bitten by a mad animal. 2. *Hydrophobia simplex*, without rabies, or a desire of biting.

The general division of this disorder is into the dumb, and the raving madness; but instances are related in which it hath appeared periodically.

The principal and original seat seems to be about the stomach, and parts contiguous to it. Dr. Seleg thinks that it is in the par vagum and intercostal nerves; for most of the symptoms happen where these nerves are interperfed.

The smallest quantity of the saliva of a mad-dog, and that either fresh or dry, produces this disease. The infection may lay dormant for many months, but in general it appears in three or four weeks; and, if in six weeks no sign of disorder manifests itself, the patient is usually concluded to be safe. Some have observed, that the nearer the place bitten is to the salivary glands, the sooner the symptoms appear. In order to communicate the infection, a wound seems to be no more necessary than it is in the small-pox; *to man it is communicated by the saliva only*; but dogs have received it by being in the kennel where mad-dogs have been before. It is above observed, that the dog kind only have this disorder naturally; but other animals having received the infection, may communicate it to other species. The dread of water is a symptom in some fevers, and in some particular inflammations, &c. See *Edinb. Med. Commentaries*, vol. xi. p. 331.

The *MATERIAL OR PROXIMATE CAUSE* seems to be in the irritation of the nerves that are the more immediate seat of this complaint.

According to Boerhaave, the signs of madness in a dog are as follow: he becomes dull, solitary, and endeavours to hide himself; he seldom barks, but makes a kind of murmuring noise; at the same time he refuses all kinds of meat and drink; he is enraged at and flies upon strangers; but in this stage he remembers and respects his master; his ears and head hang down; he walks nodding, as if overpowered with sleep: this is the first stage; and a bite now, though dangerous, is not so bad as afterwards. After these symptoms, the dog begins to pant; he breathes quick and heavy; hangs out his tongue to emit a great deal of froth from his mouth, which he keeps perpetually open; sometimes he walks slowly, as if half asleep, and then suddenly runs, but not always directly forward as is pretended; at length he forgets his master; his eyes look dispirited, dull, full of tears, and red; his tongue is of a lead colour; he is suddenly extenuated; he grows faint and weak, oft falls down, then rises up, and attempts to fly at every thing, and now grows mad and furious: this second stage seldom continues thirty hours, death by that time putting an end to the disease, and a bite received now is incurable.

To these symptoms, the following may be added, which are considered as certain signs of a dog's being mad. 1. All other dogs, upon smelling the dog that is going mad, will avoid him, and run away with horror. 2. The tone of the dog's voice, when he barks, seems hollow and hoarse. In the dumb madness, if the dog is confined, he barks incessantly for a day or two.

When the human species are the subjects of this disorder, though in particular instances some variation may be observed, the symptoms are in general a slight pain in the wound, sometimes attended with itching, but always

resembling a rheumatic pain; it extends also into the neighbouring parts, and, at length, from the extremities it passes into the viscera; the cicatrix (if there hath been a wound) begins to swell, inflames, and at length discharges an ichor; *this pain is considered as the primary invariable mark of a beginning hydrophobia*. There are other more general pains resembling rheumatic ones; they are of a quick, flying, convulsive kind; they affect the patient in the neck, joints, and other parts; often a dull pain seizes the head, neck, breast, belly, and even runs along the back-bone; towards the conclusion of the disorder, the patient complains of this kind of pain shooting from the arms towards the breast and region of the heart; besides these symptoms, a lassitude, a dull pain in the head, and a vertigo come on; the patient is gloomy, murmurs much, is forgetful, drowsy; at times his mind seems disordered, by turns he is wrathful, his slumbers become disturbed, and, awaking from them, convulsive agitations immediately follow; a deafness is sometimes complained of, the eyes are watery, the aspect sorrowful, the face becomes pale and contracted, sweat also breaks out about the temples, an unusual flow of saliva at length comes on, with a dryness of the fauces, a foulness of the tongue; and in some the breath becomes fetid. Besides these, from the beginning, there is a peculiar stricture and heaviness on the breast, a struggling as it were for breath, a sighing, a nausea, and vomiting.

This oppression of the præcordia is one of the primary and constant symptoms of this disorder; it begins, increases, and ends only with it: this is *THE FIRST STAGE*, under which different patients vary as to their continuance. As the above symptoms increase, *THE SECOND STAGE* advances; a fever comes on, which at first is mild, and attended with momentary horrors, but in some there is no fever; wakefulness becomes continual, the mind is more and more disturbed, a delirium approaches, and an aversion to fluids and polished bodies. At first, a constriction of the gullet is perceived, and difficulty of swallowing; but as yet liquids are freely taken; afterwards, however, they are refused; this symptom augments so visibly, that when any liquid comes before their sight, immediately an horror seizes them; and if they strive to drink, spasms are produced, on which anxiety and loss of senses follow; as soon as the surface of the liquid is touched, a strangulation in the throat is felt, the stomach is inflated, the larynx outwardly is swelled, and that quite suddenly, and as suddenly falls; though liquids are thus obstructed, solids are nevertheless swallowed with tolerable ease; yet this symptom may become so violent as totally to prevent the solids from passing as well as liquids. In some an exquisite sensibility is induced, so that the air offends if it touches the skin, the light becomes painful, and the least sound is intolerable. The patient now murmurs and mourns grievously; at times he loses all knowledge of his intimate acquaintance, he then becomes desirous of biting; reason returns at intervals, and he laments his own calamity; the thirst excites a desire of drink, but in vain they strive, and soon sink into the most affecting despondency; conscious of the approaching inclination to bite, he warns his friends of their danger, and advises them to keep at a distance: a priapism, and involuntary emissions of semen, sometimes attend this stage, at the approaching conclusion of which the fever and thirst encrease: the urine is lixivious, and but in small quantities, the tongue hangs out, the mouth foams, the pulse is throbbing and convulsive, strength fails, cold sweats come on, the tightness in the breast increases, by which the patient soon expires in spasms.

The symptoms appear, in some, two or three days after the bite, more frequently not until after as many weeks; and instances are well attested, in which a year hath passed before the infection hath taken place; when the disorder is once manifest, the symptoms are sometimes so rapid, that a quarter, or half an hour, makes a considerable change.

The infection may be communicated, as that of the small-pox is, by inoculation; and it is observable, that when the small-pox is inoculated, if no inflammation appears about the puncture, or till after the inflammation appears, there is no small-pox ever comes forth; so the same is observable in the bite of a mad dog: though the wound readily heals sometimes, yet it constantly breaks out afresh, and inflames before any of the terrible symptoms appear.

That this disorder is primarily and principally nervous, appears

appears from the constant and chief symptoms that attend, viz. the flying pains, the tightness of the precordia, the difficulty of swallowing, the horror on the approach of water, the quick sensibility manifest by the uneasiness felt on the air's approach, &c. Dissection discovers nothing with respect to this disorder.

Agreeable to the nature of the immediate cause, the cure is effected only by such means as destroy nervous or spasmodic irritation, or, as by some it is said, by a specific property destroying the peculiar acrimony which causes the disorder. Of the first, opium is the only one to be depended on; and of the second, mercury in such portions as to excite a ptyalism, is the approved means.

Solid opium, to the quantity of gr. i. vel gr. i. ss. may be given every three hours, or as often as the effect of the preceding dose seems to have ceased. Musk, in large doses, every six or eight hours; sponges dipt in vinegar may be applied to the mouth and nostrils; and a piece of flannel, moistened in the following, three or four times a day: R Tinct. opii 3 ii. camp. 3 i. m. The warm bath is also useful.

In some instances, mercury, given by the mouth, or applied by unction, until a spitting came on, has proved effectual. The salivation should be kept up by the same means as at first it was excited, and continued during two or three weeks. The unguentum hydrargyri fort. should be well rubbed into the wound two or three times a day.

A late foreign writer says, that if vinegar is given to a pint a day, divided into three doses, one in the morning, another at noon, the third at night, it effects a cure. On the contrary, some others suppose the poison communicated by a mad-dog, is of an acid nature, and propose absorbent alkaline earth, as chalk, bole, &c. for the cure. Dr. Vaughan proposes the actual cautery to be applied to the part after the bite as soon as possible; or rather a dilatation of the wound, if small, and filling it with gun-powder, then setting fire to it; this, he supposes, would produce a laceration of the part, would secure a free and continued discharge for some time, and he thinks that the action of the ignited gun-powder upon the poison may have its use.

Perhaps the following may be pursued as the most probable means of relief that the present art directs. Avoid sea and cold bathing; keep the wound open by a pea, and sprinkle cantharides into it every second or third day; rub in the ung. hydrargyri fort. so as to raise a gentle ptyalism, and particularly rub the throat with it; if spasmodic symptoms appear, give opiates with antimonials to excite perspiration. R Opii, gr. xij. f. pil. ix. cujus cap. i. tertia quaque hora. And R antimonii tartarizati gr. 3; micæ panis q. f. f. pil. sexta quaque hora spatii intermediis sumend. Opiate glysters should be frequently thrown into the rectum, indeed it should be applied to every place, and by every means as expeditiously as possible, in hopes of allaying the violence of that highly increased degree of nervous incitability and muscular sensation. The warm bath, if the patient does not object to it, generally palliates.

See Aetius, Caelius Aurelianus, Lommius, Layard, Default, Choiseul; Dr. James's Treatise on Canine Madness; Dr. Mead on the Bite of a Mad-dog; Dr. Seleg's Dissertation on the *Hydrophobia*; Dr. Nugent's Essay on the *Hydrophobia*; Méd. Mus. vol. ii. p. 97, &c. Lond. Med. Transf. vol. ii. and Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. iii. Edinb. Med. Comment. vol. v. p. 42. Dr. Vaughan's Two Cases of the *Hydrophobia*. Cullen's First Lines, vol. iv. White's Surgery, p. 102. Memoirs of the Medical Society of Lond. vol. i. p. 243.

Perhaps the best mode for preventing the mischief from taking place, would be to let the part, immediately on the bite being given, be sucked well for some little time, then let a portion of the flesh be cut out, larger and deeper than the wound given by the dog, that filled with mercurial ointment, and the whole surrounded with blistering ointment, then proceed to give mercury internally, with antispasmodics, as mentioned above, and let a ptyalism be raised by means of unction with mercurial ointment, and this continued for some time. These means appear the most effectual, and would, if observed, most likely be constantly successful. OIL has lately been recommended in this complaint, thrown into the habit, by means of external frictions all over the body, into the intestines by way of glysters, and given by the mouth when patients can be prevailed upon to conform to the mode. And this is said

to have been successful in a case of *hydrophobia*. Notwithstanding this, some practitioners seem greatly to doubt its efficacy: however, as the application is simple, and may be used in co-operation with any other modes which have been recommended for this malady, it ought by all means to be had recourse to. The SECOND SPECIES arises without any contagion being communicated, in some fevers, from some preceding disease; from the accession of an epilepsy; from the bite of an epileptic patient; by the bite from people in violent fits of rage, &c. according to the accounts of different authors; indeed, an inferior degree of it will be observable in some hysterical cases, when from the difficulty of swallowing, patients are extremely fearful of taking liquids, nay, they sometimes cannot be prevailed upon to make the attempt. In all which cases, musk and opium appear to be productive of the greatest efficacy.

HYDROPHTHALMIA. See PROPTOSIS.

HYDROPHTHALMION. It is the part under the eye, which swells in cachectic and hydropic cases.

HYDROPHYSOCELE, from *ὑδωρ*, water, *φύσα*, a flatus, and *ἕρνια*, an hernia. An HERNIA proceeding from a mixture of water and flatulencies.

HYDROPIPER. See PERSICARIA URENS.

HYDROPNEUMOSARCA, from *ὑδωρ*, water, *πνεύμα*, spirit or wind, and *σαρξ*, flesh. It is a tumor, or abscess, from a mixture of flatulent, aqueous, and carneous substances.

HYDROPOIDES, from *ὑδωρ*, a dropsy, and *εἶδος*, a resemblance. It is applied to aqueous excretions, such as are common in dropsies.

HYDROPS, from *ὑδωρ*, water, called also *hyderos*. A DROPSY. In reality there are but two kinds, viz. the anasarca, and the ascites, though many other disorders have this name annexed to them, as hydrocephalus, hydrocele, &c. under which terms the reader will find particular specifications belonging to each recited; in this place is taken only a general view of dropsy, with the modes of relieving some symptoms, which may attend every species of this disorder.

All dropsies are chronic diseases from lax fibres; this laxity of the fibres may be general or particular: its general if not universal concomitant, is a redundant serum. In the anasarca, the water is clear and limpid, but in the ascites it is more thick and gelatinous, or even sometimes mixed with fleshy concretions.

All ages, and both sexes, are liable to this disorder; but generally it happens to men advanced in years, and to women after child-bearing; those who live in low wet situations, whose employ requires much sitting, and those who make too free with spirituous liquors.

The general or immediate cause of all dropsies, is the exhaling vessels throwing off more fluid than the absorbent vessels can take up again. Dr. Hunter thinks that the water in anasarca transudes through the sides of the vessels; but however this may be, if the water is not taken up by the absorbent vessels, a dropsy is the consequence. The mediate cause is a defect of vital heat. The remote causes are numerous; such as immoderate evacuations, diseases of long standing, immoderate use of spirituous liquors, water-drinking too suddenly after being accustomed to more generous liquor, a scorbutic acrimony, a scirrhus liver, which generally begets an ascites, because of the rupture of one or more of the lymphatics which spread on its surface, a defect in the kidneys, an asthma, &c.

One of the first signs of a dropsy is the pitting of the ankles; this indicates the anasarca species: but this is not so certain a sign in women as in men, because women are subject to it from pregnancy, a suppression of the menses, &c. Nor, indeed, is it always a sign in men, for in old men, with gross habits, who have been asthmatic during some years, and are suddenly freed from it, a swelling will affect their legs, without any farther harm; yet when a difficulty of breathing attends this state in men, a dropsy is certainly their disorder.

Dropsies are not readily fatal, except they have polypos concretions in the heart, or pulmonary vessels; a scirrhus liver: tumefied mesenteric glands; or, if women have a scirrhus, or otherwise disordered uterus. Purging prevents the efficacy of medicines, and so is a dangerous circumstance. Bleeding of the nose, ulcers breaking out, or a gangrene appearing in any part, are fatal. Great thirst, the upper parts greatly extenuated, febrile horror with external heat, are very dangerous.

An erysipelas on the legs, livid streaks or spots on the skin, or a dropsy coming on in the breast, are also among the fatal symptoms.

The general indications of cure are, to promote the natural secretions, and to increase the animal heat; but if the viscera are unsound, this latter cannot be effected.

The diet should be nourishing, light, and cordial; spices, mustard, horse-radish, &c. are to be freely used, and vinous liquors should be freely drank.

Proper evacuations for carrying off the redundant humours, and suitable alteratives for restoring the natural vigour of the constitution. See ANASARCA and ASCITES.

Whether the cure be of the radical or palliative kind, much relief is afforded to the patient by moderating certain symptoms, such as,

THIRST. This is caused by the acrimony of the lymph, and a defective secretion of the saliva; in this case let the patient drink in proportion to his inclination, and his palate may direct the choice of liquor. Acid liquors, such as cyder, or in want of it, give vinegar mixed with the spirit of juniper and water, or Rhenish wine and water, or such others as convenience will admit of. Nitre may be held in the mouth.

DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING. If the *dropsy* was caused by a sanguineous asthma, some recommend the loss of a few ounces of blood; but though a momentary relief is thus obtained, the injury from it is more to be feared than the advantage will reasonably admit of hazarding. The safest method is, if possible, to obtain relief with a mixture of the gum. ammon. gr. vi. or viii. and acet. scillæ 3 i. fs. in any proper vehicle; this may be repeated as the occasion requires. The infusion of garlic is also efficacious.

HYSTERIC OR NERVOUS AFFECTIONS. These are often occasioned by an acid in the primæ viæ: give the mixture prescribed against a diarrhœa; and if the globus hystericus disturbs the patient, the following liniment may be rubbed on the belly every night: R Bals. anod. Bat. 3 i. ol. palmæ 3 fs. ol. menth. 5 ii. m.

A PURGING. In this case all other medicines than what remove it, are useless. R Kali 3 i. fs. sac. alb. 3 fs. aq. menth. fativ. 3 x. m. cap. cochl. ii. quatuor in die. This mixture neutralizes the acidity in the primæ viæ, directs the offending matter to the kidneys, and not by the anus, and thus this symptom is often removed.

VOMITING. This is often occasioned by acidity in the stomach, and a gentle dose of ipecacuanha as often relieves it.

SICKNESS. This is frequently relieved by the julep. perlat. or a little of the sp. animon. comp. in aq. menth. pip. though, as the causes vary, they should be attended to, and the remedies respectively adapted.

GRIPES. R Calom. gr. iv. vel vi. pulv. rhab. gr. xxv. ol. menth. gut. ii. Kali, gr. v. fyr. q. f. f. bol. h. f. fum.

PAIN IN THE SCROBICULUS CORDIS. This is generally relieved by two or three grains of ipecacuanha.

Cantharides has succeeded after all other means have failed. Four grains diluted with a large quantity of barley-water, has acted as a very powerful diuretic; and a fourth part of that quantity was given at three different times. The bark, salt of wormwood, and rhubarb, were also prescribed; and a cure was soon obtained.

See Hoffmann, Boerhaave, Lister, and Lysson on this disease; Wallis's Sydenham, Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Physic, Le Dran's Operations, Lond. Med. Transf. vol. ii. Brooke's and London Practice of Physic, Cullen's First Lines, vol. iv.

HYDROPS AD MATULAM. See DIABETES.

— **ARTICULI.** A species of spina ventosa.

— **CYSTICUS.** The ENCYSTED DROPSY. It is a collection of water enclosed in a cystis, that is, in an hydatid, and is most frequently in the abdomen. Generally it is seated on the liver; but on whatever part it is fixed, a scirrhus is previously there; so that a radical cure is not to be expected. Whilst the size is moderate, there is no uneasiness, but pain increases with its bulk. If there is a single cystis, and it is large, its water is discovered as in an ascites, by applying one hand to the side of the belly, and tapping with the other on the opposite side; but if the cysts are many, the fluctuation is not easily perceived. When the cyst is single, tapping may be used as a palliative remedy; but when the cysts are more, less advantage is to be obtained from them. See Le Dran's Operations, edit. 2 p. 129.

— **GENU.** A DROPSY in the KNEE. When water

is collected under the capsular ligament of the knee, this disorder is formed. Dr. Hunter observes, that if the synovia is separated in too large a quantity, and the absorbent vessels do not their duty properly, an hydrops articuli succeeds, which causes a relaxation of the ligament. Mr. Sharp recommends, in order to the cure, a tight bandage, leaving the superfluity to be absorbed by the bulbous veins. To this might be added some attenuating and discutient embrocation, such as the aq. amm. acetatæ; or a solution of sal ammon. crud. in acet. acerrim. their proportion may be 3 fs. to ʒ i. See Gooch's Cases and Remarks, vol. ii. p. 259—266. Edin. Med. Commentaries, vol. vi. p. 132.

HYDROPS MEDUL. SPINALIS. See SPINA BIFIDA.

— **OVARI.** A DROPSY of the OVARIIUM. This species of *dropsy* most frequently happens to barren and superannuated women. It is one of the encysted kind, and sometimes happens to pregnant woman. It usually begins without any pain, the women at the same time continuing in good health. It is not perceived until it is much enlarged, and commonly affects but one side. It is known by its being moveable, when the patient is laid on her back, to relax the muscles; then the lumps may be moved from side to side; by passing the finger up the vagina, the orifice of the uterus is found to move with the tumor, which distinguishes it from the ascites, &c. though when the fluid is contained in one bag, and is very thin, if the bag also extends to the scrobiculus cordis, it is very difficult to say whether the disorder is the ascites or the *dropical ovary*; but when there are several cysts, there are manifest inequalities. Generally this disorder terminates in an universal leucophlegmacy. Internal medicines are of no efficacy towards a cure, and it rarely happens otherwise than that other methods of relief increase the complaints and hasten death. Dr. Percival gives an instance of a cure being effected by a spontaneous vomiting; see his Essays Med. and. Exp. But the general health of the patient is the whole that can reasonably be attempted.

— **PECTORIS,** also HYDROTHORAX. A DROPSY in the BREAST. Dr. Cullen places this in the CLASS CACHEXIE, and ORDER INTUMESCENTIÆ, which he defines a difficulty of breathing, pallid countenance œdematous swelling of the feet; difficulty in lying down; a sudden and spontaneous starting out of sleep with palpitation, and water fluctuating in the chest. When water is extravasated in the cavity of the breast, this disorder is formed; the water may be on only one, or both sides of the mediastinum. But sometimes this fluid is contained in hydatids, whose situation may be on the diaphragm, the pleura, on the external surface of the lungs, or in the substance thereof, also on the surface of the heart, or in the pericardium.

When the water is contained in the hydatids, the knowledge of the cause and cure are alike hid from us.

Any of these causes of a *dropsy* may produce this species; it sometimes happens from a disorder of the lungs, and generally the rupture of a lymphatic is the cause.

The symptoms, particularly when the water is extravasated on the diaphragm, are, an oppression of the præcordia, and an extraordinary shortness of breath, which is better when the patient is in a supine posture than when erect; by which it is distinguished from the asthma, in the fits of which the patient cannot lie down. In the *dropsy of the breast, œdematous swellings* are not only observed in the feet, but also in the hands, which Baglivi says is a *pathognomonic sign*. Inspiration is more easy than expiration; if there is much water in one side, that side appears somewhat larger than the other, and the face, arm, and leg on that side are puffy.

Instances have occurred in which the water hath been absorbed; but, for the most part, the patient falls a victim to the disease. As a palliative, however, when the water is perceived to fluctuate, it may be drawn off by a canula and trochar, introduced betwixt the fourth and fifth of the false ribs, and about four fingers breadth from the spine. See Le Dran's Operations, edit. 2. p. 117, 118. Cullen's First Lines, vol. iv. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 356, &c.

— **PERICARDII.** DROPSY of the PERICARDIUM. This is a superabundance of watery fluid collected within the pericardium. There are no symptoms by which the disease can be discovered in the living body certainly; cases can only be referred to, in some of which the cause has only been suspected, in others made obvious by dissection. See SAUVAGES's Hydrothorax Pericardii, Morgagni

gagni de Causis Sedibusque Morborum, xvi. 34, 36. Senac de Cœur, tom. ii. p. 349. Dr. Bouillet, Dissert. 1758. Edinb. Med. Ess. vol. v. 56, 58, 59.

HYDROPS PULMONUM. The DROPSY of the LUNGS. Its seat is in the cellular membrane of the lungs. Sometimes it approaches suddenly, and then it happens most probably from an hydatid bursting, and so filling the cellular membrane in this viscous.

The diagnostics are very obscure; however, though the following is sometimes equivocal, it will generally point out this disorder, particularly when the attack is sudden. The difficulty in breathing is constant, and increased by the least motion, though not much varied by different attitudes of the body; the patient complains of great anxiety about the præcordia, and when he attempts to take a deep inspiration, he finds it impossible to dilate his chest, and his breath seems to be suddenly stopped; the pulse is small, languid and oppressed: the face pale and bloated; the legs usually swelled, and the whole habit is for the most part leucophlegmatic.

In order to relief, a brisk mercurial cathartic should immediately be given; after this give the seneca root in liberal doses, for it contributes to relieve in every intention, operating powerfully by expectoration, urine, and perspiration. Besides these, the usual diuretics, sudorifics, &c. may be administered, as sometimes one medicine succeeds when others fail. If the case is desperate, an opening may be tried, as in the operation for the empyema, and then a puncture may be made into the lungs to discharge its morbid contents. See Edinb. Med. Essays, vol. vi. p. 126. Percival's Essays, Medical and Ex. p. 172. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 356, &c.

— **SACCULI LACHRYMALIS.** See *Hernia lachrymalis*.

— **SCROTI,** } See **HYDROCELE.**
— **TESTIS.** }

— **UMBILICALIS; UMBILICAL dropsy.** It is the *EXOMPHALUS aqueus Platneri*; the *HYDROMPHALUS* of *Ægineta*, *Heister*, *Dionis*.

It occurs in gravid women, from severe labours; in ascitical infants, and more commonly in those who labour under an *hernia umbilicalis*. Indeed, according to *Platner*, it scarce can happen without an umbilical rupture and ascites; the tumour is soft, fluctuating, permanent, and pellucid, on examining it by the light of a candle. It is to be cured in the same manner as a hydrocele.

— **UTERI.** DROPSY of the WOMB. Its seat is in the cavity of the womb. *Boerhaave* observes, that when the internal cavity of the womb is closed up, there is sometimes so great a collection of water there, that the belly appears as if affected with an ascites.

For, in this case, the hypogastric region in women is gradually increased, and the swelling resembles the shape of the womb; on pressure, a fluctuation is perceived; it may take place during pregnancy, but is not usually an attendant. It is formed by serosity accumulated in the cavity of the womb. *Dr. Cullen* places this genus of disease in the **CLASS CACHEXIAE**, and **ORD. INTUMESCENTIAE**, which he defines, a tumor of the hypogastric region, slowly and gradually increasing, resembling the figure of the uterus, yielding to, or fluctuating on pressure; without ischury, or being pregnant. Of which, from *SAUVAGES*, he enumerates seven species, which, though, cannot be distinguished by external signs. These *HYDROMETRA ascitica*; — *gravidarum*; — *hydatica*; — *sanguinea*; — *puriformis*; — *ascites uterinus*; — *sanguineo-uterinus*.

The diagnostics are not distinct, for many fallacious signs of pregnancy accompany this disorder. It is distinguished from the ascites by its being confined to the region of the uterus; and by the thinness of the os tincæ. If the tumor is from a scirrhus, it is never in the middle, nor is it round as is the dropsy.

The cure is difficult; for this kind of dropsy is soon followed by an anasarca, a slow fever, and a marasmus.

If a canula can be introduced into the uterus, it is the best and speediest remedy; but sometimes a scirrhus, a cicatrix, or tubercles prevent it. If the canula cannot be introduced, use hard riding, violent shocks with emetics, sternutatories, and brisk cathartics. As a decostruent, borax may be given from ten to twenty-five grains, twice a day. A pessary may also be tried.

HYDROPYRETOS, from *ὕδωρ*, water, and *πυρρός*, a fever. *Blanchard* says it is the same with the *fever Anglicus*.

HYDRORACHITIS. See *SPINA BIFIDA*.

HYDROSATON, from *ὕδωρ*, water, and *σάτον*, a rose. It is a drink made of water, honey, and the juice of roses. See *Ægineta*, lib. vii. c. 15.

HYDRORHODINON. It is water mixed with the oil of roses. This *Galen* was used to give as an emetic in cases of poison.

HYDROSACCHARUM. It is a composition of sugar and water, which answers to the *hydromeli* by changing honey for sugar.

HYDROSARCA, from *ὕδωρ*, water, and *σαρξ*, flesh. A tumor or abscess produced of water and flesh. See *M. A. Severinus*.

HYDROSARCOCELE, from *ὕδωρ*, water, *σαρξ*, flesh, and *ἕρνια*, an hernia. See *SARCOCELE*.

HYDROSELINUM. See *APIUM*.

HYDROTHORAX. See *HYDROPS PECTORIS*.

HYDROTICUS. See *HYDRAGOGUS*.

HYGIDION. A collyrium described by *Ægineta*, lib. vii. c. 16; called *ammonii collyrium*.

— **HYGEIA,** } from *ὕγις*, sound. HEALTH or

— **HYGIEIA,** } SOUNDNESS. Health admits of latitude, and is not one and the same in every person. In general it is when the functions of the body are uninterrupted, and the occasions of life are performed with ease. It is also the name of a plaster, which is called *panacea*, and the **PLASTER of the THREE BROTHERS**. It is described in *Aetius*.

HYGIEINE. See *MEDICINA*.

HYGIENISTES. *Hygienists*. Physicians who only attended people in health, and that in order to preserve the same, and to prevent diseases. The temperaments of the constitution, the air lived in, the food lived on, the houses dwelt in, the changes in the functions of the body, those changes to which different ages, seasons, climates, &c. expose people, were the objects of their attention.

HYGRA. LIQUID PLASTERS. See also *COLD-PHONIA*.

HYGROBLEPHARICUS, from *ὕγρος*, humid, and *βλεφαρον*, an eye-lid, also *Hygrophthalmicus*. An epithet given to some ducts of emunctories discovered in the extreme edge or inner part of the eye-lids.

HYGROCIRSOCELE, from *ὕγρος*, humid, *κίρσος*, a varix, and *ἕρνια*, a tumor. A species of hernia: it is when the spermatic veins are varicous, and the scrotum is filled with water.

HYGROCOLLYRIUM, from *ὕγρος*, humid, and *κολλῆριον*, a collyrium. A liquid collyrium, or when a collyrium consists chiefly of liquids.

HYGROLOGIA. **HYGROLOGY.** It treats of the various humours of the body.

HYGROMETRUM. The **HYGROMETER**, from *ὕγρος*, humid, and *μέτρον*, a measure. It is an instrument by which is shewn the different degrees of moisture in the atmosphere. *Wedelius* gives this name to those infirm parts whose susceptibility of impressions shew different states of the air, with respect to its moisture, more exactly than the instruments contrived for shewing the same; for such patients may be truly called hygrometers.

HYGROMYRON. The name of a liquid ointment described by *Aetius*.

HYGROPHOBIA. See *HYDROPHOBIA*.

HYGROPTHALMICUS. See *HYGROBLEPHARICUS*.

HYMENEAE. **COURBARIL.** See *ANIME*.

HYMEN, *ὑμεν*. A membrane in general; but by it is usually understood the membrane which appears in the form of a crescent, and is situated at the entrance of the vagina, called also *Clastrum Virginitatis*, *Eugeos*, *Buiston*. When this membrane is ruptured, it is shrivelled up, and forms the *caruncula myrtiformes*. See *CARUNCULA*. It naturally thrinks with years, and often disappears before the age of twenty, so can be no proof of virginity.

In some infants this membrane so closes up the urethra, that the urine cannot be voided; in others the urine passes, but when the menses flow, they cannot be discharged, because of the imperforated hymen.

When the mark of perforation cannot be seen, the cure is thought to be impracticable; but when the puncture of a lancet could not produce the desired effect, a trochar and canula hath succeeded, though a passage of four inches was perforated before the end was obtained. See *Heister's Surgery*, and the *Edinb. Med. Commentaries*.

HYOGLOSSUS. The name of a muscle of the tongue. It rises from the basis, but chiefly from the cornu of the os hyoides, running laterally and forwards; to

to shorten the tongue. Some divide this muscle into three, and call them *basio-glossus*, *hypsiloglossus*, or *ypsioglossus*, or *hypsiloides* the *chondro-glossus*, and the *ceratoglossus*. Douglas divides it as follows. He says, it arises fleshy from three different places; its first origin is broad and carnosus from the cornu of the bone hyois; this is properly the *ceratoglossus*: its second head comes from part of the basis of this bone, and its name *basio-glossus*: the third beginning is derived from the cartilaginous appendage of the hyoides, which some call *chondroglossus*: these three unite, and their fibres running in the same direction, they are inserted broad and thin near the root of the tongue laterally. The use of each is to draw the tongue obliquely to one side; but if both act at once, the tongue is pulled directly backwards into the mouth. Douglas adds, that in some subjects he hath observed that a great part of the muscles did arise from the basis of the bone, and in some others he found few or none of their fibres to spring from thence.

HYOIDES OS, from υ and $\epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$, because formed like the Greek letter υ upilon, hence called *yoides*; *hypsiloides*; and *upsiloides*. It is likewise named *bicorne*, *lambdoides*, and situated in an horizontal position between the root of the tongue and the larynx; it is convex on its anterior part, and hollow on the posterior; the cornua become smaller as they run back, and rather diverge; at the end of the cornua there is a graniform appendicle, from whence a ligament runs to the styloid process of the os temporis, and another ligament connects the bone to the larynx. It is the basis and support of the tongue.

HYOPHARYNGÆUS. The *hyopharyngæi* muscles, in general, are those on each side which are inserted in the os hyoides; and they may be reckoned three pairs, viz. the *basio-pharyngæi*, *cerato-pharyngæus major* & *minor*. They come from the basis and the horns of the os hyoides. Innes calls it *constrictor pharyngis medius*. It arises from the appendix of the os hyoides, from the cornu of that bone, and from the ligament which connects it to the thyroid cartilage, the fibres of the superior part running obliquely upwards, and covering a considerable part of the superior constrictor (i. e. *cephalo-pharyngæus*) terminate in a point. It is inserted in the middle of the cuneiform process of the os occipitis, before the foramen magnum, and joined to its fellow at a white line in the middle back part of the pharynx. The fibres at the middle part run more transversely than those above or below. Its use is to compress that part of the pharynx which it covers, and to draw it and the os hyoides upwards. See PHARYNX.

HYOPHTHALMOS, from $\upsilon\varsigma$, a swine, and $\omicron\phi\theta\alpha\lambda\mu\omicron\varsigma$, an eye. HOGS EYE. See ERYNGIUM.

HYOSCIAMUS, from $\upsilon\varsigma$, a swine, and $\kappa\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$, a bean, HOG'S BEAN; but the plants to which this name is given are called HEN-BANES; it is also called *dens caballinus*. These plants have hairy, oblong, deep-indented leaves, and bell-shaped flowers, which are followed by irregular cup-like capsules, which contain the seeds. Boerhaave enumerates eight species. It is also a name for tobacco. See NICOTIANA.

HYOSCIAMUS ALBUS, Linn. WHITE HENBANE. Its leaves are smaller and more woody than those of the black species; the plant is a native of the southern parts of Europe; its qualities are similar, but not so powerful as those of the common sort. SAUVAGES says, that the daily use of the hyosciamus albus, beginning with the third part of a grain, and gradually increasing it, so long as there is no dryness of the oesophagus and fauces, is the most efficacious, and almost only remedy by which a cataract can be resolved, as he has repeatedly experienced. A priest, affected with this complaint in his right eye, after the use of this medicine, for eight days, in which time the dose was increased to three grains, could read small print, who before could only perceive large letters. The crystalline lens was, at first, white; afterward, became bluish, and nearly pellucid; the myodal suffusion under which he laboured, vanished, but the appetite and sleep, at first languid, were perfectly restored. From the use of this medicine, he saw another cured by D. Coulas, whose crystalline lens became perfectly diaphanous. SAUVAGESII Nosologia Methodica, vol. i. p. 724.

— **LUTÆUS**. See NICOTIANA MINOR.

HYOSCIAMUS NIGER, called also *apollinaris*, *altercum*, *faba fuilla*, *agone*, *altercangenon*, COMMON OR BLACK HEN-BANE. It is the *HYOSCIAMUS NIGER foliis amplexicaulibus sinuatis, floribus sessilibus*. CL. PENTANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 247. It is

one of the poisonous vegetables that are indigenous in Great Britain. The root is long, tough, white, and when recently cut through, smells like liquorice; the stalks are thick, round, woody, irregularly branched, and covered with a hairy down. The leaves surrounding the stalk at their base, stand irregularly: they are large, soft, and downy, pointed at the ends, and very deeply indented at the edges; their colour is a greyish green, and they have a viscid disagreeable smell. The flowers are monopetalous, divided into five obtuse segments, and when accurately examined, are not without beauty, although they have a disagreeable appearance on the plant: they are large, of a dirty yellowish colour, reticulated with violet-coloured veins. The seed-vessels follow, one after every flower: they are large, and contain a great quantity of seeds of a brown, rough, and irregular figure.

This is the only species of *henbane* that is a native of Great Britain; and it is a dangerous poison. The seeds, leaves, and roots, if received into the stomach, are all poisonous. The root, in a superior degree, produces various disorders; madness is one effect of this vegetable; if the stomach does not reject what it has received, a stupor and apoplectic symptoms, terminating in death, are the usual consequences.

Henbane, in its external appearances, much resembles parsnip, from the use of which we are often told that ill effects follow: it is probable that in those instances the roots of *henbane* have been mistaken for those of parsnips, for *henbane* is often found on dunghills, and with the dung is carried into gardens, where it vegetates, and may easily be mistaken for parsnips, particularly as with them it grows up.

The symptoms which arise in consequence of swallowing this species of *henbane*, are, madness of the furious kind, which endures for some days; in some instances it produces apoplectic disorders, with a hard full pulse, red face, an abolition of the senses and voluntary motions, and difficult respiration; in others, stupidity or an appearance of intoxication are the consequences. Some, on swallowing the seeds, have complained of thirst, giddiness, dimness of sight, raving, and profound sleep; a dilated pupil is often the effect of this poison. The poison of *henbane* is very similar in its effect to that of opium when taken in large quantities, and like opium, it administered with skill, it is a valuable sedative anodyne, and moderates excess of irritability. It possesseth the advantages of opium with the additional one of keeping the bowels lax: but then it must be given in large doses. Hence has it been laid aside, for in full doses it is apt to create delirium much more than opium. It has been given as far as twenty-four grains; but it is generally begun in small doses, as, of one or two grains, and gradually increased; it seldom produces its anodyne effect till the doses are eight or ten grains, sometimes fifteen, or twenty. Dr. Collin has extended it to thirty grains a day.

Its ill effects are relieved, as directed in the article AMANITA, which see.

Dr. Stork pressed out the juice from this plant, and with a gentle heat inspissated it to an extract: of this he gave from one grain to twenty, every twenty-four hours; thus he relieved many from palpitations of the heart, a tendency to melancholy, coughs, and other spasmodic disorders and convulsions, and this after other means failed; though Greeding tried it in forty cases of melancholia, mania, and epilepsy, without success. In cancers, and scrophula, it has been tried with various degrees of success. In chordees, which have resisted the use of opium, Bell has used it with advantage, giving the extract, from one to three, or more grains, three times a day. See Stoerck de Hyosciamo. Lewis, &c.

Lewis's Mat Med. p. 315. Wilmer's Obs. on the Poisonous Vegetables in Great Britain. Withering's Bot. Arrangement. Memoirs of the Med. Society of Lond. vol. i. p. 310. Cullen's Mat. Med.

HYOTHYROIDES. These muscles are also called *thyro-hyoides*. They run from the thyroid cartilage to the os hyoides; they are attached to the knobs of that cartilage, and the line between them. Their use is to bring these knobs nearer to each other.

HYPALEIPTRON. A sort of spatula for spreading ointments with.

HYPALEIPTON. See LINIMENTUM.

HYPERÆSTHESES. See DYSOXENIA.

HYPERARTETISCOS. Supernumerary parts, or members.

HYPER-

HYPERCATHARSIS, from *ὑπερ*, a preposition signifying *excess*, and *καθάρσις*, *purgation*; also *hyperinosis*, and *hyperinos*. It is an excessive purging from medicine. It is a variety of the diarrhœa mucosa of Dr. Cullen.

It happens when too violent purging medicines, or excessive doses of milder ones, have brought on a disposition to frequent discharges by stool; other causes of irritation in the bowels may produce the same effect. For the cure, proceed as in violent diarrhœas. Gentle anodynes, frictions and peripiratives were much depended on by the ancients. See Oribas. Med. Col. lib. xiv. cap. 42. P. Aegineta, lib. vii. cap. 7. Aetius Tetrab. i. ferm. 3. cap. 118.

HYPERICHOIDES. See **HYPERICUM SAXATILE**.

HYPERCORYPHOSIS, from *ὑπερ*, *above*, and *κορυφή*, *the vertex*. A PROMINENCE, OR PROTUBERANCE. See **JECUR** and **PALMO**.

HYPERCRISIS, } from *ὑπερ*, *above*, and *κρίσις*, *a crisis*.
HYPERECRISIS, } *crisis*. An **HYPERCRISIS**, or **SUPEREXCRETION**. It is when nature, oppressed with her burden, makes such efforts to free herself by such excessive evacuations as endanger the patient.

HYPEREPHIDROSIS, from *ὑπερ*, *excess*, and *ἰδρῶς*, *sweat*. IMMODERATE SWEATING.

HYPERICUM. ST. JOHN'S WORT, also called *perforata*, *fuga dæmonum*, *androsemum*, and *hypericum vulgare*. Boerhaave mentions thirteen species, and Miller enumerates thirty. It is called *fuga dæmonum* on account of its virtue in curing those who were supposed to be possessed. The species in use, is the **HYPERICUM PERFORATUM**, or **HYPERICUM foliis obtusis pellucidopunctatis, floribus luteis, tryginis, caule ancipiti, caule rotundo**. CLASS POLYDELPHIA. ORD. POLYANDRIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 902. PERFORATED, OR COMMON ST. JOHN'S WORT.

This plant has slender, round, woody stalks, that are reddish; small, obtuse, oblong leaves set in pairs, which when held to the light, seem to be perforated, whence the name *perforata*; they bear numerous gold-coloured pentapetalous flowers on the tops of the branches, which are followed by blackish husks, full of small seeds. It is perennial, grows wild in the woods and uncultivated places, and flowers in June and July.

The flowers abound with resin, but yet possess so much mucilaginous matter, that water dissolves all its active parts. The leaves also contain much of the same resinous matter. Distilled with water, an essential oil is obtained, which much resembles that of turpentine. To the taste, the leaves and flowers are bitterish and sub-astringent; and, from their general qualities, they promise to be useful as a detergent. Though not much used now, it was in great repute with the ancients, in hysteria, hypochondriasis, and mania; and, was also recommended internally for wounds, bruises, ulcers, hæmoptysis, bloody urine, gravel, dysentery, agues, worms, and, outwardly, as an anodyne, a discutient, and detergent. In the London Pharmacopœia, the flowers are only ordered to be used, as they are considered to contain the greatest proportion of the resinous oily matter, in which the medical efficacy of the plant is supposed to reside. The dark puncta of the petals and capsules, afford the essential oil of this plant, which is contained in the minute vesicles, or glands, and gives a red colour to rectified spirit, and to expressed oils; the latter of which has been long known by the name of *oleum hyperici*. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. It is also a name for the spiræa and coris.

HYPERICUM SAXATILE, &c. **BASTARD ST. JOHN'S WORT**, also called *hypericoides*, *coris lutea*, and *coris legitima Cretica*.

The seeds are said to be diuretic, emenagogue, and powerfully antispasmodic.

HYPERINESIS. See **HYPERCATHARSIS**.

HYPERINOS. It signifies the same as *hypercatharsis*, and also the person who suffers from it.

HYPEROA, from *ὑπερ*, *above*, and *ὤς*, *os*. See **PALATUM**.

HYPERO-PHARYNGÆI. See **PERISTAPHYLO-PHARYNGÆI**.

HYPEROSTOSIS. According to some, it is the swelling of the whole bone. In Cullen's Nosology it is synonymous with *exostosis*.

HYPERSARCOMA, a fleshy excrescence. See also **POLYPUS NARIUM**.

HYPERSARCOSIS, from *ὑπερ*, *excess* of, and *σὰρξ*, *flesh*. It is a fleshy excrescence, or proud flesh.

HYPEXODOS, from *ὑπο*, *under* and *ἐξοδος*, *a passing out*. See **DIARRHŒA**.

HYPEZOCOS. It signifies the membranes which are spread under other parts, as the pleura, &c.

HYPNOBATES, } from *ὑπνος*, *sleep*, and *βαίνω*, *to go*. See **SOMNAMBUL**.

HYPNOBATASIS, }

HYPNOLOGICA. It teaches the due regulation of sleep and waking.

HYPNOCÆOS, } from *ὑπνος*, *sleep*, and *ποιέω*, *to cause*.
HYPNOTICUS, } *cause*. **HYPNOTICS**, medicines which procure sleep. See **ANODYNA**.

HYPO, *ὑπο*. A preposition, signifying *under*; but, in composition, it imports not only inferiority with respect to situation, but a remission or diminution.

HYPOCAPNISMA. See **SUFFUMENTUM**.

HYPOCARODES. } One who labours under

HYPERCAROTHIS. } a low degree of a carus.

HYPOCATHARSIS. A SLIGHT PURGING.

HYPOCAUSTUM, from *ὑπο*, *under* and *καίω*, *to burn*. See **CALDARIUM**.

HYPOCERCHALEON, from *ὑπο*, and *κερχυλος*, an

asperity of the fauces. A stridulous kind of asperity of the fauces and aspera arteria.

HYPOCHEOMENOS. One who labours under a

cataract.

HYPOCHONDRIA, from *ὑπο*, *under*, and *χονδριος*, *a cartilage*. The *hypochondria* are that part of the body,

on both sides which lie under the spurious ribs, and is

extended to the ilia, comprehending not only the muscles

but the internal viscera; because, according to Pollux,

they are subjacent to cartilages. Celsus, from several

places in Hippocrates, renders the word præcordia. Cœ-

lius Aurelianus often puts præcordia. Cœlius Aureli-

anus often puts præcordia inflammata for an inflamma-

tion of the *hypochondria*.

Affections of the *hypochondria*, according to Hippo-

crates, are *hypochondrion anespasmenon*, a retraction of

the *hypochondrium* inwards, without any proper disorder

of the part; *hypochondria diaborhorizonta*, a rumbling of

the *hypochondria*; *hypochondrii entasis*, &c. a softish ten-

sion of the *hypochondria*, *hypochondria catexerasmena*, &c.

the *hypochondria* dried up and contracted inwardly: *hypo-*

chondria metecora, tumid *hypochondria*: these are raised by

flatulencies; *hypochondria xyntasis*, a distension of the

hypochondria from inflammation; *hypochondria scolitoes*,

an inequality of the *hypochondria*; *hypochondrium chroni-*

um, an *hypochondrium* affected with an obstinate disorder:

and

HYPOCHONDRIACUS MORBUS. The **HYPO-**

CHONDRIAC DISEASE; it is also called *affectio hypo-*

chondriæ, *passio hypochondriaca*, **HYPOCHONDRIASIS**,

VAPOURS, **SPLEEN**, &c.

Hoffman strenuously maintains, that the *hypochondriac*

disease is not the same as that called *hysteria*. He ob-

serves, that a *strangulation of the fauces*, a *quick and dif-*

ficult respiration, so as to endanger a suffocation, *loss of*

speech, and *all sense of motion*, are the proper and essential

symptoms of the hysterics: that the *hypochondriac disease*

is inveterate, and rarely so cured as not to be again easily

excited by the least accidents that can cause it, which

is not the case with the hysterics; that though many of

their symptoms are the same, yet they each have such as

the other is never accompanied with, otherwise than by

the two disorders being attendant at the same time. On

the other hand, many others consider these two disorders

under the general title nervous; and thus they only dif-

fer, as peculiarities in the constitution vary, or as the fla-

tulencies, &c. which attend the patients thus disordered,

may affect this or the other part. Dr. Cullen places

this genus of disease in the CLASS NEUROSES, and

ORDER ADYNAMIÆ; which he defines indigestion,

with languor, sadness, and fear, from uncertain causes,

in a melancholic temperament; of which he has only

known one idiopathic species. The state of mind peculiar

to *hypochondriacs*, and called vapours, or low spirits by

some, is thus described by Dr. Cullen. "A languor,

listlessness, or want of resolution and activity, with re-

spect to all undertakings; a disposition to seriousness,

sadness, and timidity; as to all future events, an apprehen-

sion of the worst, or most unhappy state of them; and

therefore often upon slight grounds, an apprehension

of great evil. Such persons are particularly attentive to

the state of their own health, to every the smallest change

of feeling in their bodies; and from any unusual feeling,

perhaps of the slightest kind, they apprehend great danger,

and even death itself. In respect to these feelings and

5 N fears,

fears, there is commonly the most obstinate belief and persuasion." The doctor also observes, that it is only when the state of mind just described is joined with indigestion, in either sex, somewhat advanced in years, of a melancholic temperament, and a firm and rigid habit, that the disease takes the name of *hypochondriac*.

The seat of the *hypochondriac passion* is in the stomach and bowels, even though disturbed passions were the cause; for first, these parts are disordered, then the other parts in consequence. In this Hoffman thus far agrees, by saying the peristaltic motion in the bowels is retarded by spasms.

The causes are, sorrow, fear, or excess of any of the passions, too long continued watching, irregular diet; in some there is an habitual disposition to this disorder, and such people have generally a fallow or brown complexion, and a downcast look, a rigidity of the solids, and torpor of the nervous power. Whatever may give rise to nervous disorders in general, may be a cause of this in particular: whatever may be the foregoing causes, such as passions, indigestion, increased or diminished sensibility, &c.

The signs of this disorder are so various, that to describe them is to describe almost every other disease; but in general there is an *insurmountable indolence, dejection of spirit, dread of death, costiveness, a slow and somewhat difficult inspiration, flatulencies in the primæ viæ, and various spasmodic affections, &c.*

Whatever stomach generates acidities from fermentation, or a putrefactive disposition in the alimentary solids and fluids mixed, there will ever be more or less of the *hypochondriac* disorder; the gas separated by either of these causes, is suddenly diffused here and there, and its peculiar property is to repel the vital heat wherever it is present in any considerable degree; and from this circumstance alone, may all the symptoms be accounted for; but yet it is allowed that the same effects may be produced by other causes, whence attention is necessary to discover, whether a difficult passage of the blood through the vessels in the stomach and guts, as Hoffman hath asserted, or certain flatulencies, as others relate, or whatever else may be an adequate cause, in order to the adapting of proper remedies. The *hypochondriac disease* is very difficult to cure; it rarely occurs early in life, generally in more advanced years only, and when once it hath taken place, it often increases as life advances. It should be distinguished from indigestion, especially when indigestion is accompanied with vapours.

THE PRINCIPAL INDICATIONS OF CURE ARE, 1st, To correct the vicious cause in the stomach. 2d, To increase the vital heat.

The diet should be light, easy in the stomach, agreeable to the palate, cordial, and nourishing. In general, animal diet; and spirituous liquors lowered with pure water, for the common drink.

The cure is always slow, therefore hope should be supported by every probable artifice.

Whatever be the cause, begin with an emetic, and repeat it at proper intervals to two or three times; then purge with the pil. ex. aloë cum myrrha, or the tinct. aloës; and by lesser doses of these, or of the saline purges, as circumstances may indicate, keep the bowels easy through the whole of the cure. After these, proceed with bitters mixed with aromatics and chalybeates; and thus, if a due degree of exercise is used, a cure may be expected. Here Dr. Cullen observes, that in the *hypochondriac disease*, there is a want of activity, which is to be remedied; there is not a loss of tone in the fibres, but on the contrary a rigidity in them: whence he recommends warm bathing; the drinking of tea and coffee; exercise, not so much as it excites the activity of the stomach, but as it operates on the mind, and diverts it from its despondency. In managing the minds of *hypochondriacs*, carefully avoid any intimation that their complaints are imaginary, and as carefully avoid both railery and reasoning in addressing them. Be ever watchful to interrupt his attention, by engaging it with any object but his own feelings. Divert them with any employ that is neither attended with emotion, anxiety, nor fatigue. Diversion, in which some skill is required; exercise in the air, which requires some dexterity, are both to be admitted: riding is better than either walking, sailing, or travelling in a carriage; and to ride a journey is the best mode of using it.

AN EXCESS OF ACIDITY is a prevalent symptom for the most part, and requires a close attention to all the

means of obviating acidity as well as the use of ant-acids.

COSTIVENESS, an afflictive symptom, is best relieved by such gentle laxatives as just solicit nature's usual office, without exciting extraordinary discharges.

If the pulse is quick, and heat of the body inclining to feverishness, omit the aromatics and steel, but let the bark and elixir of vitriol be administered.

If, during the fits, THE MIND IS HARRASSED, give a gentle anodyne in a carminative water. IF PAIN AND FLATULENCE, accompanied with AN HEAD-ACH, attend, the same means is also effectual.

If SPASMODIC SYMPTOMS are considerable, tending to convulsions, relief may be obtained by means of opiates joined with fetid gums, or with musk, according as each may best agree with the respective patients.

Warm bathing in pure water, heated sufficiently to raise Fahrenheit's thermometer to sixty or sixty five, should be continued until the cure is nearly effected, and then gradually approach to the cold-bath.

Cheerful company conduces much towards relief; but running into mirth, or any exercise used so as to fatigue, are injurious.

A dry warm air is almost universally proper. See NERVOUS DISEASES in the following pages. Hoffman on the Morb. *Hypochond.* Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Physic. Cullen's First Lines, vol. iii. edit. 4. Also HYSTERIA-HYPOCHONDRIACUS MORBUS.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS See HYPOCHONDRIACUS MORBUS.

HYPOCHYMA, } from ὑπο, and χυω, to pour. See HYPOCHYSIS, } CATARACTA.

HYPOCISTIS. THE RAPE of Cistus. Also called OROBANCHÉ. The species used in medicine is the CYTINUS HYPOCISTIS, Linn. The juice of this plant only is in use: it is of a firm consistence, and a bright black colour; it is a mild astringent, of similar medical virtues with the Egyptian acacia; though different from it in one of its pharmaceutic properties; for the *hypocistis* almost totally dissolves in rectified spirits of wine, but the acacia is unaffected by that menstruum. See Raii Hist. Plant. Lewis's Mat. Med. Both this and the acacia are now thrown out of use.

HYPOCLEPTICUM VITRUM, from ὑπο, under, and κλεπω, to steal, because it, as it were, steals away the water from the oil. It is the same as SEPARATORIUM; which see.

HYPOCELON, from ὑπο, under, and κοιλον, a cavity. It is the cavity under the lower eye-lid. See Rufus Ephesus, lib. i. cap. 4.

HYPOCOPHOSIS, a less degree of *cophosis*.

HYPOCRANIUM. A kind of abscess, so called, because seated under the cranium, between it and the dura mater.

HYPODERIS. In Rufus Ephesus, it is the extremity of the fore-part of the neck.

HYPODERMIS. See CLITORIS.

HYPOGASTRICA SECTIO. See LITHOTOMIA.

HYPOGASTRICÆ ARTERIÆ. See ILIACÆ ARTERIÆ, for the external *hypogastric arteries*. The *hypogastric*, or internal iliac artery, dips into the inside of the pelvis, just over the shoulder of the sacrum; when it arrives at the side of the pelvis, it throws down branches to the contents of the pelvis, and then goes through the sciatic notch. In the fœtus, the internal iliac is larger than the external, because it goes to the placenta, whence, after birth, it daily shrinks, and makes the chord, which was the umbilical vessels.

— VENÆ. These *veins* run the same course with their corresponding arteries, except that they do not send off the vena umbilicalis. The *hypogastric veins* are the internal iliac branches.

HYPOGASTRIUM, from ὑπο, under, and γαστρ, the stomach; called also *aqualiculus*; *etron*; sometimes the term *imus venter* is applied to it; it is the lower external region of the fore-part of the belly; it extends from the lower extremity of the regio umbilicalis, to the bottom of the ossa innominata. It is divided into three parts, viz. the pubes before, and the groins on each side. When the integuments are removed from this region, you discover the linea alba, the linææ femilunares, and the linææ transversæ.

HYPOGASTROCELE. See HERNIA VENTRALIS.

HYPOGLOSSI EXTERNI, vel MAJORES, NERVI; also called *linguales* and *gustatorii*. They are the

the ninth pair of nerves; they have their origin just above the foramen magnum, and go out at the holes on the sides of the same great hole, above the condyles of the os occipitis. As soon as they are passed out of the cranium, they run betwixt the carotid artery, and the internal jugular vein, to the tongue, on the side of the digastric muscle.

HYPOGLOSSIS, } from ὑπο, *under*, and γλῶσσα, *the tongue*. It is that part of the tongue which adheres to the lower jaw, and the seat of the disease called rana, whence Aetius names it ὑπογλωσσίος βατραχος, *the frog under the tongue*. See **RANULA**.

HYPOGLOTTIDES. They are a kind of medicine to be held under the tongue until they are dissolved.

HYPOGLUTIS, from ὑπο, *under*, and γλῶτος, *the nates*. It is the fleshy part under the nates towards the thigh. Some say it is the flexure of the coxa, under the nates.

HYPOMIA, from ὑπο, *under*, and ὤμος, *the shoulder*. In Galen's Exegeſis it is the part subjacent to the shoulder.

HYPONOMOS, from ὑπονόμος, *a mine*, perhaps from ὑπο and νόμος, *a settlement*, or from ὑπο, *under*, and νομή, *a phagedenic ulcer*. It is a deep sinuous phagedenic ulcer.

HYPOPEDIIUM. A cataplasm for the sole of the foot.

HYPOPHASIA, from ὑποφαινομαι, *to appear a little*. It is a sort of winking when the eye-lids are nearly closed.

HYPOPHASIS. The name of a symptom which consists of closing the eyes during sleep, but only so, that a part of the eye appears, and a slight motion of the eye is perceived.

HYPOPHORA, from ὑποφορομαι, *to be carried, or conveyed underneath*. A deep fistulous ulcer.

HYPOTHALMION. The part under the eye which is subject to swell in a cachexy or dropsy.

HYPOPHYLLOSPERMI, from ὑπο, *under*, φύλλον, *a leaf*, and σπέρμα, *seed*. Such plants as bear their seed on the back side of their leaves.

HYPOPHYSIS. See **TRICHIA**.

HYPOPIA. Sugillations in the part under the eyes.

HYPOPLEURIOS. See **PLEURA**.

HYPOPYON, from ὑπο, *under*, and πύον, *pus*. It is a collection of matter under the cornea. Though Mr. Bell considers it an affection of some of the coats of the eye. It is also called *pyosis* **ABCESSUS OCULI**. It proceeds from an extravasation of blood, or a transflation of pus, after an inflammation, the small-pox, &c. In the beginning it is attended with acute pain in the head and eye; and, according to the degree of this disorder, it is followed by dimness of sight, blindness, or death.

The cure is effected in the beginning by resolvent medicines, such as frequent application of a decoction of sage, in wine, with bleeding and purging; or if these fail, rub the diseased part with your finger, to loosen the matter, and then let the patient lay in a supine posture in a coach which is driven over rough roads; this is said to have frequently dispersed the matter. Or, sometimes an operation is necessary, and is thus performed; place the patient as in couching a cataract, depress the lower eye-lid, while an assistant elevates the upper; then, with a lancet, cut through the cornea below the pupil, and about the space of a line from the white of the eye, make the aperture large enough to discharge the matter, and, the better to empty the abscess, press it gently, so as to force out the pus, or other contents. Dress the wound with the mucilage of quinces, mixed with a little camphor. The operation should not be deferred too long, lest the eye, by the pus remaining, should be so injured, as to prove destructive to vision. See St. Yves on the Diseases of the Eye. Heister's Surgery. Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 313, &c. Wallis's Sauvages's Nosology of the Eyes, p. 176, 186. White's Surgery, p. 232.

HYPORINION. A name for the parts of the upper-lip, below the nostrils.

HYPOSARCA, } from ὑπο, *under*, and σαρξ, *flesh*. See **ANASARCA**, and **PHYSCONIA**.

HYPOSPADLEOS. The urethra terminating under the glans.

HYPOSPATHISMUS. The name of an operation formerly used in surgery for removing defluxions in the eyes. It was thus named from the instrument with which it was performed. See P. Ægineta, lib. vi. cap. 6.

HYPOSPHAGMA, ὑπο, and σπαστω, *jugulo*. A suf-

fusion of blood, and fugillation in the tunica adnata of the eye.—This disease, from the want of heat, pain, and inflammation, differs from an ophthalmia; but it proceeds from a blow: it is accompanied with it in the beginning; though sometimes it arises from internal causes, as from scorbutic virus, in which antiscorbutics alone are necessary for the cure. If it arises from a blow or contusion, bleeding must be had recourse to, and repeated, in proportion to the pain, inflammation, violence of the blow, and number of symptoms; leeches may also be applied to the eye-lid; and proceed as in cases of Ophthalmia, with such applications as are calculated to abate the painful inflammatory symptoms, and produce the absorption of the effused fluids.

HYPOSTAPHYLE, called also *procidencia Uvulae*, *alinhisar*; *columella*; *craspedon*. This is an elongation of the uvula, from relaxation, inflammation, ulceration, &c. attended with uneasiness and difficulty in swallowing, cough, nausea, commonly a continual spitting, sometimes a difficulty of breathing, and also a psellismus, *flammering or faulty articulation*.—Of this there are two species: one arising from inflammation; the other from relaxation. In the FIRST, the uvula being swelled, hot, acutely painful, of a red or livid colour, is enlarged and falls down in an altered form. Sometimes suppuration comes on, and the difficulty both of swallowing and breathing is more considerable than in the subsequent species. When this complaint is very violent, there is apparent danger of strangulation. It is cured by bleeding and purging; gargling with emollient and subastringent liquids; and sometimes scarification may be necessary.—In the SECOND SPECIES, the uvula, preserving its natural colour, is relaxed and elongated: sometimes it is pale, cold, and oedematous. The cure depends upon the application of spirituous, strengthening, and astringent stimulants, with the internal use of cathartics, resolvents, and tonics. The following gargle, called **GARGARISMA ALUMINIS**, is an excellent restringent R: aluminis ʒij. decocti hordei, lb. ij; mellis rosæ ʒiij. misce.—This is not only of use in cases of relaxed uvula, but other cases requiring the topical use of astringents; also in ulcerations of the throat, fauces, gums, &c. In case of a paralysis, if it yields not to proper stimulant applications exhibited internally, as well as externally, the part must be amputated and the hemorrhage, if necessary, stopped by the use of some styptic.

HYPOSTASIS, from ὑπιστημι, *to subside*. The sediment in urine.

HYPOTHENAR, from ὑπο, *under*, and θενας, *the palm of the hand*. See *abductor minimi digiti manus*, No. 2. It is also that part of the hand which is opposite to the palm.

HYPOTHETON. See **SUPPOSITORIUM**.

HYPOZOMA. See **DIAPHRAGMA**.

HYPSILOGLOSSUS, i. e. **BASIOGLOSSUS**. } See **HYO-**
HYPSILOIDES. The *os hyoides*; also } **GLOSSUS**.
 the *basiloglossus* muscle.

HYPTIASMOS. A supine decubiture, or a nausea, with inclination to vomit.

HYPULUS, from ὑπο, *under*, and ελν, *a cicatrix*, an ulcer which lies under a cicatrix.

HYSSOPIFOLIA. See **ADHATODA**.

HYSSOPHYLLUM. See **BUPLEURUM**.

HYSSOPITES. WINE impregnated with **HYSSOP**.

HYSSOPUS. **HYSSOP**. From the Hebrew word *ezeb*, *a holy herb*, or a herb appointed for cleansing holy places. *Symphytum petraeum*. It is the **HYSSOPUS OFFICINALIS**, or **HYSSOPUS ANGUSTIFOLIA**, *spicis secundis foliis lanceolatis*, CLASS **DIDYNAMIA**; ORDO **GYMNOSPERMIA**. LINN. 709. It is a low shrubby plant, with brittle branched stalks, square when young, but round when old. The leaves are oblong, narrow, and of a dark green colour. The flowers are in loose spikes, of a blood colour. It is perennial, cultivated in gardens, and flowers in July and August.

The leaves have an aromatic smell, and a bitterish, warm taste. Water extracts the greatest part of their virtues, but spirit extracts them perfectly; and the extract made by evaporating the spirituous tincture, scarcely loses any degree of the virtues of the plant. From about six pounds of leaves, an ounce of essential oil is obtained by distilling in water.

This plant is esteemed as an attenuant, corroborant, and expectorant: it is useful in humoral asthmas, coughs, and other disorders of the breast and stomach, unaccompanied

panied with inflammatory symptoms. However these virtues are much disputed by some of our modern writers, particularly Cullen. In these cases an infusion of the leaves may be sweetened with honey, and drank at pleasure. By way of fomentation, and poultice, in contusions, and for removing the blackness occasioned by the ecchymosis, hyssop has been considered an efficacious remedy. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Med.

HYSSOPUS CAPITATA. See SERPYLLUM VULGARE.

HYSTERA. See UTERUS; and INVOLUCRA.

HYSTERALGIA FEBRICOSA. A QUOTIDIAN FEVER, with pain in the womb.

HYSTERIALGES, } Any thing that excites pain in
HYSTERIALGIA. } the uterus. See ACETUM.
Others signify by it, the pains which resemble labour-pains, and are generally known by the term *false pains*.

HYSTERIA FEBRICOSA. A TERTIAN FEVER, with spasms and convulsions.

HYSTERIA, } HYSTERICUS, from *ὕστρον*, the womb,
HYSTERICA. } The midwives in Greece and Italy practised medicine among women, and they gave the name of *hysterics* to this disease. It is one of those disorders that ranks among the nervous, and perhaps most frequently at first arises from a preternatural irritability in the uterus; however, a preternatural irritability in some part, or in the habit in general, is attendant, when this disorder is present. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS NEUROSES, and ORD. SPASMI; which he defines, a rumbling noise in the belly; a certain sensation of a ball rolling in the abdomen, ascending to the stomach and fauces, and there strangulating, drowns; convulsions; profuse quantity of pale urine; the mind, though not spontaneously, fickle and mutable. He enumerates several varieties, arising from the following remote causes: 1. A retention of the menses; 2. Too copious a flux of the menses; 3. Leucorrhæa; 4. Obstruction of the viscera; 5. A defect in the stomach; 6. Two great fallaciousness.—Besides the symptoms above enumerated, a great variety of others attend this complaint. The belly is tumid, but the navel is drawn inward; there is a general shivering with coldness. Before the fit and after it, many other symptoms attend; among which the most common are, a frequent discharge of very pale or limpid urine, costiveness, anxiety, a palpitation of the heart, a general tremor, an unequal and languid pulse, coldness of the extremities, a pale countenance, convulsive twitchings, alternate laughing and crying. When the fit goes off, though the patient seems to be ready to expire, the whole of the disorder disappears, and, in some instances, a perfect health is restored. Hoffman says, that hysterical patients rarely die without the attack of an epilepsy or apoplexy; from both which, as also from a swooning, it should be distinguished.

The causes in general are a preternatural irritability of the nervous system, or spasmodic kind; or such in general as is productive of nervous diseases.

Girls on the approach of the menses, and women becoming pregnant, are frequently the subjects of this disorder, so are those who labour under a difficult menstruation.

In order to the cure, if the constitution is sanguine and robust, bleed according to the strength of the patient. During the fit, if there are violent suffocations, hold pungent acid spirits under the nose; such as strong vinegar, and let moderate frictions be used about the præcordia, and on the feet. Endeavour to procure a stool by means of a clyster, which may be made of an infusion of camomile flowers, and common salt; and as soon as the patient can swallow, give draughts with from ʒ ii. to ʒ fs. of acet. acer. in each. In tender habits, bleeding and pungent acids are to be avoided: and the fetid gums, or musk, according to the peculiarity of the constitution, are to be preferred: but a clyster, as already prescribed, and frictions, also a moderately warm bath for the feet, may assist in relieving from the fit.

To prevent relapses in constitutions that are much disposed thereto, the particular causes attended to will generally direct the proper method. Many receive considerable help by taking a scruple of the bark, night and morning. See MORBUS HYPOCHONDRIACUS, and NERVOSA FEBRIS. Also Hoffman and Wallis's Sydenham on the Hysterics. Cullen's First Lines, vol. iv.

HYSTERIA-HYPOCHONDRIACUS MORBUS, HYSTERIA-HYPOCHONDRIAC DISEASE. In Dr. Wallis's late publication on Disease and Health, there is an

account of this disease, so named, from the appearances, manifesting a complaint participating of both hysterical and hypochondriac symptoms, which he thus describes: "In this complaint patients chiefly complain of heavy, uneasy pains in the head, sometimes fugitive and acute—a dimness of sight; but this temporary—a sense of strangulation—ringing in the ears, and quickness of hearing—sudden starting at any slight noise, on the opening of a door quickly, or any thing falling in the room—sometimes they have complained of a coldness of the head, particularly the back part, as if water was trickling down it—flatulence of the stomach and bowels—sometimes they are costive, now and then otherwise—urine is made frequently, in small quantity, then becomes turbid; at other times more copious, and of an amber colour, seldom or never purely limpid—they oftentimes complain of an itching, tingling, or pricking in the skin, especially if a gentle sweat is promoted—sometimes an eruption like the nettle-rash shews itself—frequently a general tumefaction of a puffy aspect, without any spots—at others very small vesicular eruptions at the tips of the fingers; and all these external appearances are, for the most part, attended with great heat, itching, or a sense of pricking—the appetite is very irregular—the mind easily disturbed, and generally brooding over some personal calamity, chiefly imaginary—the circulation sluggish and languid—the pulse slow—and the extremities, for the most part, cold.

CAUSES. These appearances I always suspect from some acrimony subsisting in the fluids, and thus far practice has confirmed my opinion, and enables me to reason on these appearances, and reconcile them to the doctrines laid down.

For the incitability of the nervous system seems to have been kept up by the stimulus of the acrimonious humours, which was not sufficiently powerful to increase properly the action of the vascular system—hence the internal parts would be loaded, and the acrid particles have a power of exerting their stimulus in proportion to the quantity retained—besides, from the torpid state of the circulation, the acrimony would be greatly increased by the retention of such materials as should naturally have been thrown out of the habit; and this I am warranted to assert from what occurred on any eruption appearing on the skin, or hot tumefaction of the extremities, or by a gentle sweat being promoted; for at that time the patients were more considerably relieved.

CHARACTERISTIC SIGNS. Quick nervous incitability, united with strong mental prepossession, and persuation of the patient's own misery, and fatality of their situation, with torpor of the vascular system.

CURE. The indications are, to render the nervous influence more equable, and take off the vascular torpidity; and these are chiefly accomplished by cordials, aromatics, and stimulating antispasmodics, by promoting a determination of the fluids to the surface.

But, notwithstanding gentle perspiration is so singularly useful, for this purpose antimonials must not be exhibited, nor must opiates for alleviating spasmodic affections, for they very often do infinite mischief, by relaxing the stomach, and increasing the torpor of the system—stimulants are better, and still more the stimulating antispasmodics; such as volatile alkali, asafoetida, musk, given occasionally, and the volatile saline mixture intermediately, joined with cordials, instead of the Polychrest salt;—and I have often found the spirit of vitriolic æther and camphor answer every good purpose we could expect from opium, without producing its disagreeable consequences—the warm bath in these cases is beneficial.

Though it is necessary to have the body kept open, strong purging always does harm—occasionally the aloetic pill, with or without the calomel, may be given—and as for bleeding, we should rarely, if ever, have recourse to it—if it is ever thought necessary, cupping is the best mode—perhaps topical bleeding with leeches may now and then be useful in fixed local complaints of the head, or other parts where severe pain gives much uneasiness; but, in order to keep off an increase of blood, I should recommend setons or issues—riding on horseback, and that constantly persevered in, is amongst the most certain remedies—2nd bitters, with preparations of iron, or in some cases without them, generally must close the cure—the Bath waters are extremely useful—and, when patients have recovered strength to bear the cold bath, that may be had recourse to; but

care must be taken to proportion the coldness of the water to the power of the constitution, for baths too cold are highly injurious; indeed in our medical conduct great nicety is required in these complicated cases, in which we must observe, that the remedies recommended in the hysteric and hypochondriac disease must be selected, as the complaint verges more to one than the other—upon the whole, I found antispasmodics and stimulants to be the most efficacious auxiliaries; the former when hysteric, the latter when hypochondriac symptoms were the most predominant; in which last they may be freely used; for it is astonishing in how large doses stimulants may be given without injury, and how very necessary they are to produce any good effect."

HYSTERITIS. See INFLAMMATIO UTERI.

HYSTEROCELE, from *κηλη*, a tumor, and *ὑστέρα*, the womb. See HERNIA UTERI.

HYSTEROCYSTICA ISCHURIA. A SUPPRESSION of URINE, from the pressure of the uterus against the neck of the bladder. See ISCHURIA.

HYSTEROLOXIA. OBLIQUITY of the WOMB.

HYSTERON. See INVOLUCRA.

HYSTEROPHYSE. See PHYSOMETRA.

HYSTEROPTOSIS. BEARING DOWN of the vagina of the womb. See PROCIDENTIA UTERI;—VAGINÆ.

HYSTEROTOMATOTIA, } from *ὑστέρα*, the uterus,

HYSTEROTOMIA, } and *τομος*, a section. See

CÆSAREA SECTIO.

HYVOURAHE, }

HYVOURAI BRASILIANIS. } A large tree in America, reckoned by some a species of a guaiacum. Its bark is used in Brazil as we use the guaiacum wood, and for the same purposes also. The name *hyvourahe* signifies in the Brazilian language, a rare thing. See Lemery des Drogues.

I.

I C H

IAMBLICHI SALES. A preparation with sal ammoniac. Some aromatic ingredients, &c. so called from Iamblichus, the inventor of it.

IATRALEIPTES, from *ιατρος*, a physician, and *αλειψω*, to anoint. A physician who cures diseases by ointments and frictions.

IATROCHYMICUS. See CHYMIATER.

IATROLIPTICE. The method of curing disease by unction and friction.

IATROPHYSICUS. An epithet bestowed on some writings which treat of physical subjects with relation to medicine.

IBA. See ANINGA.

IBERIS. See LEPIDIUM and CARDAMINE.

IBERIUS. See LEPIDIUM GRAM. FOLIO.

IBIBIRABA. A berry-bearing tree in Brasil. A water is distilled from the flowers and leaves that is used for cooling inflammations of the eyes. See Raii Hist.

IBIGA. See CHAMÆPITYS.

IBIRA. A tree in Brasil, whose fruit, when dried, is used instead of pepper. See Raii Hist.

IBIRACE. See GUAIAECUM.

IBIRA-PITANGA. See LIGNUM BRASILIUM.

IBISCUS. MARSHMALLOW. See ALTHÆA, and ALTHÆA THEOPHR. &c.

IBIXUMA. See SAPONARIA.

ICHOR, also called *sanies*. It is a thin, but acrid fluid, which distils from wounds.

ICHTHYA. The name of an hook for extracting the foetus, Galen says, from its likeness to the scale of fish. Erotion says, that this word signifies raspings.

ICHTHYEMATA. The SCALES of FISHES, and the raspings of the bark of trees, or their scrapings.

ICHTHYOCOLLA. ISINGLASS; also called *huso*, FISH-GLUE, and *alcanna*. It is a solid glutinous substance, prepared in Muscovy from a fish of the sturgeon kind, which is caught in the rivers of Russia and Hungary. The skins, fins, &c. are boiled in water, the decoction is inspissated to a due consistence, and then poured out so as to form very thin cakes, which are either dried in that form, or cut while soft into slices, and rolled up into spiral and other shapes. Chuse that which is clear, thin, and almost transparent. See the method of making it in the Philos. Transf. vol. lxiii.

It is one of the finest of the animal glues, and has no particular smell or taste. When beat into shreds, it readily dissolves in water or milk, and so forms a mild nutritious aliment. This is restorative and agglutinant; and is used in the fluor albus, continued diarrhœas, and other weaknesses. A solution of it in water, if nicely spread upon silk, is an elegant plaster for slight injuries to the skin: joined with some balsams and resins, it takes the name of *court plaster*. See EMLP. ADHÆSIUM NIGRUM. It is said to agree with the gum tragacanth in its medical virtues, but that is rather disputable, for it, like all other animal mucilages, soon runs into a state of alkalescency, and belongs therefore more to the class of nutrientia, becoming more irritating than the mucilages of the vegetable class, and consequently not so demulcent when entering into the circulation, if any power of that sort is preserved in them when entering the blood-vessels, and mixed along with the general mass of fluids. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

I C T

ICICA.

ICICARIBA. } GUM ELEMI. See ELEMI.

ICON. The abbreviation of icones plantarum.

ICOSANDRIA, (*εικος*, twenty, and *ανηρ*, a husband.) The name of the twelfth class of the Linnæan System; comprehending those plants which have hermaphrodite flowers, with twenty or more stamens, growing on the inside of the calyx, not on the receptacle. The situation, and not the number of stamens, is here to be attended to. The calyx is also monophyllous and concave in this class; and the claws of the petals are fixed into the inside of the calyx. MARTYN.

ICTERODES. The BILIOUS ARDENT FEVER. See BILIOSA FEBRIS.

ICTERITÆ. Discolourations, or diseases which occasion an unusual colour of the whole skin, and this without an acute fever.

ICTERUS. The JAUNDICE. It is also called *morbus arcuatus*, or *arquatus*, *aurigo*, *morbus regius*, *cachexia cæterica*, *icteritia*, *lefcoli morbus*, by Paracelsus, &c. It is a vitiated state of the blood and humours from the bile regurgitating, or being absorbed into it, by which the functions of the body are injured, and the skin is rendered yellow, and almost black. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS CACHEXIÆ, and ORD. IMPETIGINES, which he defines, a yellowness of the skin and eyes; white fæces; the urine of a deep red colour, tinged a white rag, of a yellow colour, when dipped into it. He distinguishes five species. 1. *Icterus calculosus*, when there is acute pain in the hypogastric region, which increases after eating, and when bilious concretions pass through the intestines. 2. *Icterus spasmodicus*, when there is no pain, and the yellowness of the skin happens after spasmodic diseases and affections of the mind. 3. *Icterus hepaticus*, it is without pain, and follows a disease of the liver. 4. *Icterus gravidarum*; it arises during pregnancy, and gives way after delivery. 5. *Icterus infantum*. It happens soon after their birth. A yellowness of the skin may arise, either from bile not excreted in the usual manner, but received into the blood vessels, and then effused under the cuticle, or from the serum of the blood being often yellow, occupying the same place, as in ecchymosis. In some cases, whether the yellowness arises from one or other of these causes, is not among physicians always clear, but the genuine jaundice only arises from the first, and a different disease from the latter; which distinction it is proper should be made.

The genuine *jaundice* is when the bile is obstructed by gall-stones, or viscid bile, plugging up its passage into the duodenum. Sydenham speaks of a symptomatic *jaundice* which is produced by hysterical symptoms, but this is not observed in present practice, without the *icterus spasmodicus* may be considered of this species. Many cachectic patients have a very yellow skin, but then they have not yellow eyes, and dark-coloured urine, nor ash-coloured stools, which never happen but when the gall duct is obstructed by bilious concretions, viscid bile by scirrhi, or spasm. Infants often have a remarkable yellowness in their skin, but their eyes are not tinged. This seems to arise from the meconium, or from some cause which, by distending the duodenum, so contracts the passage of the gall as to form an obstruction. The yellowness from the bite of a viper is not a species of *jaundice*.

The cause of the true *jaundice* is the bile mixing with the

the blood, from gall-stones, spasms, a scirrhus, &c. obstructing its passage into the duodenum. A scirrhus liver is the cause of the worst kind. It has been long agreed, that the obstruction of the ductus communis choledochus, preventing the bile from passing into the duodenum, and from thence being reabsorbed into the blood, was the sole cause of the jaundice. But, in a late publication, by Dr. GOTTLIEB RICHTER, this does not always appear to be the case; for, says he, "to me it seems probable, that the most common cause of jaundice, is a stimulus or irritation acting upon the hepatic system, which prevents the afflux, secretion, and excretion of the bilious fluids; or, rather so deranges the circulation in the hepatic system, that the several parts do not reach their destined places, according to the laws of health, but are again mixed with the general mass." In proof of which, he recites several cases; one we shall here subjoin. "A woman died, in the hospital, in the highest degree of jaundice. On inspecting her body, *no gall bladder was found*; but, in its place, only a skinny substance of a very small size, in which no cavity could be discovered. The whole liver was full of white concretions, apparently of the nature of calcareous earth of different sizes, from that of a pea, to that of a cherry, and which floated in water." Afterwards he says, "I am persuaded, that the cause of jaundice is, for the most part, of a spasmodic nature;" and rests his opinion on the following authorities: CHAUX, in the 74 volume of the *Journal de Medicine*, proves by experiments, that the jaundice can be cured by sedatives alone. SELLE, *Medicina Clinica*, p. 202, imputes the jaundice also to a stimulus; and VOGEL, in his Treatise on Jaundice, published at Wezlar in 1791, has proved, in so convincing a manner, that the jaundice is occasioned by a state of irritation in the liver, that any thing can scarcely be added to the reasons he has adduced. See RICHTER's Medical and Surgical Observations. However, when the jaundice affects the habit, the signs in common are, the skin and whites of the eyes are yellow; the excrements most frequently white, and the urine deposits a copious dark sediment. Besides these, an inactivity, anxiety, sickness, uneasiness at the pit of the stomach, itching in the skin, and other symptoms occasionally attend.

When a scirrhus liver is the cause no cure can be expected. An hæmorrhage is a dangerous symptom, for then the blood is both acrid and thin. In adults this disorder often continues many months, even years, and if no other disorder attends, great danger is not to be apprehended. If the gall-duct is obstructed by a scirrhus, either in it, or in the duodenum, where it enters that intestine, danger is very great, and a cure not to be expected.

During the whole of this disorder, the patient should use frequent exercise, but not to fatigue himself much; a warm bath, and cheerful company, also relieve; the diet should be attenuating and aperient.

As to medicines, it is proper, when other causes are not manifest, to prescribe with a view to gall-stones being the cause.

If pain is considerable in or about the pit of the stomach, proceed as directed for a stone in the bile-duct.

If sickness and vomiting attend, the same method must be attended to as when a stone is passing from the gall-bladder. See CALCULUS.

If a purging attends, prevent its excess; give now and then as much of the ol. ricini as will be necessary to quicken the discharge by stool: and to strengthen, give bitters two or three times a day.

If the itching is so troublesome as to prevent sleep, an opiate must be given at bed-time.

If the disorder is in its beginning, and if there is any feverish symptoms, bleed according to the state of the pulse; then ease the stomach with an emetic of the antimonial kind; after which proceed with saponaceous and alkaline medicines, or in their stead the acetated kali.

If a viscid bile gives rise to their disorder, after bleeding, and an emetic, give aloetic and mercurial purges; after these the kali acetatum is the best attenuant and debilitant; it hath all the advantages of soap, without its disagreeable taste; and if any extraordinary heat attends, it is still a most useful assistant, for while it allays accidental symptoms it carries on the principal work. It may be given to a dram, or a dram and a half, three times a day.

If a mere redundancy of bile produces a jaundice, it is known by the stools being highly coloured with the bile, and by their acrid and strong smell; in this case, the proper remedies are lenient, cooling purges, such as manna, tamarinds, or the ol. ricini. Acids and demulcents are also necessary helps.

When the hæmorrhage is a troublesome symptom, the blood is in an acrid and dissolved state; aloetics and attenuants are now to be forborn; on the contrary, acids, demulcents, and particularly the ol. ricini, made into the form of an emulsion, also a decoction of hempseed in milk; and if a feverishness requires it, a little blood may be taken from the arm.

In case of a scirrhus, the extr. cicuta is, perhaps, the best palliative.

As an attenuant the rubia tinctoria is of singular efficacy. The waters of Bath and Harrowgate are usually esteemed as almost specifics. Under the idea of jaundice being created from irritation, and spasmodic affections in the hepatic system, small doses of ipecacuanha, tartarized antimony and valerian, assafoetida, cataplasms of cicuta, and hyosciamus, with linseed-tea for common drink; blisters, locally applied, in case of pain, and opiates, have been severally administered, and been attended with success. Many agreeable and useful forms of medicines adapted to this disease in general, or to particular symptoms, may be seen in Dr. Brooke's, and the London Practice of Physic. See also on the Jaundice, F. Hoffmann. Petermannus's Diff. Scrutinium Icteri, &c. Huxham de Aere & Morb. Epid. p. 143, &c. Wallis's Sydenham, &c. Dr. William Heberden's Obs. in the Lond. Med. Transf. vol. ii. p. 123, &c. Med Mus. vol. i. Cullen's First Lines, vol. iv. Decoe. on Biliary Concretions.

ICTERUS ALBUS. See CHLOROSIS.

ICTUS. A STROKE OR BLOW. It signifies also the pulsation of an artery, and the sting of a bee, or any other insect.

— SOLARIS. A STROKE OF THE SUN. Also called *insolatio*; and by the French *coup de soleil*. This name is given to disorders that arise from too violent an influence of the sun's heat, particularly on the head. A long exposure of the head to a hot sun hath often produced an inflammation that was speedily fatal.

The diagnostics are a violent head-ach, a hot dry skin a redness and heaviness of the eyes; sometimes there is a continual involuntary motion of the eye-lids, a loss of sleep, drowsiness, in some with outrageous awakenings, a violent fever, faintness, loathing, thirst, &c.

Persons not accustomed to labour in the sun, are sometimes struck by its heat whilst on journies, &c. and die on the spot; others fall into a lethargy, and die in a few hours with symptoms of raving madness. If a patient escapes with his life, he is frequently attacked afterwards with violent head-achs, which in some instances affect the eye-lids greatly. In other instances a delirium is brought on without a fever, gutta serena, &c.

In infants this disorder manifests itself by a heavy, deep, drowsiness; which continues several days, frequent ravings, by convulsive twitchings, periodical head-achs, frequent vomiting, &c.

The effects of too much culinary fire are the same with that of the sun; sleeping with the head near the fire hath produced a mortal apoplexy during sleep.

The method of cure is much the same as is pursued in the sanguineous inflammation. First bleed as freely as the strength will admit; after this the legs, or, if the disorder is violent, the whole body may be put into a warm bath, which should not be much hotter than new milk. Emollient clysters should be frequently injected, almond emulsion, lemonade, and such like demulcent cooling drinks should be freely given: linen cloths wrung out of vinegar and water may be applied on the face and scalp. See Tiffot's Advice.

IDÆUS DACTYLUS. See PÆONIA.

IDÆA. See OPHIOSCHORDON.

IDEALES. A FAULTY JUDGMENT. ALIENATION OF MIND. And diseases in which the judgment is chiefly affected.

IDIOCRASIA. See IDIOSYNCRASIA.

IDIOPATHEIA, from *ιδιό*, private, or peculiar, and *πάθος*, an affection. A PRIMARY AND PROPER AFFECTION OF ANY PART. Thus the head is affected *idiopathically* in a lethargy, and the lungs in a pleurisy; but when these parts suffer by consent, that is by disorders residing in other parts, they are then said to suffer by sympathy.

IDIOSYN-

IDIOSYNCRASIA. *Idiosyncrasia*, from *ἰδίος*, peculiar, *συν*, with, and *μεσῶν*, to mix, also *idiocrasia*, *idiosynopia*. Every individual hath a state of health peculiar to himself; and as different bodies seem to vary from each other, both with respect to the solids and fluids, though each may at the same time be in a sound condition; this peculiarity of constitutions, by which they differ from other sound bodies, is called **IDIOSYNCRASY**, or peculiarity of constitution. Disorders from *idiosyncrasy*, are considered as incurable, having their cause in the original formation. It also means peculiar constitutional antipathies.

IDIOTROPIA. See **IDIOSYNCRASIA**.

IDOU MOULLI. The name of a tall plum-tree growing in the East Indies. Its fruit is cooling, and the bark is useful in many chronic diseases.

IGASUR. See **NUX VOMICA**.

IGBUCAINI BRASILIANORUM. A tree in Brazil, whose fruit resembles apples, and its kernels are a present remedy against the dysentery.

IGNAME. See **CARA**.

IGNIS. FIRE. Some, as Bacon, Des Cartes, Boyle, Sir Isaac Newton, &c. consider *fire* not as an element, or as a real existence, but as an adventitious and necessary property, resulting from the intestine motion of the insensible particles of matter. On the other hand, Homberg, Boerhaave, Lemery, s'Gravefande, &c. considered *fire* as a real existence, or a proper element. Whether heat is occasioned by matter or motion, is a question not well settled. The motion of friction or percussion, either generates, or collects heat; and, if the supposition of the mere vibration of parts could adequately account for the effects, it would, doubtless, be more simple than to call in the assistance of a material substance endued with peculiar properties; but, on the other hand, the appearances are solved with great ease and simplicity by the supposition of such a substance. However, these phenomena of heat seem to stand single, so as not easily to admit of comparison with any other of the appearances in nature; and, consequently, that all reasoning by analogy promises very little elucidation of a subject which can only be prosecuted by experimental research. Notwithstanding which, the judgment of Homberg, Boerhaave, &c. is supposed, by some, to stand confirmed as a most solid truth, since the improvements made by the electric machine; besides, as *fire* is the substance of all the senses, being light to the eye, sound to the ear, sulphureous to the nose, acid to the taste, and painful to the touch, every property required in an element is evidently the property of *fire*. The reality of *fire* is further evident, by those things which have a power of increasing its quantity, and those which can repel it. In the living human body, whatever increases the quantity of crassamentum in the blood, increases the degree of heat also; animal diet, aromatic drugs, do this: a permanent heat is produced by antimony, iron, and the elixir of vitriol; but nitre, crude sal ammoniac, the subtle gas from mines, from fermenting vegetable, or putrefying animal substances, powerfully repel all *fire*, and extinguish it whatever state it is in. In **PHYSIOLOGY**, **TRUE FIRE** is understood, that subtle invisible cause by which bodies are expanded or enlarged in bulk, and become hot to the touch; fluids are rarefied into vapour; solid bodies become fluid, and, at last, are dissipated; or, if being incapable of being carried off in vapour, are at length melted into glass. It seems, likewise, to be the chief agent in nature on which animal and vegetable life have an immediate dependence; and, without which, it does not appear that nature could itself subsist for a single moment. See **CALORIC**.

For the influence of *fire*, with respect to life, health, and disease, see **CRASSAMENTUM**, **CALIDUM INNATUM**, **ANIMALIS MOTUS**.

Many distempers have been named *ignis*, or *fire*, but principally the *causus*, or *burning fever*, which Hippocrates often calls *ὑψηλὴν πυρὶν*.

— **CALIDUS.** A HOT FIRE, some have called a gangrene. A violent inflammation hath been called a gangrene when it is just about to degenerate into it; hence it received the name of *ignis calidus*.

— **FRIGIDUS.** A COLD FIRE. A *sphacelus* hath been thus called; because the parts that are so affected become cold as the surrounding air.

— **PERSICUS.**

— **SACER.**

— **SANCTI ANTONII.**

} See **ERYSIPELAS** and
HERPES EXEDENS.

IGNIS SYLVATICUS. See **IMPETIGINES**.

Ignis is also a name of several medicines, as *argent. viv.* and the essential oil that swims on the top of distilled waters, &c.

The chemists use *fire* in different inodes in performing their operations; whence their

— **SAPIENTUM**, OR HEAT OF HORSE-DUNG.

— **REVERBERATORIUM.** REVERBERATORY FIRE.

It is made in a furnace covered with a dome, that thus the heat, or the flame, which hath always a tendency to escape upwards, may be reverberated, or beat back on the vessels immediately exposed to it.

— **ROTÆ**, OR FIRE FOR FUSION. It is when a vessel which contains some matter for fusion, is surrounded with red-hot coals.

The chemists formerly regulated their *fire* by different degrees, which they called the *first*; this was scarcely to be perceived; the *second* was, when the heat was manifest, but not sufficient to hurt the sense; the *third*, which was when the heat was painful to the sense; the *fourth*, when the heat was sufficient to destroy the body; and *fifth*, when the heat would cause gold to evaporate fumes. Boerhaave was the first who regulated the heat of *fires*, by means of a thermometer; and when the degrees of heat are mentioned in his writings, they are to be understood according to Fahrenheit's thermometer.

— **VIVENS.** See **CIRCULATUM**.

— **VOLAGRIUS,**

— **VOLATICUS.**

} See **IMPETIGINES**.

IGNITIO. CALCINING.

IGNYE,

IGNYS.

} See **POPLES**.

ILAPHIS. See **BARBARA**.

ILATHERA. See **THURIS CORTEX**.

ILECH. By this word Paracelsus seems to mean a first principle.

ILEIDOS. In the Spagyric language it is the elementary air.

ILEUM INTESTINUM, so called from *εἰλεω*, to turn about, because it makes many convolutions; called, according to **GORREUS**, *cilium*; *ilion*. It is one of the small intestines. Where the jejunum ends, the *ileum* begins. Its convolutions surround those of the jejunum, on the two lateral and inferior sides, and it winds about from the left side by the hypogastrium to the right side, where it terminates in a transverse manner at the fleshy brim of the pelvis, and forms the first of the great intestines, called *cæcum*. Winslow observes, that the *ileum* is of a paler red than the jejunum. In all the length of this intestine, it is wide and easily dilatable; but at its extremity, as it enters the colon, it is narrow, and its sides are more firm and solid.

ILEUM CRUENTUM. Hippocrates describes it in his *de Intern. Affect.* In this disease, as well as in the scurvy, the breath is fetid, the gums recede from the teeth, hæmorrhages of the nose happen, and sometimes there are ulcers in the legs, but the patient can move about his business pretty well.

ILEUS. See **ILIACA PASSIO**. It is an ancient name for the colic in the large intestines. See **COLICA**. The chief of the varieties of *ileus* are varieties of *colica spasmodica*.

ILEX. The name of a tree of the oak kind, of which Boerhaave names three species.

— **ACULEATA BACCIFERA.** See **AQUIFOLIUM**.

— **ACULEATA COCCIGLANDIFERA**, also called *ilex coccigera*, *ilex aquifolia*. The SCARLET OAK. Its berries are the **CHERMES**, which see.

— **FOLIO ROTUNDIORI MOLLI MODICEQUE SINUATO.** The GREAT SCARLET OAK. It is common in Italy and Languedoc. The bark, leaves, and acorns, called *aculon*, or *aculos*, are more astringent than those of the oak.

— **OBLONGO SERRATO FOLIO**; also called *ilex angustifolia*, and *ilex arborea*.

ILIA. The plural of *ile*. The **FLANKS**. They are the space between the lowest of the false ribs and the upper edge of the os ilium on each side; they are the two divisions of the regio umbilicalis.

ILIACA PASSIO. The **ILIAC PASSION**, also called *miserere mei*, *ilios*, *ilcus*, *convolvulus*, *contorsio*, *eileos*, *chor-duppius*, *volvulus*, *tormentum*, AN INTROSUCEPTION OF THE **ILIUM**, and the disease of the small intestines. Dr. CULLEN makes it synonymous with *colica*, and arranges its different species under different species of that disease.

It is a violent pain in the small intestines, under which the

the peristaltic motion of the bowels is inverted, and all their contents, in desperate cases, are thrown up by vomit.

This disorder is of the acute, and generally, if not always, of the inflammatory kind. It is divided by some into four species, as may be observed below.

The causes are various, but the symptoms are so similar, that it is generally impossible to distinguish them. The immediate cause is, an inverted peristaltic motion of the intestines; and the causes producing the immediate one, are generally said to be, obstruction of the passage through the intestines, or irritation of the same. But some observe, that *one species is caused by a phlegmonous inflammation in the intestine*; and this cause is known by the pulse being large, strong, somewhat hard, but not very quick; the blood being fizy; the patient rarely vomiting in the first stage of the disorder; his having no sickness or anxiety at the præcordia; and being relieved much by bleeding. The *second species hath for its cause an erysipelatous inflammation of the ilium*; it is known by the intolerable pain at the seat of the disease; it is attended with vomiting soon, but not always at its first onset; there are extreme sickness or anxiety in the præcordia, insatiable thirst, great and sudden debility, and a pale dejected countenance; the pulse is small, weak and quick; the febrile heat inconsiderable, and most remits in the extremities; sometimes there is a sense of great heat in the bowels; whilst the exterior parts are cold and bedewed with a cold clammy sweat, at least in the second stage, when a mortification in the intestine is about to commence. The *third species is most incident to youths betwixt fifteen and twenty years of age; it is of a middle nature, betwixt the other two sorts just described*; in this case the blood is florid and unfizy, the face is flushed, the febrile heat is pretty uniformly distributed throughout the body; the tongue is whitish, and the thirst is great; the pain is vehement; but the patient hath little or no anxiety or languor, and rarely vomits in the first stage of the disease. The *fourth species is produced by an intussusception of the intestine, called intussusceptio, or intussusceptio*, which is a preternatural ingress of a portion of an intestine into another, or a reduplication of the intestine, which soon produces inflammation, or indeed may follow after an inflammation is begun. This last species some call the true *iliac passion*. Dr. Hunter takes notice of a disease to which children are more particularly subject, because their mesentery having scarce any fat upon it, easily slips with the gut, and this he calls the *valvulus* or *volvulus*, of which he observes there are two kinds; the first is when a part of a gut is received into the part next above it; the other is when a part of the gut is received into the part of the gut next below it.

A costiveness usually precedes this disorder for some days, and pain soon is perceived in the belly about the navel; these pains increase; an inflation and distention of the belly gradually increases, then a hard tumor is felt in the umbilical region, which surrounds the belly like a cord; not even the least flatulence can pass downwards; but after much affliction it at last finds a way (though a fatal one) by the mouth.

The *iliac passion* should be distinguished from the cœliac passion, and from pains in the colon.

The prognostics are favourable, whilst inflammation is absent, and clysters can be thrown up the anus, and are returned by stool; whilst the pains shift from place to place, and the pain and vomiting are only at intervals, there may be hope of a recovery; hope is yet better founded, if a laxative, taken by the mouth, passes by the anus; but when the violent symptoms appear, there is but little room for hope. An entire suppression of urine is a mortal symptom.

The principal indication of cure is to allay the pain which lays a foundation for an inflammation.

Though the different species are not easily distinguished, it is a favourable circumstance in the cure that the method is nearly the same in them all; however, as in the second species, bleeding is not so freely to be admitted of, an attention to the distinctions of the species may be followed by advantage.

Begin the cure by bleeding, and repeating it as the pulse will admit. For the patient's drink, barley water, a decoction of marshmallow-roots, an infusion of linseed or other demulcent liquors may be made; but, in preference to all other, let fresh butter-milk be made by shaking cream in a bottle, so that the patient may take a tea-cupful frequently. The warm half bath is also

peculiarly useful. Give purging medicines by the mouth and clysterwise, as follows:

℞ Calom. ʒ i. extr. colocynth. comp. ʒ i. opii pulv. gr. iiii. m. f. pil. No. xii. quarum fumat. iiii. statim. & repet. iiii. quaq. hora postea vel pro re nata.

℞ Haust. salin. cum ol. ricini ver. ʒ i. s. post sing. dof. pilular. fumend. If inflammation is suspected, add nitre to the draught.

First, administer the more stimulating kind of clysters, and then the emollient ones. Clysters of tobacco-smoak are not to be omitted. It rarely happens that clysters are sufficiently repeated.

Though the above cathartics are proposed, the sal cath. amar. or the natron vitriolatum are sometimes of more efficacy.

Apply a blister over that part of the belly where the pain is particularly complained of, or if the pain is general, the plaister may be applied on any part of the belly, or on the upper part of the thigh.

After each vomiting, the saline mixture may be given in the act of fermentation, and mint-water may be taken with xv. or xx. drops of the tinct. opii. These may be repeated as oft as they may seem necessary, in order to allay this discharge upwards.

If the fever increases, bleed as often and as freely as the pulse will admit of, and give nitre with camphor at proper periods.

If a rupture is the cause, make no attempt to reduce it before the spasm and tension is removed.

If these means are successful, after the symptoms are abated, continue a cooling, emollient, and sparing diet for some days.

See Hippocrates de Morbis; Aretæus; Cœlius Aurelianus; Celsus; F. Hoffman; Wallis's Sydenham; and the Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. i. p. 223, &c. Edinb. Med. Comment. vol. ix. p. 266, 278.

ILIACA MINOR, ARTERIA. It is the most posterior branch of the hypogastric artery. Sometimes it is the branch of the *glutæa arteria*.

— VASA. The ILIAC VESSELS, ARTERIÆ and VENÆ, which see.

ILIACÆ ARTERIÆ. The ILIAC ARTERIES. They are formed by the bifurcation of the aorta, at about the fourth vertebra of the loins. They descend about three fingers breadth from their origin; and when they are arrived to the psoas muscle (on each side), or rather are upon it, they each divide into two, an external and an internal; the external hath no particular name; the internal is called HYPOGASTRICA. See HYPOGASTRICÆ ARTERIÆ.

The external *iliac*, on each side, runs down to the ligamentum Fallopii, under which it goes out of the abdomen. In this course it gives off only a few small arteries to the peritonæum, and parts near it; but, as it passes out of the belly under the ligament, it detaches two considerable branches, one internal, the other external; the inner is called EPIGASTRICA, which see; the external is called INNOMINATA, which see; besides these two branches, the external *iliac* gives off a small branch internally, under the ligament, which runs to the vagina of the spermatic chord, and sometimes another small twig goes from the outside of the os ilium.

The internal *iliac* artery. See HYPOGASTRICÆ ARTERIÆ.

— VENÆ. ILIAC VEINS; called *titillares venæ*. These are formed by the bifurcation of the vena cava, about the last vertebra of the loins. Presently after their leaving the vena cava, they each divide into two principal branches; one of these subdivisions is named *iliaca externa*, or anterior; the other *iliaca interna*, or posterior; the external is also simply named *iliaca*; the internal is called *hypogastrica*. The external seems to be the true continuation of the trunk; they run the same course as the arteries of the same name. The external *iliac veins* lie more or less on the inside of the arteries, and from a little before they leave the abdomen, they accompany their corresponding arteries, both in their course, and in their divisions into branches.

ILIACUS EXTERNUS, MUSC. See PYRIFORMIS.

— INTERNUS, MUSC. It lies upon the concave part of the ilium, and takes its origin likewise from the anterior edge of the bone; it runs down before the psoas muscle, and makes one mass with it; it then runs over the head of the bone, and passes inwards, to be inserted into the little trochanter. It helps to lift the thigh upwards.

ILIADUM, } It is the first matter of all things; con-
ILIADUS. } sisting of quicksilver, salt, and sulphur.
 These are Paracelsus's three principles. *Iliadus* is also a mineral spirit, which is contained in every element, and is the supposed cause of diseases.

ILIASTER. Paracelsus says it is the occult virtue of nature, whence all things have their increase.

ILINGOS, from *ινος*, a vortex. See **VERTIGO**.

ILION. See **ILEUM INTESTINUM**.

ILIOS. See **PASSIO ILIACA**.

ILISCUS. Avicenna says it is madness caused by love.

ILIUM, Os. Also called *os innominatum*, but it is only the upper part thereof. It is called *ilium*, because it supports the parts that are called *ilia*. The *ilium* forms the upper and posterior portion of the pelvis; it reaches as far down as a transverse section of one third of the acetabulum. The external side is convex, and called its dorsum; the internal part is named its costa; the superior semicircular edge is called the spine. All the cavity of the *ilium* is called *cholas*, or *cholago*, because it contains the liver, which is the strainer of the gall. Between the os sacrum and the *ilium* is the sciatic notch, where the sciatic nerve and posterior crural vessels pass free from compression.

ILLECEBRA. See **SEDUM**.

ILLEGITIMUS. **ILLEGITIMATE.** An epithet for the false ribs, also for some anomalous fevers.

ILLINCTUS. See **LINCTUS**.

ILLISSIO. See **ENTHLASIS**.

ILLISIONES AQUARUM. See **CATACLYSMUS**.

ILLOS. See **OCULUS**.

ILLOSIS. See **STRABISMUS**.

ILLUMINABILIS LAPIS. See **BONONIENSIS LAPIS**.

ILLUTATIO. **ILLUTATION.** It is a befouling any part of the body with mud, and renewing it as it grows dry, with a view of heating, drying and discuffing. It is chiefly done with the mud found at the bottom of mineral springs.

ILLYS. A person who squints, or looks with eyes distorted.

ILYS. The **FÆCES** of WINE. It is also an epithet for sediment in stools which resembles *fæces* of wine; also the sediment in urine, when it resembles the same.

IMAGINARI. Diseases in which the *imagination* is principally affected.

IMAGINATIO. **IMAGINATION.** To the power of the mother's *imagination* many peculiarities in the fœtus have been ascribed. Much hath been said on both sides, but though much of the error is confuted, the whole of the subject is not cleared up. See *Philos. Trans. Abr.* vol. ii. p. 222. *Med. Mus.* vol. iii. p. 273, &c.

IMBECILITAS. Also **ARRHOSTIA**. It is often taken for a disease, but generally means a debilitated state of the habit, and sometimes the word *arrhostia* is made use of to express mental imbecility.

IMBECILITAS OCULORUM. See **AMBLYOPIA**. **NYCTALOPS**.

IMBIBITIO. In chemistry it is a kind of cohobation, when the liquor ascends and descends upon a solid substance, until it is fixed therewith. Sometimes it simply signifies cohobation, and any sort of impregnation.

IMBRICATUS. The leaves or scales of plants are said to be *imbricated* when they are disposed so as to lie one on the edge of the other, after the manner of tiles on a house. The term is applied to leaves, and their serratures in the bud, or a term in foliation: to the stem, when covered with scales; *testis ut nudus non appareat*; to the calyx, as in *hieracium*, *sonchus*, and other *syngenesia*; to the spike, having flowers so close, as to press orve each other.

IMMERSIO. Chemical *immersion* is a species of calcination, when a body is immersed in any fluid, in order to be corroded; or it is a species of lotion, as when any substance is plunged into a fluid, in order to deprive it of a bad quality, or to communicate a good one to it.

IMMERSUS. See **INFRASCAPULARIS MUSCULUS**.

IMPASTATIO. **IMPASTATION.** The making of dry powders into paste, by means of some fluid. See **INCORPORATIO**.

IMPATIENS HERBA. See **MOMORDICA** and **PERICARIA SILIQUOSA**.

IMPERATORIA. **MASTERWORT.** Also called *astrantia*, *magistrantia*, *ostruthium*, *imperatoria major*, im-

peratoria astruthium, *struthium*, *smyrnion*. It is the **IMPERATORIA OSTRUTHIUM**. **CLASS**, **PENTANDRIA**, **ORD**, **DIGYNIA**. **LINN**. *Gen. Plant.* 356. *L. Spec. Plant.* 371.

It is an umbelliferous plant, with large winged leaves, divided into three indented segments, producing thick, oblong, striated seeds, surrounded with a narrow leafy margin; the roots are oblong, thick, knobby, jointed with several lateral fibres, brown on the outside, and whitish within. It is perennial, a native of the Alps and Pyreneans. Mr. Lightfoot found it growing in several places on the banks of the Clyde in Scotland.

The root is warm, grateful, and aromatic, nearly of the nature of angelica. Infused in water, or digested in spirit of wine, it impregnates both menstrua strongly with its smell, warmth, pungency, and bitterness. On inspissating the spirituous tincture very little of its flavour exhales; but water carries off nearly all the specific flavour of the root in evaporation. If the root is held in the mouth it provokes saliva, and if swallowed it purges; whence it is called the countryman's purge: an infusion of it in water, and sweetened with honey, is an expectorant. The roots should be taken up in the middle of winter in the second year. It was considered as an alexipharmic and sudorific; and in some diseases employed with so much success, as to be called *divinum remedium*. At present, it is only considered as an aromatic of inferior order. This is also a name for **ANGELICA**.

IMPERATORIA NIGRA. **BLACK MASTERWORT**, also called *astrantia nigra*, *astrantia major*, and *sanicula fermina*. This plant is kept in the gardens of the curious. It flowers in July. Its black and fibrous roots only are used.

See *Raii Hist. Plant.* *Lewis's Mat. Med.* *Neumann's Chem. works*.

IMPERIALIS AQUA. See **FLUOR ALBUS**.

IMPETIGINES. Diseases which occasion blemishes or discolourations in the skin. Hence, *impetigo* is called *terna*, *derbia*, *ignis sylvaticus*, *volagrius*, or *volaticus*. It is used likewise for *serpigo*. See **LEPRA**, **PRURITUS**, **HERPES**, and **MENTAGRA**.

Dr. Cullen ranks the *impetiginous* diseases as an **ORDER** of the **CLASS** called **CACHEXIÆ**, and defines the *impetigines* to be those disorders from a general bad habit, manifesting themselves principally by disfiguring the skin and other external parts of the body. The itch, &c. though affecting the skin, yet not being connected necessarily with the habit, Dr. Cullen places in the class *locales*.

IMPETIGO of Celsus. Blancard says it is the *lepra Græcorum*.

— **PLINII** and **ARABUM**. Blancard says it is that species of *impetigo*, or of the leprosy of the Greeks, that is known by the name of *lichen*.

IMPLUVIUM. See **EMBROCATIO**.

IMPOTENTIA. **IMPOTENCE.** With respect to men it is the same as sterility in women, that is, an inability to propagate their species.

IMPREGNATIO. **IMPREGNATION.** Also **INGRAVIDATIO**. The state immediately after conception, continuing to delivery. A woman usually perceives the child to move at different periods; the soonest at the end of forty days, the latest at the end of five months. But some women, without being pregnant, perceive a motion like that of a child. La Motte thinks that a large child and a small quantity of water may be a reason why a pregnant woman sometimes hardly perceives the motion of the child. The *impregnation* of plants, see **FARINA FÆCUNDANS**.

IMPRESSIO See **DEPRESSIO**.

IMUS VENTER. See **ABDOMEN** and **HYPOGASTRIUM**.

INAIÁ GUACUIBA. See **PALMA COCCIFERA**.

INCANTAMENTA. See **AMULETA**.

INCARNANTIA. Medicines which remove the obstructions to nature's filling up wounds or ulcers with flesh, called also **ANAPLEROTICA**, which see.

INCENDIUM, } A BURNING FEVER, or sometimes
INCENSIO. } any burning heat, also a hot inflammatory tumor.

INCERATIO. **INCERATION.** It is the reduction of any dry substance to the consistence of wax, by the gradual admixture of any fluid therewith.

INCERNICULUM. A **STRAINER** or **SIEVE**. In anatomy it is a name for the pelvis of the kidney.

INCINERATIO. INCINERATION, also *æsthephara*. It is the burning of the flesh, or any thing to ashes. See **CALCINATIO**.

INCISIO, from *in* and *cædo*, to cut. **INCISION**. The opening of abscesses by means of a lancet or scalpel. For the best modes of making them, or extracting matter with the most ease and security. See Bell on Ulcers, edit. 4. p. 76, &c.

INCISORES DENTES, CUTTERS, from *incidere*, to cut. A name of the four anterior teeth in each jaw from their use in cutting, called also *ctenes*. *Dentes laſtei, riſorii, diſtaſtores*. The edges of the *incisores*, by use and friction, in some people become blunt and thicker; and in others they sharpen one another, and become thinner. These teeth are convex externally, and concave internally; so that by their wrapping over one another when they are wore, it is the internal concave surface of the upper ones, and the external convex surface of the lower ones, that are wasted. See **DENS**.

INCISORII DUCTUS. These are two canals which go from the bottom of the internal nares, across the arch of the palate, and open behind the first and largest of the *dentes incisorii*; their lower orifices are in the foramen palatinum anterius, called *naſopalatini ductus*.

INFERIORES COWPERI, MUSC. They arise from the alveoli of the lateral *incisores* of the lower jaw, and are inserted into the middle of the semi-orbicularis of the lower lip.

LATERALES, MUSC. called also *canini minores*. A sort of biceps muscles, which unite into one at their lower end: they arise from the os maxillare, below the middle tendon of the orbicularis palpebrarum, and below the edge of the orbit in the os maxillare, near the union of this bone, with the os malæ; these two portions (on each side) unite about the lateral *dentes incisorii*.

MEDII, MUSC. Also called *incisorii minores Cowperi*, or *incisores minores superiores*. They are two small short muscles situated near each other below the septum narium; they rise from the os maxillare, on the alveoli of the first *incisores*, and are inserted into the middle and upper part of the upper lip.

INCISORIUM. A table whereon a patient is laid, in order to have an incision made on any part.

FORAMEN. This lies behind the *dentes incisores* of the upper jaw, which divides into two, as it opens into the nose on each side of the *septum nasi*.

INCITABILITAS. INCITABILITY. In a practical view, it has appeared necessary to make a distinction between this term, and irritability; because, though it is allowed, that to these two powers, the existence of the machine, in a living state, and the action of its moving solids with respect to their continuance are entirely owing; yet, they do in some degree certainly exist independent of each other, notwithstanding their intimate union, and conjunct action. It is therefore by this knowledge, that we shall in some cases be able to discover how, from particular defect in these two powers, separately attended to, diseases put on different appearances, and are to be prevented, alleviated, or cured by applications made to them distinctively, as well as unitedly. Thus then are they discriminated. By **INCITABILITY**, is meant that power in the brain, and nervous system, which may be put into action by mental affection, as well as local irritation, and which produces those affections we call sympathy. By **IRRITABILITY**, that power is meant which may be put into action by material stimulus, locally exerted; yet is obedient to the influence of the nerves in general, and cannot in the living machine exist for any considerable time without this union. See WALLIS on Health and Disease. **IRRITABILITAS**, and **SENSIBILITAS**.

INCONTINENTIA. INCONTINENCE. In medicine it is when there is an inability in any of the organs to retain what should not be discharged without the concurrence of the will.

INCORPORATIO. INCORPORATION. It is much the same as *impastatio*; it also signifies the uniting oleous and terebinthinate substances with water into one equal body by the mediation of a third body added to them.

INCRASSANTIA, also *pycnotica*. **INCRASSATING MEDICINES**, these are such as reduce the too fluid blood and juices to a proper consistence.

INCRUSTATIO. INCRUSTATION. In surgery it is the induction of a crust, or eschar upon any part.

INCUBO, } The **NIGHT-MARE**. It hath also
INCUBUS, } been called *ephaltes*, or *epialtes*, from
ἐπάλωμαι, to leap upon; *epibole*, from *ἐπιβάλλω*, to press

upon; because the patient imagines that something leaps or presses upon him, and *babuzicarius*, from *βαβάζω*, to speak inarticulately. There is also a species called *sucubus*. The **INCUBUS** is synonymous with *oneirodynia*.

Those who are disturbed by indigested crudities in the stomach are generally the subjects of this disorder. It lays a foundation for the epilepsy.

Under this complaint, which always happens during sleep, the patient cannot stir himself but with difficulty; he is seized with a sense of weight, a dread of suffocation, an oppression as from somebody falling suddenly upon him, with an intent to deprive him of life and sense, not suffering him to cry out; hence it is usual with these patients to start up and cry out with a confused inarticulate voice.

This disorder hath generally been supposed to proceed from a stagnation of blood in the brain and lungs; but it is a nervous affection, and rises chiefly from indigestion: hence we observe that those with weak nerves, who lead sedentary lives, and feed heartily, are the most commonly affected with it. Nothing tends more to produce it than a heavy supper eaten late, or just before going to bed. Wind is a frequent cause, deep thought, anxiety, or any oppression on the mind, also produces it.

None are attacked with this disorder but when laid on their backs; and if any person would awake the patient, the complaint would immediately vanish.

If the patient hath a sanguine plethora, bleed, direct a spare diet, and aloetic purges. Dr. Whytt says that he generally found a glass of brandy a cure, if taken at bed-time.

A slight supper, cheerfulness before bed-time, due exercise during the day, are the best remedies.

See Coelius Aurelianus Morb. Chron. lib. i. cap. 3. Lommii Med. Obs. iii. P. Ægineta, lib. iii. c. 15. Soranus's Aitiologoumena.

INCUS. THE ANVIL. The name of one of the bones in the ear. It is broader than it is thick; it is articulated with the malleus, behind the manubrium, and from hence a short thick process projects backwards, and a long process downwards, which runs down parallel to the long process of the malleus, but rather more backward. The short process is thick at its beginning, but decreasing it ends in a point, which is turned backwards and joined to the edge of the opening of the cellula mastoidea. The long process at its extremity is rather bent inwards, by which we may distinguish the *incus* of one ear from that of the other; for, turning the short process backwards and the long process downwards, if the bending in of the long leg be towards the left hand, it belongs to the right ear, and vice versa. See **AURIS**.

INDEX, from *indicare*, to point. See **DIGITUS**.

INDIÆ ORIENTALIS, RADIX GENUINA. See **GENSING**.

INDIANA RADIX. See **IPECACUANHA**.

INDICATIO. INDICATION, also *DELATIO, en-deixis*. The diagnostics of a disease and its pathognomonic signs, are collections of particulars that occur to observation. *Indications* are conclusions that arise from reasoning on these particulars called signs. The *indication* of cure, in all diseases, is to remove the proximate or immediate cause, for this the term *accusatio* is used.

INDICATOR. See **EXTENSOR INDICIS**.

INDICON. See **MYRTIDANON**.

INDICUM. The **INDIGO BLUE PLANT**; also called *Indico-indigo, anil, caachira, nil, isatis Indica, coronilla Indica, emerus Americanus, agnil, glastum Indicum, Ameri, coaachira Indorum, colutea Indica herbacea, enger, gali, herva de anil Lusitanis, hin-awaru*, &c. It is a plant which is a native of South Carolina. In six weeks to two months from sowing the seed, the plant is ready for cutting up, in order to make the blue colouring matter called *indigo*. The *indigo* is a fæcula, made by means of water and olive oil, from the juice of the leaves of this plant and the smallest branches. The best sort of *indigo* bears the surname of *Jurquisse*. The best is made at St. Christopher's and Martinico; it is in flat cakes, of a moderate thickness, not too soft nor too hard, of a deep violet colour; it swims on water, and when broken hath no white spots in it; such as is copperish or reddish, on being rubbed with one's nail, and hath the least dust and broken pieces in it, is not genuine.

There is a sort which is made from the leaves and the stalks, which is named *guatimala*.

The plant is said to be detergent, and of some use when powdered and applied to ulcers.

There

There is another plant which is called *anil*; it is used by way of decoction in nephritic colics, and suppressions of urine.

See Raii Hist. Plant. Neumann's Chem. Works.

INDICUM BALSAMUM. See PERUV. BALS.

— LIGNUM MONTANUM. See CAMPECHENSE LIGNUM.

INDICUS. See COSTUS.

INDIGA SPURIA. See COLINIL.

INDIGNATORIUS MUSCULUS, from *indignor*, to scorn; because this muscle, though not without the help of another, produces a scornful look. See ABDUCTOR OCULI, No. 5.

INDIGO. See INDICUM.

INDUSIUM. A SHIRT OR SHIFT. Some dispute about changing the linen when the patient is sick. Clean linen promotes perspiration, and it may be renewed as often as the patient pleases, whether the disorder be of the acute or the chronic kind.

Except during a crisis in fevers, whilst the patient is in a sweat, a change of linen, if well dried and warmed, may be daily used.

INDUSIUM. See AMNION.

INERTIÆ VIS. The power of inactivity. By this Sir Isaac Newton means that passive principle in matter, by which bodies resist, to the utmost of their power, any change or alteration of their state, whatever it be, either of rest, motion, or its direction; and this resistance is always equal in the same body, and in different bodies, is proportional to the quantity of matter they contain. Hence in medicine it means when powers of the constitution are torpid, or inert, and for want of their exertion leave the habit, both solids and fluids in a state almost of inactivity.

INFANS. AN INFANT OR CHILD. Fred. Hoffman says, that the human species are *infants* until they begin to talk, and children to the age of puberty.

ANATOMY discovers to us, that during *infancy* there is much imperfection in the human frame, because its parts are disproportioned, and its organs incapable of those functions which in future life they are designed to perform. The head is larger in proportion to the bulk of the body than that of an adult. The liver and pancreas are much larger in proportion than in advanced life; their secretions are more in quantity also. The bile is very inert; the heart is stronger and larger than in future life; the quantity of blood sent through the heart of an *infant*, in a given time, is also more in proportion than that in adults. Now, though these circumstances have their important usefulness, yet the imperfection attending them, subjects this age to many injuries and dangers from which a more perfect state is freed.

Hippocrates enumerates the disorders of *infants* and *children* in his Aphorisms, lib. iii. aph. 24—26. Dr. Percival observes in his Essays Med. and Exp. that of all who are born alive, two-thirds of them live not to be two years old.

Infants have a larger proportion of brain than adults, hence are more subject to nervous disorders, and hence the diagnostics of diseases are in many respects obscure or uncertain, as particularly those taken from the pulse, which from the irritability of the tender bodies of *infants*, is suddenly affected by a variety of accidents too numerous, and seemingly too trivial, to gain our attention. However, no very great embarrassment arises to the practitioners from this; for the disorders in this state are generally acute, less complicated than those in adults, and are more easily discovered than is generally apprehended.

The vigour of *children's* constitutions depends most on that of their mothers. Healthy women, who accustom themselves to exercise and air, and whose diet is more suited to the robust than the delicate, alone bring forth healthy *children*.

As soon as a *child* is born, the mucus with which its body is covered, is best washed off with soap and water. The care of some nurses to clear away all the mucus at the first dressing of the *child* is imprudent, for the degree of rubbing which is sometimes required, produces inflammation, and much other uneasiness in the *child*; moderate cleanliness at the first prevents such ill effects, and the next dressing will easily and safely complete this business.

After examining the new born *infants* with a view to discover any accidental injury, or natural imperfection, wrap the navel-string in a rag, sufficiently folded, to pre-

vent the coldness of the navel-string from affecting the bowels and producing gripes.

The heads of *infants* are differently formed by the birth; but the nurse should dress them loosely, and leave their future formation to the action of the dura mater.

The next custom is to pour oil of almonds, and syrup of violets, or to thrust sugar and butter into the child's stomach; but this practice induces costiveness, by weakening the bowels: until the mother's milk begins to flow, which may be accelerated by applying the *child* to the breasts, it is rarely necessary to give the *child* any thing; for there is a mucus in the stomach of a new-born *infant*, which is generally a sufficient nourishment, until the mother can afford what is further needful. If any thing is done before the mother's milk can be obtained, let a tea spoonful of the ol. ricini ver. be the medicine, and after it give only lukewarm water with an equal portion of new milk.

If the *child* is to be nursed without the breast, the thinnest diet is the best; milk and water alone suffices, and is less subject to turn four than thicker meat; as the strength increases, more solid diet may be given.

The cloathing of *infants* should be loose and cool; but not such as subjects them to the cold. Clean linen may be allowed every day, for it imbibes superfluous moisture, which otherwise might offend. Peculiar attention should be given to prevent their continuing wet, after they void their urine.

The diet should be in general as directed in the articles ABLACTATIO, and LACTATIO. If the stools are of a green or yellow colour, add now and then magnesia to the food, or give three or four drops of liquor c. c. in a spoonful of milk and water; fresh broth, from which the fat is skimmed, may be given once a day.

The nursery should be a large room, and more than two should not be in the same bed. Small or crowded rooms greatly relax the inhabitants, and subject them to take cold.

Exercise is of the greatest importance; it conduces both to present health, and future vigour; but avoid much motion, except of the gentler kind, before the stomach hath digested, in some measure, its contents; and at all times avoid the dangerous practice of hoisting and tossing children high and violently, for thus their viscera soon are soured in their stomachs, and digestion is much injured, and not unfrequently the tender ribs are bent, or broke, and thus irremediable ills arise, though the cause at first was never noticed. Gently dandling, and rubbing the whole body before a fire every time it is dressed, washing with cold water, and afterwards drying it well, are sufficient exercises during the first few months.

As to the disorders that are proper to the *infant* state, they are chiefly inward fits, teething, the rickets, the thrush, watery gripes, and convulsions; these are common to all ages. In *infants*, all these disorders generally spring from one common cause, viz. an acid in the stomach and bowels. This, in proportion to its degree, and according to the respective peculiarities in the constitution of an individual, produces one or other of these diseases. To remedy these, give from gut. v. ad x. vin. antim. and if it does not operate upwards in half an hour, repeat the dose. It generally operates both ways, and then it is the most useful; as the *child's* strength increases give a larger dose. Repeat this kind of emetic as often as the symptoms may require, and keep the *child* always as dry as possible, not neglecting to rub it as above hinted, every time it is dressed and undressed. See the respective articles under which the above named diseases are treated; also Percival's Essays Med. and Exp. ed. 2. p. 363—367; Armstrong on the Management and Diseases of *Children*. Hoffman on the Diseases of *Children*. An Essay on the Management of *Children*, by Dr. Cadogan. A treatise on the Diseases of *Children*, by Dr. Harris: it is translated by I. Martin, F. R. S. and is excellent on the subject it contains. Directions for the Management of *Children*, by Dr. Clark. Moss on Nursing, &c. Wallis on Health and Disease.

INFECTIO. See CONTAGIO.

INFELIX. Thus Virgil calls darnel. See LOLIUM.

INFELIX. Lignum. See SAMBUCUS.

INFERNALIS LAPIS. Caustic made by evaporating strong soap-leys almost to dryness. See CAUSTICUM COMMUNE FORTIUS. It is sometimes used instead of the Causticum Lunare, and by some so called. See ARGENTUM.

INFIBULATIO. INFIBULATION. This operation is the reverse of circumcision, for it confines, the prepuce so over the glans penis, that it cannot be drawn back. The operation is thus performed. Extend the skin which is above the glans, and with ink mark the part on each side through which the perforation is to be made; then let it retract itself. If the marks recur upon the glans, too much of the skin hath been taken up, and the marks must be made nearer to the end of the prepuce, but only so as that they may not return upon the glans; and thus the seat of the fibula is determined. Then a needle, armed with a waxed thread, is passed through, and moved backward and forward every day, until a cicatrix is formed. After this the *fibula* is fixed.

Thus the ancient Romans were used to preserve their singing boys from all premature and preposterous ideal venery, and to preserve their voices longer. See Celsus, lib. vii. cap. xxv. The *fibula* seems to have been a kind of ring.

INFLAMMATIO. Also *Phlegmone*; *Phlogosis*; **INFLAMMATION.** HIPPOCRATES often applies the word *Phlegma*, in this sense; it is properly defined to be an increased circulation in any part, from irritation, external or internal, local or universal. An acute inflammation is termed *Oxyphlegmasia*.

THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE of inflammation is irritation. It does not depend on the quantity of crassamentum, nor the ardency of the blood: spasm and inflammation mutually produce each other. Putrid matter is amongst the varieties which irritate the nervous and sensible parts, and so excite inflammation. The kinds of irritation are, perhaps, as various, as are the different causes thereof; the matter of the small-pox produces one, that of the itch another, &c. More fluid circulates through, and is more secreted, in a part that is inflamed, than when it is in a natural state. Sensibility and irritability are increased by inflammation, and are produced in parts that did not manifestly possess them before.

THE MEDIATE CAUSE of inflammation is the increased sensibility, or irritability of the fibres; whence irregularity in the excreta and retenta.

THE REMOTE CAUSES are wounds, bruises, sudden and excessive cold, luxations, aromatic aliments, &c. Dr. Cullen considers spasm as the sole proximate cause of inflammation, and says "That a spasm of the extreme vessels takes place in inflammation, is presumed from what is at the same time the state of the whole arterial system. In all considerable inflammations, though arising in one part only, an affection is communicated to the whole system; in consequence of which, an inflammation is readily produced in other parts besides that first affected. This general affection is well known to physicians, under the name of *diathesis phlogistica*. It most commonly appears in persons of the most rigid fibres; is often manifestly induced by the tonic or astringent power of cold; increased by all tonic and stimulant powers applied to the body; always attended by a hardness of the pulse; and most effectually taken off by the relaxing power of blood-letting. From these circumstances it is probable, that the *diathesis phlogistica* consists in an increased tone, or contractility, and perhaps contraction, of the muscular fibres of the whole arterial system." First Lines of the Practice of Physic.

Inflammations receive different names, according to the different parts on which they manifest themselves, as in the instances of a quinsy, pleurisy, &c. called *phlegmonous inflammations*; and a catarrh, diarrhoea, &c. called inflammations of the mucous membrane.

However various may be the divisions and subdivisions of inflammation, like fever they are all but inflammation, differently circumstanced. If the sanguineous vessels, in those membranes that are inflamed, are the seat of the irritation (as in inflammations of the stomach, brain, &c.) the inflammation is then called *phlegmonous*; but when the irritation is on the surface of the membranes, it stimulates the secretory mucous glands to the accumulating and discharging more than in a natural state they usually do. So an irritation, and its consequent an extraordinary afflux, or circulation of humours through the part, constitutes inflammation in both cases.

All the inflammations that come under the name of *phlegmonous*, have the same seat; they are all in the sanguinary arteries of the part inflamed. Dr. Boerhaave, to support his doctrine on this kind of inflammation, speaks of the red blood being obstructed by an error of place (see ERROR LOCI); but obstruction is not a cause,

though it may be an effect of this disorder. The mucous membrane is the seat of those inflammations which come under the denomination of inflammations of the mucous membrane. If there are tumors, the inflammation is *phlegmonous*, and these are distinguished into *phlegmonous* and *erysipelatous*. The seat of the *phlegmonous* is in the sanguinary arteries, and the *cellular membrane*; the seat of the *erysipelatous* is in the skin, or other internal membranes, not cellular.

Dr. Cullen uses the term **PHLOGOSIS**, for this genus of disease. He places it in the CLASS PYREXIÆ, and ORDER PHLEGMASIÆ; and defines it to be a fever, redness of an external part, with heat, and a painful tension. The species he points out are, 1. *Phlogosis phlegmone*, the *phlegmonous inflammation*. This is attended with a bright redness; a circumscribed tumor, most frequently elevated, and terminating in a point, often suppurating, and is attended also by a throbbing pain. It puts on different forms, and in different situations; hence its two varieties. 2. *Phlogosis erythema*, *erythematous inflammation*. This has for its associates a red colour, disappearing on pressure; its extent is not circumscribed, but irregular, and spreads: there is scarce any perceptible tumor; it produces scales at the cuticle, *phlyctenæ*, and small blisters, and there is also a burning heat attends. Of this there are three varieties; proceeding, 1st, from its degrees of violence; 2d, remote cause; 3d, from its being complicated with *phlegmonous inflammation*, *œdema*, or being symptomatic. This species sometimes is but slight, appearing on the skin without the person being sensible of any other disorder, and it most commonly breaks out on the face, or one leg. This complaint encreases for two or three days, continues at its height one or two, then abates, and terminates in large cuticular scales which fall off.

The consequences which frequently succeed *phlogosis*, are; 1. **ABSCESS**; 2. **GANGRENE**; and, 3. **SPHACELUS**. They are known by the following appearance: The FIRST, after inflammation has taken place, and continued some time, the pain and pulsation in the part remits, the tumor becomes whitish and soft, manifesting a sense of fluctuation on being pressed; and is attended with an itching or rather pricking pain. The SECOND, after inflammation, the part becomes livid, soft, has little sensibility, and is often attended with ichorous vesicles. The THIRD, after a gangrene has come on, the parts grow black, flaccid, are easily lacerable, without sense, or heat, and with the factor of putrid flesh; the disease spreading very rapidly. See **ERYSIPELAS**; **ABSCESSUS**; **MORTIFICATION**. However, the principal effects of inflammations are heat, pain, swelling, redness, an accelerated pulse, a dryness of the skin, and an itching.

The heat is excited by the reciprocal action and re-action of the solids and fluids. The irritation on the fibres increases the action of the vessels; the velocity of the fluids are thereby quickened through them, and thus heat is excited in proportion as there is crassamentum in the blood.

PAIN. This is excited by the distention of the vessels in a part already become preternaturally sensible.

SWELLING. This is not caused by obstructed blood, but by the excess of heat distending the cellular membrane; but a swelling is not essential to an inflammation.

REDNESS. This proceeds from the quantity of blood brought to the part.

THE QUICKENED PULSE is from that law in nature, by which the heart always increases its efforts, to free its subservient vessels from any injury they sustain from accidental, or preternatural irritation.

DRYNESS OF THE SKIN. This is from the stricture in the capillaries, whose use is nearly abolished by the irritation on them.

ITCHING. This is but the beginning of what ends in pain by its increase.

The prognostics are more or less favourable in proportion to the dignity of the part affected, the constitution of the patient, the intenseness of the symptoms, the attendance of other disorders, as the scurvy, pox, &c. In a part that is of a firm texture, and that hath but few vessels, such as the ligaments, glands, &c. the cure is often tedious, and a proper cure is not always effected, for a scirrhus is sometimes the consequence. If the symptoms of inflammation cease suddenly, the epidermis is raised into blisters full of ichor, or sinks, and the colour of the part becomes livid, whilst at the same time the pulse is small, and the sensibility of the part is lessened, a gangrene is then approaching.

Sometimes an *inflammation* soon goes off, at others it is removed with difficulty, and often it terminates in other diseases. An *inflammation* can only terminate by a removal of its immediate cause, viz. the erethism of the vessels, or rather the irritating matter. But generally it is said to end in a resolution, suppuration, gangrene, scirrhus, or cancer; though with respect to the two last all practitioners are not agreed that they are the result of inflammation.

RESOLUTION, is said to be accomplished, when, upon removing the cause, the symptoms diminish gradually, and at last the patient is in the same state as before the disorder began. And, unless morbid matter was the cause, this is the most desirable way of termination. A resolution may be brought about by some increased evacuation happening by nature's efforts, or by those of art; a fever coming on; or by a metastasis. But these are not properly the modes of the resolution of *inflammation*, but the methods which nature or art hath taken to remove the irritation which was the immediate cause. In all these species of resolution callosities are sometimes left.

SUPPURATION, is more properly a consequence of *inflammation* than a mode of its termination. It happens when a quantity of blood is thrown out into some cavity (the *inflammation* continuing), it ferments and is converted into pus, which afterwards acts as a ferment on the solid parts, and gives occasion for the conversion of the whole into a matter similar to itself, the symptoms of *inflammation* going off.

A GANGRENE may be a consequence of *inflammation*, but never can be considered as a mode of *inflammations* going off: for now sensation is destroyed, and life, with respect to the part that mortifies, is extinguished; whence no morbid cause can any longer be productive of effects.

Lastly, A SCIRRHUS AND CANCER seem to be peculiar diseases, not the modes by which *inflammation* terminates. Mr. Sharp observes, in his Introduction to the Operations of Surgery, that "A scirrhus gland is generally mentioned as a fourth termination of *inflammation*; but with impropriety, since it seldom or never occurs but in venereal, scrophulous, or cancerous cases; when it is the forerunner, and not the consequence of an *inflammation*, the tumor generally appearing before the discoloration."

One general method of cure is that which is proper in all the denominations of phlegmonous *inflammations*, however distinguished by phlegmon, erysipelas, hot œdema, or whatever else. And in general there are but two INDICATIONS; the first is to lessen or remove the irritation; the second to abate the increased afflux of the humours.

Though *inflammations* of all parts have the same general treatment in order to their cure, yet regard should be had to their structure, situation, and connection of the parts, to the antecedent causes of the disorder, and the constitution of the patient.

It is observable that a phlegmon, on its decline, assumes successively the forms of an erysipelas and œdema, and then it vanishes; this would not happen so soon if they proceeded from inspissated blood, serum, or lymph, wedged in smaller vessels than are destined to circulate through them; whence, as these different appearances of *inflammation* are known to arise successively in the same place, it seems very certain that they proceed from the same cause, viz. from the same kind of humours in the same series of vessels, and that they are nothing else but the different degrees of intensity of the same disease, also that the same general method of cure is proper for them all.

To answer THE FIRST INDICATION, viz. to remove the irritating cause: 1. Endeavour to remove all that can continue the morbid irritation. 2. When spasms are the cause, opium is the properest remedy. 3. When a stimulating fluid is secreted on a sensible membrane, its action may be hindered by the application of oily, unctuous, or mucilaginous matters. The morbid acrimony may be destroyed by proper alteratives, or mercury, &c. 5. Destroying or lessening the irritability of the part, by means of the bark, preparations of lead, &c. 6. The distension of the internal vessels is removed by restoring the circulation on the external surface of the body, or giving internally medicines to relax the small vessels throughout the system, by their action on the stomach; such as nitre, sal ammoniac, all the neutral salts, ipecacuanha, seneca root, antimonial preparations, cold water, external applications, such as sinapism, blisters, &c.

The SECOND INDICATION, viz. to abate the increased

flux of the humours, is answered, 1. By bleeding. 2. Purging with neutral salts. 3. By the application of sedatives to the stomach, as acids mixed in the patient's drink, and narcotics given at proper intervals in small doses. 4. Sedatives, such as the preparations of lead, &c. may be applied externally. And, 5. By inflammation excited on the skin, near the part originally affected (except the skin itself is the part inflamed); to this end frictions, the volatile liniment, or even blisters, may be applied.

Mean while let a cooling attenuating diet be directed: barley-water, in which the true gum arabic is dissolved, is among the first for the common drink, and, in order to its free discharge by urine, add to each draught just so much nitre as produces a due discharge that way; though sometimes the nitre, by irritating too much, rather checks than facilitates the discharges by the kidneys.

If the external *inflammations* are to be removed without a suppuration, emollients should never be applied; they increase every degree of tumor, by adding to the quantity of matter there accumulated, and rendering the vessels both more yielding to their impulse, and less able to carry them off; thus they counteract every intention of cure. The increased action of the vessels is to be allayed, and the sensibility of the part abated, by such sedatives as neither increase the tumor, the pain, the heat, or the tension; to this end saturnine topics, or in their stead the simple astringents and stimulants in common use, such as the usual mixture of vinous spirit with vinegar, possess the desired efficacy. LOTIO AMMONIÆ MURIATÆ CUM ACETO. R ammoniæ muriatæ ʒ ss. aceti sps. vinosi rectific. aa lb. i. m. LOTIO ALUMINIS. R alumin. ʒ ss. aquæ distillat. lb. i. This stops the progress of external inflammation. When the seat of *inflammation* is a lax glandular part, applications that are strongly stimulant are the most safe and advantageous. And where there is but little sensibility in the part, as in the scrophulous tumours of the lymphatic glands, blisters exceed all other topical remedies.

The belly should be kept lax in all kinds of *inflammations*; and internal ones are much relieved by a frequent use of clysters.

Vapours and warm baths contribute much to relief, by lessening the irritation of the fibres, and by retarding the motion of the blood.

When the *inflammation* abates, attenuants and aperients, such as guaiacum, sassafras, &c. are used with some advantage. Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 17—36. 47—53. Cullen's First Lines, edit. 4. vol. i. p. 211. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. i. p. 235. Pearson's Principles of Surgery, vol. i. &c. White's Surgery, vol. i.

1. INFLAMMATIO ARTICULI. INFLAMMATION in a joint.

The rheumatism is an instance of this kind, but no great danger is to be apprehended from it, as it is seated only in the ligaments. In this case bleeding, mild cathartics, sudorifics, and a prudent use of opiates, are beneficial; and if the joint is rigid, a warm bath will relieve it much.

The danger of a suppuration in a joint is from the length of discharge, and the absorption of the matter, which rarely fails to bring on a fatal hectic; therefore, by all means, if possible, let this accident be prevented.

2. INFLAMMATIO CORDIS. INFLAMMATION of the Heart, called CARDITIS.

Dr. CULLEN has placed the *inflammatio pulmonis Lomii*, and *pericarditis*, as synonymous, under this head; and, includes this genus of disease in the CLASS PYREXIA, and ORD. FEBRES, and defines it to be fever, with pain in the region of the heart, anxiety, difficulty of breathing, cough, unequal pulse, palpitation of the heart, and fainting; besides, in this case, the pulse is small, irregular, and intermittent; the patient frequently swoons; and if not speedily relieved by art, this disorder soon becomes fatal. The method of cure is the same as that in the peripneumonia, and pleuritis. See INFLAMMATIO PERICARDII, N° 15.

3. INFLAMMATIO Faucium. INFLAMMATION of the Fauces. See ANGINA.

4. INFLAMMATIO FEMORIS. INFLAMMATION of the Thigh.

The fascia lata femoris, is followed by very unkindly suppura-

suppurations; and whenever matter is formed under it, we should give it vent as soon as it is discovered.

5. INFLAMMATIO HEPATIS. INFLAMMATION of the Liver. See HEPATITIS.

6. INFLAMMATIO INTESTINORUM. INFLAMMATION of the Intestines or Guts: called ENTERITIS.

Dr. CULLEN places this genus of disease in the CL. PYREXIÆ, and ORD. PHLEGMASIÆ; and, defines it, a typhodal pyrexia, attended with pungent sensitive pain of the abdomen, running round the umbilicus; a vomiting, and obstinate constipation. He distinguishes two species.

1. ENTERITIS phlegmonodea, inflammation of the bowels, with acute pain, strong febrile affections, vomiting, and costiveness. 2. ENTERITIS erysipelatoza; inflammation of the bowels, with pain and fever, more mild than the former, without vomiting, and an attendant diarrhoea.

It is the inflammation of the exterior coats of the intestines that is here treated of; it differs greatly from an inflammation of the inner villous coat, or mucous membrane, in which case there is either aphthæ, or a dysentery. See DYSENTERIA. According to the different parts of the intestine in which the inflammation is seated, different names have been given, as iliaca passio, enteritis, &c. but in all, the treatment is the same.

If a sharp pain, with a fever and nausea, is above the navel, and below the stomach, the colon under the stomach is the seat of the inflammation.—If the pain is in the right hypochondrium, under the spurious ribs, then that part of the colon which joins the ilium may be inflamed.—If the pain is in the middle of the belly about the navel, the small guts are affected.

THE CAUSE may be, external cold, indurated fæces, heavy or hard bodies lying in the intestines, intromissions, adhesive stimulants, hernias, wounds, or any other cause of internal inflammations.

The usual symptoms are, a shivering, and acute burning pain in the belly, which is fixed in the part where it was first perceived; sometimes it increases a little, and then remits, but most frequently it is continually the same. Generally the whole belly is affected at the same time with spasmodic pains, which extend to the loins; and flatulencies are often troublesome. The pulse is small, hard, frequent, and often it becomes at last irregular and intermittent. There is a coldness in the extremities, also a sudden and great prostration of strength. Sometimes a watery diarrhoea attends, but more frequently the muscular fibres of the inflamed part contract so strongly, that nothing can pass through, although a motion returns very frequently;—sometimes the anus is so contracted that a small pipe can hardly be introduced.—Flatulencies in the stomach, sickness, violent reachings, and vomiting, frequently attend.—The tongue is dry,—thirst great,—the urine often pale and obstructed, sometimes it is high coloured, and discharged with heat and difficulty.—The breathing is quick.—The patient bends forwards, frequently compresses his belly, because the abdominal muscles are spasmodically contracted;—the face is flushed. At length a delirium comes on, and convulsions, by which the patient is destroyed.

Inflammation in the bowels frequently terminates in a mortification; in which case the pain goes off, and the patient appears to himself for a little relieved; his face grows pale, the under eye-lid becomes livid; but the pulse continues frequent, small, and often irregular; the extremities are cold, delirium and convulsions now come on, and carry the patient off. Just before he expires, it often happens that he discharges very fetid stools.

If this disorder is left to nature, it sometimes kills in a few hours, and almost always before the end of three days; so that there is rarely a suppuration. But if an abscess is formed, the pain abates, and is converted rather into a sense of distension, and irregular cold fits, with the other symptoms of internal suppuration, arise; the contraction of the muscular fibres of the intestines, the great frequency of the pulse, and other symptoms, go off. When this abscess bursts, the patient swoons, and seems freed from a sense of weight in the part where it was.

Inflammation in the external membrane of the intestines should be distinguished from the stone in the kidneys, or in the ureters,—from inflammation of the kidneys or other of the abdominal viscera,—from spasmodic pains of the belly,—and from other obstructions there, in which no inflammation attends; it should also be care-

fully distinguished from the colic,—the hæmorrhoids,—and from the iliac passion.

If the pain shifts, the vomiting returns only at intervals, and while the clysters pass downwards there is hope. If the patient survives three days, and the pain abates suddenly, with chillness and shivering, a suppuration is forming, which in about fourteen days will break; then if the patient becomes tabid, the only help is a palliative one for a short time. When all passes upwards, the patient is very weak, the pulse fluttering, the countenance pale, the breath offensive, then danger is very great. Clammy sweats; a small intermitting pulse, fetid or black stools, a total abatement of pain, are signs of mortification being begun, and then death soon follows.

On the first attack, bleed freely, notwithstanding the smallness of the pulse and seeming weakness; for the pulse becomes fuller, and the prostration of strength goes off as the inflammation abates. Repeat the bleeding at short intervals, until the pulse becomes soft.

Acids should be joined with every draught of the patient's common drink.

The antimonial powder should be given in such doses as the stomach will easily retain, and a saline draught should be repeated every hour or two.

If acrimony is a suspected cause, bleed, give a dose of the sal. cath. amar. with as much of the vin. antim. as will cause it to operate upward and downward; then give the mistura cretac. Ph. Lond. and the decoction of calcined hartshorn for common drink.

Cooling laxative clysters should be given every two or three hours, until a stool is procured. It should be observed that though the sal. marin. is the best purgative in general for clysters, it is improper if any inflammation is suspected in the bowels. But tobacco-sinok may be injected, and repeated at short intervals, until the desired effect is obtained.

Purges are contra-indicated by the contraction of the inflamed part; though when all other means fail of obtaining a passage, purges with opiates must be tried; the sal. cath. amar. is the best, of which two ounces may be dissolved in ℥i. of water, and given by two or three spoonfuls every half hour, and to prevent vomiting give the tinct. opii, gt. xxv. in aq. cinnam. vel. aq. menth. pip. If no liquid stays on the stomach, give pills, such as the following: R Pulv. jalap. & kali vitriolat. aa 3 ss. opii, gr. i. fap. Venet. q. f. f. pil. vi. statim sumend. If these do not operate in two or three hours, repeat them.

Immediately after bleeding apply a blister on the pained part; it often causes both clysters, and purgatives taken by the mouth, to pass downwards.

Put the patient into a warm bath; let him sit there, with the water as high as his breast, as long as he can, without fainting; repeat it if required; but be careful that the water be not too hot. In bringing him from the bath great care is required to guard against the cold. If the bath cannot be had, the legs may be put into warm water, and bladders of warm water may be applied to the belly, and the like may also be laid to the feet.

If the vomiting is severe, or to prevent a purging medicine from returning, opiates may be admitted, otherwise their use is not advisable until all other means fail, and then give the following: R Antimonii tartarificati, gr. ʒ ad ʒ, syr. papav. albi, ʒ ii. ad ʒ vi. aq. menth. fat. ʒ ii. m. f. haust. See ILIACA PASSIO.

In case of an abscess, see ABSCESSUS INTESTINORUM.

The erythematic inflammation of the guts may be treated as that of the stomach. See INFLAMMATIO VENTRICULI. Cullen's First Lines, vol. i. p. 372. edit. 4. Edinb. Med. Comment. vol. iii. p. 122.

7. INFLAMMATIO MAMMARUM MULIERUM. INFLAMMATION in the breasts of Women; called MASTODYNIA.

Dr. Cullen places this as a variety of the PHLOGOSIS PHLEGMONE.

This may happen at any other time, but generally it is the attendant of those who give suck. A shivering is most frequently a preceding symptom; then follows the inflammation, with more or less fever; a quick pulse, thirst, head-ach, and difficult respiration.

As the usual methods to prevent the afflux of milk in the breast are uncertain; to guard against inflammation, the mother should consent to suckle her child, at least during the first month; and during this time, to order her diet so as that the discharge by urine may be somewhat increased,

increased, and the bowels kept lax; the breasts should also be kept as empty as possible, by means of glasses or other contrivances for this purpose. But if, notwithstanding this, an *inflammation* actually takes place, bleed, direct a thin spare diet, give laxatives, and apply the following embrocation by means of linen rags, which should be moistened with it as often as they dry: R aquæ ammoniæ ʒ ss. fpt. camph. ʒ i. ss. m. If this is too irritating, add to it half an ounce or more of olive oil: R ammoniæ muriatæ ʒ i. fss. rosmarini lb. i. in pulverem redige ammoniam, et in spiritu solvatur: this is called LOTIO AMMONIÆ MURIATÆ, so much recommended by Mr. Justamond in the cure of the milk breast. In the early stage of this disease, the LOTIO AMMONIÆ ACETATÆ is recommended. R aquæ ammoniæ acetatæ fss. vin. rectif. aq. distillatæ aa ʒ iv. m. Some prefer the aquæ ammoniæ acetata alone; or, a fomentation may be used, which generally succeeds, made of a decoction of poppy heads, in a pint of which let there be dissolved an ounce of crude sal ammoniac. If the *inflammation* does not yield to this management in four or five days at the most, the best method is to encourage a suppuration without delay. See ABSCESSUS PECTORIS, and MAMMÆ, N° 31. &c. Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 396.

8. INFLAMMATIO MEDIASTINI; called *Mediastina*; INFLAMMATION of the MEDIASTINUM.

The cause is the same as in the pleurisy, and the symptoms are also in many instances the same. The pain strikes obliquely from the sternum through the breast to the back; there is a difficulty of breathing, and cough, attended sometimes with a spitting. These symptoms are not so violent as in a pleurisy, nor is the pain on inspiration so much increased, or the inflammatory diathesis so great. The cure is the same as in a pleurisy; but suppuration is very difficultly avoided, and when it happens it is always fatal.

9. INFLAMMATIO MESENTERII. *Enteritis & Peritonitis Mesenterica*. INFLAMMATION in the Mesentery. See PERITONITIS.

When the mesentery is inflamed, there is a languid slow fever, without any thirst or other violent symptom, a loss of appetite, a sense of tension, and weight below the stomach, without much hardness, and only discoverable by pressing upon it. This tension is without much pain, because the mesentery hath but a small degree of sensation. The stools are often chylous, and succeeded by a discharge of thin ichor, without any sense of pain; sometimes pure and unmixed, and sometimes mixed with the fæces. These symptoms are mild and gentle, if the mesentery only is inflamed; but if the liver, spleen, or any of the intestines are also affected, they are more violent.

These *inflammations* generally terminate in abscesses, or bring on a corruption of the mesentery; the morbid matter is also sometimes translated to other parts, without being removed from the habit; hence the disorder often recurs, and so continues for years; in which case sometimes the fever returns, and is sometimes changed into a colic.

When the presence of this kind of *inflammation* can be discovered, the method of cure will be the same as that for an inflamed liver or spleen.

10. INFLAMMATIO MUSCUL. ABDOMINIS. INFLAMMATION of the Muscle of the Belly. Named by VOGEL, MYOCOILITIS.

When these parts are inflamed, the skin over them is greatly stretched, so that it cannot be pinched up with the fingers; and if they are swelled, the figure of the respective muscle is preserved; the inflamed muscle is very hard, and more so as it tends to suppurate, there is generally more or less of fever; during any action of the diseased muscle the pain is considerably augmented, as in case of sneezing, straining at stool, or even in breathing.

The rheumatism is sometimes fixed in these muscles; they also suffer from pressure, as when patients with a stone in their bladder seek for relief by resting their weight upon their belly when it is placed upon some hard body, &c.

This complaint should be distinguished from a colic, an inflammation in the liver, or any of the subjacent viscera.

If this kind of *inflammation* terminates in an abscess,

and it is discharged inwardly, it proves fatal. And if any tendency to a mortification appears in these muscles, the issue is to be dreaded.

If the hardness is considerable, and a throbbing pain is perceived, an abscess is forming, and should be encouraged with all speed, and if possible the discharge should be made outwardly. Heurnius observes that these muscles have so thick a membrane, that tumors there require opening, and if the opening is neglected, they sometimes turn to a stony hardness. Hildanus says, these tumors should be opened more early than is usually in other instances, in order to a discharge outwardly being secured. For the matter is apt to pass betwixt the muscles, forming sinuous ulcers, as bandages cannot well be applied to prevent such effects. The cold air particularly offends in cases of this kind; hence, when the opening is made, or the subsequent dressings are applied, the air in the room should be moderately warm.

As a suppuration is so dangerous, and at the best is so very difficultly managed, to remove the *inflammation* by the speediest methods, before a tendency to the forming of an abscess can be manifested, will necessarily appear to be the most eligible method. Bleeding, then, with purging, and such other means as are used in other instances of *inflammation* in the external parts, should be applied, and steadily pursued.

11. INFLAMMATIO OCULI. INFLAMMATION of the Eye. See OPHTHALMIA.

12. INFLAMMATIO OESOPHAGI. INFLAMMATION of the Oesophagus.

This is sometimes a symptom attending a quinsy. See ANGINA. Besides other general methods of cure for *inflammations*, wash the mouth frequently with the following, and let a little of it be gradually swallowed as often. R Albuminis ovi (bene conqussati ad liquorem aquosum) ʒ ii. aq. rosar. & syr. moror aa ʒ i. nitri purificati, gr. xv. m.

13. INFLAMMATIO OMENTALIS. See PERITONITIS.

14. INFLAMMATIO OSSIIUM. INFLAMMATION of the Bones.

The blood-vessels carried from the periosteum to the bones, run between their laminæ, whilst others pass through particular perforations to the diploe of the cranium, and the marrow in the bones: hence the separation of the corrupted parts, and the restitution of such as are lost. *Inflammation* may therefore be seated in the bones, whence arise violent pains, obstinate, and seeming to the patient to be deep-seated. Hence also a spina ventosa, &c. See INFLAMMATIO PERIOSTEI, N° 16.

15. INFLAMMATIO PERICARDII: *Pericarditis*: INFLAMMATION of the Pericardium.

Dr. Cullen considers this as synonymous with *carditis*, or *inflammatio cordis*; and says, "the pericardium has been known often to be inflamed, without any other symptoms attendant, except those of a peripneumony." But it must be observed, that the pain seems to be deeper seated, and is not so much increased upon inspiration. If a cure is attempted, proceed as in the pleurisy or peripneumony.

16. INFLAMMATIO PERIOSTEI. INFLAMMATION of the Periosteum.

Besides the other usual causes of *inflammation* in other parts of the body, the venereal disease and the scurvy are causes of *inflammation* in this part. The venereal poison is a frequent cause, when the periosteum within the bone is the seat of the disorder.

The external periosteum, that is, the membrane which covers the bone, and lies betwixt it and the flesh; or the internal periosteum, that is, the membrane which lines the cavities of the cylindrical bones, and which is situated betwixt them and the marrow contained in them.

When the *external periosteum* is inflamed, a deep-seated pain and heat is felt, and sometimes a pulsation; and, when the part is not covered with much flesh, the pain will be augmented by pressure; muscular motion, however, increases the pain.—That the *inner membrane* is the seat of the *inflammation*, is suggested from the want of pain on pressure, or on moving the muscles of the respective part, by not perceiving any pulsation; by receiving

no relief from any position of the pained part; and, particularly, by a sensation like the splitting of the bone from within outwards.

Inflammations in both membranes of the bone proceed from the same causes, produce the same effects with respect to the part of the bone they adhere to, and terminate in the same manner, viz. in an abscess or a gangrene; but when the inner membrane is affected, and becomes gangrenous, the case is always destructive of the whole marrow and bone.

If *inflammations* of these kinds are not speedily removed, the bone will be injured, and the periosteum upon the injured part destroyed; and it cannot be renewed until the bone exfoliates, and is renewed; during which time the incumbent parts will be irritated by an acrid sanies, by which malignant and incurable ulcers are often produced, especially if it happens where a large portion of flesh covers the bone, and hinders a safe incision on the part.

IN GENERAL THE CURE IS, as in other *inflammations*; but the particular intention will be to carry the peccant matter outwards by fomentations and incisions. As a suppuration near the bone is to be dreaded, endeavours to draw the disorder to the external part must be attempted, if it cannot be discussed by bleeding, strong purges, &c. To invite, to the external parts, softening fomentations and poultices may be applied: but if these methods fail, the only remaining one is to cut down through the flesh to the bone, if the part admits of it.

When an abscess begins to form itself, it is known, and treated, as in the article *ABSCCESSUS Periostei*, N^o 35. These cases generally end in amputation.

17. INFLAMMATIO RECTI. INFLAMMATION of the Rectum.

It is rarely so acute as that of any of the small intestines; nor so apt to produce smallness of the pulse, or coldness of the extremities, or to affect the stomach; nor is there such a stricture as to render the intestines imperious. The cure is the same as in *inflammation* in any of the other intestines, except that purgatives are used with advantage, and laxatives ought always to be employed.

18. INFLAMMATIO RENUM. See NEPHRITES.

19. INFLAMMATIO SPLENIS, vel LIENIS. INFLAMMATION of the Spleen; called SPLENITIS; also Pleuritis Splenica.

Dr. CULLEN places this as a genus of the CLASS PYREXIA, and ORD. PHLEGMASIÆ; and defines it febrile affections, attended with tension, heat, tumor of the left hypochondrium, and pain increased on pressure, without signs of a nephritis.

Lommius observes, that this disorder rarely happens; that when it does, there is a hard and a throbbing tumor, a pain in the left hypochondrium, a continual violent fever, extreme heat, unquenchable thirst, the tongue is covered with a blackish mucus, a total loss of appetite, with a difficult, and, as it were, imperfect respiration, like that of children when they sob through anger. Aretæus further says, that the pain attending *inflammation* in the spleen is not considerable. If the distemper be not accompanied by an ulcer, but continues for a long time, the patients have an aversion to food, are swollen, have a bad habit, and a disagreeable aspect, and have many round, livid, hollow, foul, and incurable ulcers over the whole body, but especially on the legs, which entirely emaciate and kill the patients; but such as have only a small, hard, and scirrhus tumor, feel little or no pain, and consequently live longer. But if the distemper overpowers the patient, a dropsy, a consumption, or a colliquation of the whole body, are the certain consequence.

The general methods of removing other violent internal *inflammations* must be used in this case. If the *inflammation* can be discussed, the patient is safe; but if a suppuration, or any other kind of termination follows, the consequence is fatal sooner or later.

20. INFLAMMATIO TESTIUM. See HENRIA HUMORALIS.

21. INFLAMMATIO UTERI. INFLAMMATION of the Womb, called also, HYSTERITIS; METRITIS.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS PYREXIA, and ORD. PHLEGMASIÆ; and defines it,

febrile affections, attended with heat of the hypogastric region, tension, tumor, and pain; the os uteri painful on being touched, and vomiting.

Women, after-child-birth, when the lochia are impeded, are the most frequent subjects of this complaint.

The causes, besides the common ones of internal *inflammations* in general, are tearing, bruises, external stimuli, obstructed menstrua, or obstructed lochia. It often happens after abortion, and child-birth, especially when the lochia are prevented by cold, or other causes, and is then attended with symptoms different from those which appear when an uterus, not lately impregnated, is inflamed.

In the first case there is a pain at the bottom of the belly, which, for the most part, is neither throbbing nor constantly acute; the pulse is frequent, especially after child-birth, often small, sometimes irregular; in strong habits, and after early abortions, hard; the patient is affected with delirium, a subsultus tendinum, and the other symptoms of irritation; the womb gangrenes and mortifies, and the patient sinks. In the second, the pain is more constant, bounded, and throbbing; the pulse is hard, full, and strong, and other symptoms of general *inflammation* attend; or if the disease rises to a greater height, the pulse is small and frequent, the symptoms of irritation attend, and suppuration is more liable to happen.

In both, as different parts of the womb are affected, there is a strangury, or a suppression of urine; the little that is discharged, is fetid and hot, or a tenesmus attends, with a pain in going to stool; or there is pain in moving the lower extremities, or swelling, with heat, to be felt by introducing a finger up the vagina, the os tincæ being shut; universal restlessness, thick urine, pain upon external pressure, the belly is tense, a red stain extends up to the navel, and turns black when fatal; and, if it occurs in an impregnated uterus, an abortion follows.

It often happens that the woman can only lie on her back; and on turning to either side, she feels a painful heavy mass fall to that side; and, at the same time, an excessive pain in the loins, kidneys, and groin, of the opposite side. The pains excited by *inflammation* in the womb, sometimes extend to the inside of the thighs when the woman turns on her side, or it is felt in the loins.

This disorder may be removed by a spontaneous eruption of the menses, or of the lochia; or, after an abortion, or child-birth, by the patient's falling into a constant, equal, gentle, long-continued sweat; or it may terminate in an abscess, or a mortification, both which last are almost always fatal. Sometimes a metastasis proves a means of relief.

Bleeding, however useful in most *inflammatory* disorders, in this particular one, though not wholly useless, yet, if too freely used, only increases the weakness, without lessening the *inflammation*.

When *inflammation* attacks a womb not lately impregnated, the common remedies used in internal *inflammations* are to be employed, regard being had to whether the attendants are an *inflammatory* diathesis, or the symptoms of irritation.

In abortions and labours, where the patient hath not been much weakened, if the pulse is hard, and not very frequent, the loss of blood by the arm may be followed with advantage; but it rarely happens that this evacuation can be repeated; therefore, the general method of cure will always depend on relaxants, such as the pulv. antim. and haust. salin. taking care that they do not produce a purging. To these, as necessary, may be added, anodyne and antispasmodic fomentations and poultices.

In delicate or feeble constitutions, after child-birth, and where there is no hardness, but great frequency of the pulse, this disorder too often proves fatal. All that can be done is to keep the patient in bed, moderately warm, exciting, if possible, a gentle constant sweat by farinaceous decoctions, in small quantities at a time, but frequently repeated, and applying fomentations and poultices.

Perspiration may be free; the other usual evacuations by urine and stool may be moderately promoted; but all very extraordinary ones are dangerous.

Always guard against pressure on the affected part, whether from any thing external, from urine in the bladder, or from feces in the rectum. Urine, if necessary, may be drawn off with the catheter, and the bowels may be emptied by repeated clysters, which should be watery.

Blisters generally quicken the pulse too much, and

seem not so useful in this case as in some other local inflammation.

No disorder requires more care to keep the patient composed in mind, and still in bed.

Until the fever and spasms abate, the stimulant aromatics and emmenagogues will be improper; *indeed the lochia are rarely promoted by them at any time.*

If pain continues, notwithstanding the usual treatment, opiates may sometimes be given with success, as is directed in an inflammation of the intestines.

If a suppuration comes on, endeavour to procure an exit to the pus as soon as possible, which, when it points to the perinæum, may be sometimes managed.

For what hath been taught by the ancients, on the subject of inflammation, see in Fernelius; also Magenise on Inflammation; and Aikin's Observations on the external Use of Preparations of Lead, and on Inflammation, as it constitutes particular disorders; likewise Fordyce's Elements of the Practice of Physic, part the second.

22. INFLAMMATIO VAGINÆ. INFLAMMATION of the Vagina.

This disease may occur from any cause which produces inflammation in other parts from irritation, and must be cured by the same means; but emollient, saturnine, and opiated injections are here particularly useful after proper depletion. But this accident sometimes happens after delivery. It is occasioned by the head of the child being long retained in the pelvis.

If the swelling and inflammation is not very great, they are generally removed by the discharge of the lochia; but, if the internal membrane of the vagina is inflamed, emollient injections must be thrown up from time to time, and a piece of prepared sponge should be introduced, to prevent its coalescing. The sponge may be thus prepared: take a piece of a proper size for keeping the vagina open, when it is expanded; soak it in warm water; then roll it tight from end to end with a string; cut off any irregularities, or hard lumps, and lay it to dry; when dry, take off the string; the sponge being then stiff, it will remain in that form; anoint it with lard, and introduce it into the vagina, the moisture of which will expand it.

If the pressure on this part was so long continued as to obstruct the circulation in it, a mortification will ensue, which may either be total or partial: if it is total, the patient will die; if partial only, the mortified parts will slough off. This may be known to be the case, if the woman complains of great pain after delivery, a fetid smell, and a discharge of sharp ichor at first from the vagina, then pus and matter. When this is the case, emollient fomentations may be thrown up from time to time; doffils of lint may be dipped in some proper balsam, and applied to the parts to deterge and heal them: and when the sloughs are all cast off, great care should be taken to prevent the vagina from growing together, either by introducing doffils of lint, or pieces of sponge into it.

23. INFLAMMATIO VENTRICULI. INFLAMMATION of the Stomach; called GASTRITIS; also Cardialgia Inflammatoria.

Dr. Cullen places this as a genus of the CLASS PYREXIE, and ORD. PHLEGMASIÆ; which he defines, a typhodal pyrexia, attended with anxiety; heat and pain in the epigastric region, increased on taking any thing into the stomach; a propensity to vomit, and immediately throwing up what is taken; also a hiccup. He observes two species.—1st. *Phlegmonodea*, when it happens from internal causes. In this species, the pain is acute, and the febrile affections violent.—2d. *Erythematicea*, when, from external causes, the pain and febrile affections are of a milder nature, with an erysipelatous inflammation appearing in the fauces. To these he adds the following comment: That he is certain, from many observations, that of the gastritis, as well as the enteritis, there are two species; of which one is phlegmondous, and the other erysipelatous; and, therefore, he has recited them; though he confesses, that the symptoms of the erysipelatous inflammation of the stomach, and more so those of the intestines, are often obscure and uncertain; but, of these he has spoken, that posterity may investigate these subjects more diligently.

This disease is also called INFLAMMATORY COLIC.

It is produced from nearly the same causes as the inflammation of the intestines, except intromission, and

hardened fæces, and it is more liable to be excited by acrid substances.

Many of the symptoms of an inflammation in the intestines attend. When the stomach is inflamed, there is a pungent, fixed, burning pain in it, with a pulsation, distention, and tumor; the mildest things that are swallowed increase this pain, and at the same time bring on sickness, vomiting, purging, or hiccoughing; there is a continual uneasiness about the precordia, a difficulty of breathing and swallowing, a pain in sneezing, the pulse is small, quick, hard, and intermitting, the extremities are cold; there are clammy sweats and faintings. When a wound in the stomach is the cause, there is frequently little or no pain, although all the other symptoms take place, and the patient is cut off.

Inflammation in the stomach must be distinguished from a cardialgia, and from an inflammation in the convex part of the liver.

This disorder is of the most acute kind; and unless the most powerful means of relief are immediately employed, it proves fatal.

IN GENERAL, the same method of cure which is proposed when the intestines are inflamed, must be pursued in this. The principal difference is, in this internal malady, medicines can rarely be administered, on account of the great irritability of the stomach.

BLEEDING is almost the only dependence, and it must be freely used, notwithstanding the lowness of the pulse, and repeated till the pulse rises.

From the weakness of the patient, cordials may seem to be indicated, *but they are extremely injurious in this instance.*

Whatever is given to drink, should neither be cold nor hot, but gently warmed. Demulcents and emollients are the properest for the common drink, with small portions of nitre, or of the rob of currants.

Emollient clysters, with nitre, should frequently be administered, and they should be injected in large quantities, that they may act as fomentations, and as nutritives.

Blister the region of the stomach, particularly over the part aggrieved.

Gentle anodynes, such as solution of gum arabic, or spermaceti made into draughts, in each of which may be gr. x. of nitre, and from iii. to v. drops of tinct. opii. These may be repeated as often as seems necessary for moderating the pain, and checking the vomiting. But the violence of the symptoms should be first abated.

Bladders of hot water should be kept constantly upon the region of the stomach. *The legs may frequently be put into warm water*, and *sinapisms* may be applied to the feet.

If acrid poison, or an excess of eating was the cause, a *gentle emetic may be ventured on*; but on all other occasions avoid this kind of remedy.

In case of an abscess bursting, give the bals. capivi ver. 3 i. three times a day in a draught of milk, and let a milk diet be enjoined.

The above is the phlegmonic inflammation, but the following, viz. the erythematice inflammation of the stomach, most frequently occurs. It often comes on without at first manifesting its presence; but sometimes it is evident by the affection of the stomach spreading into the œsophagus, and appearing in the pharynx, as well as on the whole internal surface of the mouth. When, therefore, an erythematice inflammation affects the mouth and fauces, and when, at the same time, there shall be in the stomach an unusual sensibility to all acrids, with a frequent vomiting, the stomach is affected with the same inflammation. Even, when no inflammation appears in the fauces, yet, if a pain be felt in the stomach, if there be a want of appetite, an anxiety, frequent vomiting, an unusual sensibility with respect to acrids, some thirst, and frequency of pulse, we may suspect the presence of this disease in the stomach. Erythematice inflammation often spreads from place to place on the same surface; occasioning diarrhœa in the intestines, and vomiting in the stomach.

In order to the cure, the treatment will vary according to the causes, &c. When an acrid matter taken in by the mouth is the cause, this is to be evacuated by large draughts of warm mild liquids: then some general demulcent should be employed; or, if the nature of the acrimony, and its proper corrector be known, it should be administered. If symptoms of inflammation are manifest, according to their degree, let bleeding, blistering

on the region of the stomach, fomentations on the belly, and frequent emollient laxative glysters, be used. But as the affection often arises in putrid diseases, &c. so in these cases, bleeding cannot be admitted; all that can be done in such circumstances, is to avoid irritation, and to throw into the stomach as much of acids, and of acedent aliments, as it can bear. See Cullen's First Lines, vol. i. p. 356, &c. ed. 4.

24. INFLAMMATIO VESICÆ. INFLAMMATION of the BLADDER, called CYSTITIS.

MEZERY names it *cystiphlogia*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS PYREXIÆ, and ORD. PHLEGMASIÆ; and, defines it, a febrile affection, attended with pain and tumor of the hypogastric region; frequent and painful micturition, or ischury and tenesmus. He observes two species. 1. Cystitis a causis internis, when it proceeds from internal. 2. a causis externis, from external causes.

It is produced by the usual causes of internal inflammation; an inflammation in its internal coat is sometimes caused by a stone lodged in it.

The diagnostics are as follow; with a fever, a pressing and burning pain is perceived in the region of the bladder above the pubes, and in the perinæum; sometimes a redness is perceived in these parts, though the pain is deep seated. If the neck be the part affected, there is a retention of urine, with a constant stimulus in its evacuation;—if the fundus, there is a continual dribbling, with great efforts to throw out a larger quantity at a time, which the patient conceives to be contained in a bladder. Frequent attempts to expel the fæces, with which the rectum appears to the patient to be always loaded; these increase the pain very much, particularly when any fæces are actually contained, and especially if they are hard. The pulse is frequent and hard, and the extremities cold: there is great anxiety, restlessness, sickness, vomiting, delirium, and other symptoms of irritation.

This disorder usually terminates soon, either in a recovery or death; frequently the latter. A gangrene comes on, by which the pain is removed; but the other symptoms continue until death delivers the miserable sufferer.

This disorder may pass off by an increased secretion of mucus from the internal membrane, or by a metastasis, or by suppuration; in which last case the matter may be discharged into the cavity of the bladder, and pass off with the urine; or, into the cellular membrane, and so pass externally through the perinæum; or lastly, into the cavity of the abdomen, where it proves fatal. The ulcer in the bladder and perinæum are difficult of cure.

Inflammation in the external coat of the bladder should be distinguished from that of the internal; and inflammation in any part of the bladder should be distinguished from inflammation in the adjacent parts, also from that retention of urine which proceeds from other causes.

IN ORDER TO THE CURE, bleed according to the strength of the patient, and the violence of the symptoms.

Relaxant medicines, such as the pulv. antim. and haust. salin. should be given as early as possible, and repeated as often as is convenient; for help must be speedy and powerful, or death soon puts a stop to the means.

Laxative and cooling clysters should frequently be injected; or, if these cannot be complied with, the cooling saline purges may be given by the mouth, and repeated so as to keep the bowels lax.

If the urine is retained, decoctions of mucilaginous herbs should be freely drank; or, if need be, the catheter may be used, though much care is required in its introduction.

If, notwithstanding due evacuations, spasmodic contraction with much pain continues, opiates in small doses, such as tinct. opii gt. iii. may be repeated at proper intervals.

If a redness appears externally, apply an anodyne emollient cataplasm, and cover it with bladders of warm water. If no appearance of inflammation is observed externally, rub the region of the bladder, and also the perinæum, with the linim. ammoniæ, Ph. Lond. to excite inflammation in the skin.

The patient may be placed in the warm bath two or three times the day.

If by uncertain horrors, and the departure of some of the symptoms of inflammation, a suppuration is suspected, hasten its progress, in order to as speedy a discharge of the matter as possible, which, when evacuated, proceed as in cases of an ulcer in the urinary passage.

25. INFLAMMATORIA FEBRIS. See SYNOCHA, INFLAMMATORY Fever.

Dr. CULLEN places it as a genus under the CLASS PYREXIÆ, and ORD. FEBRES; and as a synonyme with SYNOCHA, which he defines heat, greatly increased; a frequent, strong, and hard pulse, high coloured urine; the functions of the sensorium somewhat disturbed. This fever is the *continua non putris* of Boerhaave; and the *febris acuta sanguinea* of Hoffman.

When an ardent fever is attended with an inflammatory diathesis, or when actual inflammation affects any part during the presence of a fever, the patient is said to labour under one of an inflammatory kind: but according to the different parts on which the inflammation is seated, different denominations are given to the disorder, as when it is seated in the throat it is called angina, &c.

In strong constitutions it is produced by any of the causes by which fever may be excited. A predisposition in some particular part, is the general cause of a partial inflammation affecting the lungs of one, the pleura of another, &c. When a fever attacks where this predisposition prevails, the irritation, which is the immediate cause of all inflammations, acts with most power, and there most readily produces its effects. In some instances the fever precedes the inflammation, in others, the former is the consequence of the latter.

The causes of inflammatory fevers are, in general, whatever are the usual causes of fever, and of inflammation separately.

The symptoms in the beginning are often slight, but they are soon followed by a violent hot fit, in which all the symptoms indicating strength appear in a great degree, the whole fever being often entirely terminated by topical inflammation, or an hæmorrhage, leaving only the inflammatory diathesis; or in a few periods the patient is destroyed by the strong action of the vessels immediately affecting the brain, or depriving him entirely of sleep, and, in consequence of that, causing delirium, violent convulsions, and death. If none of these things happen in the second week, the strength diminishes, and the fever goes off with a perfect crisis, or imperfect critical symptoms appear after each exacerbation; these becoming gradually less, the white crust on the tongue falls off, but sometimes leaves little excoriations behind. If a local inflammation begins with the symptoms of the first stage of fever, and they remain after the pain hath arisen, when the inflammation is diminished by any natural or artificial means, it often happens that the fever continues, increases, and is attended with weakness until the patient dies.

When a pleurisy, or other partial inflammation, arises in the hot fit of a fever, it is preceded by horror and rigor, cold, quickness of the pulse, and several of the other symptoms of the first stage; these are followed by the symptoms of the next stage; together with those of the inflammatory diathesis; after which the pain, and other symptoms of the inflammation in the side, or part affected, take place; and the symptoms of the first stage of fever commonly leave the patient, those of the inflammatory diathesis continuing. Sometimes the symptoms of the first stage of fever are relieved. In this case anxiety about the præcordia, transparent urine, particular evening paroxysms, &c. continue along with the inflammations, produce a different progress and termination of the disease, and require a variety in the treatment.

THE INDICATIONS OF CURE ARE, first, to reduce the fever by bleeding in the beginning, and repeating it as required. Secondly, to remove the increased irritability; and, thirdly, to promote the secretions and excretions.

The diet should be chiefly boiled oats, or barley, or subacid fruits; the drink should be taken frequently in small quantities. It may consist of whey, barley-water, water acidulated with vinegar, or the jelly of currants, or other such like fruits. It may be drank warm or cold as is most agreeable to the patient. Half a dram of nitre may be dissolved in every pint of liquor in which no acid juice is mixed.

Let the room be frequently filled with a pure cool air.

If the patient hath any strength, let him be made to sit up a quarter or half an hour in a day. This lessens the fever, head-ach, and delirium: but when a salutary sweat comes on, he may lie still. The sheets may be changed every two or three days, so that all putrid or other morbid steams may be removed.

For the most part, the cure depends in a great measure

on a due discharge of blood. The bleeding may be repeated in many instances to a third or fourth time; but when on the first bleeding, the blood is rather florid than fizy, and no relief follows it, the operation should cautiously be repeated. Purging also, and the same general treatment as in an ardent fever, is to be urged in those of the *inflammatory* kind.

If the blood is fizy, the *sal* or liquor c. c. and the *sal fuccin. purificati*, may be repeated at proper intervals. Nitric with camphor are also particularly useful, or Clutton's febrifuge spirit may be given in every draught of the patient's drink.

To promote the secretions and excretions, antimonial preparations are to be preferred. The first dose should be given in a sufficient quantity to excite a gentle pukeing: the next two or three doses should keep up a nausea; and small quantities of an opiate, such as the tinct. opii, gt. iii. ad vi. or a proper quantity of the elix. opii camph. should be added. These relax and moderate the irritation preternaturally excited in the constitution. In cases which do not well admit of bleeding, as soon as the heat is so abated, that a diaphoretic may be admitted, the pulv. rad. contrayerv. may be mixed with spermaceti, and to these the *sal c. c.* may be added, from gr. xv. to ʒ i. in each dose; though, if there is a very loose texture observed in the blood, acids, with warm cordials, are to be preferred.

After due evacuations by bleeding and purging, if the pain is considerable, apply a blister over the pained part, when the inflammation is local. In all kinds of *inflammatory* fevers, when the patient becomes languid, or, perhaps, comatose in the advanced state of the disorder, blisters are one of the principal kind of helps; cordials, as camphor, saffron, &c. may accompany them.

If when the fever is nearly gone, the delirium, for want of sleep, continues, the system being greatly weakened, after all other means of procuring sleep are tried in vain, opiates may sometimes be given with advantage.

Let the patient's mouth and throat be frequently washed; his hands and feet bathed in luke-warm water; and fomentations be applied to those parts where the greatest number of vessels lie exposed to the touch.

Sometimes, after the *inflammatory* diathesis is conquered, this kind of fever ends in a putrid one, in which case it is to be treated in the same manner as though a putrid fever had attacked the patient at the first.

See Fordyce's Elements of Physic, part ii. Fordyce's Enq. into the Causes, &c. of putrid and *inflammatory* Fevers.

INFLATIO. See EMPHYSEMA.

INFLUENZA. Whilst it was the general opinion of philosophers, that all things upon earth were governed by the heavens, physicians imputed the epidemical catarrhus semipestilential fever to the influence of the stars; whence, the Italians gave it the name of *influenza*. From Sydenham upwards to Hippocrates, it was known and is mentioned by the name of *catarrhalis febris epidemica*: but Sydenham chiefly calls it *tussis epidemica*. Since Sydenham's time it hath been variously named, but is now generally known by the name of *influenza*.

Dr. Cullen places this disease in his Nosology, as a variety of his catarrhus à contagio.

In the year 1673, Sydenham treated of the nature and cure of the putrid fever, by him called *variolus fever*; he found that this fever returned every summer afterwards, and was succeeded by the *cholera morbus*, and *bilious fever*, (by him called the new fever). In 1675, these fevers were attended by a new symptom, viz. an uncommon degree of *stupor*, which frequently ended in a *coma*, and was for that reason by Sydenham called the comatous fever. In the beginning of November of the same year, this fever was complicated with a cough, and was described by Sydenham pretty nearly as follows:

"This fever proceeded in this manner during the autumn, sometimes seizing the head, at others the bowels, every where raging under the appearance of symptoms peculiar to those parts, till the end of October; when the weather, which till now had continued in a manner as warm as summer, changed suddenly to cold and moist; whence catarrhs and coughs became more frequent than I remember to have known them in any other season. But it is of most moment to observe, that the stationary fever of this constitution usually succeeded these coughs, and hence became more epidemic, and likewise varied some of its symptoms. For whereas some little time before, it attacked the head and bowels, now it chiefly seized the

lungs and pleura, whence arose peripneumonic and pleuritic symptoms; though it was still precisely the same fever that began in July 1673, and continued without any alteration of its symptoms till the rise of these catarrhs.

"These catarrhs and coughs continued to the end of November, after which they abated, but the fever still remained the same as it was before the catarrhs appeared; though it was neither quite so epidemic, nor accompanied with quite the same symptoms, these depending accidentally upon the catarrhs.

"In 1675, the season having continued unusually warm, like summer, till towards the end of October, and being suddenly succeeded by cold and moist weather, a cough became more frequent than I remember to have known it at any other time; for it scarce suffered any one to escape, of whatever age or constitution he were, and seized whole families at once; nor was it remarkable only for the numbers it attacked (for every winter abundance of persons are afflicted with a cough), but also on account of the danger that attended it; for as the constitution, both now and during the preceding autumn, eminently tended to produce the epidemic fever above described, and as there was now no other epidemic existing, which by its opposition might in some measure lessen its violence, the cough made way for, and readily changed into the fever. In the mean while, as the cough assisted the constitution in producing the fever, so the fever on this account attacked the lungs and pleura, just as it had affected the head even the week preceding this cough; which sudden alteration of the symptoms, occasioned some, for want of sufficient attention, to esteem this fever, an essential pleurisy or peripneumony, though it remained the same as it had been during this constitution, i. e. since July 1673.

"For it began now as it always did, with a pain in the head, back, and some of the limbs; which were the symptoms of every fever of this constitution, except only that the febrile matter, when it was copiously deposited in the lungs and pleura, through the violence of the cough, occasioned such symptoms as belong to those parts. But, nevertheless, as far as I could observe, the fever was the very same with that which prevailed to the day when this cough first appeared: and this likewise the remedies to which it readily yielded plainly shewed. And though the pungent pain of the side, the difficulty of breathing, the colour of the blood that was taken away, and the rest of the symptoms that are usual in a pleurisy, seemed to intimate that it was an essential pleurisy; yet, this disease required no other method of cure than that which agreed with the fever of this constitution, and did no ways admit of that which was proper in the true pleurisy, as will hereafter appear. Add to this, that when a pleurisy, is the original disease, it usually arises betwixt spring and summer; whereas the distemper we now treat of, begun at a very different season, and is only to be reckoned a symptom of the fever which was peculiar to the current year, and the effect of the accidental cough.

"Now, in order to proceed in a proper manner to the particular method of cure, which experience shews to be requisite both in this cough and in those which happen in other years, provided they proceed from the same causes, it is to be observed that the effluvia which used to be expelled the mass of blood by insensible perspiration, are struck in, and thrown upon the lungs, from the sudden stoppage of the pores by cold, by irritating the lungs, immediately raise a cough; and the hot and excrementitious vapours of the blood being hereby prevented from passing off by perspiration, a fever is easily raised in the mass; namely, when either the vapours are so copious that the lungs are unable to expel them, or the inflammation is increased by the adventitious heat arising from the use of overheating remedies, or too hot a regimen, so as suddenly to cause a fever in a person who was already too much disposed to one. But of whatever kind the stationary fever be, which prevails the same year, and at the same time, this new fever soon assumes its name, becomes of the same kind, and in most particulars resembles it; though it may still retain some symptoms belonging to the cough, whence it arose. In every cough, therefore, proceeding from this cause, it is sufficiently manifest that regard must be had not only to the cough, but likewise to the fever that so readily succeeds it.

"Relying on this foundation, I endeavoured to relieve such as required my assistance by the following method: if the cough had not yet caused a fever, and other symptoms, which, as we said, usually accompany it, I judged it sufficient to forbid the use of flesh meats, and all kinds

of spirituous liquors, and advised moderate exercise, going into the air, and a draught of a cooling pectoral ptisan to be taken between whiles. These few things sufficed to relieve the cough; and prevent the fever, and other symptoms usually attending it. For as by abstaining from flesh and spirituous liquors, along with the use of cooling medicines, the blood was so cooled, as not easily to admit of a febrile impression, so by the use of exercise those hot effluvia of the blood, which strike in, and occasion a cough as often as the pores are stopped by sudden cold, are commodiously exhaled in the natural and true way, to the relief of the patient.

“With respect to quieting the cough, it is to be observed that opiates, spirituous liquors, and heating medicines used for this purpose are equally unsafe; for the matter of the cough being entangled and stiffened thereby, those vapours which should pass off from the blood, in a gentle and gradual manner, by coughing, are retained in the mass, and raise a fever: and this frequently proves very fatal to abundance of the common people, who, whilst they unadvisedly endeavour to check the cough, by taking burnt brandy, and other hot liquors, occasion pleuritic or peripneumonic disorders; and by this irrational procedure render this disease dangerous, and often mortal, which of its own nature is slight, and easily curable. Neither do they err less, though they seem to act more reasonably, who endeavour to remove the cause of the disease by raising sweat; for, though we do not deny that spontaneous sweats frequently prove more effectual than all other helps in expelling the morbid cause, yet it is apparent that whilst we attempt to force sweat, we inflame the blood, and may possibly destroy the patient, whom we desire to cure.

“But it happens sometimes, not only when the disease has been unskilfully treated, in the manner above described, but also spontaneously, at the beginning of the illness, or in a day or two afterwards, especially in tender and weakly persons, that the cough is succeeded by alternate intervals of heat and cold, a pain in the head, back, and limbs, and sometimes a tendency to sweat, especially in the night; all which symptoms generally followed the fever of this constitution, as it were, of the lungs, which occasioned a difficulty of breathing, stopped the cough, and increased the fever.

“According to the best observation I could make, the fever, and its most dangerous symptoms, were best relieved by bleeding in the arm, applying a blister to the neck, and giving a clyster every day. In the mean time, I advised the patient to sit up some hours every day, to forbear flesh meats, and sometimes to drink small beer, sometimes milk and water, and sometimes a cooling and lenient ptisan. If the pain of the side abated not in two or three days, but continued very violent, I bled a second time, and advised the continuance of the clysters. But with respect to clysters, it must be carefully observed, either in this or other fevers, that they are not to be long and frequently used when the disease is in its decline; especially in hysterical women, and in men that are subject to the hypochondriac disease; for the blood and juices of such persons are easily changed, and soon agitated and heated; whence the animal oeconomy is disturbed, and the febrile symptoms continued beyond the usual time.

“But to return to our subject; whilst by these means we allowed time that the blood might gradually free itself from those hot particles that were lodged in the pleura and lungs, all the symptoms usually went off in a gentle manner; whereas, when the disease was treated in a rough way, by giving abundance of remedies, it either destroyed the patient, or rendered it necessary to repeat bleeding oftener than the disease required, or would safely bear, in order to save life. For though repeated bleeding answers every purpose in the true pleurisy, and is alone sufficient for the cure thereof, provided there be no hindrance from a hot regimen and heating medicines; yet, here, on the contrary, it sufficed to bleed once, or at most twice, in case the patient refrained from bed, and drank cooling liquors. And I never found it necessary to bleed more frequently, unless the symptoms relating to the pleura and lungs were much increased by some adventitious heat, and even in this case the practice was not wholly void of danger.

“Upon this occasion, I shall briefly deliver my sentiments with respect to a very trite and common opinion, viz. that a pleurisy is found to be of so malignant a nature in some years, that it will not then bear bleeding, at least not so often as this distemper ordinarily demands. Now,

though I conceive that a true and essential pleurisy, which, as shall hereafter be observed, happens indifferently in all constitutions; does in all years equally indicate repeated bleeding; yet, it sometimes happens that the peculiar epidemic fever of the year, from sudden alteration of the manifest qualities of the air, readily throws off the morbid matter upon the pleura and lungs, while the fever notwithstanding continues exactly the same. Wherefore, in this case, though bleeding may be used to abate this symptom when it is very violent, yet, generally speaking; little more blood ought to be taken away than is required by the fever whereon this symptom depends; for if the fever be of a kind that will bear frequent bleeding, it may likewise be repeated in the pleurisy, which is a symptom thereof: but if the fever will not bear repeated bleeding, it will be prejudicial in the pleurisy, which will go off with, or last as long as the fever does. And in my judgment this was the case in the symptomatic pleurisy that accompanied the fever which prevailed here at the time the cough began, namely in winter, 1675; and, therefore, I must observe, *that whoever, in the cure of fevers, hath not always in view the constitution of the year, inasmuch as it tends to produce some particular epidemic disease, and likewise to reduce all the contemporary diseases to its form and likeness, proceeds in an uncertain and fallacious way.*

“In the month of November of the above mentioned year, I attended the eldest son of sir Francis Wyndham in this fever. He complained of a pain in his side, and the other symptoms that attended those who had this disease. I bled him but once, applied a blister to his neck, injected clysters every day, gave him cooling ptisans and emulsions, and sometimes milk and water, or small beer, to drink; and advised his sitting up a few hours every day: and by this method he recovered in a few days, and a purge completed the cure.

“But it must be remarked, that though these were the symptoms which succeeded the cough, during this winter, yet the cough, unattended with these symptoms, was more prevalent at the same time. But this required neither bleeding nor clysters, provided a fever was not occasioned by a hot regimen, or heating medicines; it sufficed to allow the benefit of the open air, and to forbid the use of flesh, wine, and such spirituous liquors which are apt to cause a fever.” Wallis’s Sydenham.

In the month of July, 1775, the putrid fever came on; was succeeded by the cholera morbus in August, and the bilious fever in September, as usual; this bilious fever, however, was attended with a degree of stupor, which went off with the other symptoms when properly treated; but was easily turned into a coma, when improperly treated at any period of the disease. See Dr. Grant’s Account of the Epidemic Cough and Fever, 1776, from Sydenham.

This subject hath engaged the attention of many since the year 1775; and in 1782, Dr. J. C. Smyth gave his observations of this disorder, in the first volume of Medical Communications, p. 71, &c. the substance of which is as follows:

“The late *influenza* was very generally accompanied not only with the usual catarrhal symptoms, but with others no less distressing to the patient, and which were still more alarming to the physician; such as great languor, lowness, and oppression at the præcordia; anxiety, with frequent sighing, sickness, and violent head-ach. The pulse was uncommonly quick and irregular, and the sick were frequently delirious, especially in the night. The heat of the body was seldom considerable, particularly when compared with the violence of the other symptoms; the skin was moist, with a tendency to profuse sweating; the tongue white or yellowish, but moist. Some persons complained of severe muscular pains either general or local, others had erysipelatous patches or efflorescences on different parts of the body, which in one instance terminated in gangrene and death. I observed petechiæ but once, and then only two days before death. Those attacked with the *influenza* were in general taken suddenly ill; and the symptoms in the beginning, or for the first twenty-four or forty-eight hours, were extremely violent, bearing no proportion either to the danger or duration of the distemper. Children and old people either escaped entirely, or were affected in a slighter manner. Women with child, when seized with the disease, were apt to miscarry; or if far advanced in their pregnancy, to be delivered before their time; in either case the hæmorrhage was considerable, and several died. Patients subject to

pulmonic complaints, suffered much from the cough, difficult breathing, and other peripneumonic symptoms, and to them also the disease proved dangerous or fatal.

The head-ach which accompanied the *influenza* may be distinguished into three kinds.

1st. The uneasy weight, soreness, and distension, of the forehead, usual in common colds.

2dly. The violent sick head-ach, arising from the affection of the stomach, and relieved by vomiting.

3dly. The head-ach, during which the patients complained of a sensation as if their head was splitting, with a severe shooting pain at the vertex: this last head-ach was most usual in peripneumonic cases, and seemed chiefly occasioned by the violence of the cough.

The fever began with irregular chilliness, had considerable exacerbations and remissions, and was always greatly increased towards night; but even then the heat of the body and thirst were seldom so great as might have been expected, and the accessions of fever were chiefly marked by the increased quickness of pulse and delirium. The frequency of the pulse was greater than is common in fevers; (it was often 120, even in the remissions of fever, in the accessions 140, and sometimes so frequent, that it was impossible to reckon it; in many instances it was irregular and intermitting); nor do I remember to have felt so frequent, and at the same time so irregular a pulse, (*the irregularity of the pulse is in a great measure characteristic of malignant contagious fevers,*) in any fever attended with so little danger, and of so speedy and easy a termination; the violence of this being commonly over in twenty-four or forty-eight hours. Many, from the beginning, were delirious in the night-time and during the exacerbation of fever, who were perfectly recollected and distinct in the day and during the remissions; but even where the delirium continued, it was not a constant one, as the sick knew those who spoke to them, would answer some questions distinctly, and a few minutes afterwards talk incoherently: a fixed stare of the eyes at the time, and a kind of wildness in the countenance, were also very expressive of this state or condition. The delirium which we have just now described, though unnoticed (so far as I know) by any practical writer, is not unusual in the putrid fever, and differs as materially from the low delirium incident to the last stage of that disease, as it does from the phrenetic delirium of the febris ardens, or of any inflammatory fever. During the whole of the *influenza*, I met only one instance of true phrenetic delirium, and it may not be foreign to the purpose to remark, that it happened to a patient who had been three times bled, had swallowed no heating cordials, and who was taken every day out of bed, conformable to the judicious practice of Sydenham (vid. De Febre Comatosa), expressly with the intention of preventing this termination of the disease. Respecting the danger of the *influenza*, physicians, I find, have entertained somewhat opposite opinions; possibly owing to the difference of place and situation. In London, although the distemper doubtless proved fatal to many, yet it could hardly be accounted a dangerous one, if the number who died be compared with the prodigious number of those who recovered.

The late *influenza* might very properly have been named the sweating-sickness, as sweating was the natural and spontaneous solution of it, and rest, abstinence, and warm diluents, were, in most instances, all that were necessary for the cure; yet, amidst such an amazing number and variety of cases, many occurred which required some farther medical assistance, and when that became necessary, it was of the utmost importance that it should be procured early; for the disease, when neglected or improperly managed in the beginning, sometimes ended in a malignant fever of difficult treatment, and of very doubtful termination. And although the tendency to profuse sweating often continued, it now only weakened the patient, and a critical or salutary solution of the disease, in consequence of this evacuation, was no longer to be expected; nor do I recollect a single example of profuse sweating being attended with any advantage after the first forty-eight hours.

The medicines which I found most serviceable in abating or carrying off the fever were small doses of an antimonial powder, composed chiefly of tartar. emet. the julep e camphora, with about a fourth part of the spt. Mindereri; the common saline draught, with ten or fifteen

grains of the pulv. contrayerv. c. or, what I commonly preferred, from twenty to forty drops of the liquor anod. min. Hoffmanni, adding occasionally, a small quantity of the paregoric elixir.

In cases of great lowness, besides the drinks and nourishment usual in fevers, I allowed the sick white-wine whey, wine and water, and weak veal broth.

For removing the oppression at the præcordia, sickness, and head-ach, no means were so certain as vomiting with tart. emet. giving it in small doses, largely diluted, and repeated every ten or fifteen minutes, until it produces the desired operation. This medicine, administered in this manner, had also a very remarkable effect in bringing on a remission of the febrile symptoms, and in accelerating the termination of the disease. It likewise commonly opened the body: when that was not the case, some gentle laxative was given.

The cough required not only plentiful warm dilution, but opiates and blisters were also very necessary; and where the sick were attacked with stitches, or acute pains about the chest, with difficult or laborious breathing, and other peripneumonic symptoms, the propriety of bleeding was, in my opinion, clearly and evidently pointed out; nor can I think any physician justifiable in neglecting the use of the lancet under such circumstances. At the same time, I am ready to acknowledge, that bleeding, though necessary to obviate the fatal consequence of a particular symptom, was by no means conducive to the general cure of the disease; that, on the contrary, the lowness and dejection were often increased by it; that the blood taken away had not always an inflammatory appearance, but was sometimes florid, and the crassamentum tender; that the relief afforded by bleeding was neither so considerable, nor so certain as in other similar cases of peripneumony; and that in the course of the disease there frequently appeared unequivocal signs of a putrid tendency. But admitting the whole of these facts, and granting that they ought to make a physician cautious of taking away blood so freely, perhaps, as he otherwise would do, and as the urgency of the symptoms might seem to justify, yet they surely do not lead to an entire prohibition of the use of the lancet, at least in those cases where there was evidently no alternative, and where, although the effects of bleeding might be doubtful, the consequence of omitting it was certain. Upon such occasions, the advice of Celsus is the voice of reason, "Satiùs est enim anceps auxilium experiri quam nulum." Besides bleeding, blisters applied as near as possible to the parts affected were here, as in similar cases, of very essential service, in removing the stitches in the side, and in relieving the difficulty of breathing, so that we may justly apply to them what an eminent author said of the Peruvian bark, that he found it most serviceable where it was most wanted; for in cases purely inflammatory, where bleeding of itself will commonly do every thing, blisters are less necessary; but in those of a mixed nature, where the assistance of blisters is more immediately required, the relief afforded by them is in general more certain.

Some may think it strange that amongst the remedies employed in the treatment of this disease, I have made no mention of oily medicines, such as emulsions, linctuses, &c. nor of the Peruvian bark. In regard to oily medicines, I have often observed, that the advantage derived from them in cases of catarrh, attended with heat and fever, was extremely equivocal; and that wherever there were nausea, oppression, and uneasiness at the stomach, with a bitter taste in the mouth, and nidorous eructations, they did more harm than good; as these symptoms so frequently occurred in the *influenza*, I thought it safest to omit their use entirely.

As to the bark, I shall only remark, that in the *influenza*, the cough, affection of the breathing, and oppression at the præcordia, where they occurred, were to me sufficient reasons for not employing it; and that even where these symptoms were not present, and in cases where the great lowness, and apparent putrid tendency, seemed not only to justify, but even to demand the use of the bark, I never was so fortunate as to see one single instance where it produced any sensible good effect, either in moderating the fever, supporting the strength, checking the disposition to gangrene, or in preventing the fatal catastrophe that ensued.

When the fever, and other immediately alarming symptoms of the *influenza* had ceased, there frequently remained

ed a teasing cough; and convalescents in general complained of languor, want of appetite, and that their sleep was interrupted and unrefreshing. For removing these complaints, and completing the recovery of the patients, change of air, and riding on horseback, were the most effectual remedies; and to some they were absolutely necessary. A milk diet was recommended where the cough was obstinate; but I did not find it either necessary or of advantage to enjoin so strict an antiphlogistic regimen as is usually done in similar complaints. Neither do I know of any instance where the cough terminated in a phthisis pulmonalis, and I am much inclined to believe that this fatal termination was much less frequent after the *influenza* than after a common cold. For the lowness and want of appetite, chalybeate waters, especially when drank at the spring, were of singular service. I also frequently prescribed, and I think with advantage, the elix. vitr. cum liquor. anod. Hoffmanni, taken to the quantity of thirty or forty drops in a bitter infusion, or in a decoction of the bark.

In this short account of the late *influenza*, I have offered no conjecture with regard to the original cause of the distemper, or the manner in which it was propagated. I apprehend, from the present state of our knowledge, that we can hardly venture to say even what it is not; still less to affirm, with any probability, what it is."

See also Observations on the *Influenza* by A. Broughton, M. D. A Description of the *Influenza* by R. Hamilton, M. D. Dr. Fothergill's Works by Dr. Lettsom, 4to, p. 615, &c. Medical Observations and Inquiries, vol. vi. p. 340, &c. Medical Transactions, vol. iii. p. 54, &c. Medical Communications, vol. i. p. 1, &c. Edinb. Med. Com. vol. ix. p. 393, &c.

INFRASCAPULARIS, Musc. from *infra*, below, and *scapula* the shoulder-blade; also called *infraspinatus*, *superfascularis inferior*, *subscapularis*, or *immersus*. It rises from the whole inner surface of the scapula, passes under the coracoid process, runs over the capsular ligament, and is inserted into the outer tuberosity of the os humeri, carrying the arm round, and partly raising it, being the reverse of the *supra spinatus*.

INFRASPINATUS. See **INFRASCAPULARIS**.

INFUNDIBULUM, from *infundo* to pour in. It is called *choana*, *choanos*, *pelvis*, *chone*. Between the basis of the anterior pillars of the fornix, and the anterior part of the union of the optic thalami, lies a cavity named *infundibulum*. It runs down towards the basis of the cerebrum, contracting gradually, and terminating in the glandula pituitaria. It also communicates with the lateral ventricles. See **CEREBRUM**. Likewise it is a name of the pelvis of the kidneys. See **RENES**. So the Latins call the *pharynx*.

INFUSIO, from *infundo*, to pour in. **INFUSION**. It signifies either the action of infusing any ingredient in a proper fluid, or the medicine prepared by its action.

By *infusion* in water, the gummy and saline parts of vegetables are extracted: and by the intervention of the gummy part, the resinous is also taken up by the same menstruum, so are the oily; so that in many instances the whole virtue of a plant, &c. is obtained. In general, water takes up more by *infusion* from dry herbs than from fresh ones, particularly the newly dried ones. From animal substances, water extracts the gelatinous and nutritive parts; whence glues, jellies, and broths, are obtained; and along with these it takes up principles of more activity. Water also dissolves some portion of calcareous earth, but it hath no action on any other kind of earthy matter.

In making *infusions*, whether the water is cold or hot, the ingredients are only steeped in it, without boiling. It is the same, whether proof spirit, rectified spirit, urine, or whatever else is the menstruum.

In nervous disorders, infusions are best made in a vinous or a spirituous menstruum. Stomachic *infusions* should be moderately spirituous. Cathartic ones, whether saline or resinous, if for extemporaneous use, are best made with hot water in the manner of tea.

Infusions should not be so sated with the ingredients as to make the medicine unpalatable: though where fetid simples are required, this cannot be attended to.

Such *infusions* as are resinous should be given in wine; so should all those that turn milky when mixed with water. Bitters in wine should be given before and after dinner, for then they affect the head less.

Many *infusions* are most agreeable when made with

cold water; and they are stronger thus than when heat is used, as is instanced in the bark, camomile flowers, &c.

This mode in common conveys different substances into the machine by impregnating a watery menstruum with their most active parts. Variety of which will be found under the names of the substances used, as *infusum allii*. See **ALLIUM**, &c.

INFUSIO. See **TRANSFUSIO**.

INFUSUM. An **INFUSION**. Sometimes it is expressed by *dilutum*: it also at others means a clyster, or an injection.

INGRAVIDATIO. See **IMPREGNATIO**.

INGUEN. The GROIN. The two groins are the lateral divisions of the hypogastric region.

INGUINALIS. See **ERYNGIUM**.

INHAMÆ ORIENTALES. See **BATATAS HIS-PANICA**.

INHAME. See **CARA BRASILIENSIBUS**.

INHUMATIO. In chemistry, it is a method of digesting, by burying in horse-dung the vessel which contains the ingredients to be digested.

INIMBOIA, or **INIMBAY**. See **BONDUCH INDORUM**.

INION. See **OCCIPUT**.

INJACULATIO. So Helmont calls a disorder which consists of a violent spasmodic pain in the stomach, and an immobility of the body.

INJECTIO. An **INJECTION**, called also *eisbole*. Liquors to be used by way of *injection*, are contrived for the more immediate application to the part affected, and are adapted to the most latent cavities of the body. They should always be used whilst lukewarm. They may be applied either by a syringe or clyster-pipe.

When *injections* are used in cases of gleets or gonorrhœas, Dr. Swediaur advises that the syringe used should have a short, but wide pipe, just as large that its orifice goes into the orifice of the urethra, and the piston to go close to the sides of the tube. If the whole pipe of the syringe be much smaller than the orifice of the urethra, it is attended with two disadvantages: *first*, with a small pipe, if it is not perfectly smooth, the patient easily wounds the inside of the urethra, thereby rendering himself liable to an ulceration of the part, and consequent absorption of the poison. *Secondly*, the liquid *injected*, instead of going into the cavity of the urethra, will, in proportion as the patient presses the piston, run out sideways, through the orifice of the urethra. If the piston itself does not apply closely to the sides of the syringe, even if the pipe is sufficiently large, so that it perfectly closes the orifice of the urethra, the liquor will still gurgitate between the piston and the syringe, instead of going into the urethra; and thus the patient may imagine that he has *injected* the liquor properly, when, perhaps, very little has entered. The syringe being properly made, should be applied closely and exactly to the orifice of the urethra; so that by the conic form of its pipe, all passage may be denied to the liquid betwixt it and the sides of the urethra. If the disorder lies in the usual original seat of gonorrhœas, viz. just under the frænum, the patient should, with one hand, compress the urethra at the first curvature of the penis, where the scrotum begins, while he holds and manages the syringe with the fingers of the other. The piston, which should always go close and easy, ought then to be pressed softly and slowly, till he feels the urethra gently dilated, and thus keep the liquid *injected* for a minute or two in the urethra, repeating the same operation three or four times. By a rash or longer continued pressure of the piston, the irritation produced thereby in the urethra often does more harm than the *injection* does good. By attending to these directions, a double advantage is obtained. The liquid is properly applied to the part affected, at the same time that no danger is incurred of driving some of the venereal poison lower down the urethra along with the *injected* liquid; but this precaution is unnecessary, if the seat of the disorder is lower down. With respect to the liquid itself, it should always, in cases of virulent gonorrhœa, be made lukewarm; but in gleets this is not necessary. In *gonorrhœas*, if the liquid is too cold or too warm, it may easily hurt the patient, either by the retropulsion of the matter, or increasing the inflammation. In all cases before an *injection* is applied, the patient should attempt to make water. There are a variety of *injections* made use of in this complaint; among the most efficacious, are the following:

INJECTION OF ACETATED AMMONIA. To three ounces of distilled water, add one ounce of acetated ammonia.—**OF ACETATED LITHARGE.** To four ounces of rose water, add eight drops of acetated litharge.—**MURIATED INJECTION.** To four ounces of distilled water, add eight drops of muriatic acid.—**OILY INJECTION.** To four ounces of oil of almonds, add eight drops of acetated litharge.—**OPIATED INJECTION.** To four ounces of distilled water, add forty, or sixty drops of tincture of opium.—**INJECTION OF GREEN TEA.** Infuse half an ounce of green tea in four ounces of boiling water, and let it stand till cold.—**COMPOUND INJECTION OF CERUSSA,** see *Plumbum*, N° 1.—**INJECTION OF MURIATED QUICKSILVER.** To four ounces of distilled water, add two drops of the liquor of muriated quicksilver. This must be weakened if the inflammation in gonorrhœa is great; or, should there not be any, it may be strengthened. Any of these may be used in the inflammatory stage of a gonorrhœa; but the MURIATED is considered as the most eligible, where the scalding of urine is very troublesome. As astringent injections, the following are recommended: **INJECTION OF ALUM.** Dissolve four grains of alum in four ounces of rose-water.—**of COPAIBA.** See *CAPIVI BALSAMUM*;—**of ACETATED COPPER**;—**of AMMONIATED COPPER**;—**of VITRIOLATED COPPER**; **COMPOUND INJECTION OF VITRIOLATED COPPER.** See *CUPRUM*. These are beneficial in the last stage of gonorrhœa; gleet; fluor albus; and, perhaps, by small portions of their active ingredients it may be useful in the inflammatory stage, because there they act as sedative.—**INJECTION OF GALLS.** See *GALLÆ*.

BUT in the use of *injections*, it is necessary to observe, that many who labour under gleet, after having for some time made use of *injections*, and finding themselves much better, will grow careless in the application, and even sometimes neglect the *injection* altogether for a day, or half a day. The consequence of this is sometimes disagreeable: many instances have occurred in which, by neglecting to use the *injection* for a single day, the discharge has been greatly augmented, as if it had been a fresh gleet; and the relapse being more obstinate than the original disease, the patients have been obliged to continue the *injections* for more weeks than, perhaps, it would have required days to cure the distemper, had they continued the use of them without interruption. In general, to prevent all danger of a relapse, it is proper to apply the *injections* three, four, or, according to circumstances, six times a day during the disease, and to continue the same regularly for ten or twelve days after the running has entirely ceased.

IN ANATOMY great improvement hath been made by means of injections. Ruysch was the first who was eminent in their use. Rieger published Ruysch's method. The properties required in the injecting matter, are, 1st, fluidity; but this alone is not sufficient, they must likewise, 2dly, grow stiff when cold, yet not so stiff but that they may remain tough and flexible; for were they too hard, the smaller vessels would always be in danger of being broke. The following possess these properties.

Fine INJECTION. By Dr. Nicholls.

Take hard white Spanish varnish, and hard brown Spanish varnish, of each equal parts; turpentine varnish, and vermilion, of each a sufficient quantity. Mix them.

Coarse INJECTION. By Dr. Nicholls.

Take of yellow resin two pounds; of yellow wax one pound; of turpentine varnish a sufficient quantity.

These *injections* may be coloured with vermilion, indigo, blue, or with verdigrise. Whatever colouring matter is used, it must be ground extremely fine.

The fine *injections*, when used, should be as warm as they can be borne by one's finger if dipped therein. The coarser sort should nearly boil.

The subjects to be injected, after having their vessels cleared of their contents, by squeezing out the juices, should be made warm, by being steeped in warm water.

A *fœtus* may be injected by the umbilicus; a *child* by the aorta ascendens from the left ventricle; an *adult* may be injected in the same manner as a child. *Injection* by the aorta does little more than fill the arteries: but by the umbilicus of a *fœtus*, both arteries and veins are filled. When the arteries in the cornea are filled, the *injection* should not be pushed any longer. As soon as the *injection* is finished, put the subject into cold water that it may cool suddenly.

The younger the subjects the farther the matter will run in their vessels; and if the body is macerated a day or two in cold water, before it is put into warm water, the blood will be more effectually dissolved, and the vessels more emptied than by any other method. When put into warm water, it may continue thirty six, or forty-eight hours, the water being kept as hot as one can bear a hand in it.

To dry a preparation, hang it where a current of air can pass free, but guard it from dust; when dry, let it be well varnished. The shining varnish may be laid on it, with a brush. Whilst it is drying, if maggots appear, dab the part with *hydrargyrus muriatus*, dissolved in *sp. vin. r.*

Acidum muriatum, or *nitrosum*, diluted, are the best for macerating injected preparations in.

The rectified spirit of malt is the best for preserving these preparations, or any anatomical preparations.

INNOMINATA ARTERIA. It is the external branch of the external iliac artery at its division about the hole in the ligamentum Poupartii. It ascends outwardly to the inside of the spine of the ilium. It is lost in the muscle of the belly, and it sends branches to the *ilius internus*.

INNOMINATI NERVI. A name of the fifth pair of nerves. See *TRIGEMINI NERVI*.

INNOMINATUM, Os. So called because it has no proper name, called also *coxæ ossa*, *os ilii*; some called it *coxendix*.

INNUTRITIO. See *ATROPHIA*.

INOCULATIO. See *VARIOLÆ*.

INOSCULATIO, from *in* and *osculum*, a little mouth or orifice. See *ANASTOMOSIS*.

INPINGUEDO PORCI. See *COSTUS*.

INSANIA. *DELIRIUM*, or MADNESS.

INSECTUM. AN INSECT. These animals are thus named from their being marked, or distinguished, by variety of parts, separated as it were by incisions.

INSESSIO. *INSESSION.* A sitting over relaxing vapours; also a *semicupium*.

INSIDENTIA. See *EPISTASIS*.

INSIDIANS. Insidious, latent. It is an epithet of diseases, which betray no evident symptom, but are ready on any provocation to break forth, as it were, by surprise.

INSIPIDUS. TASTELESS. See *APÆUM*.

INSIPIENTIA. A low degree of delirium.

INSOLATIO. *INSOLATION.* An exposing any thing to the sun. The disease thus named is the same with *ictus solaris*, which see.

INSOMNIUM. A DREAM. Lommius observes, that if dreams are different from what may be expected from the business of the day, they indicate some indisposition of body. Hippocrates writ a book expressly on this subject.

INSPIRATIO. *INSPIRATION*, also *eispnoe epipasmus*. It is when the air is drawn into the lungs. See *RESPIRATIO*.

INSTILLATIO. It sometimes imports the same as embrocation.

INSTITA. A FILLET. Also a flat worm in the intestines.

INSUFFLATIO. *INSUFFLATION.* The blowing into any cavity, in order thereby to convey any thing medicinal to a part affected.

INSULTUS. The first invasion or access of a paroxysm.

INTEGASTRUM. A term used by Paracelsus, which signifies the decussation of the optic nerves.

INTEGUMENTA. *INTEGUMENTS.* These are the cuticle, rete mucosum, cutis, and membrana cellularis.

INTEMPERANTIA. *INTEMPERANCE.* Besides its usual signification respecting food, it sometimes is the same as *DYSCINESIA*.

INTEMPERIES. See *DYSCINESIA*.

INTENTIO. *INTENTION.* It is either extension or indication.

INTERCEPTIO. See *APOLEPSIS*.

INTERCOSTALES ARTERIÆ. These come in pairs from the aorta, and run on the lower parts of each rib. There are eight, nine, or ten of these. The two or three upper come from the subclavian. The intercostals of the true ribs anastomose with the internal mammary; those of the superior go to the muscles of the belly.

— **MUSCULI**, called also *mesopleurici*. The **INTERCOSTAL**

TERCOSTAL MUSCLES. They are eleven in number on each side externally, and the same number are again on each side internally; so that in all there are forty-four. The *external ones* pass downwards and forwards; they rise from the edge of the superior, and are inserted into the edge of the inferior rib; their fibres run nearly parallel. Near the sternum they disappear: these elevate the ribs. The *internal ones* are the reverse of the external: they rise from the edges of the inferior, and are inserted into those of the superior ribs; consequently they decussate each other. These depress the ribs: now by the alternate action of these muscles, the thorax is in a great degree expanded in inspiration, and in expiration has its dimensions lessened.

INTERCOSTALES NERVI. The **INTERCOSTAL NERVES**, called also *sympathetici nervi majores*. They are formed of some of the dorsal and indeed of all the spinal nerves, also of branches from the fifth and sixth pairs from the brain. They run on the other side of the ribs.

— **VENÆ, dextræ, superiores, et inferiores.** See **AZYGOS**.

INTERCURRENS FEBRIS. An **INTERCURRENT FEVER**. Some fevers are epidemical in certain seasons only, and indeed only prevail in such seasons; other fevers happen in all years, and indeed are sometimes epidemic. Those which happen only in certain seasons are called stationary; but others are called by Sydenham *intercurrents*. See Sydenham's Works.

INTERCURRENS vel INTERCIDENS PULSUS. When between two strokes, at proper distances, a third quickly intervenes.

INTERCUS, from *inter, between, and cutem, the skin*. See **ANASARCA**.

INTERDENTIUM. The intervals between teeth of the same order.

INTERDITUM. A **CORN** betwixt the toes.

INTERFEMINEUM, from *inter, between, and femur, the inside of the thigh*. See **PERINEUM**.

INTERLUNII MORBUS. See **EPILEPSIA**.

INTERMISSIO. The intervals betwixt two fits of any distemper.

INTERMITTENS FEBRIS. An **INTERMITTENT FEVER**. It is when the febrile symptoms quit the patient for a time and then return. When the cold fit is violent, or continues long, or is a principal part of the disorder, it is called an **AGUE**. With respect to the time of the fits returning, different names are given to this fever; e.g. **QUOTIDIAN**, which is when the fit returns every day, or after the expiration of twenty-four hours; **TERTIAN**, when it returns every other day, or after forty-eight hours; **QUARTAN**, when the fit attends on the first and fourth day, the two intervening ones being free; or after seventy-two hours; **QUINTAN**, when every fifth day, which rarely occurs, or after ninety-six hours, it is also called *pemptæus*. Those are called autumnal which begin in August, and those vernal which begin in February.

It has been said that one species partakes very much of the nature of an ardent fever; it prevails in cold dry springs, from the same reason as pleuritis and peripneumonies do. Another species, which is frequent in moist seasons and in marshy countries, has for a principal cause, a defect of vital heat, and an impoverished state of the blood. A third sort is caused by infectious effluvia. However, now it is generally allowed that the true cause is marsh miasma. When any of these causes attend, an irregular or improper diet, disturbed passions, crudities in the primæ viæ, &c. may more readily prove the remote causes of *intermittent fevers*.

DR. CULLEN places this fever under the **CLASS PYREXIE, ORDER FEBRES, SECT. I**; and defines these fevers in general, fevers arising from marsh miasma, consisting of many paroxysms, a total freedom from fever, at least an evident remission, returning with a remarkable exacerbation, and most frequently with chilliness or shivering; there being only one true paroxysm any one day, to which he affixes this remark. Whoever will weigh those things which will soon be delivered, concerning remittent fevers, strictly called so, to be distinguished from continued fevers; and those which continued fevers manifest, will readily see why I have thought it necessary to change the character, formerly given of intermittents, as well as continued fevers which last he defines fevers having no intermission, nor arising from marsh miasma, but continuing with only slight remissions, and exacerbations; there being two exacerbations each day.

And for classing remittents with intermittents, he supplies the following reasons: he thinks that the nosologists, **SAUVAGES**, **LINNÆUS**, and **SAGAR**, have not acted judiciously, in instituting a separate order for remittents, as if they were altogether different from perfect intermittents. For those fevers which are called remittents, arise from the same principle marsh miasma, as intermittents; each of them rages together epidemically, in the same places, and at the same time of the year; each of them is cured exactly by the same remedies; and very often in the same subject, the same disease which appears sometimes, exhibits the intermittent, sometimes the remittent type; diseases, therefore, so extremely alike with respect to their causes, mode of cure, and type, ought neither to be placed under a different order, or different section. He therefore considers remittent fevers only as a variety of intermittents, and divides them into *tertians, quartans, and quotidians*. See **TERTIANA, QUARTANA, QUOTIDIANA**. In this place we shall speak of intermittents, of which the signs are, at the outset and in the cold fit, heaviness, a pain in the head and limbs, pain in the loins, paleness in the face, chilliness in the extremities, yawning, stretching, and violent shaking, small slow pulse, thirst, retching, sometimes vomiting a bilious matter; and, in the hot fit, a heat of the whole body, redness, distention of the skin, a quick strong pulse, watchfulness, short breath, raving, high-coloured urine without a sediment, &c. These symptoms abate by degrees, and an universal sweat appears, which soon terminates this fit; this generally continues to 10, 12, or 20 hours. The patient is indisposed the following day: he is chill and apt to shiver, hath a weak and slow pulse, his urine is thick and pale, and either deposits a sediment, or contains a small cloud suspended therein; the sediment is of a reddish colour, exactly resembling brick-dust; the urine is often frothy too, and there is generally a pellicle or very thin filmy skin on the top of the urine, which also adheres to the sides of the glass that contains it: *this last observation on the urine peculiarly characterises the several species of intermittents*. In the beginning of autumnal intermittents, they are sometimes not easily distinguished from continual fevers. When weakly persons are the subjects, the *intermissions* are proportionally less distinct.

Obstinate *intermittents* often end in fatal dropies, or other troublesome disorders. Vernal *intermittents* sometimes go off without any assistance after the return of a few fits; they very rarely prove fatal. When children have long laboured under autumnal *intermittents*, they rarely recover until their bellies grow hard and swell; then the disorder vanishes; the same is observed with respect to the swelling of the legs in adults.

THE INDICATIONS ARE, to restore the constitution to its natural degree of heat, and then to support a due degree of perspiration.

If the disorder is owing to that state or habit of which an ardent fever is the usual consequent, bleeding should begin the cure; this may be followed by sub-tepid baths, lenient purges, saline medicines, with either the fixed or the volatile alcalies, blisters, and a supply of gruel, in proportion to the degree of thirst. If, after a few days, this method fails to relieve, the milder alexipharmics will certainly effect a cure.—When this disorder is produced by dry cooling springs, the bark is rarely useful, and if imprudently administered, a continual fever is produced, the cure for which is bleeding and cooling medicines, until the *intermittent* is acquired.—In cases where the bark is not convenient, Dr. Rutherford advises to give an antimonial vomit, and so to manage that a sweat be excited by repeated draughts of some aperient diaphoretic drink before the cold fit approaches; the cold fit thus avoided, the hot one is prevented also. Hoffman used this method, and they both assert the happiest effects therefrom.

Intermittents are most frequent when the atmosphere is cold and moist, and when the causes of an impoverished blood are or have been present. In this case, instead of bleeding and the other means above proposed, a vomit may begin the cure; during the rigour of the following fit, give a few grains of the antimonial powder; put the patient in bed, let him be supplied with warm wine whey, and when a sweat comes on, endeavour to support it until the fit declines. In the interval, the bark, a generous diet, and chalybeates, will effect the cure.

If *putrid vapours* were the cause, begin with an emetic in the following fit, when the heat and sweat succeed the shivering; supply the patient with frequent draughts of

warm wine whey. In the interval let cordials with the bark be given; their doses should be large, and as frequent as the stomach will retain them.

As the bark is the great specific in this disorder, its use should never be restrained, except by too great heat; nor need the lateritious sediment in the urine be waited for, if the pulse is moderate. When the powder can be taken, its efficacy is most to be depended on; or it may be given in decoction, or cold infusion; but if an aversion to this medicine forbid the internal use, a waistcoat in which it is quilted may be worn next the skin, or a bath may be made of a strong decoction of this drug, or bark clysters may be administered.

An opiate often succeeds, if given about half an hour before the fit. To an adult the tinct. opii may be given from fifteen to twenty drops, in any convenient vehicle.

When the hot fit is tedious and violent, expose the patient to cool air, and let him drink cold water as freely as his own sensation will direct; thus the heat will soon abate, and a salutary sweat come on.

Arsenic has in this complaint been given with great success in the following form. SOLUTIO ARSENICI, ARSENICAL SOLUTION. Take arsenic very finely powdered, and fixed alkaline salt, of each sixty-four grains; (some order half the quantity), distilled water half a pint; these are to be put into a Florence flask, and placed in a sand heat: the water is then to boil slowly till the arsenic is perfectly dissolved; when the solution is cold, half an ounce of compound tincture of lavender is to be added, and of distilled water, another half pint, more or less, so that the whole of the solution shall yield by measure a pint, or rather weigh fifteen ounces and a half. Patients from two to four years of age may take from two to four drops; from five to seven years, from five to seven drops; from eight to twelve years, from seven to ten drops; from thirteen to eighteen and upwards, may take twelve drops at a dose, in any proper vehicle two or three times a day.

If the symptoms of an inflammation are attendant, let those be removed before the bark is given.

Often, by too much purging, a dropsy is induced; whether to this or any other cause this symptom may be owing, attempt its cure by warm stomachic and antiscorbutic remedies; a mixture of some ferruginous preparation may accompany the bark, and after each dose give a vinous infusion of fresh horse-raddish root, with the tops of wormwood.

A cough with a hectic fever sometimes follows after the removal of the intermittent; in this case, daily gentle purging, &c. as when the belly swells and is hard.

In children a hard swelled belly is a frequent symptom; this is best relieved by repeated purging with the pulv. basilic. an antimonial vomit should now and then be interposed, and when the hardness and the tumor is abated give the bark with salt of steel.

If a madness should come on, cordials and restoratives are the properest means; composure must be indulged, and in general the same procedure as when this symptom is attendant on a NERVOUS FEVER, which see.

In case of costiveness, rhubarb with emetic tartar may be given, so as to render the bowels easy.

If bile in the blood-vessels seem to render the intermissions imperfect, the spirit of nitre is convenient, and for the most part to be preferred; but if the juices are viscid, the neutral salts must also be administered.

For agreeable forms and efficacious preparations in a useful variety of modes, see Brooke's and the London Practice of Physic. Wallis on Health and Disease.

Those who die of *intermittents* usually depart in the hot fit.

See Hoffman on *Intermittents*; Wallis's Sydenham; Fordyce's Elements, part the second; Practical Essays by D. Lyffons, M. D.

INTERNODIUM, from *inter*, between, and *nodus*, a joint. An INTERNODE. In BOTANY it is that part of the stalks of plants which are between joint and joint, or knot and knot. In ANATOMY it is the KNUCKLES; also the space between one of the joints of the fingers and another.

INTERNUNCII DIES. See CRITICI DIES.

INTEROSSA ARTERIA. The CUBICAL ARTERY, having in its course between the heads of the radius and ulna reached the *interosseous* ligament, gives off the *interosseous* arteries, which are two, one internal, the other external.

The internal one runs close to the ligament till it

reaches below the pronator teres, where it perforates the ligament, and passes to the convex side of the carpus, and back to the hand, where it communicates with the external *interosseus*, the radial, and the cubical arteries.

The external pierces the ligament about three fingers breadth below the articulation, and sends off a branch towards the external condyle of the os humeri, under the ulnaris externus and anconæus minimus, to which it is distributed, as also to the supinator brevis. The interosseous artery then runs downwards on the outside of the ligament, and is distributed to the ulnaris externus, extensor digitorum communis, the extensores pollicis indicis, and minimi digiti. And having reached the lower extremity of the ulna, it unites with a branch of the internal *interosseous* artery, which at this place runs from within outwards, and is distributed with it on the convex side of the carpus and back of the hand, communicating with a radial artery, and with a branch of the cubital. By these communications, this artery forms an irregular arch, from whence branches are sent to the external *interosseous* muscles, and to the external lateral parts of the fingers.

INTEROSSEA LIGAMENTA. The *interosseous* ligaments in the fore-arm are fixed by one edge along the sharp angle of each ulna, and by the other along that of the radius. They are principally made up of two very strong planes of fibres which cross each other at oblique angles, and leave holes at different distances, for the passages of blood-vessels. The ligament ties the two bones closely together, and the two planes serve for the insertion of several muscles. In the supination of the hand it is very tight, but in the pronation it is folded a little lengthways.

INTEROSSEI MUSCULI. There are muscles of this name both in the hands and feet. There are three in the upper part of the hand, and as many on the inferior; this name describes their origin; they join with the lumbricales, and are blended with them, performing the same office. They move the fingers sideways.

In the feet several small muscles fill up the four interstices between the metatarsal bones, much after the same manner as in the hand. Their use with respect to the toes is similar to that of the same sort of muscles in the hands.

INTERPELLATUS MORBUS. In Paracelsus it is a disease attended with irregular or uncertain paroxysms.

INTERPOLATUS DIES. In Paracelsus these are days interpolated betwixt two paroxysms.

INTERSCAPULUM. See SCAPULA.

INTERSEPTUM. See UVULA and SEPTUM NARIUM.

INTERSPINALES COLLI, } Winslow calls them
— MUSCULI. } *spinales colli minores*.

Dr. Hunter says they lie between the spinal processes of the neck and loins, serving to erect the body, by bringing the spinal processes nearer to each other: he calls them *interspinales*.

INTERTRANSVERSALES MUSCULI, or INTRATransversales. They lie between the transverse processes of the neck, serving to bend it to one side. These muscles appear also in the loins. Winslow calls them *transversales colli minores*. To the first of these muscles some have given the name *concutiens*.

INTERTRIGO, from *inter*, between, and *terō*, to rub, called also *attrita*, *atritio*. A GALLING, or erosion of the cuticle, or of the skin. Children are apt to have excoriations behind their ears, in the neck, and thighs; those on the lower parts are from the urine, or from being too fat. Wash them two or three times a-day with warm water, and then apply chalk in fine powder, or fuller's earth, after dissolving it in water. Dr. Cullen places this as a variety of erythematous inflammation.

INTERVERTEBRALES MUSCULI. They arise from the body of one vertebra laterally, and are inserted, after an oblique progress, into the back part of the other vertebra, immediately above it. They draw the vertebrae nearer to one another, and a little to one side.

INTESTINA TERRÆ. See LUMBRICUS TERRESTRIS.

INTESTINA, from *intus*, within. The INTESTINES, commonly called the GUTS, by the poets frequently *chorda*; also *pantices*. From the pylorus to the anus is one continued canal, divided into the great and small *intestines*, which are furbelowed upon the mesentery and mesocolon. The whole length of the *intestines* is between seven

seven and eight times the length of the body; the small ones are about five parts out of the seven or eight, which is the length of the whole. The small *intestines*, *Coronarius* and *Linden*, name *dertron*; they are called also *cholades*, because they contain bile, and are named *Duodenum*, *Jejunum*, and *Ileum*, which see. Their distinctions are somewhat obscure, though generally marked out pretty nearly; the large *intestines*, called *crassa intestina*, are the *cæcum*, the *colon*, and *rectum*, which see.

The first coat of the *intestines* is from the peritoneum, and forms the external one, called *cellulosa tunica Ruysschii*; *tunica externa*, vel *membranosâ intestinorum*; the second is the muscular coat, the third is the nervous or cellular, the fourth is the villous, called *peristoma*. The villi are of different shapes and lengths in different parts of the *intestines*, more thick in the small, more long and thin in the large ones; they are thought to be secreting and absorbing organs, as there the arteries terminate, and the veins begin.

The glands of the *intestines* called *enteradenes*, are supposed to be lodged in the cellular coat, next the villous; they are divided into *glandulæ solitariae* and *aggregatae*; but their existence, notwithstanding this, is not clear.

In the great *intestines* we may observe little holes, which when inflated, lead to cells analogous to the folliculi of Malpighius and by analogy we may suppose glands to exist in the great *intestines* near the anus, to separate a lubricating mucus, for facilitating the passage of the *fæces*.

The arteries and veins run together on the *intestines*.

The use of the *intestines* is to complete the first digestion, strain the chyle, and carry off the *fæces* by the anus; all which are performed by the peristaltic motion, caused by their muscular coat.

The peristaltic motion of the *intestines* is not constant, but takes place on proper occasions, or as these bowels are stimulated by their contents. The action of the lungs on the diaphragm, and the action of the abdominal vessels, conduce to the emptying of the stomach and guts; the chyle, bile, rarefied air, &c. excite occasionally the peristaltic motion, for the most speedy descent of what is to be cast out. See Haller's Physiology, lect. 29, 31.

INTESTINALIS ARTERIA. See **DUODENALIS ARTERIA**, and **GASTRICA DEXTRA ARTERIA**.

INTESTINALIS VENA. See **DUODENALIS VENA**.

INTESTINORUM SOLAMEN. Thus Hoffman calls the *semen anisi*, and Van Helmont, the *oleum anisi*.

— **TUNICA EXTERNA**, and **MEMBRANOSA**. See **INTESTINA**.

INTOXICATIO, from *τοξικον*, *poison*, *venom*. It is properly the same as *infectio*, but it is now generally used in the same sense as *inbriatio*.

INTRASPINALES. See **INTERSPINALES**.

INTRATRANSVERSALES. See **INTERTRANSVERSALES**.

INTRICATUS, MUSCULUS. See **ABDUCTOR AURIS**.

INTRINSECI. Painful disorders of the internal parts.

INTRITUM, from *interendo*, to rub or grate, similar to *entrimma*. It is a culinary term for minced meats, or rather such as are prepared by pounding, as potted beef, &c.

INTROCESSIO. See **DEPRESSIO**.

INTROSUSCEPTIO. See **ILIACA PASSIO**.

INTSIA. A large evergreen tree in Malabar, called also *acacia Malabarica globosa*. The juice of the leaves and bark is used to ease pains in the belly. See Raii Hist.

INTUMESCENTIÆ, also *tumidosi*. Disorders attended with a puffiness, or with a swelling of the body, or of a considerable part of it. It is the second order of the class *cachexiæ* of Cullen's Genera Morborum, which he defines, the whole, or great part of the body swelled externally.

INTUSSUSCEPTIO. See **ILIACA PASSIO**.

INTYBUS. A name for the *cichoreum latifolium* five *endivia* vulg.

INULLA. See **ENULA**.

INUNCTIO. **INUNCTION.** It is either the action of anointing, or the materials with which a part is anointed.

INVASIO. The same as *accessio*.

INVERECUNDUM, OS. See **FRONTIS, OS**.

INVERSIO UTERI. See **PROCIDENTIA UTERI**.

INVIDIA. **ENVY.** It is composed of desire, anger, and sorrow. And as it participates of the debility of the last, so it likewise does of the febrile commotion of the

former; hence arises an hectic fever, which consumes the strength.

INVOLUCRA. **SECUNDINA; SECUNDINES**, from coming next after the child, called also *hystera*, *hysteron*, *membranæ*. They form an universal covering for the foetus, and the water in which it floats during pregnancy. They are membranes called **CHORION** and **AMNION**, to which some add the **ALLANTOIS**, also the **PLACENTA**, and part of the **FUNIS UMBILICALIS**; all which see.

If in labour the membranes do not break immediately upon their being pushed into the vagina, they should be allowed to protrude still farther, in order to dilate the os externum.—If they suddenly burst, and discharge much water, and the pains become slack thereon, the labour, however promising before, becomes tedious. To know if the membranes are broke (which is a proper enquiry when the head gets before the waters) observe whether the head of the child feels hairy or not; for while it is yet covered with the unbroken membrane, it is smooth, soft, and slippery to the touch. Sometimes the head presenting, so that the fontanel is felt puffy and swelled, deceives us, and it is taken for the membranes, but that should be carefully distinguished. If during labour the waters push the membranes down in an oblong, or in a gut-like form, the birth will be tedious. The best form of the membranes, when they protrude through the os internum, is short, broad, or round.

INVOLUCRUM. See **PERICARDIUM**.

ION. See **VIOLA**.

IONIA. See **CHAMÆPITYS**.

IONTHLASPI, called also *lunaria*. Boerhaave mentions two species of this plant; they are found in France, Italy, and Spain; they are said to be detergent, aperitive, &c. but they are not noted much in practice.

IONTHOS. So the Greeks call those hard pimples in the face which the Latins call by the name of *varus*, and *gutta rosacea*.

IOSACCAR. **SUGAR OF VIOLETS.**

IO-TACISMUS. A defect in the tongue or organs of speech, which renders a person incapable of pronouncing his letters.

IOUI. A restorative alimentary liquor prepared in Japan. It is made from the gravy of half roasted beef, but as to the rest it is kept a secret.

IPECACUANHA, also called *Brasiliensis radix*, *ipe-cacanha Brasiliensis*, *herba paris Brasiliana*, *polycocos*, *hippecacuanha*, *caa-apia*; *Indiana radix*, *ipepocanha*, *periclymenum parvum*, **IPECACUAN**, or **BRASILIAN ROOT**. It is the **PSYCHOTRIA EMETICA**, or *psychotria herbacea procumbens, foliis lanceolatis glabris, stipulis extra foliaceis subulatis, capitulis axillaribus pedunculatis paucifloris*, Linn. Curtis, in his Catalogue of Medicinal Plants, &c. contained in the London Botanic Garden, calls it *viola ipecacua*. It is brought from the Spanish West Indies. Four sorts are mentioned, viz. the grey, brown, white, and yellow. The grey is generally esteemed the most, but Neumann assures us that the brown is equally good. The white sort is much weaker than the other, and the yellow does not act in the least as an emetic, being merely purgative. The Peruvian sort is called *bexugillo*.

Ray says that the *ipecacuanha* is a species of the herb *paris*; it bears a number of berries. Notwithstanding what has been said by various authors respecting this plant, a very late writer, Dr. WOODVILLE, who has made medical botany his study, says, "It seems surprising, that the plant *ipecacuanha*, which has been in use more than a century, should have not been botanically ascertained.—The younger LINNÆUS thought the **PSYCHOTRIA** the genus to which it belonged, and has therefore named it *psychotria emetica*; still the authority on which MUTIS received the information, cannot be implicitly followed."—He, however, has supplied a figure of the true *ipecacuanha* plant, though not being advanced to a state of inflorescence, it still leaves the matter undetermined. For this plant, preserved in spirits, was sent by governor Philips from Brasil, to sir Joseph Banks. The roots of the GREY SORT are about the thickness of a small quill, very unequal and knotty; variously bent and contorted, full of knots and wrinkles, and deep circular fissures, which reach down to a small whitish woody fibre that runs in the middle of each piece; the cortical part is compact, brittle, and looks smooth, and resinous on breaking. They have little or no smell, the taste is bitterish and subacid, covering the tongue as it were with a kind of mucilage. The BROWN is small, somewhat more wrinkled, of a brown or blackish colour without,

without, and white within. This is brought from Brazil. The white is woody, has no wrinkles, and, to the taste, no perceptible bitterness. The *ash-coloured*, or *grey ipecacuanha*, is that generally preferred for medicinal use. The *brown* has been sometimes observed even in a small dose to produce violent effects. The *white*, though taken in a large one, has scarce any effect at all. The root contains a gummy and resinous matter, though the gum is in much greater proportion, and more powerfully emetic than the resin; the cortical part is more active than the ligneous; and the whole roots manifest an antiseptic and astringent power; the emetic quality is most effectually counteracted by the acetous acid; for thirty grains, taken in two ounces of vinegar, produced only some loose stools. These particulars have been ascertained by the experiments of Dr. Irving.

This medicine is the mildest and safest emetic with which we are acquainted; for it readily passes off by some of the other emunctories, if it does not operate as a vomit.

Chuse the larger compact roots that have a resinous appearance. The slender, blackish brown, and those which are full of fibres, are the worst.

The *caapia*, commonly sold under the name of white *ipecacuanha*, is imposed for the true *ipecacuanha*; but its roots are yellowish, or of a yellowish white colour. The *aconitum* or *apocynum*, is another imposition; but the colour of its medullary fibre is of a deep reddish yellow colour, whereas that of the *ipecacuanha* is whitish, or of a pale grey.

Helvetius first brought this root into repute as an antidyenteric; since which time it has been used in diarrhoea, menorrhagia, and leucorrhoea; and in disorders proceeding from obstructions of long standing; in spasmodic asthma, where nothing forbids repeated vomiting, it has been efficacious; for, in violent paroxysms, it has procured relief: where habitual, from three to five grains may be given every morning, or from five to ten every other morning, and continued for four or six weeks. Small doses of one-third to one-half a grain have been of use in catarrhal, some consumptive cases, and various states of fever. It has also been employed in the cure of agues as an emetic, given at the time of accession, or at the close of the cold fit. Of all its preparations, the powder is the best; two or three grains of which will produce two or three discharges by vomit; and, in diarrhoeas and dysenteries, in which perspiration is defective, after its piking two or three times, it excites a perspiration, if the patient is wrapped up warm. Its chief operation is considered as an emetic in proper doses; in smaller doses, as a nauseative and aperient, upon which its antidyenteric power seems to depend. See Cullen's Mat. Medica.

The best menstruum for extracting the whole virtue of the root is one part pure spirit, and two or three of water; of wines, the Canary or mountain obtains most from it; but the London College directs the following.

Vinum IPECACUANHÆ. Wine of IPECACUANHA.

Take of the roots of *ipecacuanha* in powder, two ounces; of Spanish white wine, two pints; digest for ten days, and strain. Ph. Lond. 1788. Dose as an emetic, from 3 ij. to 3 i. fs. as a diaphoretic, from 20 to 40 drops, with a fourth part more of tinctura opii.

Dr. Alison of Edinburgh says, that the virtue of this root resides not in its oil, gum, or resin, but in its peculiar spirit. See DIARRHOEA and DYSENTERIA, for its use in those disorders. If three grains of powdered *ipecacuanha* is added to fifteen grains of jalap, it operates downward both more certainly and efficaciously.

To deceive children, mix ʒ i. or 3 fs. of powdered *ipecacuanha* with half a pint of boiling water in a teapot; disguise it with a little milk and sugar, and give a tea-cupful every ten or fifteen minutes, till it operates; when thus given, it needs nothing to work it off with. The College also orders,

Pulvis IPECACUANHÆ Compositus. Compound Powder of IPECACUANHA; named also Doveri pulvis.

Take of *ipecacuanha*, hard purified opium, of each, rubbed into powder, one dram; of vitriolated kali in powder, an ounce. Pharm. Lond. 1788. The dose is from ten to thirty grains; the former dose containing a grain of opium. This is very nearly the same as the powder of Dr. Dover, and is considered as one of the most certain sudorifics in practice, for which purpose it

is given in rheumatism, dropy, and other diseases where sweating is necessary, and that difficult to be procured by any other means.

See Lewis's Mat. Med. Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. i. Neumann's Chem. Works. Woodville's Medical Botany.

IPEPOCOANHA. See IPECACUANHA.

IPHION. See ASPHODELUS LUTEUS.

IQUETAIA. See SCROFULARIA AQUATICA.

IRA. ANGER. It produces a violent stricture in the nervous and muscular parts, and for a time increases the tone of all the fibres; it quickens the pulse and hurries respiration. The stomach and bowels suffer much by this passion; and sometimes the stricture on the gall ducts is such, that a jaundice is the consequence, though more frequently the gall is determined more copiously to the duodenum, producing a variety of disagreeable symptoms. Anger also produces hæmorrhages from the nose, the lungs, or the hæmorrhoidal vessels, particularly in those who are disposed to these evacuations, and has occasioned apoplexy.

During the fit of anger, or its immediate effects, carefully avoid vomits and purges, though if, in consequence of anger, much bile is thrown into the duodenum, as soon as the patient is composed, a little rhubarb, with nitre, may be given to determine it downwards, and abate its acrimony.

The first and principal step, when a patient is violently affected with anger, is, if the constitution is vigorous, to bleed; if the habit will not well admit of this operation, give the following, or other similar antispasmodics. R Sp. ætheris nitrosi. tinct. castorei ʒ ʒ ss. camphor ʒ i. m. dentur gut. xx. vel. xxx. pro re nata. Sometimes a gentle opiate, mixed with cordials, is required.

IRACUNDUS MUSCUL. See ABDUCTOR OCULI, N° 5.

IRINGUS. ERYNGO. See ERYNGIUM.

IRIS. The fore-part of the choroides is thus named, because of the variety of its colours. It is also called *gramme*. It lies floating and loose: it is convex to the anterior, and concave on the posterior part; the perforation in the middle of its fore-part forms the pupilla. The *iris*, by contracting or dilating, excludes or admits of light in such proportions as the variety of circumstances may require, &c. It is disputed whether this power in the *iris* is owing to a nervous tension, or the action of muscular fibres; on examination, two orders of fibres are found between the laminae of the *iris*; one of which is circular, the other radiated; whence it is most probable that muscular fibres produce these actions. See UVEA; CHOROIDES; and CIRCULUS ARTERIOSUS.

The operation of cutting the *iris* is required when a cataract adheres to it; and when, from the contraction of its muscular fibres, the pupil is closed up, called *synizesis*, or *caligo pupillæ*. Thus, both these disorders are sometimes remedied. Mr. Sharp, in his Operations, ch. xxix. directs the operator to proceed as follows: place the patient as for couching; open, and fix the eye with the speculum oculi, then introduce the knife in the same part of the conjunctiva that is wounded in couching; insinuate it with its blade held horizontally, and the back of it towards you, between the ligamentum ciliare, and circumference of the *iris*, into the anterior chamber of the eye; and, after it is advanced to the farther side of it, make your incision quite through the membrane; and, if the operation succeeds, it will, upon wounding, fly open, and appear a large orifice, though not so wide as it becomes afterwards. Mr. Sharp further observes, that when the pupil is contracted from a paralytic disorder, this operation can hardly be encouraged.

IRIS. It is a perennial plant, with long, narrow, sword-like leaves, standing edgewise to the stalk, and large naked flowers divided deeply into six segments, of which alternately one is erect, and another arched downward, with three smaller productions in the middle, inclosing the stamina and pistil; the roots are tuberous, irregular, and full of joints. Boerhaave mentions twenty-four species, and Dale adds two more. See also ERYSIMUM. It is a name likewise of the *hedge-mustard*, *hermodactyls*, a kind of *ginger*, a species of *xiphium*; also a species of *crystal*, and of a *pastil*, consisting of alum, saffron, and myrrh.

IRIS FLORENTINA. FLORENTINE ORRIS, called also *iris Illyrica*, *iris flore albo*, and WHITE FLOWER DE LUCE. It is the IRIS FLORENTINA, *caule foliis al-
tiore*

tiore sub biflora, floribus sessilibus albis, corollis barbatis.
CLASS TRIANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN.
 Gen. Plant. 59. It is supposed to be only a variety of the common *iris*, or purple flower de luce. Its roots are brought from Italy, as being superior to those of our own growth. They are in oblong, flattish pieces, freed from the fibres, and brownish externally, but white, with brownish specks, internally. They are easily reduced to a powder of a farinaceous kind.

This root, in its recent state, is nauseous, acrid, and purgative, but loses these qualities by drying. The dry root is unctuous, bitterish, and pungent to the taste, not very strong, but durable in the mouth; hath a light, agreeable smell, which resembles violets, or rather raspberries; and it communicates a flavour to spirits, and to wines, which resembles them. As a medicine, the fresh root is a powerful cathartic; and, for this purpose, its juice has been employed in the dose of ʒ j. and upwards, in dropies: in its dried state it is an useful expectorant; it attenuates viscid phlegm, and promotes its discharge. What this might do in its more recent, acrid state, Dr. Cullen says he cannot determine; but in the dried state in which we commonly have it in our shops, he considers it as an insignificant expectorant. Mat. Med. It is cut in the form of peas, and used for promoting the discharge in issues.

In distillation it gives over all its flavour with water; its bitter remains in the extract. Rectified spirit brings over a part of its flavour, and the extract is bitter, pungent, and glows in the mouth. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

IRIS TUBEROSA — BULBOSA. See HERMODACTYLUS FOLIO QUADRANGULO, &c.

— **FOETIDA**, also called *spatula foetida*, *xyris gladiolus foetidus*, SPURGE-WORT, STINKING GLADDON, or GLADWYN. This is a wild species of *iris*; its root is thick, and spreading in the earth, with many fibres, from which spring many leaves, longer, narrower, and sharper pointed than the common flower de luce; they have a strong smell. It is found in hedges, thickets, &c. The root is diuretic, but not much deserving notice.

— **PALUSTRIS**, also called *acorus adulterinus*, *gladiolus luteus*, *pseudo acorus*, *pseudo iris*, *butomus*, *butomon*, YELLOW FLOWER DE LUCE, YELLOW WATER-FLAG, SEDGES, &c. **IRIS PSEUDACORUS**, or **IRIS PALUSTRIS**, *foliis ensiformibus, corollis imberbibus, petalis interioribus stigmatibus minoribus.* **CLASS, TRIANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 59.** YELLOW FLOWER DE LUCE. It is common by the sides of rivulets and marshes; the roots are reddish, the flowers stand several on a stalk, and are of a yellow colour; the middle ribs of the leaves are prominent.

The roots of this species, when fresh, are more acrid, and strongly cathartic, than the above two species. Eighty drops of the expressed juice, repeated every hour or two, have purged, when jalap, gamboge, and mercurials have failed. The root is without smell, but has an acrid styptic taste; its juice, on being snuffed up the nostrils, in the nose and mouth creates a burning heat, accompanied with a copious discharge from these organs; hence it is considered as an errhinc, and sialogogue: from its astringency, it has been used for making ink, and dying black; and also, as a medicine in the cure of diarrhoea. To serpiginous eruptions, and scrophulous tumors, the expressed juice is an advantageous application. BERGIUS says, when *fresh*, it is a hydragogue purgative; when *dried*, an astringent; but, however, like the other *irises*, it is too variable in its strength to be received into general use.

— **LATIFOLIA TUBEROSA.** See ZINGIBER.

— **VULGARIS**, also called **IRIS HORTENSIS** **NOSTRAS**, **IRIS Germanica**, Linn. **IRIS PURPUREA**, the COMMON PURPLE FLOWER DE LUCE, *iris*, or *orris*. Its blue or purple flowers stand several on one stalk; their arched segments are bearded with a yellowish matter. The plant is a native of the mountainous parts of Germany; it is common in our gardens, and flowers in June. The roots, when fresh, smell disagreeably, and have an acrid nauseous taste; they are a strong irritating cathartic; in which case, the expressed juice hath been given in a dropfy, from ʒ ii. to ʒ iv. diluted with water. By gently inspissating the juice, it is less purging, and irritates less; but, if inspissated to dryness, it loses all its purging quality. The dried root resembles in smell and taste the Florentine species.

IRRADIATIO. See ACTINOBOLYSMUS.

IRRITABILITAS. IRRITABILITY. Irritation is a species of stimulus, expressing a lesser degree of it than vellication or corrugation, &c. and the parts on which stimuli are capable of acting; so as to produce motion, are said to be irritable, and this seems to be confined to the muscular fibres. What is produced on the nervous system, is more properly termed sensibility. See **SENSIBILITAS**, and **INCITABILITAS**.

The same species of stimulus, applied to different parts, produces different effects; thus urine does not affect the bladder; but, if it is injected into the guts, it proves purgative, and distention is the chief stimulus that affects the blood-vessels.

Haller endeavours to prove the insensibility of the tendons, membranes, and ligaments. Dr. Hunter is of opinion, that the ligaments, tendons, periosteum, and dura mater, are almost, if not wholly, insensible; however, inflammation soon manifests the *irritability* and sensibility of parts, in which they were not observable in a healthy state; even the bones become sensible when disordered; they also inflame and suppurate; and, in short, the effects of medicines are very often to be deduced from this *irritability*, as they depend on either increasing or diminishing it. In slow fevers, this irritation must be heightened; in ardent ones lessened. The same is observable in many other disorders.

Dr. Kirkland observes, that *irritability* is of two kinds, viz. inflammatory or spasmodic. The first of these he says always arises from distention, or continued irritation: and, always while the inflammation is attended with any considerable degree of violence, produces a fever, and a quick pulse. The other kind is confined to the expanded brain, and never affects the pulse or produces a fever; but these two kinds may exist together.

See Haller's Treatise on Insensibility and Irritation; Dr. Whytt's Answer to Haller's Treatise on Sensibility and Irritability; the Difficulties in the Modern System of Physic, with Regard to the Sensibility and Irritability of the Parts of the Human Body, by Dr. De Haen; and Kirkland's Dissertations on the Brain and Nerves; also on the Sympathy of the Nerves, and of different Kinds of Irritability. Cullen's Materia Medica.

IS, is, a fibre; its plural is *ives*. Some say that Hippocrates used this word indifferently for a fibre and a nerve; and it is clear that other writers have done the same.

ISAROS. See ARUM.

ISATIS. *Sativa*; — *latifolia*; — *tinctoria*. See GLASTUM.

— **INDICA.** See INDICUM.

ISATODES. Of the colour of woad.

ISCA. A sort of fungous excrescence of the oak, or of the hazel, &c. The ancients used it as the moderns use moxa. See MOXA.

ISCHÆMON, from *ισχω*, to restrain, and *αιμα*, blood. A name for any medicine which restrains or stops bleeding.

— **SATIVUM.** MANNA GRASS. See GRAMEN.

ISCHIAS. A name of the *sciatica* or *ischiadicus Morbus*, and of two crural veins, one of which is called the greater, the other the lesser. See CRURALIS VENA.

ISCHIADICUS DOLOR. See ARTHRITIS.

ISCHIADICUS MORBUS, also called *ischias*, **SCITATICA**, *coxæ dolores*. Aretæus ranks this disorder as a species of the gout, and says, "that it comes on the hind part of the thigh, the ham, or the tibia; at other times the pain seizes upon the acetabulum of the os femoris, and then attacks the buttock and loins, and seems to be any thing rather than a *sciatica*." Dr. Cullen ranks it as a synonyme with rheumatismus.

The *sciatica* hath three seats: first, the *tendinous expansion*, which covers the muscles of the thigh. Secondly, the *coat of the sciatic nerve*; and here the pain is more acute and violent, attended with a numbness; this is easily accounted for, since it is well known that any compression on a nerve causes deadness. Thirdly, the *capsular ligament*; the depth and severity of the pain leads us to judge of this part being the seat.

In the first case, the usual anti-rheumatic medicines may be given inwardly, and the volatile liniment applied externally. The second requires the application of blisters, with what is necessary in the first. The third is best removed by mercurial alteratives; and, indeed, the other two, when obstinate, require a similar treatment. Dr. Fothergill recommends the following pills and draught, as being of all other means the most effectual.

℞ Calom. gr. x. conf. rosar. r. q. f. pil. x. deaur. cap. i. omni nocte, superbibendo hauſt ſeq.

℞ Tinct. opii, gt. xxv. vin. antimonii, gt. xxx. fyr. ſimp. 3 i. aq. alex. f. 3 i. ſs. ſp. 3 i. ſs. m. f. hauſt.

If the pain does not abate by the time this quantity is taken, the doſe of calomel may be increaſed to two grains one night, and one the next, &c. alternately. When the pain abates, the anodyne and antimonial are gradually leſſened, until by degrees they are wholly omitted. See Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iv. p. 69, &c. See alſo Brooke's and the Lond. Practice of Phyſic, for a variety of other methods which occaſionally have been productive of the deſired effect. See RHEUMATISMUS. Dr. COTTLIEB RICHTER ſpeaks of ſome caſes of the iſchias nervoſa being ſucceſsfully treated by bliſters often repeated, and ſudorifics. The bliſters were applied on different parts where any pains were felt in ſucceſſion: the ſudorifics were firſt crude antimony, and ſtipit. dulcamaræ in pills; and the warm bath for ſix days; on the 7th, a powder compoſed of camphor, ipecacuanha, and opium, and a tepid bath before it; the bath was continued till the foot became oedematous, and then left off; the other remedies ſtill purſued, which, in about ſix weeks, compleated the cure. His ſymptoms were, pains in his arms, ſhoulders, and back, which ſettled about the hip-joint, continued fixed; and, increaſing till he could not walk, the whole limb became ſhorter; the pains extended from the hip-joint down to the foot; he felt as if ants were running about in the foot; he was totally unable to move the limb to either ſide, which, in other reſpects, was warm, and properly nouriſhed. A lady and a young man were cured by the application of burning cylinders, and bliſters; on which he remarks, that from this method nothing is to be expected unleſs in ſuch kinds of lameneſs as proceed from the metaſtaſis of any ſtimulating matter, where the lameneſs is accompanied with pains in the ſuffering limb, and chiefly the hip-joint; and this morbiſic matter, he thinks rheumatic, or gouty; though, in ſome caſes, he had reaſon to believe it was ſcrophulous. See his *Medical and Surgical Obſervations*, p. 169.

ISCHIAS EX ABSCESSU. See ARTHROPOUSIS.

— SPARGANOSI. See LYMPHÆDUCTUS.

ISCHIATOCELE. Inteſtinal rupture through the ſacro-ſciatic ligaments.

ISCHIOCELE. A rupture between the os ſacrum and the tuberoſity of the os iſchium.

ISCHIO COCCYGÆUS. See COCCYGÆUS ANTERIOR.

ISCHION. A name of the ligament which retains the head of the thigh-bone in the acetabulum coxendicis.

ISCHIUM, Os, becauſe it lies near *ισχίον*, the loin, *ισχίον*, the HIP-BONE. Called alſo *coxendix*, and, by ſome, *cochonc*. The extent of this bone might be marked by an horizontal line drawn through near the middle of the acetabulum coxendicis. The great tuberoſity on which we ſit, as it advances forwards, becomes ſmaller, and gives origin to the corpora cavernoſa, and the erectores penis, and the clitoridis; then the bone mounts upwards with a conſiderable curve, and is ſtretched out into its ſmall leg. It forms the lower part of the pelvis.

ISCHNOPHONIA, from *ισχυος*, ſlender, and *φωνη*, the voice. A SHRILLNESS of the VOICE; but more frequently an hesitation of ſpeech, or a STAMMERING. It is the *psellismus hæſitans*.

ISCHNOTIS. LEANNESS.

ISCHURETICA. Medicines that remove a ſuppreſſion of urine.

ISCHURIA, from *ισχω*, to retain, and *ουρον*, urine. An ISCHURY, A STOPPAGE or SUPPRESSION OF URINE. La Motte diſtinguiſhes betwixt a retention, and a ſuppreſſion of urine. In a retention, the patient hath frequent motions to make water without being able to void it; or, if he does paſs any, it is in very ſmall quantities, and with difficulty; this is alſo called a STRANGURIA. In a ſuppreſſion, there is ſeldom any inclination to diſcharge any urine; but, if there is an inclination, the diſcharge is ſudden.

An *iſchuria* is of two kinds, viz. the true, in which caſe the bladder is full; and, the ſpurious, in which the bladder is empty, for nothing deſcends from the kidneys.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS LOCALES, and ORD. EPISCHESES, which he defines an abſolute ſuppreſſion of urine. He diſtinguiſhes four

ſpecies. 1. *Iſchuria renalis*, where ſome diſeaſe of the kidneys having preceded, there is pain, and an uneaſy ſenſation of weight in the region of the kidneys, without any ſwelling of the hypogaſtric region, or ſtimulus to make water. 2. *Iſchuria ureterica*, where the ſymptoms are ſimilar to the above ſpecies, with this difference, the ſenſe of pain and uneaſineſs is felt in a certain part of the ureters. 3. *Iſchuria veſicalis*, when there is a tumor in the hypogaſtric region, pain at the neck of the bladder, and a frequent urging to diſcharge urine. 4. *Iſchuria urethralis*, when there is ſwelling in the hypogaſtric region, a frequent deſire to diſcharge urine, and the pain in ſome part of the urethra. The varieties of each ſpecies may be ſeen below.

The cauſes are various. Etmuller ſays, the moſt frequent is a want of mucus in the urethra. Other cauſes are a ſtone in the kidneys or bladder; caruncles in the urethra; inflammation in any of thoſe parts; a ſpaſm in the neck of the bladder, or in the urethra; pain from the piles in pregnant women, the child's head preſſing the neck of the bladder againſt the os pubis; a tumor, or ulcer, in the proſtate gland; a deſluxion of humour on the neck of the bladder; a retention of urine; a paſſy in the detruſor urinae; a retention of hardened excrements in the inteſtinum rectum, &c. A ſpurious *iſchury* is when the kidneys ſecrete no urine, or when the ureters either do not receive, or do not tranſmit it; and this may happen from inflammation of the ureters, or in the kidneys. A view of the different cauſes may be perhaps beſt taken from the different varieties of *iſchury*, noticed under the following words.

VARIETIES OF THE FIRST SPECIES, WITH THE KIDNEYS AFFECTED, ARE:

ISCHURIA *nephritica*, FROM inflammation of THE KIDNEYS;—*nephrolithica*, a ſtone;—*nephroplethorica*, plethora;—*lunatica*, periodica, periodical;—*nephroſpaſtica*, from ſpaſms;—*nephroelminetica*, worms;—*nephrothromboides*, conglobated blood;—*nephropyica*, purulence of the kidneys;—*nephrophlegmatica*, pituite, or mucus;—*nephroplegica*, paralytic affection;—*ſuppleta*, from ſome other evacuation ſupplied.

VARIETIES OF THE SECOND SPECIES, WITH THE URETERS AFFECTED, ARE:

ISCHURIA *ureterica*, FROM inflammation of THE URETERS;—*ureterolithica*, from a ſtone;—*uretero thromboides*, grumous blood;—*uretero phlegmatica*, from pituite;—*uretero pyica*, from pus;—*uretero ſtomatica*, the cloſing of the inferior orifice of the ureters.

VARIETIES OF THE THIRD SPECIES, WITH THE BLADDER AFFECTED, ARE:

ISCHURIA *atretarum*, from the menſtrua retained in the vagina;—*cystica*, FROM inflammation of THE BLADDER;—*cystoſpaſtica*, a ſpaſm of its ſphincter;—*cystolithica*, a ſtone;—*cystoplegica*, paralytic affection;—*cystopyica*, purulence;—*cystothromboides*, from grumous blood;—*cystophlegmatica*, mucus;—*cystoproctica*, from the rectum ſwelling, with ſcybali, calculus, flatuſ, inflammation, abſceſs, or hæmorrhoids;—*cetopocystica*, from the bladder being diſplaced;—*hyſterocystica*, from the uterus;—*paradoxa*;—*polyurica*, from the bladder diſtended with urine a long time retained.

VARIETIES OF THE FOURTH SPECIES, WITH THE URETHRA AFFECTED, ARE:

ISCHURIA *aspadialis*, FROM cloſing of the urethra;—*carunculosa*, FROM caruncles, diſeaſes as they are called of the urethra;—*cryptica*, a retraction of the penis within the abdomen;—*hydrocelodes*, from a rupture of the urethra opening into the ſcrotum;—*perideſmica*, a ſtriſture of the penis;—*perinæalis*, a tumor of the perinæum;—*phymosa*, a phymosis;—*urethrelmintica*, worms;—*urethritica*, inflammation of the urethra;—*urethrohymenodes*, from a membrane impacted in the urethra;—*urethrolithica*, from a calculus impacted in the urethra;—*urethroplegmatica*, from mucus, ſtuffing up the urethra;—*urethrothromboides*, grumous blood;—*urethropyica*, pus.

When the ſuppreſſed urine is lodged in the bladder, a pain and ſwelling is obſerved about the pubes;—a ſuppreſſion from relaxation is diſtinguiſhed from ſuppreſſion from ſtriſture; firſt, by the little pain attending the diſorder, when from relaxation; ſecondly, by the introduction of the catheter; thirdly, from the diſtenſion of the bladder, obſervable from the fulneſs above the pubes; fourthly, from no ſtimulus being excited in the bladder to diſcharge any

any fluid wherewith you distend it.—If inflammation in the kidneys is the cause, the pain and heat are principally in that region.—If a stone in the kidneys gives rise to the complaint, a vomiting is an attendant symptom.—If a stone in the bladder obstructs the urine, a pain is felt there, and also along the urethra; a mucus, or pus, is excreted with pale urine; and generally the stone may be felt, if the catheter is introduced.—If from inflammation in the neck of the bladder, there is also pain and a tumor there, the pain will be much increased if the perinæum is but slightly pressed; and if a finger is introduced into the anus, and turned towards the bladder, a tumor will easily be perceived.

If this disorder is in a great degree, there is a tenesmus, coldness of the extremities, a vomiting, and a febrile pulse.

If this disorder is the spurious kind, there is no tension, but rather a sense of emptiness about the pubes.

If this disorder continues above seven days, it proves fatal; also, if from a wound of the spine, or luxation of its vertebræ. If the smell of urine proceeds from the patient's mouth or nostrils, there is no hope. An hicough, and a tenesmus, are also unfavourable symptoms.

If the urine is lodged in the bladder, and cannot be voided, whether the cause be cold, a too long retention of urine, and whatever else that could deprive the fibres of the bladder of their contracting power; or if the suppression is from a spasmodic stricture in the neck of the bladder, an immediate recourse to the catheter is not convenient, for in these cases it causes much pain; but such medicines as oppose the cause should first be tried.

If the habit is plethoric, bleed, inject the turpentine clyster, with a dram of the tinct. opii; an oily mixture may be given, in which is the sp. nitros. ætheris, with the tinct. opii, in proportion to the degree of pain; and the patient may be placed in a warm bath. If these fail, a bougie may be introduced, or the catheter may be used.

In children, a suppression of urine is often relieved by a poultice of raw onions, or of radishes, applied to the pubes.

When a long retention of urine is the cause, cloths may be wrung out of cold water, and applied round the waist and belly; but bleeding should, in some constitutions, precede.

If a relaxation or paralysis of the detrusor urinæ be the cause, give the bark with nervines, and apply cloths wrung from cold water round the belly and loins, or put the patient into a cold bath. Gentle pressure on the belly should now and then be used.

When caruncles obstruct the urethra, bougies should be introduced there.

When a retention of urine is produced, let the cause be what it may, every patient so circumstanced is spasmodically affected; and generally the introduction of a bougie will increase the spasm, produce a shivering, and then a fever fit; all which will return as often as the bougie is introduced, and the disease to be relieved will become proportionably obstinate. Yet, if the bougie is introduced without pain, and the patient discharges his urine more freely, its use may be continued.

If there is inflammation in the neck of the bladder, the catheter cannot be used before the inflammation abates; diuretics cannot conveniently be admitted; here nitrous medicines, neutral salts, the acidum muriaticum diluted in the patient's common drink, and small doses of camphor, may be frequently given. Decoctions of parsley roots, with a little nitre, may be drank in proportion as the thirst requires; and bladders of warm water may be applied to the pubes and perinæum, or to the region of the kidneys, if the inflammation is there, and such other medicines as are recommended in the nephritis. Bleeding is here a principal remedy, and as a laxative the sal cath. amar. or the ol. ricini ver. may be used.

If a stone obstructs the neck of the bladder or the urethra, push it back with the catheter, or cut through the perinæum, and there extract it. Some advise never to use the catheter in retentions of urine from any cause but from a calculus obstructing its passage. But this advice may be too general; the use of this instrument is rarely required.

When the head of the child, in pregnant women, obstructs the passage of the urine, introduce a finger into the vagina, and push back the child's head until a due evacuation is made.

When acrid urine is the cause, emulsions made with

the ol. ricini, should be the common drink. Nitre mixed in oily draughts, and mucilaginous decoctions, are the proper remedies.

Spasms are removed by fomentations, the warm bath, demulcents, clysters, antispasmodics, and anodynes.

When the urine is totally retained in the bladder, it is too common a practice to advise to introduce the catheter; but whether this complaint arises from inflammation or from spasm, this conduct should carefully be avoided. Mr. Pott observes, that the best method of relieving this complaint, particularly when caused by spasm, is by evacuation and anodyne relaxation. The loss of blood he says is often necessary; as to what quantity, the strength and state of the patient will determine. The intestines must be emptied by some gentle cathartic. But the most effectual relief will be from the warm bath, or semicupium, the application of bladders half filled with hot water to the pubes and perinæum; and ABOVE ALL OTHER REMEDIES, the injection of glysters, consisting of the decoct. pro enemate ol. and tinct. opii; or if after a due bleeding, if necessary, and emptying the bowels, a free dose of opium is given, and the patient is seated in a warm bath during twenty minutes or half an hour, repeating this use of the bath oftener or seldomer as the case may seem to require, success will very rarely fail to attend; and if by these means, the urine begins to drop through the urethra, although but a drop in a minute at the first, by persevering steadily and closely, the bladder will effectually empty itself. Let the whole endeavour be to appease irritation and pain, to accomplish which, although it may take up three or four or even seven days careful attention, it will amply reward the practitioner's care, and the patient's fatigue.

When great pain attends a retention or suppression of urine, the person called on for his assistance should first be well satisfied that the case is what it is supposed to be; he should observe whether the kidneys have done their office, and whether in reality there is urine in the bladder, which if full it will be so distended as to be felt above the os pubis, and by pressure on it a pain will be excited in the neck of the bladder. Another observation deserves attention in instances of this kind; viz. the bladder will contain sometimes a large quantity, and not be affected by it; at other times a very small quantity will affect it; so that when an obstruction takes place, an inflammation arises, and symptoms of irritation ensue; and if relief is not immediately given, the patient is soon cut off. Dr. George Fordyce observes, that much of the difficulty and pain from retained urine is from the more or less sudden filling of the bladder or distending it.

When the urine is suppressed from the kidneys failing to perform their office, diuretics are very cautiously to be admitted; attempts may be made to relax the vessels of these organs by putting the patient frequently into the warm bath; and purgings may be admitted, as they increase the secretions in the intestines.

If no other method will succeed, a puncture may be made into the bladder, as directed in the article PERINÆUM, Puncture of the.

Indeed there are four methods proposed by different writers for drawing off the urine; viz. 1. By making an opening into the bladder above the os pubis, in the part where the high operation for the stone used to be performed. 2. By making a puncture in perinæum, and so getting into the bladder. 3. By making an opening into the bladder through the parts divided in the lateral operation for the stone. 4. By getting into the posterior part of the bladder through the rectum, with an instrument introduced up it for that purpose. But from the experience of some judicious practitioners, it can hardly be said that their advantages are an encouragement to perform them. If one of these methods was determined on, Mr. Pott gives his opinion in favour of opening the bladder above the os pubis; but observes, that in his practice he hath not seen any of them to be necessary; and further, though he does not absolutely forbid, yet his persuasions against them do very little less.

See an instance of this disorder from a retroversion of the uterus, in the Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. iv. p. 388, &c. See Pott's Chirurgical Works. Lewis's Translations of Hoffman's Practice of Medicine. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 171. White's Surgery, p. 374. Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, p. 117.

ISLINGTON-WATERS. See AQUÆ CHALYBEATÆ.

ISORA-MUNE. The name of a tree in Malabar. The juice of its root is used in disorders of the breast.

ISOTHEON. See DIONYSOS.

ISOTONI. See ACMASTICOS.

ISPIDA. See ALCEDO.

ISTHMION. The narrow passage between the mouth and gullet. The *fauces*,

ITHMOIDES. Falsely for ethmoides.

ITEA. See SALIX.

ITINERARIUM. A staff used in cutting for the stone; it is thus named by Hildanus.

IULUS (plural IULI.) See AMENTACEI FLORES.

IVA ARTHRITICA. See CHAMÆPITYS.

IVABEBA. An ancient shrub, the root of which is a good deobstruent. See Raii Hist.

IVA MOSCHATA. See CHAMÆPITYS.

IVA PECANGA. See SARSAPARILLA.

IVRAY. See LOLIUM.

IXIA. *Varix*. Also a name of the *carlina*, or such of this tribe as yield a viscous juice. The *ixia*, or *ixias*, is represented as poisonous; but it is not clearly known to what plant these names belong.

IXIA, IXINE, IXION. See CARDUUS PINEA.

IXUS. See APARINE.

J.

J A L

JABATAPITA. A tree in Brasil, which bears yellow flowers, and has a grateful smell. The fruit resembles our myrtle-berries; they are astringent, and yield by expression an insipid oil. See Raii Hist.

JABUTICABA. A fine tall tree which grows in Brasil. Its fruit resembles an apple, and is gratefully cooling.

JACA INDICA. The Indian jacque jaca, or JACK-TREE. See MARUM.

JACARANDA ALBA. It is like the European palm-tree; it is plentiful in Brasil. The Brasilians make a pottage of it, which they call *manipey*, is a good stomachic. See Raii Hist.

JACARECATINGA. See CALAMUS AROMATICUS.

JACE BRASILIENSIBUS, also called *melo Indicus*, *patheca*, and *citrullus*. Ray makes it a species of *anguria* or *citrullus*, and calls it WATER-MELON; this fruit is as large as a man's head; it hath a green rind, and its pulp is well tasted. See CITRULLUS.

JACEA. KNAP-WEED OR MATFELLON. Boerhaave enumerates forty-one species. The margins of the leaves are not serrated; the leaves and stalks are destitute of spines; it is common in pasture grounds, and flowers in July and August. A slight astringency is attributed to it.

— **ORIENTALIS PATULA.** See BEHEN ALBUM.

— **RAMOSISSIMA, STELLATA, RUPINA.** See CALCITRAPA.

— **STELLATA; LUTEA, &c.** See CALCITRAPA OFFICINALIS.

JACOBÆA PRATENSIS. See DORIA.

— **PALUSTRIS.** See VIRGA AUREA.

JAGRA. See PALMA COCCIFERA.

JALAPA. JALAP. It is a native of the province of Chalapa, or Xalapa, in New Spain, from whence its name is derived, and written according to the pronunciation of different languages, so is called *jalapium*, *gialappa*, *gialapium*, *mirabilis Peruviana*, *chalapa*, *xalapa*, *zalapa*, &c. Some call it *mecoachana nigra*, *convolvulus Americanus*, *bryonia Peruviana*. There is said to be a third species of jalap called *mutalista*, by the Indians *matbalistic*.

The plant is a species of *convolvulus*. The *convolvulus jalapa*; or *convolvulus foliis, ovatis sub cordatis obtusis obolato repandis subtus villosis, caule volubili, pedunculis unifloris*. CLASS PENTANDRIA; ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 215. The plants raised in Europe are not so good as the American.

The roots are brought from New Spain in transverse slices; they are solid, hard, weighty, of a blackish or dark brown colour on the cortical part, internally of a dark greyish colour, with several black circular striæ.

Chuse the hardest, darkest coloured, and those pieces which have the most of these resinous veins; those that break blackest, most compact, shining, and that burn readily at the flame of a candle. Worms rarely touch the resinous part: so when the pieces are designed for obtaining the resin from them, the worm-eaten are as good as the other.

Pieces of briony root are sometimes mixed with the *jalap*, but are easily distinguished by their paler colour and less compact texture, and by their not readily burning at the flame of a candle.

Jalap hath scarcely any smell, and but little taste;

when swallowed it affects the throat with a slight pungency and heat, and occasions a spitting. In doses from ten grains to half a dram it is an effectual purge, but gripes and nauseates less than the generality of purging medicines in use. For children in general, and adults of a spongy lax habit, or of a leucophlegmatic disposition, it is more proper than for the robust and those with rigid fibres: it is diuretic as well as purgative, whence its preference in dropsies; in which case it is best given in wine, in which it should stand a few hours before the taking of it.

Various are the means of correcting *jalap*. As to peculiar uneasinesses complained of by particular persons; from taking this drug, as they are no other than what is common to all medicines of this kind, they may be relieved by changing the mode of administration, or such other circumstance as the sagacity of the attentive practitioner will easily suggest.

If it be well triturated with crystals of tartar before exhibition, it will operate in smaller doses than when taken by itself, and at the same time very moderately without griping. Rubbed with hard sugar, it becomes a good or safe medicine for children; joined with calomel, and given in large doses, it is rendered one of the most powerful purgatives either as a hydragogue or anthelmintic; and from its general efficacy in dropsies, was called *panacea hydropicorum*. The purgative activity resides chiefly in its resin. The gummy part is found to have little or no cathartic power, but as a diuretic is extremely powerful. The dose of the simple powder is from ʒ i. to ʒ ij. The compound powder may be double the quantity.

Refina JALAPII. Resin of JALAP.

Take any quantity of *jalap* root powdered; pour upon it so much spt. vini r. as will cover it to the height of four fingers, and digest them in a sand-heat, that the spirit may extract the resin; filter the tincture through paper; put it into a glass cucurbit, and distil off one half of the spirit; add to the remainder a proper quantity of water, and the resin will precipitate; divide it into little cakes, and dry with a gentle heat. This has no place in the Pharm. Lond. 1788.

It is a pure resin: but its insolubility in any aqueous fluid forbids its use, except it is previously prepared by trituration with an alkaline salt, gum, sugar, or such like intermedium, to fit it for mixture with a watery liquor. If it is thus managed, a dose from gr. v. to. x. operates with sufficient ease and efficacy.

The *jalap* which remains after this resin is extracted, gives out, by boiling in water, a mucilaginous substance which operates by urine, but not in any degree by stool.

From sixteen ounces of good *jalap* Neumann says he hath obtained ʒ v. and ʒ iv. of pure resin.

This resin is frequently adulterated, and the variety of methods by which the fraud may be practised are such as elude every known method of detecting it, so that he who will use it must prepare it himself.

The London College direct an extract to be made in the same manner as that of the cort. Peruv. cum resina. See CORT. PERUV.

From gr. x. to ʒ i. is a dose. The advantage of this extract consists in the nearer equality of its strength than is found in the different parcels of the roots, some of which afford only ʒ ii. of resin from ʒb i. whilst others afford

3 v. but this disproportion is not observed in the resins. However, except for the convenience of form, the tincture with proof spirit is made with less trouble, and will answer every purpose proposed by this gummy-resinous extract.

Tinct. JALAPII. Tincture of JALAP.

Take of powdered *jalap* eight ounces, and of proof spirit of wine two pounds; digest with a moderate heat, for eight days, and strain off the tincture. The dose is from 3 i. to 3 fs. or more, mixed with syrup it may be given to children with the greatest safety. This is the purgative said to be given by the inoculators who received their instructions from SUTTON. Cullen's Mat. Med.

This tincture is tolerably certain in point of strength, for the above proportion of this menstrum does not take up the whole virtue of any kind of *jalap*. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med.

JALAPA ALBA. See MECHOACANA ALBA.

JANAMUNDA. See CARYOPHILLATA.

JANIPHA. See CASSADA.

JANITOR. See PYLORUS.

JANITRIX. See PORTÆ VENA.

JARUS. See ARUM.

JASMINI, *flore odoro, filiquis oblongis*. See CONOSSE.

JASMINOIDES. See COFFEA.

JASMINUM. JASMINE, or JESSAMÝ. See COFFEA.

JATROPHA. See CATAPUTIA MINOR; and CASSADA.

JECORARIA. A name of the *hepatica vulgaris*; also of a vein in the right hand. See SPLENITIS.

JECUR. The LIVER: called also *hepar*, the upper part *eriv*. Immediately below the diaphragm, on the right side, is placed the liver, whose small lobe is still contiguous to the diaphragm, and goes to the scrobiculus cordis. It is divided into two lobes besides the *lobulus Spigelii*, which Hippocrates calls *hyperchoryphoses*; the large lobe is situated on the right hypochondrium, contiguous to the diaphragm; it reaches as far back almost as the spine, and rests upon the right kidney; the small lobe runs close to the diaphragm, as far as the spleen. The convex side of the liver is usually connected to the diaphragm by three ligaments, which are continuations of the peritonæum; one lies near the edge of the extremity of each lobe, and one in the middle, and they are accordingly called the right, and left, and middle ligaments. The liver is likewise connected to the right ala of the tendinous part of the diaphragm by a broad adhesion, which is the reflection of the peritonæum, and is called the CORONARIUM LIGAMENTUM. Under the great lobe, a little to the right, we see the gall-bladder. The smaller lobe of the liver is in the left side, which is distinguished above by a membranous ligament, and below by a large scissure in the same direction as the superior ligament. The eminences on the concave side of the liver belong to the great lobe; the principal one is a triangular mass, situated backwards near the great scissure, which mass is named *lobulus Spigelii*; this lobe is attached by a little peduncle to the middle of the lower side of the great lobe. The first fissure we observe, next to the great one, is a notch at the anterior part of the liver, for the reception of the ligamentary remains of the vena umbilicalis; the second fissure is towards the posterior part of the liver, between the *lobulus Spigelii*, and the little lobe, where we observe the remains of the ductus venosus, which runs to be inserted into the vena cava, and is peculiar to the fœtus; upon the right of the *lobulus Spigelii*, between that and the great lobe, is another fissure in which the vena cava runs down; the next fissure is a transverse one, situated before the *lobulus Spigelii*: this is called porta; besides these, on the forepart of the great lobe there is a depression, for the reception of the gall-bladder; and we may observe on the under-side of the great lobe, a small cavity, where it rests on the right kidney.

The principal vessels of the liver are, 1st. From behind the pancreas, a mass of vessels and nerves run up to the porta. 2d. The hepatic artery comes off from the cœliaca, and divides into two branches, one of which goes to each lobe. 3d. The vena portæ, when it arrives at the porta, likewise divides into two, one of which enters the right, and the other the left lobe. 4th. From the duodenum and pancreas we see the *porus biliaris*, ductus communis choledochus, which, at a distance from the porta, divides into two ducts, viz. the cystic, which goes

to the gall-bladder, and the hepatic, which again is subdivided into two, which go their respective lobes. 5th. The vena cava, in its passage through the diaphragm, sends off several branches, especially two which go to the liver, and are called *venæ cavæ hepaticæ*; their office is to throw the blood into the vena cava, after the bile is secreted. 6th. The blood from all the viscera is returned to the vena portæ, which ramifies through the liver like an artery; the lower part of this vessel is called vena portæ mesenterica; the upper hath the name of hepatica given to it. Lastly, we may observe, that the greatest part of these vessels are inclosed in a membranous sheath, which from Glisson, who first took notice of it, is called *capsula Glissoniana*. This author describes it as composed of cellular membranes, nerves, and peritonæum, which he alledges not only cover the vessels at their entrance, but ramifies through the liver with them; but the peritonæum must be absolutely excluded, for the nerves and cellular membrane only go through the liver.

The external surface of the liver is smooth, and covered with the peritonæum, which membrane is not only tied to the liver by the membrana cellularis, but by the vessels which run out to be spread upon it. The liver, except for the vessels, is very soft, and like a piece of congealed blood. Malpighi examined this, and brought it out to be a congeries of folliculi, where the vessels terminate and form the bile. Ruysch makes it a congeries of vessels, even in the tenderest part of it. The penicilli of Ruysch are a collection of vessels upon the surface; according to this author, the vessels do not terminate in the penicilli, but become infinitely finer, whence this viscus cannot be structured as Malpighi imagines. The liver, according to the ancients, was the viscus wherein the chyle was converted into blood, but since the knowledge of the lacteals, and the discovery of the circulation of the blood, we know that the use of the liver is to secrete the bile. There are two kinds of blood which come to the liver, viz. the arterial by the hepatic artery, and the venal by the vena portarum; a greater quantity of blood is sent by the latter than by the former, as it brings the blood from the splenic, mesenteric, &c. veins; this latter also is that by which the bile is secreted. See Winslow's Anatomy, and Haller's Physiology, Lecture xxvii.

The liver is the seat of various disorders, viz. inflammation, abscess, scirrhus, hydatids, &c. See HEPATITIS; *icterus*; *biliosa febris*; *cholera morbus*; *hepatalgia*, and in most of them the countenance hath a pale colour, or a yellowish one, with a greenish cast. Besides those disorders of this viscus, which have long since been noted by medical authors, Mr. Crawford mentions one which he denominates an enlargement of the liver. See his Essay on the Nature, Cause, and Cure of a Disease incident to the Liver. The principal signs of it are, a great and sudden swelling and hardness of the belly, with a difficulty of breathing, which latter is the only very troublesome symptom. Previous to these, a general weakness, a sense of tightness about the breast, and a giddiness of the head on any little motion, are perceived; then an œdematous swelling appears in the legs, pains in the back, thirst, and loss of appetite attend; the pulse is small and weak, but on bleeding it becomes more full and distinct; the countenance is florid: as the belly enlarges, the breathing is more difficult, and then the sense of oppression about the præcordia, and a stiffness about the cartilago ensiformis, becomes almost insupportable, soon terminating in a complete suffocation. A violent vertigo, and troublesome palpitation of the heart, are occasional symptoms. Some symptoms of this disorder resemble those of the scurvy; but the sore spongy gums, always attendant on the scurvy, are not observed here.

As soon as this disease is apprehended, support the patient with a mild nourishing diet, and when he is faint, give him vinous cordials. Bleed as the strength will admit; after which two or three of the following pills are to be immediately given, and repeated once or twice in the space of twenty-four hours, until they operate.

R Aloes Socotor. 3 fs. rad. jalap. pulv. 3 i. calomelas. sap. Venet. 3 ii. bals. Locatel. q. f. ut f. massa, ex ejus singulis drachmis, formetur pilule, No. xii.

The patient is greatly relieved a few hours after bleeding; and by means of these pills, repeated at proper intervals, the complaints gradually abate, and the cure is generally completed in the space of nine or ten days.

People who return from warm climates are subject to an increased secretion of bile in the primæ viæ: this is attended

tended with general languor of the body, nausea, foul tongue, loss of appetite, indigestion, and frequently diarrhoea. The skin becomes yellow, and the general aspect of the patient is extremely unhealthy. Bath waters are in these cases of service; or drinking from half a pint to a pint of warm water, may answer the purpose.

JEJUNUM. One of the small intestines, so called, because it is generally found empty; named likewise *nefis*. Where the duodenum ends, it begins, and is attached to the mesocolon at its beginning; then it proceeds downwards from the left side to the right, and obliquely forward, and makes several convolutions, which are chiefly situated in the upper part of the regio umbilicalis.

JEMOU, or JEMU. See **GAMBOGIA**.

JESUITARUM PULVIS. **JESUIT'S POWDER.** See **CORT. PERUVIAN.**

JETAIBA. The Brazilian name for the locust-tree, See **ANIML. GUM.**

JETICA BRASILIENSIBUS. See **BATTATAS HISPANICA.**

JETICUCU. See **MECHOACANA NIGRA.**

JOVIS FLOS. See **CROCUS.**

JOVIS GLANS. See **JUGLANS.**

JUBA. In botany, it is a panicle, so called, from its resemblance to a horse's mane.

JUDAICA ARBOR. See **SILICUASTRUM.**

JUDAICUM BITUMEN. See **BITUMEN.**

JUDICATORIA. A synocha of four days.

JUGALE OS, vel JUGAMENTUM, from *jugum*, a yoke. See **MALARUM OSSA.**

JUGALIS SUTURA. The **SAGITTAL SUTURE** is sometimes thus called. It is also the future by which the os jugale is articulated to the bone of the upper jaw.

JUGIS VITA. See **AYE VITA.**

JUGLANS, from *juvo*, to help, and *glans*, a nut; or rather from *Jovis glans*, the nut of Jupiter. The **WALNUT.** The tree is called *Carya*, as are walnuts rendered black by boiling. The rob of these is called *diarcarryon*. It is also called *nux regia*, *nux basilica*, *nux Persica*, *nux Euboica*, *caryon*, *caryon basilicon*, *Perficon*. The tree which produces this nut, is the **JUGLANS REGIA**, foliis ovalibus glabris subferratis subaequalibus. **CLASS MONÆCIA: ORD. POLYANDRIA, LINN. Species Plantarum, pag. 997. EDIT. Holmiæ, 1753.**

Boerhaave mentions five species. The kernel is of the same nature as that of almonds; the shells are astringent; the oil expressed from the kernel is of the same nature also as that of almonds; an ointment made by boiling the leaves of walnut-tree in lard is a useful application to old ulcers; the bark of the tree is a strong emetic; the catkins are emetic; the juice of the root purges briskly; the powdered leaves destroy worms in the human body.

The unripe fruit which has a bitter astringent taste, is the part employed for medicinal purposes as an anthelmintic; laxative, and useful in aphthous affections, and sore throats. Two drams of the inspissated juice in four drams of cinnamon-water, of which from 20 to 50 drops are to be given, two or three times a day, for six days, a purge with calomel on the 4th day, forms the mode of its exhibition. Gargles also made of the rob dissolved in any convenient vehicle may be used in aphthæ and sore throats. Vinegar in which walnuts have been pickled, is said to have been found a very useful gargle.

JUGULARES VENÆ. The **JUGULAR VEINS.** They are the external and internal. They correspond with the carotid arteries. These are also called *Venæ apoplecticae*. The internal one which ascends by the side of the aspera arteria is called *apoplecta*. The ancients called these veins *soporales*.

JUGULUM. The **THROAT**, or anterior part of the neck. In Celsus, lib. viii. cap. 8. it signifies the clavicle.

JUJUBA. Also called *zizipha*, *ziziphus*. The *jujube-tree*. The *rhamnus zizyphus*, Linn. *Jujubes* are an half-dried fruit of the plum kind, about the size and shape of an olive, consisting of a thickish, reddish, yellow skin, a whitish fungous pulp, and a wrinkled stone pointed at both ends. They are the produce of a prickly tree, with three-ribbed leaves, and herbaceous or yellowish flowers, sometimes found wild, but commonly cultivated in the southern parts of Europe.

This fruit is inconstant and demulcent, and hath been used in pectoral decoctions.

JUJUBA INDICA. See **LACCA.**

JULAPIUM, called also *julap*, *juleb*, *julepus*; **JULEP.** This form of medicine the Arabians invented. It is a liquid medicine that is clear and sweet. It is so called because usually prepared of sweet ingredients, or at least with sugar. The word *julep*, or *juleb*, in the Persian language, signifies a *sweet potion*.

A *julep* among the ancients was a sweet apozem, prepared as it was wanted.

A *julep* is an agreeable form for administering cordials, and some other classes of medicines; but it is generally only a vehicle for other articles, or to render them more easy in the stomach, or otherwise more effectual, on which account they should not only be contrived to be agreeable, but also of articles concurrent with the intention of the principal medicine. In this form are many medicines conveyed into the machine, and named after the material used, as *julepum*; 1. *e Camphorâ*; 2. *Cretâ*; 3. *Moscho*; but this term is now almost rejected.

JULAP, JULEB, JULEPUS. See **JULAPIUM.**

JULEP. A name for *syrupus*

JULUS, catkin or ament. See **AMENTUM.**

JUNCARIA. **ITALIAN RUSHY HORSE-TAIL.** Lemery mentions this as vulnerary, detergent, &c. but it is not known in present practice.

JUNCTURA, from *jungo*, to join. See **ARTICULATIO.**

JUNCUS ODORATUS, called also *fœnum vel stramen camolorum*, *schœnanthus*, *holoschœnos*, *quinanthum*, *juncus aromaticus*, *pâlca de mitcha*, *gramen dactylon aromaticum*, **SWEET-RUSH, or CAMEL'S-HAY.** This is the principal, a dried herb of the grass kind, brought from Turkey and Arabia. It resembles barley-straw. It is full of a fungous pith. It is the **ANDROPOGON SCHœNANTHUS**, Linn.

When in perfection it is agreeable to the smell; warm, bitterish, and not unpleasant to the taste. An extract possesses the chief of its virtues; but other more valuable articles supersede its use.

JUNIPERUS. **JUNIPER.** **JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS;** or, **JUNIPERUS** fol. ternis patentibus mucronatis, bacca longiore, **CLASS DIOECIA. ORD. MONDELPHIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1134.** It is also called *arceuthos*. Its berry *acatalis*. With us this is only a bush, but in Norway it grows to the size of a large tree. The wood of which is called *cedrinum lignum*; *lignum juniperinum*. It is an evergreen. Its leaves are slender, narrow, stiff, and sharp-pointed; the flowers are a kind of catkins; the berries have each three oblong irregular seeds. The young fungi on this tree are called *calieta*, or *colietic*.

The berries are chiefly brought to us from Holland, or from Italy. They should be chosen fresh, not much shrivelled and free from mouldiness. They have a moderately strong, but not disagreeable smell; a warm pungent sweetish taste, which, if they are long chewed, or previously bruised, is followed by a considerable bitterness. The sweetness seems to reside in the juice, or pulpy part of the berry; the pungency, in the bark; the bitterness, in the seeds; and the aromatic flavour in the oily vesicles spread throughout the pulp, and the seeds. In the dried berries this oil is hardened into a resinous substance, which is visible on breaking the seeds; which seeds are called *ebel*.

They give out nearly all their virtue both to water and to spirit. Distilled with water, they yield a yellowish essential oil, called *alchitran*, which much resembles that of turpentine in its medical qualities.

These berries are carminative, stomachic, detergent, and diuretic, approaching in quality to that of turpentine.

The London College order the *spiritus juniperi* comp. **COMPOUND SPIRIT of JUNIPER**, formerly called *aq. juniperi composita*, to be thus made:

Take of *jupiter* berries, bruised, one pound; carraway and fennel seeds, bruised, of each one ounce and a half; proof spirit of wine, one gallon; water, quantity sufficient to avoid an empyreuma;—distill off a gallon. **Pharm. Lond 1788.**

The coriander seeds also answer the same purpose as those herein ordered; but to a pound of the berries there should be half a pound of these.

ROE BACCARUM JUNIPERI. The **ROB of JUNIPER BERRIES.**

Boil *juniper* berries well bruised in water, or take the decoction, after distilling them for the oil, and inspissate

to the consistence of thick honey. This is so esteemed among the Germans, as to have obtained the name of *theriaca Germanorum*. It may be used in catarrhs; weakness of the stomach and intestines, and difficulty in making water, to which old people are subject. Hoffman highly recommends its use; though by some it is considered as an inactive preparation.

The following formula was prescribed by Van Swieten: R Rob bacc. juniperi ʒij. dilue in aq. juniperi simplicis ʒij, spiritus juniperi ʒij, et ad sitim sedandam. Sps. ætheris nitrosi ʒls; m. dosis cochl. ij. vel 4r. tertia hora. However, the infusion of the berries, either alone or mixed with a little gin, is in dropsies a very useful drink. In uterine obstructions, scorbutic affections, and cutaneous diseases, the utility of the juniper has been spoken of, but in the two last complaints, the wood and tops have been preferred. The essential oil is found to be an active stimulant, a warm carminative, also to possess diuretic and deobstruent power. Doses from 2 drops to 10.

The wood of the *juniper* tree, is sudorific, and of similar qualities with that of guaiacum and sassafras, but much inferior to either.

JUNIPERI GUMMI. The resin which is obtained in warmer climes, particularly in Africa, where there is a large species of *juniper* tree, is semipellucid, and of a pale yellowish colour; it is in glebes, resembling mastich, but larger. It is the *sandaracha* of the Arabians, and the gum *juniper* of the shops. From the use it is put to, some call it *vernix*. This resin hath a light agreeable smell, and not much taste. It dissolves in sp. vini r. if

violently shook in it; and in oils both expressed and distilled, but it gives nothing to water. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Med.

JUNEPIRUS. A name of several species of cedar. See CEDRUS FOLIO CYPRI, and CEDRUS PHOENICIA.

— **LYCIA.** See OLIVANUM.

— **SABINA.** See SABINA.

JUPICANGA. See CHINA OCCIDENTALIS.

JUPITER. See STANNUM.

JUS, *broth*, called also *brodium*. Broths made of the lean parts of beef, mutton, &c. are very nourishing; when used as aliment; but it should be observed, that in weak, worn-out constitutions, strong broths cannot be digested, and that the strength thereof should always be proportioned to the digestive powers of the patient.

JUSTICIA See ADHATODA.

JUVANTIA, ADJUVANTIA. Whatever relieves under a distemper, whether it is an aliment, medicine, or any of the non-naturals, are thus named. Also, things that help; and *lædentia*, things that offend. Two technical terms. When the nature of a distemper was doubtful or unknown, the ancients prescribed some innocent medicines which they were well acquainted with, and according as they did either good or hurt, though in a small degree, they formed a judgment of the method by which the cure was to be attempted.

JUVENTUS. See ÆTAS.

JUXTANGINA. A species of quinsy. See PARACYNANCHE.

K.

K A L

KAATH. See TERRA JAPONICA.

KABALA, } See CABALA.
KABALLA. }

KABOLOSSA. See CHINA OCCIDENTALIS.

KACHIMIA. See CACCHYMIA.

KADALI. Ray takes notice of four species of this shrub; they grow in the East Indies. The fruit, when ripe, is eaten, and calicoes are dyed with the juice.

KADANAKU. See ALOES HEPATICA.

KÆKURIA. See ELEMI.

KÆMPFERIA ROTUNDA. See ZEDOARIA.

KAHA. See CURCUMA.

KAKA-MOULLON, **KAHA MULLU.** An East Indian siliquose tree. The bark is boiled in milk, and is said to cure a diabetes and gonorrhœa. Raii Hist.

KAKA-NIARA. An East Indian tree, the leaves of which destroy worms. See Raii Hist.

KAKA-TODDALL. A small shrub growing in Malabar, and much used there in various disorders from a redundancy of serum. Raii Hist.

KAKIMIA. A barbarous word for *cachymia*.

KALENZI-KANSJAVA. See BANGUE.

KALI, also called *salsola*, *salicornia*, *alga marina*, **SALT-WORT**, and **SNAIL-SEEDED GLASS-WORT.** Miller enumerates eighteen species. It is the **SALSOLA KALI**, herbacea decumbens, foliis subulatis spinosis, calycibus marginatis axillaribus. **CLASS. PENTANDRIA; ORD. DICYNIA.** LINN. Gen. Plant. 311.

Kali is a plant with spreading, reddish, pretty thick branches: oblong, narrow, pointed, fleshy leaves, like those of houseleek. The flowers are imperfect in the bottoms of the leaves, are followed each by one seed spirally curled, and inclosed in the cup. It is annual, grows wild on the sea-coasts in the southern parts of Europe, particularly of the Mediterranean.

The herb is juicy, tastes bitterish, and remarkably saline. The expressed juice, and infusions, or decoctions of the leaves, are said to be powerfully aperient and diuretic, and in this intention have been much recommended in dropries; but the *kali* is principally regarded on account of its yielding copiously the fixt alkaline salt, called soda, or soude. The plant is cultivated about Montpellier, for the sake of the salt. Much of this salt is prepared at Alicant in Spain, from a different species of *kali*. Different marine plants contain this salt, and what is made in Scotland and Ireland is called **KELP.** See Woodville's Medical Botany, pag. 387, 388.

From the *quercus marina*, also called *fucus vesiculosus*, *fucus maritimus*, *alga marina*, **SEA-OAK**, **SEA-WRACK**, or **SEA-TANG**, much alkaline salt is obtained by incineration; the juice of its vesicles, left to putrefy, yields on evaporation a portion of acrid pungent salt.

This plant is a soft slippery one, common on rocks that are left dry at the ebb-tide; the leaves resemble those of the oak-tree in shape, the stalks running along the middle of the leaves, and terminated by watery bladders, containing either air or a slippery matter. The vesicles begin to fill in March, and burst about the end of July, and discharge a matter thick as honey.

If the putrid juice of this plant is applied to the skin, it sinks into it immediately, excites a slight sense of pungency, and deterges like a solution of soap. One of the

best applications at the decline of glandular swellings, for perfectly dissolving them, is a mixture of the juicy vesicles on the leaves of this plant, gathered in July, with an equal quantity of sea-water; they should be kept in a glass vessel for ten or fifteen days, until the liquor becomes of the consistence of thin honey. The parts affected are to be rubbed with the strained liquor two or three times a day, and afterwards washed clean with water.

They apply also a cataplasm of the *quercus marina* made by bruising a quantity of this plant, the chief use of which is in cases of scrofula, white-swellings, but more particularly glandular tumors. Where this cannot be got, sea-water and oatmeal formed into a poultice has supplied its place.

KALI AERATUM. AERATED KALI.

Take prepared kali, half an ounce; distilled water, five drams; dissolve the kali in a water-bath, then add a dram of prepared ammonia, and when the mixture ceases to effervesce, set it by to crystallize. This is used as a lithontriptic, two drams dissolved in a pint of distilled water taken twice a day.

KALI ARSENICATUM. ARSENICATED KALI.

Let equal quantities of arsenic and purified nitre be powdered and well mixed together, then put into a retort and placed in a sand-bath, the heat of which is to be increased gradually, until the vapours cease to issue from the mouth of the vessel. The mass must then be dissolved in four pounds of distilled water, a proper quantity of which must be evaporated, and the residuum set aside to crystallize. Dose $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a grain, three times a day. This is used for the same purposes at the solutio arsenici. See INTERMITTENS FEBRIS. CANCER.

The fixed alkaline salts obtained from these plants are the same as the mineral fixed alkaline salt. See ALCALI and ALGA.

KALI, vice **SAL ABSINTHII.** See ALCALI and CINERES CLAVELLATI.

KALI ACETATUM. See SAL DIURETICUS.

KALI PRÆPARATUM. See ALCALI, in pag. 40.

KALI TARTARIZATUM. See TARTARUM.

KALI PURUM. PURE KALI. Formerly the **ALKALI VEGETABILE FIXUM CAUSTICUM. FIXED VEGETABLE CAUSTIC ALKALI.**

Take the water of pure *kali* one gallon; evaporate it to dryness; afterwards melt it by fire, and let it be poured off. Ph. Lond. 1788. This has a disposition to liquefy, which renders the application very inconvenient; to remedy which, is used an addition of quick-lime. See CAUSTICUM COMMUNE FORTIUS.

KALI SULPHURATUM. SULPHURATED KALI, commonly called **HEPAR SULPHURIS. LIVER of SULPHUR.**

Take flowers of sulphur one ounce, *kali* five ounces; mix the salt with the sulphur melted by a slow fire, by constant stirring, till they perfectly unite. Ph. Lond.

1788. The dose is from five grains to a scruple. In tetter, and other cutaneous affections this has been recommended. Some have employed it dissolved in water, as a bath for the psora; and in cases of tinea capitis it has often been used by way of lotion, and has been strongly recommended to prevent the effects of mineral poisons.

KALI TARTARIZATUM. TARTARIZED KALI, formerly *Tartarum solubile*. SOLUBLE TARTAR. See TARTARUM.

KALI AQUA. WATER of KALI, formerly LIXIVUM TARTARI. LEY of TARTAR.

Take *kali*, one pound; set it by in a moist place, till it dissolves, and strain it. Ph. Lond. 1788.

This has the same medical properties as the *kali præparatum*, and is nothing more than that substance in a dissolved state; which may be made more extemporaneously by dissolving the salt in a proper proportion of distilled water.

KALI PURI AQUA. WATER of PURE KALI, formerly LIXIVUM SAPONARIUM. SOAP LEY.

Take of *kali* four pounds; quick-lime six pounds; distilled water four gallons; add to the lime four parts of water, and let them stand for an hour; then add the *kali*, and remaining part of the water; boil them for a quarter of an hour; let the liquor cool, and strain: a pint of this liquor ought to weigh sixteen ounces. If the liquor raises any effervescence by the addition of any acid, then add more lime. An earthen or glass vessel should be used in the process, and the liquor strained through linen. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

KALI VITRIOLATUM. See NITRUM VITRIOLATUM, N° 6.

KANDEL. Ray takes notice of six species of this shrub. Some of them are used for staining linen with; some have medical virtues attributed to them, and others none.

KANELLI. A name of two East Indian trees. They are evergreens. The flowers are used in diarrhoeas. See Raii Hist.

KANNAGHORAKA. See CARCAPULI LINCO-TANI.

KAPA MATA. See ACAJAIBA.

KARABE, i. e. CARABE. See SUCCINUM.

KARABITUS. See PHRENITIS.

KARATAS. The PENGUIN, or wild ANANAS. It is common in the West Indies; the juice of the fruit is used to four punch with, but it is too austere to be swallowed alone.

KAREMYLE. See OROBUS.

KARFE. See CINNAMOMUM.

KARIN-TAGERA. An evergreen tree in Malabar; it resembles an hazel. The oil from the root prevents the hair from falling off. Raii Hist.

KARI-VETTI. A tree in Malabar; the juice of its leaves is emetic. Raii Hist.

KARVA. See CASSIA LIGNEA.

KATKIN. See AMENTACEI FLORES.

KATO-CÆLIA. See CÆLIA.

KAYL. SOUR MILK.

KEIRI. See CHEIRI.

KELLO. See PLUMBUM NIGRUM.

KENNA. See LIGUSTRUM INDICUM.

KERATOPHYTON, also *lithophyton*. The name

of a submarine plant, which is of a viscid or gluey consistence, pellucid like horn, and often covered with a cretaceous crust, sometimes of elegant and various colours. Boerhaave mentions sixteen species, but none of them have any medical virtues attributed to them, except one, which is the *corallium nigrum*.

KERMES. See CHERMES.

KERVA, OL. See CATAPUTIA.

KERMES MINERALIS. CHERMES MINERALIS. See ANTIMONIUM, N° 15.

KETMIA. The leaves resemble those of mallows, or of vervain-mallows. The flower is like that of the mallow; the fruit is divided into many partitions, the top of which opens when ripe, and discloses many seeds. Boerhaave enumerates twenty-two species. All the species, except those which taste like sorrel, agree in virtues with mallows. This genus, called *ketmia* by Tournefort, is the *hibiscus* of Linnæus.

KETRAN. See CEDRIA.

KEYSERI PILULÆ. KEYSER'S PILLS. According to an account of them given in the Edinb. Med. Commentaries, they consist of pure quicksilver, reduced to a red calx by a proper degree of heat, which being dissolved in vinegar (one part of the former to eight of the latter) is lastly to be mixed with manna, of which two pounds will be required to each pint of the solution. This composition being dried gently by the fire, is rolled into pills, and recommended as the most effectual remedy of all the mercurial kinds, against the venereal disease. See HYDRARGYRUS ACETATUS.

KHADIRA, vel KHEIR. See TERRA JAPONICA.

KIK, or KIKI. See CATAPUTIA.

KILBURN WATERS. See AQUÆ CATHARTICÆ AMARÆ.

KINA, or KINA-KINA, also *kin-kina*. See CORT. PERUV.

KINA-KINA AROMATICA. See THURIS CORTEX.

KINKINA. See CORT. PERUVIANUS.

KINKINA EUROPÆA. See GENTIANA.

KINO. See GUMMI RUBRUM ASTRINGENS.

KIPPAKELENGU. See BATTATAS HISPANICA.

KIRIBUNNAWELL. See CHINA OCCIDENTALIS.

KNAWEL. *ALCHIMILLA supina gramin. folio.* TOURNEFORT calls it the *CHAMÆLINUM VULGARE folio affinis glabro flosculis plurimis*. GERMAN KNOT-GRASS. It is somewhat astringent. There are two species of it.

KOLERUS. A dry ulcer.

KOLTO. See PLICA POLONICA.

KRAUT SAUER, pronounced by the English SOUR KROUT. See BRASSICA.

KRIEBEL KRANKHEIT. See RAPHANIA.

KRIMNA. See ALPHITA.

KURUDU. See CINNAMOMUM.

KUTUBUTH. An Arabian name for a water-spider, an insect perpetually in motion. Hence the name hath been transferred to a species of melancholy, called by Sennertus *melancholia errabunda*. See LYCANTHROPIA.

KYMIA. See CUCURBITA.

KYMIT ELEVATUM. WHITE SUBLIMED CINNABAR.

KYNA. See OPOPONAX.

KYNANCHE. See ANGINA.

L.

L A B

L ABARIUM. Looseness of the teeth.
 LABDANUM. See LADANUM.
 LABELLA LEPORINA. See LABIA LEPORINA.

LABEO. See CHILON.

LABIA. See PROCESSUS.

LABIA. } A LIP. The *lips* are all that are loose below the gums; the red part is called *prolabium*; the sphincter is named *orbicularis labiorum*. When the cuticula, which here is called epithelium, is taken off, there is a villous appearance, as in the glans penis.

LABIA LEPORINA. The HARE-LIP; called also LABELLA and LABRA LEP. LAGOSTOMA; *rostrum leporinum*; *lagocheilos*. It is when there is a fissure in the upper lip, with a want of substance, like that of a hare, whence its name. The division is sometimes double, like the letter M; it is then called the DOUBLE HARE-LIP. When this case happens to the under lip, it is called the SPURIOUS HARE-LIP. But some late professors say that this last never occurs.

If an operation is required, first divide all its adhesions internally with an incision knife, then with a straight pair of scissors cut off all that is callous, so that you make an angle at its upper part; then pierce the *lip* with two silver pins, so as that the sides of the fissure may be brought and kept in contact by them and the thread which is to be applied over them. Begin the thread on the upper pin, to hinder the *lips* from separating under the heads and points; apply little bolsters to prevent their sitting uneasy upon the adjacent parts. Apply a pledget of digestive over the whole, so as to keep the thread fast.

Mr. Pott observes, that when the *hare-lip* is double, it sometimes happens that the middle portion contracts itself up, and the bone projects. To begin the cure in this case remove the projecting bone by means of a chisel; when this is done the contracted part of the *lip* is to be brought down and detained there by bandage; afterwards proceed as in the *single hare-lip*, operating on one side at a time, which is to be thoroughly healed before you proceed to the other. The pins should not be moved before the sixth or seventh day, and then first cut the stitches to see that the flesh is securely joined before you move the pins. When a part of the bone is cut away, wait the healing thereof before you proceed with the *hare-lip*. See Le Dran's Operations. Heister's Surgery. Sharp's Operations. Bell's Surgery, vol. iv. p. 149. White's Surgery, p. 269.

LABIÆ PUDENDÆ. Called also CREMNOI, LABRA. They arise from the mons Veneris, lying on the fore part of the pubes, and extending down under the edge of the ossa pubis, whose symphysis is exactly between them. They are more prominent and thick above than below, and unite below at the perinæum. They are composed of skin, cellular membrane, and fat; red within, and outwardly are covered with hair at the age of puberty. The angles of the labiæ above, and below; or the point where the lips meet, are called *commissures*.

LABIALES ARTERIÆ. See MAXILLARIÆ ARTERIÆ.

— GLANDULÆ. The LABIAL GLANDS. The membrane which covers the inside of the lips is a continuation of that on the cheeks; it is also perforated by

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many small holes, which answer to the same number of small glands. See Winslow's Anatomy.

LABIATUS. See FLOS LABIATUS.

LABIS, from λαμβανω, to lay hold of. Any forceps.

LABIUM. See LABIA.

LABRA. See LABIÆ PUDENDÆ.

LABRISULCIUM. A CHAP IN THE LIP, or the same as *cheilocace*. It is a scrophulous symptom.

The *labrisulcium*, or *chapped upper-lip*, as it is a scrophulous symptom, it requires the same treatment as is usual in that disease; thus the swelling of the lip is taken down, at least for a time, until a fresh cold, or other error of the non-naturals, occasion a new fluxion. The cleft or *chap* itself may be rubbed with the ol. ceræ, or with the ol. amygd. and spermaceti.

Arnoldus Boerhaave treats of this symptom particularly in his tenth chapter, under the name of *cheilocace*, where he observes that children are the usual subjects of it. See Turner's Surgery. This also is the name given to the CANCRUM ORIS.

LABRUM. See DEXAMENE.

LABRUSCA. See BRYONIA ALBA.

LABYRINTHUS The LABYRINTH. The second cavity of the ear, called also *fodina*. It lies in the pars petrosa of the temporal bone, which runs forward and inward. It is an oblong body, divided into three parts, called the *vestibulum*, the *cochlea*, and the *semicircular canals*. The *vestibulum* (in which the stapes stands) is situated in the middle; the *cochlea* is the anterior, and lies forward and inward; and the *semicircular canals* which compose the posterior part, lie backward and outward. The three parts of the *labyrinth* are lined by a fine perioticum, which spreads over and shuts the two fenestræ of the tympanum.

LAC. MILK. *Milk* is very little if at all different from the chyle, as when it is taken by the lacteals. See CHYLUS. It is a fluid prepared and secreted in the bodies of animals, but not completely elaborated into an animal nature. On a chemical analysis it yields the same general principle with substances of the vegetable kingdom.

Milk differs in degrees of goodness in the following order; the best is *woman's*, the next is *ass's*, *mare's*, *goat's*, *sheep's*, and the worst is *cow's*, because it is the strongest and most difficultly digested.

When *milk* is gone cold, like most other animal fluids, it loses much of its excellent qualities, and warming it is so far from restoring them, that they are totally destroyed by it. When *milk* is boiled, it becomes a very improper aliment for weakly persons, and for those who have weak stomachs.

If *milk* is directed for a nourishing diet, and the patient is reduced to extreme feebleness, it should be sucked from the breast of a middle-aged woman, of a good habit of body, who lives soberly, and uses moderate exercise; let the patient suck four or five hours after the woman hath taken her usual meals; much before or much after are alike improper. Galen often hints at the advantage of using *milk* before it is mixed with the circumambient air; for then it possesses its greatest degree of perfection, as retaining its finest parts, it will be rendered more salutary by the animal heat.

When a *milk* diet is used by persons whose strength is not so extremely reduced as to render a breast necessary,

it should, if possible, be drank while warm from the cow; and in such disorders, or in such circumstances of the constitution, as are relieved by a total diet of *milk*, at least four pints should be taken every day. This will not suffice for making or keeping the body robust; but for the valetudinary, the sedentary, and studious, it is not only sufficient, but the most proper.

When *milk* seems to disagree, a tea-spoon-full of the spirit of hartshorn to a pint,—or a draught of lime-water, if drank as soon as it is clear, and before the heat is dissipated, which is excited on mixing the lime and water together,—or the chewing of bark in a morning, and a little rhubarb at night, will render it easy on the stomach, and promote its digestion.

Milk is demulcent and nutritious; but whatever disposes it to curdle, renders it in proportion indigestible; it is an improper aliment in febrile and bilious disorders; but gall, as well as lime-water, when taken into the stomach, powerfully dissolves *milk* that is coagulated there.

Milk consists of *oil*, *mucilage*, *sugar*, *water*, and *air*. The oil spontaneously separates, and is called *cream*; the mucilage is the coagulable part, which is separated by mixing rennet with it; and of this they make cheese: that it possesses air, is proved by placing it under the receiver of an air-pump, after having heated it a little; and as to the sugar, it is separated by the following method.

SACCHARUM LACTIS. SUGAR of MILK.

Take the whey of cow's *milk* (made with calf's rennet): clarify it with the white of an egg, and, if not perfectly limpid, pass it through a filter; then evaporate it in a glass vessel, in the heat of a water-bath, and set it in a cool cellar to crystallize. The crystals are to be washed with cold water. This is as directed in the Ph. Paris. but Dr. Lewis recommends the following:

Take ass's *milk*, whilst new, and evaporate it to dryness, and digest the dry matter in water till all its soluble parts are extracted; then inspissate the filtered liquor. This preparation is sweet, though neither white nor crystalline; nor is it perhaps in the pure crystalline part of the *milk* that the virtue of it lies. The medicinal quality is in the saccharine part, whence women's and ass's are most medicinal; but the nutritive quality is in those parts which abound more in the *milk* of goats and cows, whence, as a nutritive, their *milk* is preferred.

According to Hoffman's observation, twelve ounces of woman's *milk* leaves on evaporation eight drams of solid matter, of which boiling water dissolves six drams; this solution yields a rich sweet salt. He observes the same of ass's *milk*. The same quantity of cow's *milk* leaves thirteen drams of solid matter, from which water extracts only one dram and a half; the salt it affords is not very sweet, and it dissolves difficultly. All other *milks* are of an intermediate nature.

SERUM LACTIS. The WHEY of MILK.

Whey from *milk* is cooling, diluent, and aperient; it promotes the natural excretions, and increases the action of the purgative sweets, as cassia, manna, &c. It contains the nutritive and most of the saccharine part of *milk*, though it is freed from the more indigestible caseous part. A more agreeable whey may be made by the following method than by that which is used in separating the curd for cheese.

Evaporate new *milk* over a very gentle heat to dryness; then pour upon the remaining yellow grumous powder as much pure water as there was of milk, then boil them until the powder is dissolved, and strain it for use.

If whey is taken medicinally, it should be drank for six or eight weeks, at the rate of four or five pints a-day.

A pint of cow's *milk* being evaporated, about an ounce and a half of yellow powder remained, of which a dram and a half dissolved in water.—From a pint of woman's *milk*, hardly an ounce of dry matter remained, but water dissolved more than one half of it. The proportions were the same, when ass's *milk* was used.

Milk is supposed to contain a portion of animal matter: and as the animals which afford it feed almost wholly on vegetable substances, it is concluded to be an aliment of an intermediate nature between animal and vegetable; and thus should it be considered in our application to valetudinarians. Dr. Cullen has given a long account of *milk*, and the separate parts of which it is composed,

which is well worthy of being consulted. See his Mat. Med. 1789.

See Dioscorides, lib ii. cap. 64. Hoffman's Diff. de Mirabili *Lactis* Asinini in Medendo Ufu. Hoffman's Diff. de Salub. Ser. *Lact.* Med. Mus. vol. iii. p. 361, &c. Percival's Essays, Med. and Exp. ed. 2. p. 251, &c. Fordyce's Elem. p. 1, 19, &c. Cullen's Mat. Med. See also CAPER.

LAC ACTOSUM. See ALCAOL.

— AMYGDALÆ. MILK OF ALMONDS. See EMULSIO.

— ASININUM ARTIFICIALE. See ERYNGIUM.

— CALCIS. MILK OF LIME. So some call the water which is whitened by a solution of quick-lime in it.

— SPUMOSUM. See APHROGALA.

— SULPHURIS. See SULPH. PRÆCIPIT.

— VIRGINALE. See BENZOINUM.

LACCA. LAC, or GUM LAC; *anacofa*. It is a concrete brittle substance, of a dark red colour, brought from the East Indies; the best from Ceylon: it is incrustrated on pieces of sticks, internally divided into cells. It is said to be the resinous juice of the jujube-tree. (See JUJUBA Indica, which is also called *Ziziphus Indica*; and—*Zeylanica*; *Perintoddati*; and *Embella*); but most probably it is met with on different kinds of trees. It is said to be collected by winged red insects of the ant kind; or it is their wax, and is impregnated with their colouring matter, and is either deposited by them on branches of trees, or on sticks placed for them; this is called STICK-LAC. In the cells, small red bodies are often observed, which appear to be the young insects. If the STICK-LAC is broken into small pieces, and infused into warm water until it ceases to give any tincture to the liquor, the remainder appears of a transparent, yellowish brown colour, and is called SEED-LAC: and on raising the heat so as to melt the SEED-LAC, it rises to the surface, and is formed into what is called SHELL-LAC.

The seed and shell-lacs being robbed of the colouring animal matter, seem to be of an intermediate nature between that of wax and resin, and to partake of the nature of both. They crumble on chewing, and do not soften or stick together again; laid on a hot iron, they catch fire, and soon burn away. If distilled like wax, they yield an acid spirit, and a butyraceous oil. Alkaline lixivia, and volatile alkaline spirit, dissolve them into a purplish liquor. With the help of heat, they dissolve in sp. vini r. Alum promotes their solution in boiling water. LAC is not used in medicine; the colouring matter serves as a paint, and the rest is employed for sealing-wax. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Dict. of Chem. Lewis's Mat. Med.

LACCOPEDON. See SCROTUM.

LACERATURA. See VULNUS.

LACERTULI, } BUNDLES of fibres. In every mus-
LACERTUS. } cle, long, slender, soft fibres are found, possessed of some elasticity, running universally parallel with each other, which, surrounded with a plentiful portion of cellular membrane, are collected into what are called LACERTULI, that are in shape like the arm from the elbow to the wrist:—these, bound together with a looser, and for the most part fatty membrane, run into large bundles, which are always divided by cellular stripes, or partitions, then called LACERTI; which also running parallel, or inclined, surrounded with a thin cellular membrane, continuous with the partitions, and separated by a thicker cellular texture from the neighbouring fleshy parts, are considered as one muscle. See also BRACHIUM, where the word LACERTUS is used in another sense.

LACERUM FORAMEN. It is one of the inner holes in the head, through which the third, fourth, fifth branch of the fifth, and the sixth pair of nerves pass.

LACRYMA ABIEGNA. See TEREBINTHINA.

— JOBI, also called *lithospermum*, *millium arundinaceum*, REED MILLET, JOB'S TEARS. The seeds resemble tears, whence one of the names above given to this plant, which hath the appearance of a reed. The seeds are said to be lithontriptic, but they are not in much use. Raii Hist.

LACRYMALIA OSSA. See UNGUIS OSSA.

— PUNCTA. At a little distance from the internal angle of the eye, on the edge of the eye-lids, may be seen two small holes, which are the orifices into the lacrymal channels and bag, and they are thus named.

LACRY-

LACRYMALIS GLANDULA. See **GLANDULA LACRYMALIS**.

LACRYMALIS NERVUS. The fifth pair of nerves from the head, divided into branches, the first of which is called the orbitary branch; and this is subdivided into three more, the third of which is called the *lacrymal* branch; it goes chiefly to the *lacrymal* gland.

LACINIA corollæ. Any part into which the border of a monopetalous corolla is cut. It is applied also to monophyllous calyxes: and a calyx which has two laciniæ is said to be bifidus, &c. or it signifies jaggs on the borders of leaves: hence are they called,

LACINIATI, jagged; which word implies an irregularity in the division, and subdivision; whereas *Lacinia*, according to Linnæus, is the same with a part, segment, or cleft.

LACONICUM. See **CALDARIUM**.

LACTARIA. See **LACTICINIA**.

LACTATIO: LACTATION, or GIVING SUCK. The mother's breast, if possible, should be allowed the child, at least during the first month; for thus the child is more peculiarly benefited by what it sucks, and the mother is preserved from more real inconveniences, than the falsely delicate imagine they would suffer by compliance herewith. But if, by reason of an infirm constitution, or other causes, the mother cannot suckle her child, let dry-nursing under the mother's eye be pursued.

When women lose their appetite by giving suck, both the children and themselves are thereby injured. Wet nurses are to be preferred, who, during the time they give the breast, have rather an increased appetite, and digest more quickly. The former are apt to waste away, and sometimes die consumptive. In short, those nurses, with whom *lactation* may for a while agree, should wean the child as soon as their appetite lessens, their strength seems to fail, or a tendency to hysteric symptoms is manifest.

For no woman can be a proper nurse, whose appetite is not good, and digestive powers sufficiently strong to elaborate, and convert her food into found juices, notwithstanding the waste she must suffer from the necessary supply of milk for the infant.

When the new-born child is to be brought up by the mother's breast, apply it, in ten or twelve hours after delivery, thereto; thus the milk is sooner and more easily supplied, and there is less hazard of a fever, than when the child is not put to it before the milk begins to flow of itself.

If the mother does not suckle her child, her breasts should be kept warm with flannels, or with a hare-skin, that a constant perspiration may be supported: thus there rarely will arise much inconvenience from the milk.

The child, notwithstanding all our care in dry-nursing, sometimes pines if a breast is not allowed. In this case, a wet-nurse should be provided; if possible, one that hath not been long delivered of a child. She should be young, of a healthy habit, and an active disposition, a mild temper, and whose breasts are well filled with milk. If the milk is good, it is sweetish to the taste, and totally free from saltness: to the eye it appears thin, and of a bluish cast. Should the woman have her menses, if in other respects objections are not made, this need not be any: and as to the custom with many, of abstaining from venery while they continue to suckle a child, it is so far without reason to support it, that the truth is, a rigorous chastity is as hurtful, and often more pernicious, than a moderate use of venery. Amongst the vulgar errors, is that of red-haired women being improper for wet-nurses.

If the menses do not appear during the first months, but, after six or eight months' sucking, they begin to descend, the child should be weaned.

Wet-nurses should eat, at least, one hearty meal of animal food every day; with this a proper quantity of vegetables should be mixed. Thin broth, or milk, is proper for their breakfasts and their suppers; and if the strength should seem to fail a little, a draught of good ale should now and then be allowed; but spirituous liquors, must, in general, be foreborne,—not but a spoonful of rum may be allowed in a quart of milk and water, (i. e. a pint of each) which is a proper common drink.

Though it is well observed by Dr. Hunter, that the far greater number of those women who have cancers in the breast or womb, are old maids, and those who refuse to give suck to children; yet it is the unhappiness of some

willing mothers not to be able; for instance, those with tender constitutions, and that are subject to nervous disorders; those who do not eat a sufficient quantity of solid food, nor enjoy the benefit of exercise and air: if children are kept at their breasts, they either die whilst young, or are weak and sickly after childhood is past, and so on through remaining life.

LACTEA FEBRIS. The **MILK-FEVER.** This frequently happens after delivery. It is the custom of many, not to apply the child to its mother's breasts before the milk flows freely of itself; thus, by the third or fourth day after delivery, a fever is brought on, with a train of other ill effects. This *milk-fever* rarely happens to any but those who have deferred letting the child suck for two or three days after delivery; then the breast is so full that it cannot easily be emptied; consequently, it becomes inflamed, and the evacuation that way being suppressed, a fever is excited. Where there is a secretion of milk, its due discharge is as necessary as that of the lochia; the stoppage of either produces the same complaint, viz. the *milk-fever*; by occasioning a plethora. Other imprudences may give rise to this disorder, or accidents, that were not so easy to avoid, may be the preceding causes.

The more immediate causes are a distension of the nerves in the breasts, which is readily distinguished by the swelling of the glands; and an absorption of milk, which hath become acrid by stagnating in the breast, and is known by a rigor and looseness coming on after the breasts have been inflamed and painful.

The usual symptoms are pain and distension in the breasts. These extend often to the arm-pits, where the pain is very considerable. Sometimes the breasts become hard, hot, and inflamed; then thirst, head-ach, and fever soon follow.

If the disorder is not violent, it continues a day or two, then spontaneously vanishes by a copious perspiration.

If the patient is sanguine and robust, blood may be taken from the arm; but as this is rarely required, some caution should attend its use. Apply the child to the breasts; and linen cloths, dipped in fresh cool-drawn linseed oil, must be laid over them: the bowels should be emptied by means of a clyster; or a gentle cooling purge may be given. These, with the saline mixture, and the usual modes of administering antimonial preparations, rarely fail to carry off the disease.

A thin, cooling diet, consisting chiefly of panada, barley-water, and such like, should be used, until the violence of the symptoms is removed.

If the breasts should suppurate, proceed as in an **ABSCCESS** of the **BREAST**. See **Abcessus Pectoris**, and **Mammæ**, No. 31.—Also Kirkland on Child-bed Fevers.

—**VASA**, called also *galactophori ductus*, (from *gala*, milk, and *phero*, to carry) the **LACTEAL VESSELS**. They arise by imperceptible beginnings from the intestines, and ramify upon them as the arteries; they run through the mesentery in long solitary trunks; and, in their way to the receptaculum chyli, through the lymphatic glands at the root of the mesentery, they unite with each other, and with the lymphatics, about the last dorsal, or first and second lumbar vertebræ, to form the receptaculum chyli, which see. The *lacteals* are furnished with many valves, and so is the thoracic duct; so that every lacteal pressure will force up the chyle, as that by inspiration and the pulsation of the aorta.

The *lacteals* are the absorbent of the bowels, beginning in their inner surface. The same kind of vessels are called absorbents, or lymphatics, in other parts of the body, and take their rise from the surfaces of the respective parts; so that the *lacteals*, lymphatics, and absorbents, are all the same kinds of vessels. Dr. Hunter says that the *lacteals* and lymphatics are the same vessels, only differing in their situation; and they both terminate in the same duct.

The **CHYLIFERA VASA** are also called **VENÆ LACTEÆ**, because their valves are disposed as those of the blood-veins are, and because, like them, they convey their contents from smaller to larger tubes.

Dr. Harvey discovered the lymphatics in the year 1616. In 1627, they were published by another author. Uz-zalius discovered the *lacteals* in a dog, running to the mesenteric glands; this was in the year 1662. See Winflow's Anatomy.

LACTESCENCIA. See **LACTIFERUS**.

LACTICA. See **TYPHOS**, and **TYPHODES**.

LACTICINIA. Aliments prepared of milk, called **GALACTINA, LACTARIA.** It is used in another sense also. See **ANIMELLÆ.**

LACTIFERI DUCTUS, vel TUBULI. **LACTIFEROUS DUCTS or TUBES.** The glandular body of the breast contains a white mass, which is merely a collection of membranous ducts: they are narrow at their origin, broad in the middle, and contract again as they approach the papillæ, near which they form a kind of circle of communication. See **MAMMÆ.**

LACTIFERUS. *Lactiferous* plants are those which abound with a milky juice. The term is applicable to those which abound with other coloured juices, as *Lactescencia* comprehends the different coloured fluids, which flow copiously from particulate plants on being wounded; which is either white, red, or yellow. In *euphorbium, papaver, asclepias, &c. campanula*, and many of the plants in the first division of the class **SYNGENESIA**, they are white; in *chelidonium, bocconia, sanguinaria*, and *cambo-gia*, yellow; and in *rumex sanguineus*, red.

LACTIS FLOS. See **APHROGALA.**

LACTUCA. **LETTUCE,** called also *marullum, cunuchion.* It is a plant with slender but firm stalks, which yield, as do the leaves, a milky juice on being wounded. The flower consists of a number of flat florets, set in a small scaly cup, followed by short flat seeds, which are pointed at both ends, and winged with down. It is also the name of several sorts of *chondrilla.*

— **AGNINA,** also called *locusta, valeriana campestris inodora major, valerianella arvensis præcox humilis semine compresso, album olus,* **LAMB'S-LETTUCE,** and **CORN-SALLAD.**

— **HORTENSIS.** **GARDEN-LETTUCE.**

— **LACTUCA MARINA.** See **FUCUS.**

In general, *lettuces* are emollient, refrigerating, saponaceous, resolvent, diuretic, and laxative. They are better to be eaten raw than boiled; though in this state they afford little nourishment, but when boiled they prove more sweet and mucilaginous, and therefore may be considered as more nutritious. They are easily digested, but afford very little nourishment. Their milky juice inspissated is a kind of opium; but, as a medicine, they are not celebrated.

LACTUCA VIROSA. **STRONG-SCENTED WILD LETTUCE.** It is the *LACTUCA SYLVESTRIS, opii odore vehementi saporifero et viroso* of MORISON. *LACTUCA sylvestris odore viroso* of CASP. **BAUHINE,** and of **LINNÆUS,** the *LACTUCA VIROSA, foliis carina aculeatis dentatis.* **CLASS, SYNGENESIA; ORD. POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS, Spec. Plant. vol. 2. pag. 795.** The upper leaves of this plant are jagged about the edges; the lower are not. In Britain it is indigenous; found in hedges, and by the sides of ditches, and flowers in June. It differs widely in its qualities from the garden lettuce: it smells strongly of opium, and appears to participate, in no small degree, of its virtues. The narcotic power resides in its milky juice. It is said to quench thirst, to be gently laxative, powerfully diuretic, somewhat diaphoretic, and not disagreeable to the stomach: but, during its operation, plentiful dilution is allowed. It is given in form of extract made from the expressed juice. Out of twenty-four dropical patients, twenty-three were cured with this medicine, according to the account of Dr. Collin, of Vienna. It is recommended in small doses; though in dropsies of long standing from visceral obstructions, it has been administered to the quantity of half an ounce a-day.

LACTUCIMINA. See **APHTHÆ.**

LACTUMEN. See **ACHOR.**

LACTUMINA. Little ulcers, or crusty scabs in the skin, so called because they chiefly happen to children at the breast.

LACUNÆ. Certain excretory ducts in the vagina are thus named, so are the glands or their excretory ducts, in the urethra. They are any drain or furrow (from *lacus, a standing-pool*).

LADA. See **PIPER NIGRUM.**

LADA CHILLI. See **PIPER INDICUM.**

LADANI EMPLASTRUM. See **EMPLASTRUM STOMACHICUM.**

LADANUM, also called *labdanum, cistus, cistus ladanifera, ledon Cretense.* The **TRUE LADANIFEROUS SHRUB.** *CISTUS CRETICUS, arborescens exstipulatus, foliis spatulato-ovatis petiolatis nervis scabris, calycinis lanceolatis.* **CLASS POLYANDRIA; ORD. MONOGYNIA, LINN. Gen. Plant. 673.** The *gum labdanum* is a resinous juice which exudes upon the leaves of this

shrub: it grows plentifully in Arabia, Candia, and other parts of the Archipelago. The juice is collected during the summer heats, with a kind of rake, which hath several leather thongs fixed to it instead of teeth, with which the leaves of the shrub are lightly brushed backwards and forwards; the unctuous juice adheres to the thongs, and is afterwards scraped off with knives, and formed into regular masses for exportation. The plant grows in sandy places on the sea-shore; which accounts for the quantity of sand that is mixed with the gum.

There are two sorts of *gum labdanum.* The best is in dark-coloured black-masses, of the consistence of a plaster, and that grows still softer on being handled: the other is in long rolls curled up. It is harder than the former, but of a paler colour.

In general, this gum agrees in virtues with the balsam of Peru; but is rarely used otherwise than in external applications, and amongst perfumes. It hath an agreeable smell, and a light, pungent, bitterish taste. Rectified spirit of wine dissolves nearly the whole of the pure gum: water takes up by infusion much of its smell and taste. By distillation with water, an essential oil arises, leaving behind it a brittle resin.

Heat soon and easily destroys the specific flavour of this gum. This resin was formerly given as a pectoral, and astringent in catarrhal affections, dysenteries, and other diseases: it is now confined to external use in form of plaster. See **EMPLASTRUM STOMACHICUM**: sometimes it is used by way of fumigation. See **Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.**

LÆDENTIA. See **JUVANTIA.**

LÆMOS. See **ÆSOPHAGUS.**

LAGAROS. See **COR.**

LAGOCHEILOI, from *λαγος, a hare,* and *χειλος, a lip.* A person with a hare's lip. See **LABIA LEPORINA.**

LAGON. The **FLANK.**

LAGONDI. See **BERIBERI.**

LAGOPHTHALMIA, } from *λαγος, a hare,* and
LAGOPHTHALMUS, } *οφθαλμος, an eye.* See **ECTROPIUM.**

LAGOPODIUM, } called also *pes leporinus, trifolium*
LAGOPUS, } *avense humile spicatum,* **HARE'S-FOOT, or HARE'S-FOOT TREFOIL, HERB TRINITY, or TRINITY-GRASS.** Boerhaave reckons it a species of trifolium. It is a low, spreading plant with narrow hairy leaves; the flowers are of a purple colour; the root perishes in winter. It grows amongst corn, and in fallow fields; it flowers in June and July. The whole plant is reckoned astringent; but is rarely used.

LAGOPUS. **HARE-FOOTED,** (see **ATTAGEN**); also a name of some species of trifolium.

LAGOSTOMA. See **LABIA LEPORINA.**

LAIT REPANDU. See **LYMPHÆ DUCTUS.**

LALO. See **BAOBAB** and **COUSCOUS.**

LAMAC. See **GUM. ARABICUM.**

LAMBDAÏSMUS. A defect in speech, which consists in an inability to pronounce certain consonants.

LAMBDOIDES. The name of the future which runs betwixt the ossa occipitis and parietalia. It is so called from its resemblance to the Greek letter Λ , lambda. It is also a name of the *os hyoides.* This future has likewise the appellation *Proæ futura.*

LAMINA CRIBROSA. The cribriform lamella. It is the horizontal plate of the *os ethmoides*, through which the olfactory nerves pass.

LAMINÆ SPONGIOSÆ INFERIORES. See **CONCHÆ NARIUM INFERIORES.**

LAMIUM. **DEAD NETTLE.** Boerhaave mentions seventeen species.

LAMIUM ALBUM, Linn. Also called *urtica mortua, Archangelica flore albo, urtica alba, urtica iners.* **WHITE ARCHANGEL, or DEAD NETTLE.**

— **LUTEUM,** called also *galeopsis, leucas montana.* See **GALEOBDULON.** **YELLOW ARCHANGEL.**

— **MACULATUM,** called also *galeopsis lutea, milzadella, urtica lactea.* **SPOTTED ARCHANGEL.**

— **RUBRUM,** also called *lamium purpureum foetidum, galeopsis.* **RED ARCHANGEL, or SMALL DEAD NETTLE.**

These plants are well known every where. Infusions of them are commended as almost specific in the fluor albus; but experience hath not manifested any great usefulness from them.

LAMPATAM. See **CHINA ORIENTALIS.**

LAMPOURIS. See **CICINDELA.**

LAMP-

LAMPSANA, also called *papillaris herba*, *napium*, *endivia erecta*, &c. **DOG-CRESSES**, **NIPPLE-WORT**. It is a roughish plant, bearing small yellow flosculous flowers. It is annual, grows wild in fields, and by the sides of the roads. It is one of the bitter lactescent plants, nearly similar in virtues to dandelion, endive, and others of the same class. It hath been applied to ulcerations on the nipples, whence the names *papillaris* and *nipple-wort*.

The present practice does not notice it. It is also a name of *rapistrum*.

LANA. **WOOL**. Burnt wool is escharotic.

LANA SUCCIDA. **SORDID WOOL**, or that which is greasy with the sweat of the sheep, called *aplytos* by the Greeks.

LANARIA. A name of the *lychnis sylvestris*, of the *saponaria*, and *verbascum*.

LANGUOR. **DEBILITY OF SPIRITS**.

LANGUOR PANNONICUS. See **AMPHEMERINA HUNGARICA**.

LANIGERUS. *Lanigerous* trees are such as bear a woolly or downy substance, as is commonly contained in the catkins of the willow.

LANTANA. See **VIBURNUM**.

LANUGINOSUS, *Lanuginous*, or *downy*, as the quince, &c.

LANUGO. **DOWN**. The seeds of plants which have a downy substance fastened in them, which serves as wings to transport them, are termed *lanuginous*. They are also called pappous. See **CHNUS**.

LAONICA CURATIO. A method of curing the gout by evaporating the morbid matter by topics.

LAPARA, the **FLANKS**, from *λαπαρᾶς*, to empty, because this part falls in as if empty.

LAPAROCLE. A rupture through the side of the belly.

LAPATHUM. **DOCK**. It is a perennial plant, of which Boerhaave enumerates eighteen species.

— **ACUTUM**; also called *rumex*; *oxylapathum*; **SHARP-POINTED DOCK**. It is the **RUMEX ACUTUS**, Linn. *Docks* are so generally known as to render a description needless. This species, whose leaves are sharper pointed than the common sort, hath a bitter astringent taste, but no remarkable smell: the roots of the other common *wild docks* are nearly of the same quality: equally discover their astringent matter, both by the taste, and by striking an inky blackness with a solution of vitriol: but of the two, the sharp-pointed is to be preferred. The roots of both have a laxative as well as a corroborant quality; but the former quality is possessed in a very small degree. Water takes up all their virtue, and in spring they are used with most advantage.

— **ALPINUM**, also called *hippolapathum rotundifolium*, *lapathum montanum*, **BASTARD MONKS RHUBARB**.

The leaves are very broad like those of burdock; the root is brown outwardly, and intensely red within. This and the true species may be used indifferently.

— **AQUATICUM**; called also *hydrolapathum*; *herba Britannica*, *lapathum palustre*; **GREAT WATER-DOCK**. **RUMEX HYDROLAPATHUM**, floribus hermaphroditis, valvulis integris, graniferis, foliis lanceolatis acutis. **CLASS**, **HEXANDRIA**; **ORD**, **TRIGYNIA**. Linn. Gen. Plant. 451. This is the *rumex crispus* of Linnæus. The *hydrolapathum* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia is referred to the *rumex aquaticus*, *foliis cordatis acutis*, *floribus hermaphroditis*, *valvulis integerrimis nudis*. Muntingius has taken great pains to prove it is the *herba britannica* of the ancients; not from Britain, but from *britannicus*, a Teutonic word, which signifies a power to fasten loose teeth. However, the leaves of the **RUMEX HYDROLAPATHUM** are from two to three feet long, and are said to be laxative, but have upon trial been proved to be very inconsiderably so: the roots are blackish on the outside; internally they are white, having a faint reddish tinge, which, in drying, changes in some parts to a yellowish or brown.

This species of *dock* is found in most parts of England by river-sides.

It is a powerful antiscorbutic, if freely taken internally; and a strong decoction of it puts a stop to eating ulcers in the mouth and tonsils, cures spongy gums, &c. Boerhaave extols it from his own experience, as useful in scorbutic, rheumatic, and cutaneous disorders, also in disorders from obstructed viscera. From the experience of others, it is evidently useful in flatulent disorders, and a

good assistant to the stomach in its office of digesting. Linnæus speaks highly of its use.

If the root is dried and powdered, it is a powerful antiseptic, and in general is a good substitute for the bark. It is useful in many nervous disorders. MURRAY says the powdered root is an excellent dentifrice. But where the powder is unacceptable as an internal medicine, the following decoction may be used:

R. Cort. e rad. hydrolap. lb. fs. coq. lenit. in aq. pluvialis lb. vi. ad lb. iv. & cola. cap. lb. fs. tepid. quater in die.

The bark of the root contains the greatest proportion of the active parts; but the whole plant may be used, as it all contains the same medical virtues with the root. See Med. Mus. vol. i. p. 46, &c. However, notwithstanding the high character it has maintained among some physicians, there are others that think it does not materially differ from other astringents, and therefore are doubtful about the virtues ascribed to it by Muntingius.

LAPATHUM HORTENSE, called also *rhabarbarum monachorum*, *patientia*, *hippolapathum*; **MONKS RHUBARB**. The stalk of this dock is red, and branched towards the top: the root is thick at the head, but soon divides into several branches of a brown colour outwardly, and a deep yellow within. The virtues of the root are similar to those of the root of rhubarb, only differing in being less purgative and more astringent.

— **CHINENSE ORIENTALE**. See **RHABBARBARUM**.

— **RUBRUM**; also called *lapathum sanguineum*, *sanguis draconis herba*, **BLOOD-WORT**.

The leaves are recommended as laxative, and the seeds for restraining uterine fluxes.

— **UNCTUOSUM**. See **MERCURIALIS**.

— **VULGARE**; *anaxyrus*; **BROAD-LEAVED WILD DOCK**, or **COMMON DOCK**. The leaves are very large, roundish at the points, and are fourish to the taste. The root is bitter, astringent, and of a pale or yellowish colour. In France, the root is in common use, and that for most of the same purposes as the great water-dock. The largest grow in moist grounds, the smallest are most astringent in dry.

LAPIDILLUM, or **LAPIDILLUS**. The name of a kind of spoon, formerly used to take out small stones and fragments from the bladder.

LAPILLI. See **OCULI CANCROCORUM**.

LAPIS. **STONE**. The fossilist divides *stones* into two classes; but according to the chemist, *stone* is formed by a mixture of an acid with earth, which is hardened by subterranean heat, or petrified by cold. From the different proportions of earth, arise different kinds of *stones*; the different kinds of earth dissolved by the acid afford another variety. A solution of some metallic matter usually gives the colours. Stahl divides all *stones* into calcareous and vitrescible; but this arrangement is very exceptionable. All that hitherto have been examined, consist of crystalline, calcareous, argillaceous, talcky, or gypseous earths: there are rarely any of these pure, but mixed in different proportions with other mineral substances. CHAPTAL, who has bestowed much labour on this subject, considers the various earths beneath our feet as combinations in general; and that the earthy elements most extensively distributed are five in number. 1. Lime; 2. Magnesia; 3. Barytes; 4. Alumine; 5. Silex: and out of these primitive earths, nature seems to have formed all the mixtures and combinations which constitute stones. From considering the nature of these mixtures and combinations, three habitudes or modes are distinguishable, which establish three grand divisions. For it is perceptible, 1st, That these earths are, in some instances, combined with acids; 2. In other instances, they are mixed with each other; 3. These stones, so formed by the mixture of primitive earths, in other instances, are united together, or fixed in a gluten, or cement. From hence there is lithology distinguished into three classes. The *first* will comprehend **SALINE STONES**; *Second*, **STONES** properly so called, or **EARTHY MIXTURES**; *Third*, **Rocks**, or **stone admixtures**. See Newmann's Chem. Works; Bomare's Dict. of Nat. Hist. Chaptal's Elements of Chemistry, vol. 2. It is also a name annexed to many natural and artificial preparations, as the *lapis bezoar*, *infernalis*, *prunellæ*, &c.

LAPIS IPSE. See **ADROP**.

— **ANIMALIS**. See **CHIFFER**.

— **AMPELITES**. See **AMPELITES**.

— **ALCHERON**. See **BEZOAR BOVINUS**.

LAPIS BENZAHAN. See BEZOAR FOSSILE.

— BEZOAR. See BEZOAR ORIENTALIS.

— PERUVIANUS. See BEZOAR OCCIDENTALIS.

— PORCINUS et MALACENSIS. See BEZOAR HYSTRICIS.

LAPPA. See BARDANA MAJOR, MINOR, and ARCTIUM.

LAPPAGO. See HIPPOPHÆS; and, according to Blancard, it is aparine.

LAPPULA CANARIA. See CAUCALIS

LAQUEUS. See BROCHOS.

LAQUEUS GUTTURIS. A malignant inflammation of the tonsils.

LARBASON. See ANTIMONIUM.

LARDUM. BACON. It is a proper food for those who use strong exercise.

LARIX. The LARCH-TREE. The leaves are long and narrow, produced out of little tubercles, but fall off in winter; the cones are small and oblong; the branches are regular as those of the fir-tree. This tree is very common on the Alps, and in several parts of Germany; and from it is produced the Venice turpentine. Raii Hist. It is also a name for several species of cedar. See CEDRUS.

LARVA. A MASK. When the face is burnt with gunpowder, &c. the application is a linen mask, with holes for the eyes, nose, and mouth; this mask is moistened with proper remedies, and applied to the face: it is tied behind with six tapes.

LARYNGÆÆ ARTERIÆ. See GUTTURALIS ARTERIA.

LARYNGOTOMIA from λαρυγξ, the throat, and τέμνω, to cut. See TRACHEOTOMIA.

LARYNX. See ASPERA ARTERIA.

LASCIVUS. See CHOREA SANCTI VITI.

LASER. LASERPITIUM. See ASAFÆTIDA.

LASERPITIUM, is a name of the *orcofelinum*, and of the *silphium*, called by the ancients *altihit*.

LASERPITIUM VULGARE; called also *bupleuron arborefcens salicis folio*; *gentiana alba*, *cervicaria alba*, *Libanotis*, *Thapsia*, *scfeli Æthiopieum*, *cervaria nigra*, the LESSER HERB FRANKINCENSE. LASSERWORT.

It is a plant which is found in great plenty in Switzerland, and on the Pyrenean mountains. The root is recommended as an alexipharmic and uterine; the seeds are somewhat acrid. It is met with in the gardens of the curious, and flowers in August. Boerhave enumerates sixteen species.

LASSITUDO. MUSCULAR DEBILITY.

LATA LIGAMENTA. The broad ligaments of the womb are properly only a duplicature of the peritonæum, reflecting from the loins to the uterus, and are long enough to admit it to hang down into the vagina.

LATER. A BRICK. Bricks are heated and applied to various parts of the body, or on cataplasms, to continue their heat. And an oil is made by quenching hot bricks in olive oil, until all the oil is imbibed, and then distilling them in a retort until all the oil is drawn off; after which the spirit must be separated. This oil is named *oleum lateritium*,—*philosophorum*,—*supientia*—*perfecti magisterii*,—*divinum*,—*benedictum*. It used to be employed as a remedy in many diseases, but is now properly laid aside.

LATERALES MUSC. See MASSETER, MUSCULUS.

— MUSC. NASI. See OBLIQUUS NASI MUSC.

— PROCESS. OSSIS SPHENOIDES. See SPHENOIDES OS.

LATERALIA. LIGAM. On the body of the os humeri, there are two particular ligaments, which may be called *lateral* or *intermuscular*: they are long, flat, thin, narrow, fixed on one edge along the two lower thirds of the bone, and reaching to both condyles. They are braced pretty tight, and are very narrow at the upper part, but broader towards the condyles, from whence they are expanded like a goose's foot, and form the brachio-cubital, and brachio-radial ligaments.

LATERITIUM OL. See LATER.

LATHYRIS. See CATAPUTIA MINOR, OCHRUS.

LATISSIMUS (so called, because it is the broadest) DORSI, also ANISCALPTOR, because it is in use when the breech is scratched. This muscle rises from the fascia lumborum at its lower part; higher from the sixth, seventh, or eighth vertebræ. At its anterior part, it rises from the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth ribs: its fibres run round the posterior and inferior angle of the

scapula; and its tendon is inserted into the posterior ridge of the groove of the biceps. Its office is to pull the arm backwards, and close to the body.

LAUCANIA. See CÆSOPHAGUS.

LAUDANUM, from *laus*, praise. The name implies that the medicine is worthy of praise; it is generally confined to preparations of opium. See TINCTURA OPII, under OPIUM.

LAUREOLA FÆMINA, also called *mezereon*, *mezereum*, *meserion*, *chamælaea*, *thymelæa laurifolia decidua*, MEZEREON, SPURGE-OLIVE, WIDOW-WAIL. DAPHNE MEZEREUM, or DAPHNE *floribus purpureis sessilibus ternis caulinis*, *fol. lanceolatis deciduis*. CLASS OCTANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 485. It is a small tree or bush, with pale, purplish, or white flowers, which are followed by bay-shaped leaves. It grows plentifully in the woods near Andover, in Hampshire; and about Laxfield, in Suffolk. The flowers appear in January. In August or September the berries, called *cocci cnidii*, ripen. This plant, when fresh especially, if retained in the mouth, and chewed a little, is so very acrid, that it occasions great and long-continued heat and inflammation in the fauces and throat. The berries have also the same effects, and, when swallowed, prove a very corrosive poison, not only to man, but dogs, wolves, foxes, &c. The bark and berries have been long used externally, in different forms, to old ulcers and ill conditioned sores. The former is strongly recommended in France as an application to the skin, which produces, by proper management, a serous discharge, without blistering, which may be continued, and answer the purposes of a perpetual blister, as far as evacuation can be useful, and this with less pain and inconvenience. It has been used as a seton to discharge the humours in inflammation of the eyes. The mode of applying the bark is as follows: The recent bark, about three-quarters of an inch broad, and one inch long, after macerating a little time in vinegar, is applied to the skin; over which is placed an ivy or plantain leaf. This is renewed night and morning, till it bring on a serous discharge, by cauterizing the part; after which, a renewal once in 24 hours is sufficient to continue the discharge for any period.

A decoction of the cortical part of the roots is a powerful remedy in many venereal symptoms, especially when assisted by the hydrargyrus muriatus. This bark should be gathered fresh as it is wanted. The best grows in a light soil. Boil an ounce of the fresh-gathered bark from the roots of mezereon, in twelve pints of water, to eight; at the end of the boiling, an ounce of liquorice root may be added: of the strained liquor half a pint may be drank four times a day. Dr. Ruissel strongly recommends the use of this decoction, particularly when nocturnal pains are violent in the venereal disorder; also for washing those nodes which proceed from a thickening of the membrane of the bones. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. iii. p. 189, &c. The following decoction is also made use of:

DECOCTUM MEZEREI.

Take of bruised mezereon root, two drams; bruised liquorice-root, one ounce; distilled water, two pints: boil the mezereon till the water is reduced to half the quantity, adding, a little before removal from the fire, the liquorice. Dose one-half pint to one pint within the 24 hours.

It is said to cure other remains of the lues venerea, where mercury has failed; and Dr. Cullen recites one (where many ulcers continued) entirely cured by the use of a decoction of mezereon for two or three weeks. Dr. Home has found it not only cure scirrhus tumors, which remain after the venereal disease, and after the use of mercury, but that it healed some scirrhi from other causes. In cutaneous affections it has sometimes been successful. The bark of the root should only be used. Cullen's Mat. Med. In the case of a difficulty of swallowing, thought to be occasioned by a paralytic affection, by the order of Dr. Withering, a woman was cured, by chewing a thin slice of this root, as often as she could bear it, within a month, though the complaint had been of three years standing.

— MAS, also called *chamædaphne*, *eupctaton*, *thymelæa laurifolia semper-virens*, *daphnoides*. SPURGE LAUREL. It is the *daphne laureola*, Linn. It is a small shrub: its leaves resemble those of the laurel, but are less; the flowers consist of one leaf, which is greenish. The

The leaves, berries, and bark, are acrid and hot, burning and inflaming the mouth; if swallowed, they vomit and purge. In March or April, the flowers appear; in September, the berries open. See Raii Hist. Lewis's Mat. Med.

LAURIFOLIA MAGELLANICA. See **WINTERANUS CORTEX.**

LAURINUM, OLEUM. See **LAURUS VULGARIS.**

LAURO-CAMPHORIFERA. See **CAMPHORA.**

LAURO-CERASUS, also called *padus-cerasus*, *avium nigra*, **CERASUS RACEMOSA** *fructu non eduli*, *cerasus folio laurino*, *cerasus trapezuntina*, **BAY CHERRY**, or the **LAUREL CHERRY**, or **CHERRY-BAY**. It is the **PRUNUS-LAURO-CERASUS** of Linn.

The root of this tree or shrub, is large, rough, and furnished with many fibres. The branches are woody, numerous, brown on the outside, and white within. The leaves are large, fleshy, oblong, shining, pointed at both ends, and slightly serrated at the edges: their upper surface is smooth, and of a beautiful dark green colour; the under side is rough, strongly marked with fibres, and of a light green complexion. The flowers appear towards the superior part of the branches; they are pentapetalous, in five-leaved cups. They are followed by clusters of berries resembling cherries, and containing an oblong stone within the pulp of the fruit. It flowers in May, and ripens its fruit in September.

The leaves have a bitter taste, with a flavour resembling that of bitter almonds, and the kernels of peaches and apricots; this flavour is communicated to water and to vinous spirits, either by infusion or distillation. These preparations are so extremely deleterious, and sometimes so sudden in their operation, as to occasion instant death. Dr. Mead relates, that a few spoonfuls of laurel water killed a large dog while it was passing down his throat, before it could be supposed to have reached the stomach. It is the most expeditious means of killing dogs and almost all kinds of animals; given by the mouth, or injected into the rectum, its operation is equally certain, and it acts the moment it touches the stomach, or is received into the intestines. It is speedily mortal to small animals, if applied to wounds of the muscles. It is a sedative of the most powerful kind, and tends plainly to destroy the mobility of the nervous power, and thereby the vital principle; and, when employed in sufficient quantity, it does this very suddenly, without exciting inflammation on the part to which it hath been applied, and without producing any sensible change in the state of the fluids. This poison is of that class which produces epileptic symptoms; it generally produces very strong convulsions, and in a short time death. The spasmodic motions of the whole body are extremely violent on taking it. Two tea-spoonfuls of laurel water were given to middle-sized rabbits; in half a minute they were convulsed, and in less than a minute they were dead. When it is given strong, and in large quantities, they die almost instantly, and without convulsions, a sudden and universal paralysis coming on. Given in less quantities, the convulsions are more or less strong. On dissection, after this poison has been taken, no uncommon appearances are observed in the stomach or intestines; the arteries are found empty, and the veins turgid with blood. The sinuses in the brain, and the veins in the pia mater are distended; but this seems to be occasioned more by the convulsions, than by the particular properties of the poison. Dr. Rutty of Dublin relates, that a girl of eighteen years of age, very well and healthy, took a quantity less than two spoonfuls of the first runnings of the simple water of laurel leaves; and, within half a minute after she fell down, was convulsed, foamed at the mouth, and died in a short time.

Although the poison of laurel appears to consist in the essential oil which it affords in distillation, yet it is strongly suspected that an infusion of the leaves is also injurious.

It hath been generally observed, that if the animals that had swallowed this poison, vomited it up readily, they generally recovered; but its action seems too speedy to hope for relief by any means if swallowed by mankind. See **VENENUM**. Wilmer on Poisonous Vegetables, and Cullen's Mat. Medica.

— **CASSIA.** See **FOLIUM.**

LAURUS ALEXANDRINA, also called *hippoglossum*, *epiglossum*, *bis-lingua*, *daphne*, *diglosson*, *epiglottis*, *rufcus latifolius*, **LAUREL** of **ALEXANDRIA**. *Bonefa-*

cia, *coracobotane gazar*; *uvularia*. It is the *rufcus hippoglossum* of LINN. and nursed up in gardens chiefly as a curiosity. The root of this plant is knotted at the head: the stalks are tough and pliant: the leaves are placed alternately; on the middle of the back part of each, grows a small mossy flower, which is succeeded by a red berry.

This plant grows in the mountainous parts of Italy and Hungary. It is diuretic. See MILLER's Bot. Off.

LAURUS VULGARIS, *diahexapela*, *diahexapte*, **COMMON LAUREL**, or **BAY-TREE**. The **LAURUS NOBILIS**, or the **LAURUS foliis lanceolatis venosis perennantibus, floribus quadrididis**. **CLASS ENNEANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA.** LINN. Gen. Plant. 505.

The bay-tree is generally well known; it is an evergreen, with oblong, stiff, smooth leaves; the flowers are of a palish yellow colour, and are followed by oblong dry berries, containing, under a thin black skin, an horny shell, within which are lodged two dark brownish seeds joined together. It is a native of the south of Europe, and common in our gardens. The flowers appear in April or May, the berries ripen in September, and those which are used in the shops are generally brought from up the Streights, and are the fruit of the *laurus Alexandrina*.

The leaves have a light agreeable smell, and a weak aromatic rough taste. In distillation with water, they yield a small quantity of a very fragrant essential oil; with rectified spirit they afford a moderately warm pungent extract. They are, however, so limited in the present practice, that they are rarely employed except in the way of enema; and in the decoctum pro fomento, Pharm. Lond. Though sometimes they are used in infusion, and drank by way of tea. The berries are stronger than the leaves, and yield more essential oil: on pressure they give out an insipid oil that is fluid; but when they are full ripe, and boiled in water, they afford a thicker oil of a yellowish green colour, which is scummed from the surface, and is the green oil of BAYS. This is bitter, acrid, and useful as a topical application in palfies, and other nervous disorders. The oil of bayberries is called *daphnelaon* and *oleum laurinum*. With regard to the berries, they are an ingredient in the emplastrum cumini; and, BERGIUS says, they are stomachic, resolvent, promoters of the menses, urine, and sweat, who recommends them only in hysteria. They have long been thought to act with peculiar power on the uterine system; hence improper to be used during pregnancy. The essential oil of the berries may be taken in doses of from one to five or six drops on sugar, or mixed with mucilage, or in spirit of wine.

LAURUS CASSIA. See **FOLIUM.**

LAURUS ROSEA. See **NERION.**

Laurus is a name for the *camphor*, *cinnamon*, *cassia lignea*, and *sassafras*.

LAVACRA. **WASHES.** Such as are used to improve the skin.

LAVANDULA, } from *lavando*, *washing*, because it
LAVENDULA, } was used in baths on account of
its fragrantcy. **LAVENDER**, called also *stæchas*, **FRENCH LAVENDER.**

LAVENDULA LATIFOLIA, called also *nardus Italica*, *spica mas*, *pseudonardus aspic*, **COMMON BROAD-LEAVED LAVENDER**, or **SPIKE LAVENDER**. **LAVENDULA SPICA**, or *lavandula foliis sessilibus lanceolato-linearibus margine revolutis, spica interrupta nuda*. **CLASS DIDYNAMIA. ORDER GYMNOSPERMIA.** LINN. Gen. Plant. 711.

Lavender is a shrubby plant, with its leaves set in pairs, the stalks square whilst young, and round when grown old; on the tops of the branches are naked spikes of bluish flowers, and sometimes of white. The common broad-leaved sort hath by much the larger spike, though the flowers are less. The name of *spica*, *spike*, is given to *lavender*; because of all the verticillated plants, this alone bears a spike. Some writers give the name of *spike* to the broad-leaved, and others to the narrow-leaved species. The broad-leaved is common in the southern parts of Europe; it is stronger both in smell and taste than the narrow-leaved; by distillation it yields near thrice the quantity of essential oil, which is both heavier and hotter than that from the other kind, but the flavour is not so grateful. The water and spirituous extracts made from each sort are very nearly alike.

In the south of France, where both sorts grow wild, the broad-leaved is only used for obtaining the oil called

OIL of SPIKE, named *daweredon*, and OIL of ASPIC, which, if genuine, is pale coloured, even limpid, though sometimes it is yellowish. The flowers contain almost all the oil; they should be macerated some days, and then distilled. This oil is adulterated with oil of turpentine, and with rectified spirit of wine; but, if it is genuine, it dissolves sandarac, and indeed it is the best known solvent of amber.

LAVANDULA ANGUSTIFOLIA, called also SPICA FÆMINA, SPICA VULGARIS, PSEUDO-NARDUS, *lavan-dula minor*, COMMON LAVENDER, SPIKE, or NARROW-LEAVED LAVENDER. The leaves of this species are very narrow, and somewhat hoary; native in the southern parts of Europe, but it grows in our gardens very vigorously. The flowers appear in June or July.

The flowers are very fragrant and agreeable to most people; they are bitterish, warm, and pungent to the taste; they are sometimes used as a mild stimulant and corroborant, in vertigos, palsies, tremors, and other debilities of the nervous system, both internally and externally; and, in general, in all disorders in which is a lax fibre.

Dr. Cullen asserts, that whether applied externally or internally, it is a powerful stimulant of the nervous system, and that it will seldom go further than exciting the energy of the brain to a fuller impulse of the nervous power into the nerves of the animal functions, and seldom into those of the vital; hence may be more safe in palsies than the warmer aromatics, especially if not given in a spirituous menstruum, or along with heating aromatics.

Water extracts by infusion, near all the virtue both of the flowers and leaves; but the flowers are so far preferable to the leaves, that the latter are not much used. *Lavender flowers* afford the most oil when ready to fall off spontaneously, and the seeds begin to shew themselves.

The essential oil when fresh, and from flowers that were in perfection, is of a pale yellow colour, of a pungent taste, very fragrant, possessing, in an eminent degree, the peculiar smell which is admired in the flowers.

The flowers may be separated from the plant by drying them a little, and then gently beating them; they should then be immediately committed to the still, and the process conducted with a well regulated gentle heat. This oil is given internally as a cordial, from one drop to five. It is also used as an internal stimulant in palsies, lethargies, and other debilities of the nervous system, and various affections proceeding from a want of energy in the animal functions. Murray dissuades from its use, where there is any danger from a stimulus applied to the sanguiferous system. If soft paper is moistened with this oil, and applied to any part infested with cutaneous insects, as the pediculi inguinales, &c. they will soon be destroyed.

Rectified spirit extracts the virtue from *lavender* most completely, and in distillation carries some of the odoriferous part over with it.

The London College directs a simple spirit from these flowers. R. *Florum recentium lavendulæ*, p. lb. i. ss. spt. vinosi tenuioris congiuntum unum: distilla in balneo aquoso m. libras quinq. And a compound spirit, R. spt. *lavendulæ* m. libras tres, rosmarin. m. lb. i. corticis cinnamomi contusi, nucis moschatæ contusæ singulorum, p. unciam dimidiam; fantali rubri, p. 3 i. Digere per dies decem & cola. Ph. Lond. 1788. This last used to be called the English PALSYPIDROP, or ENGLISH DROP. The dose is from ten drops to a tea-spoonful. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

LAVAPRATAS. See MAMANGA FRUTEX.

LAVER. A name for the *becabunga*, *fium*, *nasurtium aquaticum*.

LAVIPEDIUM. See PEDILUVIUM.

LAXA CHIMOLEA. In Paracelsus it is a purging medicine, principally designed for the venereal disease. Johnson says it is a salt which grows on stones, and is like the anatron, or usnea lapidea.

LAXATOR MEMBRANÆ TYMPANI. This muscle arises from the upper part of the bone, above the membrana tympani, runs inward, and is inserted into the thick process of the malleolus. Winslow calls it the *mallei musculus internus*.

— EXTERNUS; *externus tympani auris*. It rises in the upper sinus of the auditory passage, and is inserted in the membrana tympani with a slender tendon to the malleus, and draws the membrane upward and outward.

LAZARI MORBUS, or MALUM. See ELEPHANTIASIS.

LAZCHER. See BEZOAR.

LAZURIUM ARGENTI, or LAZURINUS PULVIS. It is the SAFFRON of SILVER.

LECHENEON. See CEREBRUM.

LECTUALIS MORBUS. A disease which confines a patient to his bed.

LECTULI. COUCHES. In these chaff is mixed, with proper ingredients coarsely powdered, that their qualities may be absorbed into the body whilst the patient is laid on them.

LECTULUS. See EPITHEMA.

LEDON CRETENSE. See LADANUM.

LEDUM PALUSTRE; called also *cistus ledon*; *rosmarinum sylvestre*; MARSH CISTUS, or WILD ROSEMARY. It is the *LEDUM foliis linearibus subtus hirsutus, floribus corymbosis*. CLASS DECANDRIA; ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 546. Of this there is but one species; it rises with a slender shrubby stalk about two feet high, dividing into many slender branches, garnished with narrow leaves, not much unlike those of heath. The flowers are produced in small clusters at the end of the branches, and are shaped like those of the strawberry-tree, but spread open and wider at top. These are of a reddish colour, and, in the natural places of their growth, are succeeded by seed-vessels, filled with small seeds which ripen in autumn. It grows naturally upon bogs and mosses in many parts of Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire. The calyx is quinquefid; the corolla, plain, and quinque partite; the capsule quinquelocular, and opening at the base. It hath a strong, though fragrant, smell, and is bitter to the taste. It is considered to be possessed of sedative powers, from its narcotic and inebriating qualities. It has been known, without any previous evacuation by emetics and purgatives, alone, to cure the dysentery. See LINNÆI Mat. Med. and Medical Observations, &c. by Goetlieb Richter.

LEGUMINOSA. See FABAGO.

LEGUMEN. Those species of plants which are called PULSE, such as peas, beans, &c. They are so called because they may be gathered by the hand, without cutting. Ray reckons all those plants to be *leguminous*, which have a papilionaceous flower. See FARINACEA.

LEIPODES. EVEN-FOOTED. Those are thus called, the soles of whose feet are without the usual hollow part. Or rather, as Vogel describes it, when the middle of the inside of the foot is not hollow but plane. It is called *planus*, SPREAD-FOOT.

LEIPHÆMOI, from *λεπω*, to be deficient, and *αιμα*, blood. Those are thus called who have too little blood.

LEIPODERMOS, from *λεπω*, to be deficient, and *δερμα*, the skin. See PREPUTIUM.

LEIPOPSYCHIA, from *λεπω*, to leave; and *ψυχη*, the soul, or life. A FAINTING FIT, a LANGUOR, &c. It is synonymous with *adynamia*.

LEIPOTHYMIA, from *λεπω*, to leave, and *θυμος*, the mind. A FAINTING FIT, a SWOONING.

LEIPYRIA, from *λεπω*, to leave, and *πυρ*, heat or fire. A dangerous species of ardent fever, wherein the internal parts are scorched with heat, whilst the external parts are cold. It is a kind of tertian.

LEMNIA TERRA EARTH of LEMNOS. See BABOAB.

LEMPNIAS CALCIS, SCALES of BRASS, which separate when beat with a hammer.

LENOS. In Hippocrates it signifies a channel or excavation, made in some machines for making extension, and reducing fractured bones. See also CEREBRUM.

LENS. The LENTIL, called also *phace*, or *phæcos*. Boerhaave mentions three species; they are shaped like tares, but are less; they are a flatulent sort of food, and not easily digested. It is the ERVUM LENS of Linnæus, that was formerly used as a medicine.

LENTA FEBRIS. See HECTICA.

LENTICULARIA. See MILLEFOLIUM.

LENTICULÆ, LENTIGINES. FRECKLES on the face or breast. See EPHELIDES; EFFILA; and also PETECHIA.

LENTICULA PALUSTRIS. DUCK-MEAT, called also *lens palustris*; *aquatica*; *lenticularia minor*. It grows on the surface of water that is not subjected to much agitation. Its appearance is simple and foliaceous; its roots are slender, capillaceous, and pellucid. It is cooling if used as an external application. BOERHAAVE mentions three species.

LENTI-

LENTICULA PALUSTRIS MAJOR, } also called *he-*
 — AQUATICA TRISULCA, } *derula aquati-*
ca. These are of qualities similar to the former.

LENTICULARE. A LENTICULAR. It is also called a RUGINE.

LENTICULARE OS. A name of the fourth bone in the first row in the wrist. It is also called *orbiculare*, and *pisiforme*.

The *os lenticulare*, or *orbiculare*, in the ear, Dr. Hunter thinks is part of the incus, as its extremities stand upon a narrow neck, and is soon broken off, and in the adult is one continued bone with the incus.

LENTICULARES, GLANDULÆ. They are the small glands of the intestines; and are so called on account of their size. See PETECHIÆ.

LENTICULARIA MINOR. See LENTICULA PALUSTRIS.

LENTIGINES. FRECKLES. See EPHELIDES.

LENTISCUS. MASTICHE. The LENTISK OR MASTICH-TREE. *Pistachia lentiscus*, or *PISTACHIA foliis abrupte pinnatis, foliolis lanceolatis*, CLASS DIÆCIA; ORD. PENTANDRIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1108. Boerhaave mentions three species of it. It is an evergreen, with soft branches hanging downwards, and small stiff leaves pointed at both ends. Some trees produce reddish flowers, others produce blackish berries with white kernels. These trees are native in the southern parts of Europe, but bear the usual winters in our clime. In Turkey, and some other places, plantations are made for the sake of the resinous gum which we have under the name of *mastich*. The Indian mastich is called *moll*. It is obtained from incisions made in the trunks; it flows in drops in August. This resin is brought to us chiefly from Aleppo and Smyrna. The wood is sometimes brought from Marseilles, in thick knotty pieces, covered with a brownish bark; it is internally of a whitish or a pale yellowish colour.

The wood is mildly balsamic and restringent; the small tough sprigs are stronger than the larger pieces, and the bark is more than either, but none of them are of much value in medicine; yet a decoction of the wood hath obtained the name of *aurum potabile*. This wood has been by some highly extolled in dyspeptic, gouty, hemorrhagic, and dysenteric affections; and enters into the *Materia Medica* in some foreign Pharmacopœias. The resin, usually called *gum mastich*, by means of gum arabic, is dissolved and rendered miscible with water; it possesses the same virtues with turpentine in general; but as a masticatory it is to be preferred. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Newman's Chem. Works. For that named — FOLIIS SPINOSIS, FLORE SPICATO, &c. See BONDUCH INDORUM.

LENTOR, A VISCIDITY OR SIZYNESS. When this is the state of the animal fluids, the body is variously disordered.

LEO. The LION. It is a name for several preparations of the Spagirists, of the leprosy, &c.

LEONINA LEPRO, or LEONTIASIS, or LEONTION. A variety of the ELEPHANTIASIS.

LEONIS OS and ORA SÆVA. See ANTIRRHINUM.

LEONTICE VETERUM. See CACALIA.

LEONTODON. See DENS LEONIS.

LEONTOPETALO, and LEONTOPETALON.

Names of the RED and of the BLACK TURNIP.

LEONTOPODIUM, also called *filago Alpina*, *leontopodium majus*, *gnaphalium Alpinum*, LION'S FOOT. It grows on hills, and flowers in July. The bruised roots are famed for removing the blackness of bruises in the skin.

LEONURUS. See CARDIACA.

LEPIDIUM, also called *piperitis*, *raphanus sylvestris*, *iberis*, *dionysius*, POOR MAN'S PEPPER, PEPPER-WORT, DITTANDER. It is the *LEPIDIUM LATIFOLIUM*, Linn. It is a plant with undivided leaves, small white flowers on the tops of the stalks, which are followed by heart-shaped pods. It is perennial, grows wild on the sides of rivers and shady places; it flowers in June and July. The whole plant is hot like pepper.

— ARABIS. See DRABA.

— GRAMINEO FOLIO, also called *Iberius*, *cardamantica*, *agriocardamum*. SCIATICA CRESSSES. It is the *LEPIDIUM IBERIS*, Linnæus. This species hath long narrow leaves; the lower are on long pedicles and serrated; the upper are entire, and without pedicles. It is annual, and raised in our gardens for culinary use.

These plants, when fresh gathered, have a quick, penetrating, pungent taste, which is almost dissipated in drying; it is retained in the expressed juice, extracted by water and by spirit, and rises with both of them in distillation. In external applications they have been used against the sciatica, whence their name *sciatica cresses*. Internally they have the same effects as the cochlearia and nasturtium.

— MONSPELLIACUM. See PLUMBAGO.

LEPIDOCARPODENDRON, from *λεπις*, *scale*, *καρπος*, *fruit*, and *δενδρον*, *a tree*. Boerhaave takes notice of twelve species of this tree; but their medicinal powers are not remarkable.

LEPIDOIDES SUTURA, from *λεπις*, *a scale*, and *ειδος*, *likeness*. See SUTURÆ.

LEPIDOSARCOMA. So M. A. Severinus calls a tumor of the mouth, which is sarcomatous, and full of irregular scales, from *λεπις*, *a scale*, and *σαρξ*, *flesh*.

LEPORINA-LABRA. See LABIA LEPORINA.

LEPORINUM ROSTRUM. The piece of flesh which often is seen betwixt the divisions of the hare-lip.

LEPRA, from *λεπρος*, *rough*, and that from *λεπις*, *a scale*. The LEPROSY. Among the various disorders which arise from an impure serum, and manifest themselves in the skin and subjacent integuments, are those which come under the names of itch, herpes, and *leprosy*; of the latter there are different species on record, some of which are no where known to exist at this day; and the rest are but obscurely understood. See ALPHUS.

The *leprosy*, of whatever kind, is a chronical disorder; in warm climes is very infectious, though not evidently so in cold countries. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS CACHEXIA, and ORD. IMPETIGINES; and defines it, the skin made rough with white, furfureous, chapped eschars, sometimes moist underneath, and pruriginous. One species only is known. Sauvages notes six varieties, the chief of which observed with us are the *lepra Græcorum*, and the *lepra ichthyosis*.

Fat people are observed to be more grievously afflicted with skin diseases, when they are the subjects of them, than the lean; also more subject to relapses after being cured.

The remote causes are, whatever diminishes the vital heat, and reduces the general strength of the body. The immediate cause is, a faulty serum: this stagnates in the integuments and skin, producing inflammation, exulceration, eruptions, &c. there.

The *leprosy* of the Arabians (which seems to be the same with that of the Greeks) is well described by Aetius as follows: "it is almost unknown in Italy (i. e. the *lepra Arabum*) but very frequent in some countries, is the disease which the Greeks term *ελεφαντιασμος*, and which is reckoned amongst the chronical disorders. By it the whole body is so disordered that the bones are said to be vitiated. The surface of the body is covered pretty thick with spots and tumors, the redness of which is by degrees converted into a black colour. The external skin becomes unequally thick, thin, hard, and soft: it is in a manner rendered rough by certain scales, clefts, and chaps; the body grows lean; the face, legs and feet swell. When this disorder is of long standing, the fingers and toes are concealed under a tumor, and a slight fever arises, which easily destroys the patient, labouring under so many disorders." In the West Indies this disorder is known by the name of the *black scurvy*, or *India black scurvy*. Its approach is there observed to be gradual; at first there are many spots on the body, of a yellow brown cast, which soon turn purple, and of a copper colour; these increase, grow thick, and rough, with hard scales; a numbness is felt on the fingers and toes; the breath is fetid, the voice hoarse, the hard and scaly parts crack, and ulcers appear in different parts; but at length a fever comes on which closes the scene.

In hot countries *leprous* disorders are most frequent; and in different places there is some variety in the symptoms; but by the methods attempted for the cure, and the success which attends them, the disorder seems to have but one general nature, however it appears, or by whatever name it is called.

Besides a thin laxative diet, warm baths, and a pure temperate air; antimonials, mixed with mercurials, are principally depended on; these are assisted by warm perspiratives, such as guaiacum, sharp-pointed dock, saffras, &c. small doses of cantharides, so as to promote a moderately increased discharge by urine; nitre continued in small doses for a long time, and many other medicines, have

have been administered for the relief of these disorders ; but none of them seem to have equalled the success which Dr. Lysons met with from the following decoction :

R Cort. interior. ulmi rec. ʒ iv. coq. in aq. puræ ʒ iv. ad ʒ ij. colaturæ cap. ʒ ss. bis die. It should be continued several weeks. If after its use the efflorescences increase, it is a favourable symptom. See Aretæus, lib. iv. cap. 13. Celsus lib. iii. Hieronimus Mercurialis de Morbus cutaneis. Lond. Med. Transf. vol. i. & ii. Lond. Med. Obs. & Inq. vol. i. p. 201, &c. Lond. Med. Journal, vol. i. p. 94.

LEPRA ARABUM. Blancard says it is the *elephantiasis* of the Greeks. Cullen makes it synonymous with the *elephantiasis* in his Nosology. See also LEPRA.

— GRÆCORUM, called also *alba nigra*. It is the *impetigo* of Celsus. Dr. Cullen reckons but one species of *leprosy* ; the distinctions are but varieties.

— ICHTHYOSIS. FISHY LEPROSY. Avicenna calls it *albara nigra*.

So far as my observations have assisted me, this disease does not depend on a particular diet, as several of a family have lived together on similar food, when only one has been afflicted ; nor is it confined to any particular temperament. Though it usually appears in both sexes about the age of puberty, or, after that, towards the acme of life, in those especially of light-coloured hair, and smooth fine skin ; yet it certainly is not contagious, as it subsists in individuals of a family, without affecting the rest, where no reserve or precaution had been used in their communication. People advanced in years have it in less degree than the former, but no time of life is totally exempt from its attack. Besides the preternatural appearance of the skin, no function seems interrupted or impaired, nor any other complaint evident. It would, therefore, appear to be purely a topical cutaneous disease, which probably arises from some affection of the secretory organs or glands of the skin.

At first it appears in red spots in the skin, of a roundish figure, which rises up into sensible eminences, and being scratched, a fluid oozes out. When the cuticle becomes thin, they seem evidently more or less separated, and then resemble so many transparent scales, which generally do not fall off till a new cuticle is formed below, which in a little time rises again in the same manner in a dry scaly crusty eruption ; sometimes confined to particular parts ; at others occupying nearly the whole surface of the body, or removing from one part of it to another without any evident cause ; and in summer, sometimes entirely leaving the patient, and returning again in autumn and winter.

Purging by sea-water, and bathing therein ; the use of other alterative waters ; antimony variously prepared ; mercury variously administered ; these assisted with a decoction of sarsaparilla and mezereon, have all been used with a tedious perseverance, and without effect ; though sometimes the patient seems to be relieved thereby. Mercurials have been given with antimonials, but these, and even a salivation, have been useless. Many topical applications have been tried with very little advantage. Blisters on the parts gave but a temporary relief, and that but short. In my earlier practice, by the recommendation of a physician of unquestionably great abilities, I used the juniper shrub, as the ultimate remedy in obstinate eruptions, and in the milder kinds of herpes and scorbutic eruptions ; my success was such as to give one expectation of equal advantage from it in this sort of *leprosy*, but experience shewed me my mistake. The most useful external application that I used, was bees-wax and oil of olive in the form of a cerate. The only effectual internal medicine is the decoct. cort. interior. ulmi.

A boy about thirteen years of age took of the decoct. cort. inter. ulmi, ʒ ij. every day, which in about two weeks produced a considerable change, and at six weeks end, a cure was effected. In another case of this kind, in a young woman, aged twenty-one, I ordered two aloetic pills every night at bed-time, and a pint of the decoct. ulmi to be drank every day, which restored the skin to its former smoothness ; but the itching still continued, on which account she took a nitrous mixture with the above medicines, and, in about two weeks more was cured. I have given nitre to ʒ j. a day ; but alone it never answers. While the decoct. ulmi is using, the body should be kept open, the patient should live upon a larger proportion of vegetable diet, avoiding those meats that are least perspirable. If the disorder is obstinate, continue the decoct. cort. ulmi for some months. Sometimes the disorder seems entirely removed in the spring when the

warmth of the weather increases with the year ; and returns with the returning cold towards the conclusion of autumn. It would hence be advisable to repeat this decoction, with the other precautions, at those periods when the disorder may be most suspected, till the patient has a probable security against any future attack. Lettsom's Medical Memoirs.

LEPTOPHONIA. See PARAPHONIA.

LEPTOPITYRON. See FURFUR.

LEROS. See DELIRIUM.

LESEOLI MORBUS. See ICTERUS.

LESEOLUS, by Paracelsus is called an highly diaphanous salt, which cures the jaundice, but does not say how it is compounded.

LETHARGUS. LETHARGY, from ληθη, *forgetfulness*, and αργος, *sluggish*, also called *veternus*. See CAROS.

LETHARGUS à FRIGORE. APOPLEXIA VENENATA.

— LITERATORUM. APOPLEXIA SE- } See APO-
ROSA. } PLEXIA.

— à NARCOTICIS. APOPLEXIA VE- }
NENATA. }

LEUCANTHEMUM. It agrees in every thing with the chrysanthemum, except in the white colour of the semiflorets. Boerhaave mentions eleven species. It is also a name for the common and other species of CAMOMILE. See CHAMÆMELUM.

LEUCANTHEMUM BELLIDIS FACIE, see BELLIS MAJOR.

— CANARIENSE, also called *chamæmelum Canariense*. If the flowers or the wood are chewed, they produce the same effects as the pellitory root.

LEUCANTHE VETERUM. See CALCITRAPA OFFICINALIS.

LEUCAS MONTANA. See LAMIUM LUTEUM.

LEUCE. See ALPHUS.

LEUCOIMUM. See CHEIRI, and BULBONACH.

LEUCOLACHANON. See VALERIANA SYL-
VESTRIS.

LEUCOMA, from λευκός, *white*. See ALBUGO.

LEUCOMA NEPHELIUM. See ACHLYS.

LEUCONYMPHÆA. See NYMPHÆA.

LEUCOPHLEGMATIA, from λευκος, *white*, and φλεγμα, *phlegm*. Aretæus observes, that the *leucophlegmatia* differs from an anasarca, in that the flesh is not yet wasted, as is always the case when an anasarca is present ; and that it is by far more easily cured than an anasarca, because the texture of the blood is not so greatly injured. Indeed the *leucophlegmatia* is only the beginning of that disorder, the worst state of which is the anasarca. Sometimes this word signifies an *emphysema*.

LEUCOPIPER. See PIPER ALBUM.

LEUCORRHŒA, from λευκος, *white*, and ρεω, *to flow*. LEUCHORRHOIS by many writers is used in the same sense. See FLUOR ALBUS.

LEUCORRHOIS. Is also that species of diarrhœa called *diarrhœa mucofa*. See DIARRHOEA, and HÆMORRHOIDES.

LEVATOR PALATI MOLLIS. This muscle rises from the basis of the skull, near the articulation of the lower jaw, runs down the fauces, passes inwards and forwards, spreads itself on the palatum molle, and goes to the uvula.

— PALPEBRÆ SUPERIORIS. *Aperiens palpebrarum rectus*, thus named, from its straight progress and use, by Fallopius, and Douglas, and *elevator*. It arises, on each side, from the bottom of the orbit by a small tendon, and as the fleshy fibres of this muscle pass over the globe of the eye, they gradually spread, and afterwards terminate by a broad tendinous expansion in the superior part of the tarsus belonging to the upper lid.

— SCAPULÆ, *vel musculus angularis, seu patientia Musculus*. They rise, split into four little muscles, from the transverse processes of the four superior cervical vertebrae. These branches join and make one fleshy belly, which are inserted into the bases of their respective scapulæ above the spine.

LEVATORES ANI, called also *elevatores*. They rise with a broad base from the symphysis of the os pubis, the internal part of the ileum, and the sharp process of the ischium, directing their course towards, and blending part of their fibres with those of the sphincter ; wherefore they partly serve to expel the fæces, but do not (as is generally supposed) compress the vesiculæ seminales in coition.

LEVATORES COM. LABIORUM, called also *elevatores labiorum*.

labiorum. These muscles rise from the cavity on each side under the os jugale, in the os maxillare, and are inserted, with the zygomaticus major and others, into the angle of the lips.

LEVATORES COSTARUM, also called *supracostales*. These muscles rise from the transverse processes of the vertebrae, and are inserted into the ribs; they are divided into two classes, viz. the longiores and the breviores. The *breviores* are those which rise from the transverse processes, and are inserted into the next rib; the *longiores* run over one rib, and are inserted into the next.

LABII INFERIORIS, called also *par mentale*. They rise from the sockets of the incisores, and are inserted into the lower lip, named likewise *elevator*.

LABII SUPERIORIS. They rise from the os maxillare and descend obliquely under the skin of the upper lip, called also *elevator*.

LEVISTICUM, also called *ligusticum*, *angelica montana perennis*. COMMON LOVAGE. The species used in medicine is *ligusticum levisticum*; or **LIGUSTICUM** *foliis multiplicibus, foliolis superne incis, floribus umbellatis luteis*, CL. PENTANDRIA; ORD. DIGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 346. It is a tall umbelliferous plant, with leaves divided like those of smallage; the root is thick, fleshy, and juicy, branched, and of a brown colour outwardly. It is a native of the south of Europe, but thrives in our gardens. It is perennial, flowers in June, and its seeds are ripe in August. This plant hath a very strong and peculiarly ungrateful smell: to the taste it is warm and aromatic, resembling angelica, but not so agreeable. It abounds with a yellowish gummy resinous juice, much resembling opoponax.

The seeds are warm and pungent, and more agreeably flavoured; the roots are sweetish and more pleasant than the leaves; a large quantity affords a little essential oil: an extract made with rectified spirit retains both the aroma and the sweet. This plant in virtues is supposed to be similar to angelica, and masterwort, as carminative, sudorific, and deobstruent, and may be a good substitute for either. It has been chiefly employed in hysterical disorders, and uterine obstructions. The leaves eaten as salad are accounted emmenagogue. See Raii Hist. Lewis's Mat. Med.

LEVITAS INTESTINORUM. See LIENTERIA.

LIBANOTIS, } Also called *cachryis*, *cachryfera*, FEN-
LIBANOTOS. } NEL HERB FRANKINCENSE. This plant grows on mountains in Italy and Sicily. It flowers in May. The seed is called *cacry*. It is also a name for several sorts of *laserpitium*, *ferula glauco folio*, *ferula minor*, *rosmarinus*, *oreoselinum apii*, and several other plants.

LIBERANS AQUA. See CALCIS, AQUA MAJ. COM.

LIBIDO. See PRURITUS.

LIBRA. See PONDUS.

LICHANOS. See INDEX.

LICHEN. IN SURGERY. It is a kind of eruption variously named by different writers; some name it *serpigo*, or *zerna*, others call it *petigo*, *sarpedo*, and *voliativa*. Blancard says the *scabies* of Celsus is the *lichenes* of the Greeks: the Greeks or Arabians reckon two sorts, one milder than the other, and the *impetigo Arabum Plinii*. Blancard further observes, that the *lichenes* are certain asperities of the skin, and as it were tumors which itch much, and send forth matter. Avicenna observes, that the dry sort is the worst: he further adds that one kind spreads and is malignant, the other fixed and standing. This disorder affects any part of the body, but more particularly the face and chin. Sauvages and some others rank it as a species of *teinea*, with which, perhaps, it may be as conveniently ranked as with any other of the like cutaneous itching ulcers.

IN BOTANY. It is a floriferous and feminiferous kind of moss, whose flowery little heads are furnished with many grains, and are variously shaped, producing as they ripen several little monopetalous flowers. The seeds, which are small, flat, and orbicular, are contained in some peculiar open capsules, resting upon the plane of the leaves, and are sometimes found in the same plant that bears the little heads, sometimes in other plants of the same species. Besides these flowery little heads, there are observed in some species some umbellated heads of different figures, which produce neither flower nor seed, as other plants of the same species usually do. The pedicles of both species are for the most part naked, and proceed from no vagina. The leaves are of an herbaceous consistence, and of an indeterminate figure, widely spreading,

and running out into various roots from their back parts. Boerhaave enumerates thirty-eight species. Every plant under the name of *lichen* is warming and astringent. It is a name given to the *muscus pyxidatus*, *hepatica vulgaris*, &c. besides the succeeding; also to a species of leprosy, and certain warts which grow on horses' legs.

LICHEN ARBOREUS PULLUS, called also *muscus crustæ*. TREE LIVER-WORT. It grows to trees, and is used instead of the *pulmonaria arborea*.

CINEREUS. ASH-COLOURED GROUND LIVER-WORT. It is the *lichen caninus*, or *lichen coriaceus* repens lobatus obtusus planus, subtus venosus villosus, pelta marginali ascendente, Linn. It consists of roundish thick leaves, divided about the edges into obtuse segments, flat above, of a reticular texture underneath, fastened to the earth by small fibres; when in perfection, of an ash-grey colour, by age turning darker-coloured or reddish. It grows on commons and open heaths, spreads quickly on the ground, and is to be met with at all times of the year, but is supposed to be in its greatest vigour about the end of autumn, &c. to the winter. A powder used to be formed of two parts of this lichen in powder, and one of black pepper. Dose 3 i. ss. in half a pint of cow's milk for four mornings successively was to be taken fasting: the powder was called **PULVIS ANTIYSSUS**, and held at one period in high estimation, on the authority of Dr. Mead, and some other, though less eminent, equally credulous practitioners. Now, and very properly, it has fallen into disrepute. Indeed from the sensible qualities of this lichen it does not appear to be possessed of any useful degree of medicinal virtue.

LICHEN ISLANDICUS; called also *lichen terrestris*; *lichenoides rigidum*;—*Islandicum*. ERYNGOLEAVED, EATABLE, ICELAND LICHEN. It is the *lichen foliaceus ascendens laciniatus, marginibus elevatis ciliatis*. CLASS. CRYPTOGAMIA; ORD. ALGÆ. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1202. This is a native of Britain, and grows particularly on the mountains, both in the Lowlands, and Highlands of Scotland, and in Wales. It is foliaceous, erect, large: the leaves are crowded, connected, about two inches high, of a stiff substance when dry, but soft and pliant when moist: they are variously divided, without order, into broad distant segments, turned in at the edges, and fringed with short strong bristles; the UPPER SURFACE is smooth, concave, shining, of a pale green or chestnut colour, but red at the base: the under is smooth and whitish, a little pitted and sprinkled with very minute black warts; the fructifications are large, of a reddish-brown colour, and placed on the lobes of the leaves. This plant is extremely mucilaginous, has a bitter and somewhat astringent taste, and is considered as a laxative in its recent state: but its bitterness and aperient quality are in a great measure destroyed by drying, or slightly infusing in water. The Icelanders make a flour of it called *salgras*, either by first washing the plant, and cutting it into small pieces, or by drying it by the fire or in the sun, then putting it into a bag, which is well beaten; and lastly, by stamping, working it into flour. This is a tolerably agreeable, and grateful food. As a medicine, Scopoli and Haller recommended it in coughs and consumptions; and it has also proved efficacious in dysentery, and diarrhoeas. Dr. Herz found it so successful in dysentery that after the repeated administration of emetics and cathartics, he never used any other medicine, to which (though) he occasionally added opium. Dr. Crichton has a high opinion of it in two species only of consumption, the *phthisis hæmoptoica*; and *phthisis pituitosa vel mucosa*; for by the use of this he has seen patients get so far the better as to be dismissed from the hospitals cured. The form in which it is given, is in decoction, made by boiling one ounce and an half in a quart of milk, over a slow fire, exactly one quarter of an hour. Dose, about three or four ounces frequently in the day. If milk disagrees, water may be used. It seems highly probable that this medicine may be useful in the abovementioned cases, for it certainly strengthens the digestive powers, proves extremely nutritious, and is possessed of demulcent, and inspissating properties.

LICHENOIDES. See LICHEN ISLANDICUS.

LIEN. See SPLEN.

LIEN SINARUM. See FABA ÆGYPTIA.

LIENTERIA, from λειον, smooth, and ελπερ, the gut. A LIENTERY. The Latins call it **LEVITAS INTESTINORUM**. Dr. Cullen makes it the fifth species of diarrhoea, and defines it, a diarrhoea in which the ali-

ments are quickly hurried through the body in a nearly indigested state. FERNELIUS attributes this disorder to a weakness of the first concoction; but DR. FREIND, with greater probability, supposes an obstruction of the intestinal glands to be a principal cause; and Fr. SYLVIVUS says, that the orifices of the lacteals are in a great measure obstructed. ACTUARIUS observes that an inveterate diarrhoea or dysentery most commonly produces the distemper.

ETMULLER proposes to strengthen the stomach with rhubarb, quinces, and such means as check vomiting: and DR. FREIND assures us that the most rational method is, gently to stimulate the intestinal tube, and to deterge the obstructed glands by means of mild purges, and vomits of ipecacuanha at proper intervals. To these may be added moderate riding, stomachic and warm strengthening medicines. See DIARRHOEA.

LIENTERIA SPONTANEA. See DIARRHOEA.

LIGAMENTUM, from *ligo*, to tie; called also *colligamen*, *copula*, *syndesmos*. A LIGAMENT. The ligaments, so far as they relate to the bones, are tendinous, inelastic, glistening bodies. Every articulating bone is furnished with a capsular ligament, which ligament is composed of two layers; the external layer is the stronger, being made by the periosteum, the inner is thin and uniform.

— ANNULARE. The ANNULAR LIGAMENT. This name is given to a ligament on each ankle and each wrist, and this more on account of their use than their figure; they bridle the tendons of the muscles which pass through them. Hence the term FRÆNUM.

— ARTERIOSUM. See DUCTUS ARTERIOSUS.

— COLI DEXTRUM. The mesentery having reached the end of the ileum joining the colon, the particular lamina which is turned to the right side forms a small transverse fold thus called.

— COLI SINISTRUM. The mesentery, here called *mesocolon*, having passed below the left kidney, it contracts and forms a transverse fold thus named.

— COLLI vel NUCHÆ. See CUCULLARIS.

— CUTANEUM OSSIS COCCYGIS. It goes out anteriorly from the extremity of the os coccygis. It is very slender, and divides into two portions at the orifice of the anus, which run in the membrana adiposa, and are inserted in the skin on each side of the anus by a kind of expansion, and continuing to divaricate, they are lost on the two sides of the perinæum.

— DENTICULATUM. Between the anterior and posterior bundles of fibres which form the spinal nerves, a ligament is connected, by a number of threads, to each side of the pia-matral covering of the spinal marrow, through its whole length, for its support. As this ligament is fixed by a number of teeth, to the inner side of the sheath formed by the dura mater, it has been called *denticulatum*. The greater number of these teeth run transversely; some ascend, others descend; all split into fibres, which are incorporated with the fibres of the inner layer of the dura mater. From the conical lower end of the spinal marrow a cord is produced, which reaches to the os coccygis, and there splits into threads, which may be considered as the termination of the last teeth of this ligament.

— FALLOPII. See LIGAMENTUM POUPARTII.

— HEPATIS SUSPENSORIUM. It was the umbilical vein in the fœtus.

— INTERMAXILLARE. So Winslow calls a ligament on each side of the face. It connects the two jaws, and gives insertion to the posterior fibres of the buccinator muscle. It is strong and broad, fixed to the outside of the upper jaw, above the last dens molaris, and at the side of the apophysis pterygoidæus internus. By the lower end it is fixed on the outside of the lower jaw, below the last dens molaris.

— LATUM, or *suspensorium hepatis*. It is made up of the double membrane of the peritonæum, which covers the liver on each side, and meets to be joined by the sternum.

— POUPARTII. } POUPART'S LIGAMENT. It is

— FALLOPII. } only the lower border of the descending oblique muscle of the belly stretched from the fore part of the os ilium to the pubes.

— PUBIS INTEROSSEUM. It is a strong triangular membrane, fixed by two of its edges in the inferior branches of those bones, all the way up to their common symphysis; the third edge, which is lowest, is loose: and this whole membrane, the middle of which is perforated by a particular hole, is stretched very tight between the

two bones, and under their cartilaginous arch to which it adheres very closely.

LIGAMENTUM ROTUNDUM. The ROUND LIGAMENT. There are two of this kind, one on each side of the uterus. They are two long small plexuses of blood-vessels upon the fore-part of the ligamenta lata, *whose use is not known*. They run in the duplicature of the broad ligaments, from the corners of the fundus uteri, pass through the annular aperture of the obliquus externus, and are lost in the middle and upper part of the fat in the groin.

LIGAMENTUM SUSPENSORIUM. See CORPORA CAVERNOSA PENIS.

LIGATIO, } A BANDAGE, or LIGATURE, (See
LIGATURA. } FASCIA), or stiffness of the joint, and also that impotence which is supposed to be induced by magic.

LIGATURA VENERIS. A name for camphor, from a supposition that it checks the venereal appetite. See CAMPHORA.

LIGNUM CAMPESCANUM. } See CAMPE-
— CAMPECHIANUM. } CHENSE LIG-
— TINCTILE CAMPECHIANUM. } NUM.

LIGUSTICUM. See LEVISTICUM.

LIGUSTRICUM. See SESELI VULGARE.

LIGUSTRUM INDICUM. Also called *aleanna*, *Cyprus Diofc. & Plinii*, *channe Arabum*. EASTERN PRIVET. This is the KENNA of the Turks and Moors. It is reckoned emmenagogue, but is little used, except to stain the nails of women and the beards of men of a red colour.

Phillyrea or MOCK-PRIVET is said to dry and astringe, but, like the rest, is neglected in practice.

— VULGARE, also called *ligustrum Germanicum*, PRIMPRINT, or COMMON PRIVET. It is a shrub with rough pliant branches, whence it is in much use for hedges in gardens; the flowers grow in spikes, they are of a whitish colour, and followed by clusters of black berries; the flowers appear in May and June, the berries are ripe in September.

There are other species; but, though reckoned somewhat astringent, and also useful in hyfteric disorders, they do not obtain in practice.

LILIASTRUM ALPINUM MINUS. SPIDER-WORT.

This plant is chiefly used as an ornament in gardens, though it is said to be a resister of poison, and useful in easing gripes, called also *Phalangium Allobrogicum*.

LILIO-HYACINTHUS. The LILY-HYACINTH, called also *hyacinthus stellaris*. CLASS. HEXANDRIA; ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 410. The leaves and roots resemble those of the lily, but the flower more resembles that of the hyacinth. The roots, like those of the lily, are digestive.

LILIUM. The LILY. This plant is so well known as not to need a description. Boerhaave enumerates nineteen species, but there are very few of them that are useful in medicine. It is also a name given to many flowers, as LILIUM CONVALLIUM MINUS. See MONOPHYLLON.

— ALBUM. The COMMON WHITE LILY. LILIUM CANDIDUM, or LILIUM PALÆSTINUM, folliis sparsis, corollis campanulatis, intus glabris. It is perennial, a native of Syria and Palestine, common in our gardens, and flowers in June. The flower gives an agreeable flavour to expressed oils, and the roots are extremely mucilaginous; and, boiled with milk or water, are useful in emollient and suppurating cataplasms: but the bread and other farinaceous poultices possess equal advantages. Dr. Alston says that the roots are of the nature of squills. Godorus, serjeant-surgeon to queen Elizabeth, cured many dropsical people by giving them bread to eat in which these roots were baked.

— CONVALLIUM, also called *convallaria*, *Maianthemum*, MAY LILY, and LILY of the VALLEY. It is the CONVALLARIA MAJALIS, Linn. The flowers of this kind of lily are smaller than those of any other; they have a penetrating bitter taste, and a fragrant smell: the bitter matter of these flowers remains both in the spirituous and watery extract, and is nearly as purgative as aloes. The dried flowers are a strong sternutatory. The roots also possess the bitter and purging qualities of the flowers.

— RUBRUM, also called *hemerocallis*, *lilium purpureocroceum*, *lilium erocœum*. RED or ORANGE LILY. The leaves are cooling, and the roots are aperitive and stimulating.

LIMATURÆ FERRI. See FERRUM.

LIMONIUM. SEA-LAVENDER. Boerhaave mentions

tions fourteen species. It is astringent, and said to be given with success against diarrhoeas, dysenteries, profusio mensium, and all kinds of hæmorrhages. The roots and leaves are the parts most used. It is also a name for *behen rubrum*, and *beta sylvestris*.

LIMONUM. The LEMON-TREE. *CITRUS LIMON. VULGARIS*; vel *CITRUS MEDICA petiolis linearibus*. CLASS. POLYADELPHIA; ORD. ICOSANDRIA. Linn. Gen. Plant. 901. It is a native of Asia, but cultivated in the warmer parts of Europe: there are many varieties with respect to the fruit. Linnæus reckons the several citrons, as well as lemons, to be only varieties of one species, which is distinguished from the orange kind only by the pedicles of the leaves being naked. The lemon is called, *malus Medica*; *malus Persica*.

The YELLOW RIND of lemons is a grateful aromatic, and very commonly used in stomachic tinctures and infusions. Its flavour is the best adapted to accompany bitters. It affords an ESSENTIAL OIL, commonly called the essence of lemon, which is extremely volatile, of a pale straw-colour, in smell as agreeable as the fresh peel, and is often employed as a perfume; but it is often adulterated with spirit of wine, or with oil of turpentine; to detect which, add a little of the suspected oil of lemon to a little spirit of wine, and if it is adulterated with oil of turpentine, the mixture becomes milky; if the adulteration is with spirit, a mixture of it with the oil of turpentine becomes milky also.

The JUICE of LEMON is more acid than that of oranges; six drams of good lemon juice saturate about half a dram of fixed alkaline salt; and this mixture, with the addition of a small quantity of any aromatic water, is much in use, for abating nausea, vomiting; and, from promoting the secretions especially that to the surface, proves of considerable service in abating the violence of fevers. This juice has been found to allay hysterical palpitations of the heart, after various other medicines had proved ineffectual. In jaundice, four or six ounces taken a day, or the juice of oranges, have proved a remedy. With regard to other properties, they are the same as those of the orange juice; but, as this is stronger than that of the orange, where a strong vegetable acid is required, that of the lemon is preferred. As an antiscorbutic, it is generally taken on board of ships; but, as it spoils by long keeping, a fourth or fifth part of any ardent spirit added to it, will prevent it. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med.

LINAGROSTIS. See PANICUM.

LINARIA, also called *ofiris*, *urinaria*, FLAX-WEED, or COMMON TOAD-FLAX. The species formerly used in medicine is the ANTIRRHINUM LINARIA, Linn. Boerhaave enumerates twenty-two species of *linaria*, but hardly any of them deserve notice. The common sort so resembles the effula minor, that it is not distinguishable before the flowers appear, but by breaking the stalk; for the toad-flax is destitute of the milky juice which is observed in the effula. It is perennial, grows wild about the sides of dry fields, and flowers in June and July. If the leaves are inwardly used, they are diuretic and purgative; externally they have been commended against the piles. A name also for a species of *elichrysum*.

— **HEDERACEO FOLIO.** See CYMBALARIA.

LINCTUS, also called *lohoc*, *eclegma*, *elixis*, *elegma*, *ecleitos*, *ecleitos*, *illinctus*. LOCH, and LAMBATIVE. This composition is thicker than syrup, but much softer than an electary; and was first made to be licked from a stick of liquorice, and then gradually swallowed. It is a form that soon palls. Linctuses may be used in disorders of the inward parts of the mouth, the fauces, and œsophagus, as in aphthæ, tickling coughs from defluxions of thin serum, &c.

LINEA ALBA, } It extends from the cartilago

— **CENTRALIS.** } ensiformis to the os pubis. From the os pubis to the navel it is a mere line, but higher it is broader. Its whiteness is caused by the tendons. It is made up and interwoven out of all the tendons of the abdominal muscles, which, being run together into one entire body, assist each other's motion in compressing the belly.

LINEÆ SEMILUNARES. They terminate the lower part of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, and are lost at the upper part.

— **TRANSVERSÆ.** They pass between the linea alba and lineæ semilunares, and are formed by the intertendings of the recti muscles. They are not directly transverse as represented in figures, but are irregularly waved.

LINGODES. Fevers are so called that are much attended with an hiccough.

LINGUA, from *lingo*, to lick. The TONGUE, called also *glossa* and *glotta*, and by some authors, *plectrum*. As to its structure, it is composed of two parts; the inferior is a mass of muscle; the upper surface is, towards the apex, full of papillæ, which, as you trace them backward, become more irregular and flat, whence authors treat of papillæ pyramidales, capitatae, and lenticulares. These papillæ are a mass of vessels running from the basis towards the apex. Near the epiglottis, the surface of the tongue is merely glandular. Near the middle of the tongue, is a chap, called the *foramen cæcum*: Morgagni first described it, and Vaterus hath since found its ducts which discharge saliva. Under the papillæ, on the surface of the tongue, are fleshy fibres running in all possible directions; it is owing to these that the tongue hath such variety of motions; and on the under part of the tongue, is a membranous substance, called *frænum* and *filetum*; and that part of the tongue, which is next the root, and nearest the fauces, is called *cephaline*; the tip, *proglossis*. This is also a term given to many botanical substances.

— **AVIS.** See FRAXINUS.

— **CERVINA**, also called *calcifraga* by SCRIBONIUS; *phillitis*, *scolopendrium*. It is the ASPLENIUM SCOLOPENDRIUM, vel ASPLENIUM frondibus simplicibus cordato-lingulatis integerrimis, stipitibus hirsutis. CLASS. CRYPTOGAMIA; ORD. FILICES. LINN. Spec. Plant. p. 1079. HIND'S, or HART'S TONGUE. It is a plant with long, uncut, narrow leaves, of a bright green colour, standing on long hairy pedicles. There is no stalk, nor any manifest flowers; the seeds are a fine dust, lying in large, rough, brown, transverse streaks on the backs of the leaves. This plant is perennial, and is found green in all the seasons of the year. It delights in moist, shady, stony places. The leaves are commended as aperient and corroborant, particularly in diseases of the viscera: but present practice does not employ them.

— **SERPENTIS.** See OPHIOGLOSSUM.

LINGUALES. The ninth pair of nerves. See HYPOGLOSSI EXTERNI.

LINGUALES GLANDULÆ. They are those of the foramen cæcum of the basis of the tongue. See LINGUA.

LINGUALIS MUSCULUS. The MUSCLE of the TONGUE. It rises from the basis of the os hyoides, and runs to the tip of the tongue. It is in general the fleshy fibres of the tongue, which run in many directions. It turns the tongue laterally, and downwards.

LINI INFUSUM. See DYSURIA.

LINIMENTUM. LINIMENT, called also *hypoleipton*, *litus*, *perichripsis*. It is a thinner kind of ointment, and principally designed for an application where the tenderness of a part will not admit of a harder ointment.

— **ALBUM.** See SPERMA CETI.

— **ARCÆI.** See ELEMI.

— **BITUMINIS AMMONIATUM.** R Petrolei Badenensis 3 i. fs. aquæ ammoniæ puræ 3 fs. m. This is a strong stimulant, applied in diseases of the hip and other parts, under the idea of powerfully dissolving thickened lymph.—**CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM.** R Camphoræ 3 ij. olei olivæ 3 i. aq. ammon. puræ 3 iij. m. in oleo prius solvatur camphora, deinde adjiciatur aqua ammoniæ puræ. This is of use in deep-seated inflammations, and quickening suppuration in torpid habits.—**CAMPHORÆ AMMONIATUM.** R Spiritus camphorat. 3 ij. aquæ ammoniæ puræ 3 ij. m. In chronic enlargements of the joints, and other affections, which require the use of stimulants externally, this appears calculated to afford some relief. It has been said to be of great use in cancerous sores, externally applied; even to promote their successful termination. But in the noli me tangere, it has certainly manifested considerable utility.

— **CERUSSÆ cum SAPONE.** See PLUMBUM.

— **OLEOSUM.** See AMBUSTA.

— **SAPONACEUM**, now called *linimentum saponis*. SAPONACEOUS LINIMENT. It was formerly called *opodeldoc*, and saponaceous balsam. It is chiefly employed for external purposes against rheumatic pains, sprains, bruises, and such like complaints. The London College directs the following very liquid form, because the soap acts most to advantage when so diluted.

Soap LINIMENT.

Take of the spirit of rosemary, lb. i. hard Spanish soap, three ounces; camphor, one ounce; digest the soap in spirit

spirit of rosemary, until it is dissolved, and add to it the camphor. Ph. Lond. 1788. See OPODELDOC.

LINOSYRIS NUPEORUM. See ELICHRYSUM.

LINQUART. See DISCESSUS.

LINTEUM. See CARBASUS.

LINUM. LINE, or FLAX. LINUM USITATISSIMUM, or LINUM SYLVESTRE, *foliis lanceolatis alternis, calycibus capsulisque mucronatis, petalis crenatis, floribus cæruleis, caule subsolitario*. CLASS. PENTANDRIA; ORD. PENTAGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 389. This plant is properly called *line* only while it is an herb standing green in the field, and hath no inner bark: when the inner bark is perfected, and ever after, it is called FLAX. Boerhaave mentions eight species; but it is only the seed of the common fort that is used in medicine.

Linefeed is of a reddish-brown colour, glossy, flat, slippery, nearly oval, and pointed; it hath an unctuous, mucilaginous, sweet taste, but no smell; the mucilage is in the skin of the seed. On expression much oil is obtained from it. This oil, if drawn without heat, is insipid, but does not congeal with the winter's cold, nor does it form a solid soap when mixed with fixed alkaline salts, but acts more powerfully than any expressed oil as a menstruum on sulphureous bodies. When this oil is sweet, it is emollient; when rancid, it is better as an expectorant. It is supposed to be of a more healing and balsamic nature than the other oils of this class; hence very generally employed in pulmonary complaints; also in colics, and constipations of the bowels. Applied to burns and scalds, it is useful; and when women's breasts are inflamed from the milk stagnating in them, it affords considerable relief. If the seeds are boiled in water, they afford a large quantity of mucilage; but if designed for inward use, an infusion is more agreeable. These infusions are emollient, inconstant, and demulcent, of use in tickling coughs, strangueries, &c. A spoonful of the seeds unbruised is sufficient for a quart of water.

Infusion of LINESEED.

A large spoonful of the unbruised seed may be infused in a quart of boiling water, to which half an ounce of the root of liquorice may be added; and when it is cold, the strained liquor may be used as common drink.

If an ounce of colt's foot leaves is added, it is called PECTORAL INFUSION.

The mucilage obtained by inspissating the decoctions, is an excellent addition for reducing disgusting powders into the form of an electary: thus the compound passes into the stomach, before the disgusting taste can be perceived.

The seeds may be used for maturing cataplasms after the oil is expressed from them; but they are generally made by stirring a sufficient quantity of the meal into boiling water to form it into a proper consistence. A cataplasm of this fort is esteemed a good emollient and relaxant, though it answers better if mixed with crumbs of bread; because the linefeed meal affords too great a quantity of slimy mucilage to render it so relaxant as it ought to be. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

This is a name for the EARTH FLAX, and SALAMANDER'S WOOL; to which are joined the following epithets: *linum abestinum; carpasium; carystum; Cyprium; Creticum; fossile; Indicum; & vivum*; see AMILANTHUS.

LINUM CATHARTICUM, Linn. Called also *linum minimum, chamælinum*, MOUNTAIN-FLAX, MILL MOUNTAIN, and PURGING FLAX. It is a small plant, with little, oblong, smooth leaves, having one vein or rib running along the middle. The stalk is slender, reddish, divided towards the upper part into fine branches, bearing on the tops white flowers, followed, as in the common flax, by roundish ribbed capsulæ, with ten flattish slippery seeds in each. It is annual, and grows wild on chalky hills, and dry pasture grounds. It is an effectual, safe purge; a handful of the fresh leaves infused in wine or whey, or a dram of the leaves in powder, is a dose. See Raii Hist. Lewis's Mat. Med.

LIPIRIA. See ARDENS FEBRIS.

LIPODERMUS, from *λειπω*, to leave, and *δερμα*, the skin. See PRÆPUTIUM.

LIPOME. See NÆVUS.

LIPPSYCHIA, from *λειπω*, to leave, and *ψυχη*, life.

A FAINTING FIT.

LIPOTHYMIA, from *λειπω*, to leave, and *θυμος*, the mind. FAINTING. *Deliquium animi, & animæ; defectio animi; dissolutio, exanimatio, syncope, asphyxia; vi-*

rium lapsus. The greatest degree is called *apopsychia, apsychia; echyfis*. Dr. Cullen places syncope as a genus of disease, in the CLASS, NEUROSES; ORDER, ADYNAMIÆ, which he defines, the motion of the heart diminished, or at rest for some time. He distinguishes two species: 1. SYNCOPE CARDIACA, when it often returns without any evident cause, with violent palpitations of the heart at intervals: *This from some fault of the heart, or contiguous vessels*. 2. SYNCOPE OCCASIONALIS, when it arises from a manifest cause: *This from an affection of the whole system*. Both these he considers as idiopathic; the symptomatic species, symptoms of diseases either of the whole system, or other parts except the heart—instantiated in the SYNCOPE *febrilis, febricosa*; and in the SYNCOPE *exanthematica; stomachica; hysterica; arthritica; scorbutica*. The ancients named it *cardia*, when caused by anger: and what we term syncope, they called *CARDIACA PASSIO*, to which, for the account, refer.

In this disease, the pulse and respiration become suddenly weaker than usual, and that in such a degree, that, to the perception of the attendants, they wholly cease.

The slightest degree is that in which the patient constantly perceives, and understands, yet is without the power of speaking: this is called *fainting*. It often happens to those who are disturbed with flatulencies, without any remarkable alteration in the pulse.—If he loses his feeling and understanding, with a considerable sinking of the pulse, it is called a *syncope*, or swooning.—If the syncope is so violent, that the pulse seems totally extinguished, without any discernible breathing, with a manifest coldness of the whole body, and a wanly-livid countenance, sometimes followed by death, it is called an *asphyxy*, which may signify a total resolution. This last degree, in most instances, constitutes, according to Dr. Cullen's arrangement, varieties of apoplexy, and these chiefly are varieties of the species which he calls *apoplexia venenata*.

The causes are various, either too much or too little blood;—a load at, or other disorder in the stomach;—nervous complaints;—passions of the mind;—a polypus in some of the principal blood-vessels—and various other disorders; as also opiates, and other volatile and active drugs, &c.

The different degrees of this disorder should be distinguished from hysteric fits, epilepsy, and the apoplexy.

People who are subject to frequent faintings, without any manifest cause, usually die suddenly, and are found to have polypuses in their principal blood-vessels. When anger is the cause in weak persons, it is dangerous; and when occasioned by worms, it is equally so.

During the fit, all that can be done is to restore the motion of the heart, which may be attempted by placing the patient in a proper posture. Cold water, or vinegar and water, may be sprinkled on his face, and a little of the same poured down his throat. Strong vinegar may be held under his nostrils; the extremities should be well rubbed; and, as soon as he can swallow, give him a glass of wine, or of some cordial water.

After the fit, the cause must be removed. If this is pain, give small doses of any convenient opiate at proper intervals;—*if violent evacuations*, give gentle anodynes, a light, cordial, but nourishing diet, which must be allowed very frequently, as but small quantities can be taken at a time.—*If the patient is robust, and a redundancy of blood overcomes him*, bleed; but wait his recovery from a present fit before performing this operation, except some very urgent circumstance demands immediate bleeding.—*When indigestion is the cause, or other disorder in the stomach*, a vomit may be given speedily, and then the respective disorder must be adverted to.—*When nervous affections* give rise to this disorder, a supine posture, fresh air, and either sweets or fætid held to the nose (as the patient finds relief from one to the other) give the speediest help. *When unruly passions*, when anger, or grief, &c. produce this disorder, the fits are often tedious, and, when removed, soon return; in this case keep the patient still; in the fit, let the strongest vinegar be held to his nose; as soon as he begins to recover, give a small dose of tinct. opii in an agreeable cordial water; now and then give the sp. ætheris vitr. in his drink: if he complains of sickness, and a bitter taste in his mouth, give a gentle emetic, and, after it, the sp. ætheris nitr. or nitre itself, with a little rhubarb. See Cullen's First Lines, vol. iii. edit. 4. Some of the asphyxiæ are considered as belonging to this complaint. See ASPHYXIA.

LIPPITUDO. BLEAREYEDNESS. See EPIPHORA and

and XEROPHTHALMIA. Celsus means by it an ophthalmia.

LIPYRIA. A species of fever, in which the internal parts are very hot, whilst the external are very cold.

LIQUIDAMBAR, } called also *styrax liquida*, *acer*
LIQUIDAMBRA, } *virginianum odorat. styraciflua*,
Linn.

LIQUID AMBAR. It is a resinous juice, of a yellow colour, inclining to red; at first about the consistence of turpentine, by age it hardens into a brittle resin. It is the produce of a tree in various parts of America, called STYRACIFERA. It is rarely met with genuine; and, when it is, its use is chiefly as a perfume. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

LIQUIRITIA. See GLYCYRRHIZA.

LIQUOR AMNII. In MIDWIFRY, this is generally called the WATERS. It is the fluid in which the fœtus swims during gestation. This liquor contains air, whence, it is supposed some children have been heard to cry in the womb.

— MINERALIS ANODYNUS HOFFMANNI. Fred. Hoffman, the author of this medicine, extols it as an anodyne and antispasmodic: but æther is a superior medicine of the same kind. In the Paris Pharmacopœia, the following is given as the method of preparing this liquor, but it is not certainly known to be as Hoffman was used to make it.

HOFFMAN'S MINERAL ANODYNE LIQUOR.

In half a pound of concentrated oil of vitriol, placed in a large glass retort, pour by little and little through a long stemmed funnel, a pint and a half of highly rectified spirit of wine. Stop the mouth of the retort; digest for some days; and then distil with a gentle heat. At first a fragrant spirit of wine will arise, and after it a more fragrant volatile spirit, which is to be caught in a fresh receiver: the receiver being again changed, a sulphureous volatile acid phlegm comes over; and, at length, a sweet oil of vitriol, which should be immediately separated, lest it be absorbed by the phlegm. Mix the first and second spirits together; and, in two ounces of this mixture, dissolve twelve drops of the sweet oil just named. If the liquor hath any sulphureous smell, redistil it from a little salt of tartar. It is given as a sedative, and antispasmodic, in hysseric, arthritic, and other painful complaints; to adults from thirty to an hundred drops, or more, along with some sugar, or some appropriate mixture. See ÆTHER.

LIQUOR. This term is added to many substances, as liquor *sireniacus*, or *cyreniacus*. See BENZOINUM.—*Æthereus*. See ÆTHER.—*Cerensis*. See ALLA.—*Metallicus*. See ARGENTUM VIVUM.—*Salis*. See CALCULUM.—*Veneris*. See ÆRUGO ÆRIS.

LITHAGOGUS, from *λίθος*, a stone, and *αγω*, to bring away. An epithet for a medicine that expels the stone.

LITHARGYRUM, from *λίθος*, a stone, and *αργυρος*, silver. LITHARGE: called also *almakanda* and *almakist*; *almarkab chrystitis*; *chrystitis spodos*; *cycima*; *hismat*, *marched*; *calciteofa*, *argyritis*; *cathmia*. When silver is to be separated from copper, or the other impure mixture in the ore, it is put into a test; and, with it, is melted a great quantity of lead. When by the heat to which these matters are exposed, the lead, and the other impure metals, &c. which were in the silver ore, swim like oil on the surface of the silver, the lead is gradually blown to the sides of the test; and then a notch being cut, the lead runs off, and when cool, appears in the form which we call *litharge*. This *litharge* is of a deep yellow, or of a whitish colour, according to the different bodies that are mixed with it, or according to the different degrees of heat to which it was exposed; and, according to the darkness or lightness of its colour, is called *litharge* of gold, *alatan*, or of silver, *almarcarida*. There are a very great variety of medical compositions, of which litharge, or some of its preparations make the principal, and always a material ingredient, several of which here succeed, in different forms, viz. cataplasms, cerates, collyria, liniments, lotions, plaisters, ointments, &c.

LITHARGYRI ACETATI AQUA. See PLUMBUM. N° 6.

— EMPLASTRUM. See EMPLASTRUM COMMUNE.

— ACETATI CREMOR. See PLUMBUM. N° 6.

COLLYRIUM LITHARGYRI ACETATI. EYE-WATER OF ACETATED LITHARGE.

1. Let ten drops of the water of acetated litharge be added to four ounces of rose water; 2. To the above let

twenty drops of camphorated spirit be added; but mix the spirit with the acetated litharge before the water which must be put to them afterwards, to prevent the camphor separating.

LINIMENTUM LITHARGYRI COMPOSITUM. COMPOUND LINIMENT OF LITHARGE.

R Unguenti lithargyri cum aceto ʒ ss.—camph. gr. viij. cerussæ acetatæ gr. xvj. opii pulverizati gr. viij.—m. with this the inflamed edges of the eye-lids are to be smeared at bed time.

LOTIO LITHARGYRI ACETATI CAMPHORATI. See AMBUSTA.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI. See EMPLASTRUM COMMUNE.

LOTIO LITHARGYRI ACETATI. This is made by adding one ounce of rectified spirit of wine, to two pints of distilled water, mixed with two drams of the water of acetated litharge; two drams of proof spirit, added to the same quantities of the other ingredients, forms the Aq. LITHARGYRI ACETATI COMPOSITA of the London Pharmacopœia.

CATAPLASMA LITHARGYRI ACETATI. See PLUMBUM. N° 6.

CERATUM LITHARGYRI. CERATE OF LITHARGE.

R Emplastri Lithargyri; adipis suillæ ā ā ʒ 4. ceræ flavæ ʒ ss. colliquantur, & quando fere frigida fiat mixtura, adjiciantur aquæ lithargyri acetati ʒ ij. agentur simul donec frigescant. For superficial sores, or ulcers whose edges are inflamed, this is much recommended.

UNGUENTUM LITHARGYRI ACETATI.

R Unguenti ceræ ʒ j. aq. lithargyri acetati ʒ ss. m. This is applied to small ulcers whose edges are in a state of inflammation; and is preferred to the unguentum cerussæ acetatæ, because it will keep longer, is more readily made, and does not grow so soon rancid. See NUTRITUM UNGUENTUM.

UNGUENTUM LITHARGYRI COMPOSITUM.

R Emplast. litharg. lb. ss. adipis suillæ pp. ʒ iv. olei olivæ, unguenti ceræ, ā ā ʒ vj. acet. uncias quatuor; aquæ lithargyri acetati ʒ ij. After the unctuous ingredients are melted together and suffered to cool, the water of acetated litharge, and the vinegar, are to be gradually incorporated with them. This is applied with great effect in inflammations of the skin.

Ceratum Lithargyri acetati. Cerate of acetated LITHARGE.

Take water of acetated litharge, two ounces and an half by measure; yellow wax, four ounces; olive oil, nine ounces by measure; camphor, half a dram: rub the camphor with a little of the oil; melt the wax with the remaining oil; and, as soon as the mixture begins to thicken, pour in by degrees the water of the acetated litharge, and stir constantly till it is cold; then mix in the camphor before rubbed with oil. Ph. Lond. 1788.

LITHARGYRUM, also called lithargyrus aureus, *chrystitis*, or *chrystitis spodos*, RED-DUST OF GOLD LITHARGE.

LITHARGYRUS ARGENTEUS, called also *argyritis*, WHITISH, OR SILVER LITHARGE.

See LITHARGYRUM.

LITHIASIS, from *λίθος*, a stone. The GRAVEL OR STONE. See CALCULUS.—Also a tumor on the eye-lid, in which is a hard concretion between its coats.

LITHODENDRON. See CORALLIUM, LITHOEIDES, from *λίθος*, a stone, and *ειδος*, form, so called from its hardness. See TEMPORUM OSSA.

LITHONTRIPTICUS, from *λίθος*, a stone, and *τρυνω*, to break. An epithet for medicines that are said to break the stone in the bladder, called also *calculifragus*. Though the different stones that are generated in the human bladder require different solvents when out of the body; and though art hath not yet afforded a medicine, which, when injected into the bladder, will, without injury thereto, dissolve the stone therein lodged; it cannot thence be concluded, that there are no lithontriptic medicines. It may be here observed, that one solvent affects one subject, but hath no effect on another; so a solvent may yet be met with, that will destroy the stone, and not hurt the human body. The water in which the boiled white of egg dis-

solves, will liquefy myrrh, but may be put into the human eye without causing any uneasiness.

Soap-ley, taken at first in small doses, in broth that is freed from all its fat, succeeds in most cases which require an alkaline solvent. The patient may begin with twenty drops, and gradually increase the dose as he is able: and by repeating it three times a day for six, eight, or twelve months, the wished-for effects often follow. See Blackrie on Dissolvents of the *Stone*. A solution of vegetable alkali impregnated with fixable air, has been said to be successful in dissolving the calculus in the kidneys, of which several cases have been published by Dr. Falconer of Bath.

LITHOPHYTON. A **LITHOPHYTE** is a species of plant of a horny substance, seeming to be of a middle nature betwixt wood and stone. Boerhaave calls it *keratophyton*.

— **NIGRUM.** See **CORALLIUM NIGRUM.**

LITHOSPERMUM, called also *miliun folis*, *Ægonychon*, *ætonychum* GROMWELL, GRAY-MILL. The **LITHOSPERMUM OFFICINALE**, Linn. It is a rough plant, with stiff branched stalks, oblong acuminate leaves, set alternately without pedicles, and whitish monopetalous flowers, scarcely longer than the cup, followed by roundish, hard seeds. It is perennial, grows wild in fields, and flowers in May and June. The seeds are diuretic. They are rarely used. See Lewis's *Mat. Med.* It is also a name for the *lacryma Jobi*.

LITHOTOMIA, from *λίθος*, a stone, and *τέμνω*, to cut, also *cystotomia*. **LITHOTOMY**, or cutting for the stone.

This operation was performed in the time of Hippocrates; but being then thought mere madness, it was only performed by empirics.

When a stone is suspected to be lodged in the bladder, besides the common symptoms of this case, it is usual for a surgeon to make a fuller examination, by introducing an instrument, called A **SOUND**, into the bladder, by which, if possible, to feel the stone. In order to this, Mr. Sharp directs the following method: "The patient being laid on an horizontal table, with his thighs elevated, and a little extended, pass the sound, with the concave part towards you, until it meets with some resistance in perinæo, a little above the anus: then turning it without much force, push it gently on into the bladder; and if it meets with an obstruction at the neck, raise its extremity upwards, by inclining the handle of it towards you; or if it do not then slip in, withdraw it a quarter of an inch, and introducing your fore-finger into the rectum, lift it up and it will seldom fail to enter. There is some art in turning the sound; in the proper place of the urethra, which surgeons not well versed in this operation cannot so well execute; therefore they may pass the instrument with the concave side always towards the abdomen of the patient."

The common rule of knowing whether there is more stones than one in the bladder, is not infallible (see Warner's Cases in Surgery); though, if a stone is universally rough, there is rarely more than one: but if one part is polished, and another rough, it is almost certain that there are more. Some speak of an adhesion of the stone to the coats of the bladder. It indeed often happens that the bladder is wrinkled round the stone; and in extracting, the operator tearing a little of the inner coat of the bladder, imagines, or pretends, that there was an adhesion. If the stone is large, by introducing the sound, the operator may hear it strike against it, but cannot thus determine whether the stone is large or small. Sometimes the operator examines, but cannot find a stone, though there is one; for instances occur in which it is lodged in a sac. Before a patient is examined, he may use a little exercise, such as riding, or jumping, by which the stone may fall down to the neck of the bladder; for thus it may more readily be discovered.

After the operation, children relapse more frequently than adults; and adults run greater hazards in the operation than children.

From the variety in the apparatus, or in the modes of operation, different names have been given, as follow:

The lesser Apparatus, called also the Celsian Method, cutting on the Gripe, and the Guidonian Method.

This way was directed and practised by Celsus. Since the time of Johannes de Romanis, it is called *cutting with the lesser apparatus*, to distinguish it from his new method, which, on account of the many instruments in it, is called *cutting with the greater apparatus*. Heister

says, this method is practicable in boys under fourteen years of age, because that in them the stone may be brought to the perinæum. He says, he always performs it on children; and that it may be practised on adults, when the stone causes a suppression of urine, by its adhering to the neck of the bladder; but otherwise it is dangerous to adults.

The greater Apparatus, called also Marianus's Method, and the Old Way.

This method was invented by Romanis, but published by Marianus, who was his pupil. Romanis considered the shortness and dilatibility of the urethra in women, and imagined, that, by an opening made in the urethra in men, near the bladder, it might be dilated, and the stone extracted with ease.

The high Operation, also called Hypogastrica Sectio, and Franco's Method.

The great objections to this method are, as the bladder is apt to be thickened and inflamed, and cannot be distended, the incision may happen to be made into the peritonæum; and also, if not being in a depending part, the urine and pus will insinuate themselves into cavities, so occasion inflammations, suppurations, and fistulas, which cannot often be healed.

The lateral Operation.

This method was invented by an ecclesiastic, who called himself Frere Jaques. Rau learned it of him, and Albinus published it. Various improvements have been made in this method, and it is yet continued in practice. Mr. Sharp directs it as follows, from Mr. Cheselden: "The patient being laid on a table, with his hands and feet tied, and the staff passed, as in the old way, let your assistant hold it a little slanting on one side, so that the direction of it may run exactly through the middle of the left erector penis and accelerator urinæ muscles; then make your incision through the skin and fat, very large, beginning in one side of the seam in perinæo, a little above the place wounded in the old way, and finishing a little below the anus, between it and the tuberosity of the ischium. This wound must be carried on deeper between the muscles, till the prostate can be felt, when searching for the staff, and fixing it properly if it had slipped, you must turn the edge of the knife upwards, and cut the whole length of that gland from within outwards, at the same time pushing down the rectum with a finger or two of the left-hand, by which precautions the gut will always escape wounding; after this, introduce the forceps to take out the stone. After the operation is ended, if there is an hæmorrhage from the prostate gland, a silver canula of three or four inches long, covered with fine rag, may be introduced into the bladder, and left there two or three days; for it rarely fails to check it:—the patient may also take an opiate. If the wound does not bleed, a little dry lint, or a pledgit of digestive, may be laid in it. If a pain is felt near the bladder soon after the dressings are finished, a bladder of warm water may be applied over it; and if it increases, as there will be much danger therefrom, bleeding and clysters will be necessary."

When a stone sticks in the urethra of a man, proceed as directed in the article **CALCULUS**.

Women are rarely afflicted with a stone in the bladder; but when they are, it generally may be extracted through the urethra, which may be gradually dilated to an almost incredible size. Stones have been extracted through a dilated urethra, which weighed more than five ounces.

As the urethra is generally lacerated in some degree by the passage of the stone, many prefer the making of an incision; but either method succeeds so well, that it is difficult to say which is the best.

Mr. Bromfield gives the following instance of dilating the urethra, which is a far better method than those by means of tents, &c. By the help of a strait blunt director, he introduced into the bladder the closed end of the appendicula intestini cæci of a small animal; and leaving out, at a proper length thereof, the open end, he filled it with warm water by means of a syringe, and prevented the water's escape by a ligature. He then made a twist or two of that part of the appendicula which was left out, that the contained water might, by being pressed on, distend the close end which was in the bladder: an assistant was directed to draw it forward from time to time, and occasionally to give a fresh twist, so as to fill the end contained in the bladder more and more, as the

cervix vesicæ opened; by which process, continued for some time, the neck of the bladder was so opened, that the forceps might have easily been admitted, if required; but the *stone* getting a passage by the help of the urine, this instrument was not needed. After the passage of the *stone*, the parts were fomented with warm milk, and then with camphorated spirit of wine; very little inflammation was observed, and no other disagreeable symptom. See his *Observations and Cases*, vol. ii.

Mr. Gooch gives an instance of extracting a *stone* of four ounces weight, through an incision which he made from the vagina into the bladder. This procedure was attended with very little trouble, either to himself or the patient; the ulcer soon healed, by the use of soft balsamic injections, and no inconvenience was observed after the healing of the parts. See his *Cases and Remarks*, vol. ii. p. 182, &c.

See Sharp's *Operations of Surgery*. Sharp's *Critical Enquiry*. Heister's *Surgery*. Bromfield's *Cases and Obs.* vol. ii. ch. 8. Le Dran's *Operations*. Heister's *Dissertation on the High Apparatus*. Bell's *Surgery*, vol. ii. p. 41, &c.

LITRON. See ANATRON.

LITUS. See LINIMENTUM.

LIVIDUS MUSCULUS. See PECTINEUS.

LIX. See CLAVELLATI CINERES.

LIXIVIUM. A LEY. That is, water impregnated with the salts or burnt vegetables.

— MARTIS, N° 7, under FERRUM.

— TARTARI. See KALI AQUA.

— SAPONARIUM. See KALI PURI AQUA.

LOBELIA. So father Plumier named a plant which he found in America, in honour of Lobel, a famed botanist. In North America there are five species. They are found in marshy grounds, and on the sides of rivers. With the root of the *lobelia*, the American Indians cure the most virulent pox. They take five or six of the plants (some take the roots either fresh or dry), and boil them in water. Early in the morning the patient drinks as much as he can of this decoction; and during the day it is his chief drink; by and by, it begins to purge him; and the strength of the decoction is increased or lessened, as the patient can bear the evacuation. If any part is sore, it is to be washed with this decoction, and thus in two or three weeks a cure is performed. The DECOCTUM LOBELIÆ, see Chan. Chir. 33. The species recommended by the College of Edinburgh is the LOBELIA SYPHILITICA, or LOBELIA caule erecto, foliis ovato-lanceolatis subserratis, calycum sinibus reflexis. CLASS SYNGENESIA. ORD. MONOGAMIA. Linn. Gen. Plant. 1006. This is a native of Virginia, and flowers from August to October. Every part of this plant abounds with a milky juice, and has a rank smell. The root, which is the part used in medicine, in taste resembles tobacco, and is apt to excite vomiting. It was called syphilitica from its efficacy in the cure of syphilis. With the North-American Indians, it was considered as a specific in that disease, and by them kept as a profound secret. It is now given in decoction. A handful of the dried root is boiled in 12 pints of distilled water, till they are reduced to eight. The patient is to begin with half a pint of this, morning and evening, then four times a day, so long as the purgative effect is not too violent; if otherwise, it must be omitted for three or four days, and then again be had recourse to, till the cure is completed. However great may have been its character in North America, the practitioners of this country do not repose more confidence in it than other ingredients of which similar accounts have been given, but which have proved equally inefficacious. The chief medical effects that have been attributed to this root, is that of being purgative.

LOBELLUS, } A SMALL LOBE. The small cells of
LOBULUS, } fat are called lobuli adiposi: and the
extremities of the bronchia, which end in little knobs, are called lobuli pulmonum. Winflow calls the lobe of the ear lobus, or lobulus. See AURICULA.

LOBUS ECHINATUS. See BONDUCH INDORUM.

LOCALES. Diseases that affect, or have their seat, only in a particular part of the body, or of its limbs, synonymous with morbi organici, which see, and also PLAGE.

LOCALIS MEMBRANA. See PIA MATER.

LOCHIA, from λεχωμαι, to lie in child bed, or λοχος, a bed. The PURGATIONS OF THE UTERUS AFTER CHILD-BIRTH, sometimes called gynæcia. It is the third species of Dr. Cullen's MENORRHAGIA, which he defines,

a sanguinary menorrhagy in lying-in women. This discharge is necessary to unload the vessels, and proceeds from the appendices cæcæ, after the separation of the placenta: it continues for a quarter, half, or a whole hour after delivery, more or less, according to the state of the woman. The flux retains a sanguine colour for three or four days, then gradually grows more serous, until it totally ceases. Sometimes it continues several weeks; but at length the uterus and its vessels contracting, it ceases. Baglivi observes, that, when the breasts are full of pain, at the coming of the milk, the lochia stop, but flow again as soon as the pain vanishes. Its quantity is generally less after a miscarriage than when a woman goes her full time; and it sooner stops when a woman gives suck, than when she does not.

The lochia may produce much disorder by being deficient or redundant.

When the lochia are defective, the belly swells; a heavy pain is felt there and in the loins, and sometimes in the groins also; a heat and pulsation in the uterus, which produces restlessness and a fever; a full, hard pulse, pain in the head and back, a nausea, sometimes a vomiting, and a difficulty of breathing. The face looks red; the eyes are disordered; the rigors of acute fevers come on, fainting, cold sweats, a pulsation and heat of the womb, a palsy in the lower part, and sometimes an epilepsy. The lochia sometimes diminish gradually, and sometimes all at once, in the morbid suppression of them. Sometimes a delirium comes on, which increasing occasions convulsions and death; and if the patient escapes with life, she loses her senses and continues lunatic.

One of the principal causes of this disorder is, the woman's rising too soon after delivery; whence the weakly, and those who are subject to hysterical symptoms, should be very cautious in this respect. Among other causes are, a defect or impoverishment of blood; an inspissation of the blood in the uterus from cold; a convulsive stricture of the uterine vessels; a diarrhoea, or other flux; an inflammation of the uterus, &c.

The obstruction of this discharge (called dylochia), is the worst, if it happens while the evacuated blood is florid; but far less troublesome when it grows serous. In some constitutions, it is small in quantity; but when no pain, fever, or other manifest ill effects are the consequence, it is not to be attended to.

THE INDICATIONS OF CURE are, to calm the spirits, and to promote the return of the impeded discharge. Means, however, are not to be persisted in, if relief is not obtained in two or three days; proper means having thus far been used, wait and see what time will produce. If the patient outlives the twentieth day, there is rarely any danger to fear. If the obstructed lochia have produced any other disorder, it will be best removed when the woman's strength is somewhat restored.

If, on the suppression of the lochia, the pulse is full and hard, bleed, give warm camomile tea as oft as the patient can take it without puking; draughts may also be given, in which are the pulv. contrayerv. and sal succin. or with conf. aromatica or mithridate, with small doses of the tinct. opii; and, if the heat requires it, add the kali acetatum. These may be repeated every three or four hours.

If the pulse is observed to sink from the bleeding, it must not be repeated, but a blister should be applied as a stimulant.

As different causes may retard or suppress the lochia, the present or particular one should be attended to, in order to the administration of proper help.

When cold is the cause (as for the most part it is) gentle anodynes and perspiratives will generally afford relief.

The hurry and tumult both of body and mind, when labour is painful and tedious, produce spasmodic affections, and retard the lochia. In this case, if the pulse require it, bleed, give a laxative cooling clyster, anodynes, and mild diaphoretics.

Depressing passions, in irritable habits, have sometimes this ill effect; in which case, keep the patient still and in bed; support her with every encouragement; let all the drinks be warm; and, with cordials, let such nervous medicines be mixed as the peculiarity of her circumstances may require.

If inflammation is the cause, proceed as directed in inflammation of the part affected. The best fomentation are bladders of warm water laid over the part in which the pain is most oppressive.

If the lochia are only diminished, gentle stimulants with perspiratives

perspiratives may be allowed: but if *they are suppressed*, there is for the most part a fever, in which case forcing medicines are improper.

If the lochia return not, but a shivering cold fit comes on, an abscess may be suspected to be forming in some part of the body, which will generally carry off the complaint, provided the patient hath strength to bear the discharge. These abscesses often happen in the breast, but sometimes they are seated in some other glandular part.

Purging should be guarded against: but, though neutral medicines often purge in the beginning of their use, this effect generally ceases in a day, or early in the second. If a purging comes on, and the strength is not impaired by it, leave it to nature, as the often sets up one discharge to answer the end of another. But, if the strength seems to be affected by it, give opiates both by the mouth and clysterwise: this is the chief if not only resource, for astringents do little or no service.

If pain is considerable, and makes the patient restless, besides anodynes, emollient clysters should be frequently injected, not only to empty the bowels, but to act as a fomentation to the parts.

If, in weakly women, from rising too soon, a delirium is brought on, it generally proceeds to a fatal madness: sometimes it ends in lunacy for life. In this case keep the patient in bed; avoid all evacuations except perspiration, and guard against every thing that can disturb. Sal succin. spermaceti, pulv. rad. contray. emollient clysters, by way of fomentation, and bladders of warm water on the part most complained of, may be tried.

THE LOCHIA ARE SOMETIMES EXCESSIVE, then called MENORRHAGIA LOCHIALIS. Here observe that the quantity discharged by different women is so various, that it is not to be regarded whether little or much is lost in particular cases, if no bad symptoms come on in consequence of it.

An immoderate flux is attended with weakness, loathing, fainting, convulsions, a slow, weak, intermitting pulse, a pale countenance, excretions of grumous blood, pains in the hypochondrium, a tension of the belly, vertigo, dimness of sight, tingling in the ears, &c.

If any part of the placenta remains in the uterus, or clots of blood are lodged there, they may both irritate and prevent a due contraction of the uterus and its vessels, and so cause this complaint. These should immediately be brought away.

If the pulse is full and hard, and the patient's strength will admit, bleed: but this is rarely required. Ligatures about the wrist and ankles, and above the knees and elbows, are generally a more proper management. Astringents, as alum, &c. are prescribed by many: but the same proceeding as is directed in the article ABORTUS, in case of a flooding, may be consulted for what is farther needful in this case. See Wallis's Sydenham. La Motte's Observations.

LOCHIORRHŒA. An excess of the lochia after they become pale or whitish.

LOCULAMENTA. The cells in the fruit of plants, where the seeds are lodged, which are divided by small partitions. See CAPSULA.

LOCUSTA. The GRASSHOPPER; also the outer covering of the flower and grain of corn, which incloses the chaff; and it is a name for LACTUCA AGNINA.

LOHOC. See LINCTUS.

LOGAS. The white of the eye. See ADNATA.

LOLIUM, from λολιον ολειν, *segetem perdere*; vel λολιον ολειν. *Segetes nexia*, or lolium, quasi δολιον, *dolosus*, as it was supposed to be generated of corrupted barley or wheat. The *d* is changed into *l*, from a custom in some parts of Greece of changing the letters used in other parts. Lolium is also called *aira*, *infelix*, *æra ivray*, *gramen loliaceum*, *lolium album*, *lolium tremulentum*; DARNEL, IVRAY, COCKLE; and the French call it DRUNKEN WHEAT.

It is distinguished from other grain by its slender flat ear, and by its grains, with their husks on both sides as far as the stalks, being situated in the same plane. It is not used in medicine. Its most noted qualities are, its producing speedy drunkenness if taken inwardly, and preventing drunkenness if applied outwardly. It causes a vertigo and torpor; and by an imprudent use of it, much mischief is produced. See Raii Hist.

Another species is called *phœnix*, also *anchynopes*, RAYGRASS, or DARNEL-GRASS.

LOMENTUM FABÆ. BEAN MEAL, or bread made thereof. See FABA MAJOR.

LONCHITES, from λονχην, *a lance*, because the leaves

are sharp-pointed, and resemble the head of a lance. It is also called *filiæ aculeata*, and *filiæ mas*. The root is aperient and diuretic, but not much used in the present practice.

LONCHOTON. See VITRIOLUM.

LONGANON, } See RECTUM INTESTINUM.

LONGAON. }

LONGISSIMUS DIGITUS. See DIGITUS.

LONGISSIMUS DORSI. This muscle is thus named from its length. It is the longest in the back. It hath the same origin with the sacro-lumbaris; it is inserted by several digitations into the ribs on the inside of the upper part of this muscle; betwixt it and the complexus, the transversalis colli of Albinus is seated, which runs from the transverse processes of the vertebræ of the back to those of the neck, and is an erector of the body.

LONGISSIMUS OCULI. See OBLIQUUS MAJOR OCULI.

— POLICIS MANUS. See FLEXOR TERTII INTERDODII POLLICIS.

LONGUS COLLI. This muscle rises from the two upper vertebræ of the back, and runs to be inserted into the three upper vertebræ of the neck. It is made up of two planes, which decussate each other; and it receives slips from some of the lower transverse processes of the neck. Its office is to bend the neck.

— LONICERA PERICLYMENUM. See CAPRI-FOLIUM.

LOPHADIA, } See SPINA. *Lophia* also sometimes

LOPHIA. } signifies the upper part of the back of the neck.

LOPIMA. See CASTANA.

LORA. See DEUTERIA.

LORDOSIS, from λорδος, *bowed or bent inward*. It is an affection of the spine, in which it is bent inward, or toward the fore parts. It is the opposite to gibbosity. It is also a name for the *lumbago*, and the *tabes dorsalis*. When it is spoken of legs, it signifies bow-legged.

LORICA. A kind of lute, with which glass retorts, &c. are coated, before being put into the fire. Many kinds of coating made for chemical vessels. See Dict. of Chem.

LORIND. MATRICIS. An epilepsy, or a convulsive disorder proceeding from the uterus.

LOTIO. A LOTION. It is an external fluid application. *Embrocatio*, *lotio*, and *collyrium*, are similar forms: but when used on the eyes, it receives the names of *collyrium*; on the face, a *lotion*; on any other part, an *embrocation*. *Lotio*, (from *lavare*, to wash), sometimes signifies a CLYSTER, also urine.

— ALUMINIS. See INFLAMMATIO.

— AMMONIÆ MURIATÆ, } See INFLAMMA-

— — — ACETATÆ. } TIO Mammæ, N°7.

— AMMONIÆ MURIATÆ CUM ACETO. See INFLAMMATIO

— SPIRITUOSA. See AMBUSTA.

LOTUS. It is a species of plant, of which Boerhaave enumerates sixteen. Those that are used in medicine are noticed under other names which they bear. It is also a name for *melilotus*, and some other plants.

— ARBOR called also *celtis*. The LOTE or NETTLE-TREE. Boerhaave mentions three species. They grow in the southern parts of Europe; their fruit, which is a berry, is astringent.

— URBANA, called also *trifolium odoratum*, *melilotus major odorata violacea*. SWEET TREFOIL. It is the *trifolium cæruleum*, Linn. Boerhaave ranks it as a species of melilot. The seeds, leaves, and flowers, are anodyne and diaphoretic.

LOXARTHROS. An obliquity or perversion of the head of bones, and the muscles annexed; of the joint to a degree of deformity, without luxation or spasm.

LUCE (EAU DE). It is a kind of liquid soap that is volatile, and of a strong penetrating smell. See ALCALI.

LUCIDUM SAL. See GEMMÆ SAL.

LUCIDUS LAPIS. See BONONIENSIS LAPIS.

LUCINA. See ALILAT.

LUDUS HELMONTII. The WAXEN VEIN, called also *ludus Paracelsi*. It is a stony matter, and seems to be an indurated substance in the earth, similar to the calculus of the human species, called *cevil*. It is found in pits, and is distinguished by the yellow cracks which are frequent in it, and which are filled up with yellow spar. PARACELsus prescribed the cubic pyritæ, which are like dice, and called them *ludi*: HELMONT mistook him, and supposed this stone, which is mostly divided into squares by the cracks, to be the substance. The spar that fills

fills up the cracks, is only to be used; for it is that alone which promotes urine, and is a species of calcareous earth, a remedy for the stone.

LUES. It is the PESTILENCE in men; and the MURRAIN in beasts.

— **DEIFICA.** One of the pompous names for the epilepsy.

— **NEURODES CONVULSIVA.** It is a mild typhus.

— **VENEREA.** The PLAGUE of VENUS, or VENEREAL DISEASE. Dr. Cullen names it SYPHILIS, and places it as a genus in the CLASS CACHEXIAE, and ORDER IMPETIGINES; which he defines, a contagious disease, arising after impure coition, and a disease of the genitals, ulcers of the throat; corymbose papulae of the skin, particularly at the margin of the hairy scalp; running in scabs and scabby ulcers; pain in the bones; and exostoses: of which he allows only one species. It is also called the VENEREAL PESTILENCE, or POX. *Aphrodisius morbus, morbus Gallicus, grand-gor, Indicus morbus, Neapolitanus morbus, paturfa.* It is endemic in Peru. It was brought from the Spanish West Indies into Spain in 1493; in 1494 it was carried from Spain to Italy; in 1495 it was spread both in Naples and France: from these all Europe was infected. That this disorder was unknown to the Greeks and Romans, appears from their absolute silence concerning it. All physicians who lived at the time when it appeared first in Europe, unanimously declared their ignorance of it, any further than that it was brought into Europe at the close of the fifteenth century. See Astruc on the *Venerae Disease*, vol. i. b. i. c. 1. The first instances upon record, of *poxes*, that is, of the *venerae disease*, imported from America, are in the writings of one Boyle, a Benedictine monk, and in Peter Margarit, a noble Catalonian, in 1494. The origin of this disease is traced much higher, even from the year 1193. See SWEDIAUR, on the Venereal Disease.

Wherever this disorder attacks, at the first, it is conveyed into the constitution by the lymphatics; *if the infection is received by the penis*, by means of the absorbent or lymphatic veins, a bubo happens in the groin; for the lymphatics of the genitals pass through the inguinal glands;—*if at the hand*, the axilla will be the seat of the bubo, for the same kind of reason;—*if at the lips*, the glands in the neck will tumefy and inflame. This disorder never affects the viscera, but it attacks the bones; hardly a bone in the body but what hath been injured by it, though most commonly it is seated in the shin bones, upper part of the skull, clavicles, the bones of the arm near the joints of the elbows, and sometimes the knees, ribs, or even the spine; some external glands, the palate, nose, skin, or some other part not out of the reach of surgery, are the usual parts affected. It is probable that the lacunae in the urethra are the first seat of infection; if so, the nearer the first seat of running is to the neck of the bladder, the more the urethra will be affected, the symptoms more severe, the discharge greater, and vice versa. The inflammation and heat of urine is felt most near the glans, and the seat of inflammation and pain are most likely to be the seat of the discharge.

In patients of a thin habit, the symptoms and cure are worse and more difficult to manage than in the fat and plethoric. And in children this disorder is worse than in adults.

It is always propagated by contagion. The *venerae* matter must be applied in a fluid state, either to some part where the mucus is very soft, as it is in the part of generation, &c. or to a wound or ulcer; or it may be given to a child from its mother during her pregnancy, or to a nurse from a diseased child, during its sucking. The *venerae* matter almost always occasions a conversion of the mucus of the part, or of the fluids of the ulcer or wound, into a matter similar to itself; and when a sufficient quantity hath been thus produced, it brings on an inflammation in the mucous membrane, or glands, or in the wound, or ulcer, and it is afterwards sometimes absorbed into the general system of the vessels, but very seldom before; the first symptom therefore appears in the part where the infection was received.

If children receive the infection from their mothers, they are sometimes born with symptoms of the disease, as inflammations of the skin, gonorrhoea, &c. but for the most part there is no appearance for several days, but in about a week eruptions with brownish spots or scabs, degenerating into ulcers, arise about the angles of the mouth, or other parts of the head, or over the body.

Women are not subject to so great a variety of symp-

toms as men are; their chief complaints are, a difficulty of urine, and a running; however, they are liable to chancres and warts, both within and without the labia pudendi, as also buboes in the groin; and sometimes a contraction of the sphincter vaginae.

The first symptom observable in a fresh gonorrhoea in men is usually an agreeable sensation in the whole or the greatest part of the urinary passage; at this time, scarce any or no discharge is observable on the linen: then an uneasiness about the parts of generation, together with an appearance of a little whitish, or rather water-coloured, matter about the orifice of the urethra, when in the most favourable degree; but oftener it is whitish, and differs in colour and consistence daily, becoming yellow; then, if the virulence is great, it is greenish, and sometimes streaked with blood. When the running is visible, there is also an inflammation and swelling about the orifice of the urethra; this symptom is sometimes perceptible when no running appears; in this case there is a degree of pungency on the evacuation of urine; the heat of urine is scarce perceived in voiding it, but immediately after the patient feels an extreme heat throughout the whole duct of the urethra, but more especially at its termination in the glans. Spots appear on the linen, the edges of which are darker coloured than the centre; *this dark margin is a principal mark to distinguish the venerae discharge from those arising from other causes.* From a defect of mucus in the urethra the urine excites a smarting and pain there as it passes through. The matter discharged from the urethra increases in quantity. The inflammation at the end of the urethra increases too, as appears from the redness and hardness of the edge of its orifice. A tension and hardness is perceived through the whole length of the urethra, and a sensation of stricture in the penis, particularly during an erection. The matter discharged is thinner, loses its adhesiveness, and is more ill coloured. The inflammation often occasions a curvedness in the penis, and the stimulus, by which the inflammation is excited, occasions an erection too when the patient is warm in bed, and sometimes produces involuntary emissions; this symptom is called a cordee, or a priapismus. If the inflammatory symptoms are violent, a strangury comes on. Sometimes an inflammation in the prepuce confines it from being drawn back, and thus forms a phymosis; or being drawn behind the glans cannot be returned, and is then called paraphymosis. When the stricture from these two last symptoms is not speedily relieved, a mortification comes on the part, or the whole of the penis becomes oedematous, in which case, without great care, a gangrene follows. Thus the inflammation continues to increase generally for about a week or two. If the mucus that is discharged washes away the *venerae* matter faster than it is formed, the symptoms may continue in the same state for some time, and then gradually decrease, and at length a cure is effected. All these symptoms may occur without occasioning the lues venerea strictly speaking. See GONORRHOEA.

But if the disorder ends not thus happily, ulcers are formed, or the *venerae* poison being absorbed, instead of a gonorrhoea, a *lues venerea*, or *pox*, is the consequence. When the gonorrhoea is long continued, it sometimes produces a stricture in the urethra, and occasions a difficulty in the evacuation of the urine, which is often attended with pain, the water flowing out in a small stream, or only by drops: sometimes it also produces an inflammation, and a disposition to contraction in the bladder, and the urethra contracting, the stoppage is also increased; this generally goes off with a secretion of mucus from these parts; but it may have the other progresses and terminations of an inflammation of the bladder, and often no such affection takes place, or if it does, goes off, and the stoppage and pain continue for years. The testicles, the inguinal glands, and other parts, are subject to phlegmonous inflammations. Ulcers are formed in different parts of the body, as in the throat, occasioning hoarseness, or perhaps a deafness, from their situation on the orifice of the Eustachian tube; or if these ulcers are very virulent, they eat through to the bone, and soon after destroying it, a passage is formed from the mouth to the nose. Ulcers are formed in the skin; they begin with a purplish spot or brown scab. When ulcers from this cause happen in the palms of the hands, the soles of the feet, behind the ears, about the anus, or the insides of the lips, they have the appearance of fissures; they also ooze out a thin matter, and are attended with great soreness and pain; the scurf and scab with which these ulcers begin

are of a yellowish colour, inclining to brown, like the honey-comb; it appears on several parts of the body, by which circumstance they may be distinguished from all others; sometimes they are broad, resembling the descriptions given of the leprosy by some writers; and the more this scurf spreads, the easier the patient becomes. All those *venereal* eruptions are small, and most frequently are formed on the temples or other part of the head, and when they scale off they leave a mark nearly of a chocolate colour behind them. The *venereal* matter fixing on the eyes, produces an ophthalmia, and sometimes a loss of sight: falling on the ears, a deafness, and a caries of the bones there follows. It very often happens that the periosteum is affected, and when the patient begins to grow warm in bed, violent pains are excited; these pains are seated in the head and in the middle part of the bones of the limbs; in the morning they abate, and during the day are rarely troublesome. Sometimes the periosteum swelling, becomes hard, and forms those tumors which are called nodes. Excrescences also arise on the glans penis, prepuce, anus, labia pudendi, &c. these are seldom painful. Various other symptoms appear when no means have been used to check the progress of the disorder, but as mercury is so universally applied to, it is rare that even many of the above named appear in the same patient.

Some constitutions bear up many years, but others sink under the disease, and are carried off.

The *venereal* gonorrhoea should be distinguished from that in which there is no infection, from the fluor albus, and from other increased secretions from the different parts subject to this distemper, from the involuntary emissions of semen, from ulcers in the urinary passages: *venereal* ulcers, pains, eruptions, &c. should be distinguished from those which arise from any other cause.

The more regular the discharge from the urethra is made, the more mild are all the symptoms; but if the running is small in quantity, or the matter of a yellow or greenish colour, it is virulent. If, upon pressing the penis, a drop of limpid liquor, resembling the white of an egg, is discharged, it indicates a safe cure.

As a preventive of this disorder, the following is recommended: *R aquæ kali puri, 3 i. solv. in aq. font. ℥ i. & cola per chartam.* Some of this solution is to be mixed with a tea-cupful of water (so much as the mouth can bear without pain), then fill a syringe with the liquor, and inject it into the urethra, or vagina, retaining it there for about a minute; then add to the remainder of the liquor, a tea-spoonful of the solution, and wash the glans, prepuce, labia pudendi, &c. Lastly, inject and wash with warm water.

When the disorder is contracted, the indications of cure are, to destroy or evacuate the *venereal* infection, and to remove the symptoms excited by it.

A gonorrhoea, if recent, is best managed, by first treating it as a topical inflammation: at the same time rendering the urine as soft as possible by the use of demulcent drinks; such as a decoction of marsh-mallow root, or a solution of gum arabic in water.

The seat of the gonorrhoea is always in the inner membrane of the urethra, but it may spread to the prostate and vesiculæ feminales, and by gently squeezing the penis it may generally be discovered in what particular part of the urethra this disorder hath its seat; for either a hardness will be felt in the part, or the patient will complain of pain on almost any degree of pressure thereon.

Purging with the natron vitriolat. or the ol. ricini, will be proper until the inflammatory symptoms abate: and then begin to rub the penis under the urethra with the ung. hydrargyri fort. every night at bed-time; or inject a solution of hydrargyrus in the mucilage of gum arabic, rendered sufficiently fluid with linseed-oil fresh drawn: repeat the injection three or four times a day, retaining it eight or ten minutes each time: or some other injection may be made use of according to the sagacity of the prescriber. See INJECTION, under which article will be found a variety of formulæ.

When injections are used, the patient should always make water first, for thus much of the virulent matter is washed away. The time to leave off injecting is when the running no longer stains the linen with a dark edged spot. The running does not always cease at this time, but though it continues a week or two, it gradually lessens.

During this time avoid all excesses; let the exercise be gentle and moderate; the diet somewhat abstemious, or at

least free from every degree of what increases the natural, or excites an extraordinary heat.

If this method cannot be conformed to, give a few cooling purges at proper intervals, and one of the following pills, or two, if the patient can bear them without affecting his mouth, or exciting any of the sensible excretions: *R Calom. gr. i. antimonii tartarizati, gr. ʒ, conf. cynosb. q. s. f. pil. h. s. fumend.* Where the affection is merely a discharge from the urethra, though originating from a venereal taint, mercury, or any of its preparations are rarely necessary: the antiphlogistic regimen, according to the constitution of the patient, with sedative applications at first; during the inflammatory state, in form of injection, and afterwards stimulant and astringent ones, will almost universally complete the cure. See GONORRHOEA. But care should be taken that no ulcer is formed in the urethra, for it sometimes happens, that along with a gonorrhoea, or discharge of puriform mucus from the urethra, such a circumstance takes place; in that case then, it will be necessary to pursue a different mode.

When an ulcer appears, or any symptom of the *venereal* matter being absorbed, the use of mercury or some other specific is necessary. If the mercury is used, it should be so managed that the whole habit may be affected by it, and yet none of the sensible discharges produced. It should be given so as to produce hardness, fullness, and a moderate frequency in the pulse, but nothing further; for mercury is most effectual and speedily useful when the patient's strength is not lessened by it. As to a salivation, it is not necessary, in order to a safe and effectual cure. Though indeed an unruly patient is sometimes best managed this way. See SALIVATIO.

In the worst cases, the mercury is best conveyed into the habit through the skin; but in less extraordinary circumstances, its inward use may suffice. The solution of hydrargyrus muriatus is most convenient when the patient must be exposed to the air. *R Hydrargyri muriati, gr. xvj. sp. vini Gallici, ℥ j. cujus capiat æger. cochl. unum largum vel medium nocte maneq. cum decocti farfaparillæ libra una.* These have removed different degrees and symptoms of confirmed pox, when persisted in for some time; otherwise preparations of crude mercury are to be preferred, or the pill with calom. & antimonium tartarizatum, above prescribed. If, without affecting the mouth, mercurials run off by the intestines, give the following pill: *R Opii & antimon. tartarizat. ʒa gr. ʒ, conf. cynosb. q. s. f. pil. mane ac vesperti fumend.*

Sometimes it happens that whilst the patient continues in the air of a large town, all means prove ineffectual; but, soon after his removal into the country, he is restored to health. It is also most safe to continue the use of mercurials for four or five weeks, although every symptom may have disappeared.

Dr. Smith recommends the following concise method of managing a confirmed *lues venerea*. Give mercury only by way of alterative, and administer it as follows: *R hydrargyri calcin. gr. i. ad iii. sulph. ant. præcip. g. ii. ad iv. extr. opii, gr. fs. ad gr. i. conf. rosar. r. q. s. f. bol. omn. noct. hor. decubitus fumend.*

During the use of the mercurial bolus, the patient should take half a pint of the following decoction four times a day: *R Rad. farfaparil. ʒ iij. laurcolæ ʒ ij. coq. in aq. font lb. iij. ad lb. ij. & cola.*

During the cure, he directs that the patient be kept warm, use a light diet, drink plenty of broth and other thin liquors, and go frequently into a warm bath.

Sometimes the internal use of mercury produces uneasiness in the stomach and bowels, or passeth off by stool too freely; in these cases, as well as on other accounts, the mercury may, with equal advantage, be applied by rubbing the ungt. hydrargyri fort. on the skin, as directed in the article SALIVATIO; which see.

To what is already said, it may be added, that the Peruvian bark is a necessary addition in all cases where the patient's strength is diminished, and where there are the cedematous swellings.

In case of a woman's being pregnant, the same gentle method above recommended may be used, with all the safety and advantage that follows it when this supposed impediment does not attend. In the Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. ii. is an instance of a pregnant woman being cured by the use of hydrargyrus muriatus in sp. vin. Gal. taken inwardly, and washing the sores on the external parts therewith.

Various are the medicines prescribed in this disease; an

and some may, under particular circumstances, be necessary to alleviate symptoms, or assist the operation of mercury; but it must be by the judicious management of mercury that radical cures must be effected, which may be done with great ease, and perfect safety to the constitution.

PURGES. These can only be wanted on account of particular symptoms, or a particular habit of body; and then some prudence is required in their use; for brisk purges and mercurial medicines freely given, increase the irritability of the habit, and thereby render the cure more difficult. The gentler purges that irritate least are to be preferred; and mercurials of the simplest kind should always be used: such as PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI. R Hydrargyri pur. 3 ij. theriacæ vulg. 9 ij. magn. alb. q. s. teratur hydrargyrus cum theriacâ donec globuli omnino disparuerint; deinde adjiciatur magnesia. The mixture, during trituration, is apt to grow too thick: in that case, occasionally add a drop or two of water; and form of this mass 24 pills.

DOSE, one or two every night and morning; or, R Hydrargyri purif. 3 j. amyli 3 iij. mucilaginis gum. Arab. q. s. These must be made in the same manner as the above, and formed into sixty pills. Dose, four or five every day. The continuance of either these, or purging, should be no longer than until the respective ends are obtained. While the complaint is local, purges are obviously useless, except to remove some particular symptom.

NITRE. It is commonly used to abate inflammation in a gonorrhœa; but, as it produces weakness and uneasiness about the neck of the bladder, and hath no pretension to the end for which it was given, that is, either to sheathe the acrimony of the fluids, or to defend the urethra from their stimuli, emollients and demulcents should be given in its stead. Decoction of marshmallow-roots, or solution of gum arabic, would be properly directed as common drink.

LOBELIA. The root of this plant is one of the specifics used by the American Indians, by which the venereal disease is destroyed, and all its symptoms removed. See LOBELIA.

MEZEREON. The bark of its root is recommended as a radical cure, and as effectually removing nodes and nocturnal pains. See LAUREOLA FEMINA. It should be used for two or three months.

SARSAPARILLA. The root soon relieves night-pains, head-achs, wasting, dry blotches, moistures: and even a caries in the bone is put a stop to, if a mild mercurial course accompanies it. The decoction should be made fresh, at the furthest, every day; and is best when not made with a mixture of guaiacum. Joined with mercury, it always effects a cure, and often cures after a long use of mercury hath failed. See SARSAPARILLA.

As to the symptoms which occasionally attend and require a particular management, the following methods usually succeed.

CHANCRES, see CHANCRE. **BUBO,** see BUBO. **SWELLED TESTICLES,** see HERNIA HUMORALIS.

CARUNCLES IN THE URETHRA. They rarely take place before the running is nearly stopped, *if ever they are formed at all*, for it is a cicatrix that is found on dissection; the ulcers in the urethra healing, leave a cicatrix which checks the free passage of the urine. A bougie passed up the urethra, a little beyond the place where it meets with resistance, and kept there an hour or more every day, is the proper method of cure. Small ones should be first made use of, as the size should be gradually increased, taking care never to have them so large as to occasion too great irritation; for the urethra is exquisitely sensible, and may have an inflammation brought on by injudicious management. Sometimes a stricture in the urethra is mistaken for a caruncle, but the cure is the same.

GUMMA, TOPHUS, or NODUS. These are tumors on the periosteum; the first is the softest; the last the hardest; they are most frequently caused by the venereal disorder; much pain attends them. The decoction of mezereon, as above named, is recommended as a radical cure; a salivation is not to be depended on; but surgery provides an effectual remedy, viz. by cutting down to the bone, taking out the tumor, or as much as can conveniently be managed, and by bringing on a suppuration.

ULCERS. These are on the skin, or the mucous membrane; their edges are reddish, or sometimes of an ash-colour, but their surface is whitish, and their form ir-

regular; they are sore, or painful: if they are ill treated, they easily become cancerous, and hardly admit of a cure, though they are easily brought to look well, and to have the appearance of a healing state. Rough medicines, and a too free use of mercury, produce the worst effects. Mild mercurials are always proper; if there is any morbid acrimony in the blood, demulcents should accompany the mercury; and the bark should never be omitted when venereal ulcers attend; though, if there is an inflammatory habit, it should be removed by bleeding, &c.

Venereal, as well as *other ulcers*, are disposed to good granulation and suppuration by the use of the bark given with the mercury. The bark alone, by destroying the irritability of the system, will make the ulcers put on a good appearance and heal; but after a time, the disease will be apt to make its appearance again, *so that we should never trust to any medicine but mercury.*

It deserves notice, that mercury will sometimes produce ulcers on the tonsils, uvula, and inside of the cheek, which do not look much unlike a venereal ulcer, viz. deep, with a loose slough, and unequal, hard, rising, craggy edges, but appear superficial, i. e. more like an inflamed erosion. The bark, with cleanliness, will remove these ulcers in a few days, even when, to a person unused to observe these cases, the velum palati would seem likely to drop off in two or three days.

Mr. Bell observes, in his Treatise on Ulcers, that those which he calls symptomatic, or that are the result of a venereal taint that hath been of a long continuance, are singular in the appearance of their discharge, which is as follows: at first it is thin, but soon becomes tough and viscid; having a very loathsome, though not the ordinary foetid putrid smell, and a singular greenish yellow colour. In such ulcers as have an old *pox* for their cause, we should depend on the effects of mercury given internally, contenting ourselves with such external applications as will keep the sore clean. In this manner, the different ulcers healing up merely by the use of internal remedies, proves almost to a certainty, that the disease is eradicated from the habit; and further, it is the only proof that little or no more mercury is required. *Venereal* ulcers are apt to be inflamed; and then, by the pain they occasion, are very troublesome; if this inflammation becomes considerable, bleed; but, for the most part, a proper application of the saturnine poultice will suffice. The inflammation removed, the ungt. cereum Ph. Edinb. will be the only needful dressing. The pil. merc. Ph. Edinb. is generally esteemed to be one of the best mercurial medicines for inward use, but sometimes it fails, and then the hydrargyrus muriatus is generally more successful; it may be given in the form of pills, or solution. In some obstinate venereal ulcers, it sometimes happens that various mercurial preparations are to be tried before it is known on which to depend; but when a proper one is discovered, it should be used for some time after every appearance that is venereal hath vanished. Whatever preparation of mercury be employed, it should always be continued till a foreness of the mouth be induced; and it should never be carried further than is necessary to produce a moderate spitting. Be careful to avoid a salivation: to guard against this, the warm bath should be used along with the mercury; or, instead of the warm bath, the use of a flannel shirt next the skin; care being taken never to expose the body to much cold.—*If the ulcer is seated near a bone*, and fungous flesh appears in it, a caries may be suspected; in which case, besides the necessary treatment for carious bones, mercury must be administered. These ulcers are not unfrequently obstinate, and do not heal, although every venereal symptom hath vanished: here we may suspect the presence of some other disease, and that both have had their share in producing as well as continuing the ulcer. As soon as the disease is discovered, the proper remedies for its removal must be directed; and then a cure will soon be accomplished. It may be that the sores will not heal, though no other disease is attendant, but from the free use of mercury, &c. the body is enfeebled; here the bark, or opium, or both, with a nourishing diet, a pure air, and moderate exercise, may be tried, and usually success will be the result.—*If the sloughs on these ulcers are tough*, dressings that gently stimulate will be required; e. g. R Ung. refinæ flavæ 3 i. hydrargyri nitrati rubri 3 ij. m. When the sloughs are cast off, and a proper discharge is produced, dress with such other means as the then state of the sore requires.—When a gland is the seat of a general ulcer, a kindly

kindly suppuration is then difficultly produced, and sometimes a cure cannot be performed, without destroying at least all the hardened part of it. This is best done by repeated applications of the argent. nitrat. which may be repeated every third or fourth day. See Bell on Ulcers, vol. vi. p. 381, &c.

Venercal ulcers, whether from buboes, chaneres, or otherwise, when they appear cancerous, will gradually give way by the use of fresh air, a fuller diet, abstinence from mercury, or by means of hemlock applied outwardly, or given inwardly, whether with or without opiates. Sometimes, a more speedy effect has been observed from eating six or more lemons in a day. See some observations of this kind in the Lond. Med. Transf. vol. ii. p. 338, &c. *Venercal ulcers in the throat* may be conveniently relieved with the following: R Hydrargyri muriati, gr. x. acidi muriatici, gut. v. tinct. lav. c. 3 i. m. cap. gut. v.—xx. bis die, in aq. pura vel juscul. avenae.

Warts and excrescences. When the infection is securely destroyed, these may be removed either by a caustic or the knife. If they are cut away, destroy their roots with the argent. nitratum, if they are warts, or hardish; but, if soft, rub them only with a mixture of quicksilver and lard, in equal quantities, or with the aq. phagedæn. When the whole is destroyed, heal the ulcer, as a common one.

Mr. Dease, in the fourth volume of the Edinb. Medical Commentaries, observes, how difficult it is to eradicate *venercal warts*; and, at the same time, cautions against persisting very long in a course of mercury for their removal. He asserts, that they continue after the *venercal virus* is effectually removed from the habit, so then they are merely local, and require no other treatment than such applications as will remove and prevent them from returning.

Pains in the bones. These are most troublesome in the night. The decoction of mezereon is here effectual; but an opiate should be given at bed-time, until the disease is vanished. In this case be attentive to the destruction of the *venercal infection*.

Phimosis. In the *venercal disease* this is usually of the œdematous kind; and, besides the use of proper mercurials, the bark should also be given, from an ounce to an ounce and a half in twenty-four hours. In every kind of phimosis, let milk and water be injected between the prepuce and glans very often. If, by a due use of proper means, the phimosis does not give way, it must be cut open with a knife: for beauty, the incision may be made on the upper-part; but, to avoid every inconvenience, it may be in one side. If the phimosis hath continued long, so that the prepuce is hard and scirrhous, the whole of the prepuce should be cut off. Externally the application of Goulard's saturnine water, or other such like application, may be used to remove the phimosis in the beginning, but emollient poultices must be forborne.

Paraphimosis. The same general method is proper here that is directed for the phimosis. Bell's Surgery, vol. i.

Cordee. See CHORDEE.

See Wallis's Sydenham on the *Venercal Disease*. Chapman's Abridgment of Astruc. Heister's Surgery. Fordyce's Elements, part the second. Falek's Treatise on the *Venercal Disease*. Fordyce's Review of the *Venercal Disease*. White's Surgery, vol. iv. p. 399, 423. Swediur, Plenck, Foot, and Hunter, on *Venercal Complaints*.

LUJULA. See ACETOSA.

LUMBAGO, from *lumbus*, a loin. The rheumatic pain in the loins. See RHEUMATISMUS. Pains from other causes, when in this part, also take this name. See ARTHRITIS.

LUMBAGO PSOADICA.

— APOSTEMATOSA.

— AB ARTHROCAE.

} See ARTHROPOSIOS.

LUMBALIS, MUSCULUS. See PSOAS.

LUMBARES, NERVI. The LUMBAR NERVES.

They pass out from the spinal marrow through the vertebrae of the loins, and become larger from the first to the last. The first lumbar nerve throws a large branch backward, and two filaments to the intercostal; the trunk of the nerve goes through the psoas muscle, then to the spine of the os ilium, at whose anterior superior process it throws off several branches to the muscles, and one to the spermatic cord in the male, and to the round ligament of the female. The first, going to join the fe-

cond, gives off two filaments; one of which goes to the spermatic cord, the other passes under the ligamentum Poupartii to the groin: it is from this that some account for the pain that is felt in the thigh during a fit of the stone.

The second lumbar nerve lies on the inside of the psoas muscle, goes through the head of it, and runs along it; then goes through the annular aperture of the obliquus externus to the scrotum in males, and the labia in women. The second lumbar nerve joins with the third; and that again communicating with the fourth, forms the crural nerve. See CRURALIS.

The fourth and fifth lumbar nerves, and the three first sacral, form the *sciaticus nervus*, SCIATIC NERVE, which passing out at the great sciatic notch, runs down between the tuberculum ischii and trochanter major, along the internal and posterior part of the thigh between the biceps and feminovosus, as far as the ham, rather nearer the inner condyle of the os femoris than the outer. See CAUDA EQUINA.

LUMBARES ARTERIÆ. They go out posteriorly from the inferior descending aorta, in five or six pairs, or more, much in the same manner as the intercostals. The upper ones send branches to the neighbouring parts of the diaphragm and intercostal muscles, and supply the place of semi-intercostal arteries; they are also distributed to the psoas, and other adjacent muscles; and, by perforating the oblique muscles, they become external hypogastric arteries. They also go to the vertebral muscles, and enter the spinal canal.

— VENE. Sometimes they proceed from the vena cava, near the bifurcation, and principally on the right side; sometimes they proceed from the left iliac vein; this branch communicates with the azygos and intercostal veins.

LUMBARIS EXTERNUS. See QUADRATUS LUMBORUM.

— INTERNUS. See PSOAS.

— REGIO. The REGION of the LOINS. It is the posterior external region of the belly. It extends from the lowest ribs on each side, and the last vertebra of the back, to the os sacrum, and the neighbouring parts of the os ilium. The sides of this region are most properly called the loins, but the middle part hath no proper name in man. This region takes in also the musculus quadratus lumborum on each side of the lower portions of the sacrolumbares, of the longissimi, and latissimi dorsi, the musculus facer, &c.

LUMBRICALES MUSCULI. So called because they are long and slender, like *lumbricus*, a worm; also *fidicinales*; *flexores primi internodii digitorum*. These belong both to the hands and feet. They are the productions of the flexors of the fingers and the toes, and taking their origin from their respective tendons, they wheel about the basis of the fingers and toes, and join with the extensors. Their office is, when the extensors have done their utmost, to finish the extension, and, when the flexors have done their utmost, to finish the flexion. Brown calls them *vermiculares*.

LUMBRICI. See VERMES.

LUMBRICI LATI. See TENIE.

LUMBRICORUM SEM. See SANTONICUM.

LUMBRICUS TERRESTRIS. The EARTH WORM.

These worms, called *intestina terra*, are supposed to have an antispasmodic and diuretic virtue. If they are moistened with vinous spirits to prevent their putrefying, and set in a cellar, they are almost wholly resolved in a few days into a slimy liquor, which is said, when mixed with alkaline salts, to yield crystals of nitre. They are as good as snails for the same purposes that snails are used.

LUMBUS VENERIS. See MILLEFOLIUM.

LUNA. See ARGENTUM.

LUNA PHILOSOPHORUM. See ANTIMONIUM, N° II.

— PHYSICA. See AZOTH.

LUNARE OS. The second bone of the first row in the wrist. It is so called, because one of its sides is in the form of a crescent. See CARPUS.

LUNARIA, a name for a species of *osmunda*, of *ionthlaspi*, and *bulbonach*.

LUNARIS PILULA. See CAUSTICUM LUNARE, under ARGENTUM.

LUNATICA, ISCHURIA. A suppression of urine which returns monthly. It is noticed by Sauvages. See ISCHURIA.

LUNETRIA.

LUNÆTRIA. In the chemical jargon, it is a species of hectic, which is curable in one period of the moon.

LUPARIA. Also called *aconitum Ponticum, folio Platani, Lycostionum luteum*. **YELLOW WOLF'S BANE.** Like the other species, it is poisonous.

LUPIA. A kind of tumor like a ganglion; it is hard, and may be seated on any part of the body. When it is in the inside of the eye-lid, it is called *chalaza*. A round, small, soft tumor about the joints is called *lupia*. Dr. Cullen uses this term as the generic one for **A WEN**. See **NÆVUS**.

LUPULUS, also called *Humulus, convolvulus perennis*. The **HOP**. This plant hath hollow stalks, and broad serrated leaves, which are cut into three, or five sharp-pointed sections. On the tops grow loose scaly heads, with small flat seeds among them. It grows wild in hedges, and at the bottom of hills, in England and other parts of Europe; but those that are in use are cultivated in plantations. It is perennial. In August and September, the scaly heads are dried in kilns by means of a gentle fire.

The scaly heads have a bitter, warm, aromatic taste; they give out their virtue to spirit, both proof and rectified, by maceration without heat; and to water, by warm infusion. The extracts obtained from the spirituous tincture is an elegant bitter; but the only present use of this article is for preserving malt-liquor. The Spaniards boil a pound of **HOP**-roots in a gallon of water to six pints, and drink half a pint of the decoction, whilst in bed, every morning; this they do to cure the lues venerea. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

LUPUS. See **CANCER**.

LUPUS PHILOSOPHORUM. See **ANTIMONIUM**.

LUSCIOSUS. One who only discerns objects that are very near the eye.

LUSITARICUM DECOCTUM. See **SARSAPARILLA**.

LUCITIOSI. See **NYCTALOPS**.

LUTEA, } Called also *struthium*, **DYER'S**
LUTEOLA, } **WEED**. The root, boiled with salt, dyes wool of a fine yellow colour. Dioscorides recommends it as useful in the jaundice, but the present practice does not notice it.

LUTUM. LUTE. CEMENTUM. Many chemical vessels require to be covered with something to preserve them from the violence of the fire, from being broken or melted, and also to close exactly their joinings to each other. The matters prepared for those ends are, in general, called *lutes*; when this *luting* is applied as a cover to vessels, it is also called **COATING**. Glass vessels may be covered with a mixture of equal parts of coarse sand, and refractory clay, mixed up with water and a little hair, so as to form a liquid paste. This may be spread with a brush upon the glass; and, when the first coat is dry, lay on another, &c. until the covering is sufficiently thick; or, when a glass is to be exposed to the action of the fire, to prevent its breaking, a coating to be made of fat earth, and fresh horse-dung is recommended; for which purpose, the fat earth is suffered to rot for some hours in water; and, when it is moistened, and properly softened, it must be kneaded with the horse-dung, and formed into soft paste: this is to be applied, and spread with the hand upon every part of the retort intended to be exposed to the action of the fire. The horse-dung combines several advantages. 1. It contains a ferous fluid, which hardens by heat, and strongly connects all the parts together. 2. The filaments, or stalks of hay, which are so easily distinguished in horse-dung, unite all the parts of the *lute* together. The dung must be fresh; for, when it has been altered by fermentation, or age, it does not possess the same virtues. Retorts luted in this manner, resist the action of the fire very well; and, the adhesion of the *lute* to the retort is such, that, even should the retort fly during the operation, the distillation may be still carried on.

The *lutes* with which the joining of vessels are closed are of different kinds, according to the nature of the operations to be made, and of the substances to be distilled in these vessels.—When vapours of watery liquors, and such as are not corrosive, are to be prevented from escaping, it is sufficient to surround the joining of the receiver to the nose of the alembic, or of the retort, with slips of paper, or of linen, covered with a mixture of wheat-flour and water, of the consistency of soft paste, or slips of bladder wetted, may suffice, if carefully applied so as to secure every chink.—When more penetrating and dissolving va-

pours are to be secured, the *lute* may consist of a soft paste made of quick-lime that is quenched in air, and mixed with the white of egg.—When corrosive acid vapours are to be confined, the *lute*, known by the name of fat *lute*, is very proper; it is thus made: sift fine clay, that is well dried and powdered, through a silken sieve, moisten it with water, and then beat it into a stiff paste with linseed oil that is boiled, and fit for the painter's use. This paste is to be applied to the junctures; but as it does not dry, it must be secured by means of slips of linen wrapped round it, and these slips must be covered with the *lute* made of quenched lime and white of egg. Dict. Chem. and Chaptal's Elements of Chemistry.

LUXATIO. } also *dislocatio*, or by some *aberra-*
LUXATURA, } *tio; eluxatio; emotio; elongatio;*
ectptoma; ecclysis; lygismos. Exarthrema; olifthema;

LUXATION OR DISLOCATION: A slight dislocation is termed *diacinema*; *parathrema*; an incomplete one, *contorsio*; according to **AVICENNA**, *declinatio*. Dr. Cullen places *luxatio* in the **CLASS LOCALES**, and **ORD. ECTOPIÆ**, which he defines a bone removed from its seat in the joints. Cælius Aurelianus calls it *delocatio*. P. Ægineta, in lib. vi. cap. 8. describes a *luxation* as follows: "it is a removal of the bone received from its proper cavity to another, by means of which voluntary motion is hindered." Boerhaave says, that the removal of an articulated bone from its cavity, is either total or partial; and that the former is a *luxation*, and the latter a *distortion*; but a partial *luxation* is properly termed a *subluxation*, because a distortion denotes a change in the situation of the muscles. Another division is into simple and compound *luxations*: the *first* has been described above; the *last* is when a wound, a fracture, a contusion, or other marks of violence, attend.

Luxations may proceed from external, or from internal causes; and those from internal causes are thus known. 1. The limb is so relaxed, that it may be easily moved in any direction. 2. There is a cavity about the joint, and a hollowness between the bones, which may be felt with the fingers. 3. The dislocated bone may easily be replaced, but soon slips out again spontaneously, because of the weakness of the ligament and muscles. 4. The dislocated limb is longer than the sound one. 5. No pain, inflammation, or convulsion, attends a *luxation* of this kind. 6. This happens generally to the upper part of the femur, or humerus, and sometimes in the articulation of the foot with the tibia. When a *luxation* happens from an external injury, the diagnostics are sometimes uncertain, because a violent contusion, or distortion, may render the joint tumid, which, with the pain, will obscure the evidences of a *luxation*. In such dubious cases we must suspend our judgment; and, indeed, could we be positive that a *luxation* had happened, until the inflammation and tumor had, in a good degree, given way, attempts towards a reduction would be improper. However, the more readily to discover a *luxation*, it may be observed, that *when the head of a bone is removed out of its place, the other end will be distorted in an opposite direction; for when the superior end is outwards, the inferior will be inwards, and vice versa*. Further, generally a tumor is observable where the dislocated part of the bone is seated, and an hollowness where it receded from; though where there is much flesh, the tumor and cavity are not easily perceived.

Various symptoms occur in consequence of a *luxation*, but these are somewhat different, or as the parts are different in which the accident hath happened; in general, they are an immobility, or at least a defective motion of the dislocated limb; a distraction of some of the adjacent muscles, and a relaxation of others; a torpor of the subjacent parts; a compression of the adjacent vessels, whence an atrophy, or a gangrene, pain, an œdema, convulsion, &c.

Compound *luxations* are more dangerous than compound fractures. Boerhaave says, "The worst *luxation* of all is that produced by a solution, or a separation of the epiphysis from the body of the bone. In general, a modest prognostic is most consistent with skill, experience, and prudence; but difficulties and uncertainties are to be apprehended from the largeness of the *luxation*, that is, the distance of the dislocated bone from its proper place; the figure of the luxated limb; the part in which the *luxation* is seated; the parts pressed, or intercepted; pain, inflammation, and other violent symptoms.

The principal indications of cure are, to reduce the luxated part; which operation is called *embole*; and
6 E *secondly,*

secondly, to retain it in its proper situation. But if inflammation or tumor are considerable these should be removed before a reduction is attempted. In reducing *luxations*, the muscles should all be put into a state of the greatest relaxation. Mr. Pott observes, that the resistance of the muscles is the only cause of the difficulty of reducing *luxations*; that much force is never required, provided the muscles are relaxed by a proper position of the limb; and that in recent cases, at least, the capsular ligament will rarely if ever impede. The extension should be gradual and continued, until the dislocated bone is on a level with the cavity from whence it receded, at which time, if the head does not return of itself, it must be assisted by pressing upon it, and making a lever of the dislocated bone. Dr. Hunter seems to think that the contraction of the muscles is rarely an impediment to reduction, but the rupture in the capsular ligament; however, they both recommend a gentle extension, and to avoid every violent effort.

1. CALCIS LUXATIO OSSIS. LUXATION of the Heel-bone.

This is luxated both inward and outward. A cavity on one side, and a tumor on the other side, discovers it; severe pain attends. Proceed to the cure as is directed when the bones of the hand are luxated, No. 14.

2. CAPITIS LUXATIO vel CRANII. LUXATION of the Head.

A separation of the bones of the cranium from the hydrocephalus is by some called a *luxation* of the head. Whatever else be the cause, compression and bandage, if not by other circumstances forbid, are all that can be applied, besides the use of such means as are adapted to the disorder. Mr. Bell calls this a *luxation* of the cranium; and in cases of *luxation* of the head, advises as follows:

In *luxations* of the head, the patient being seated upon the ground, and supported by an assistant, the surgeon standing behind should raise the head from the breast; and the assistant being desired to press down the shoulders, the head should be gradually pulled straight up till the dislocation is reduced; or, if this does not happen with moderate extension, it may, at the same, be gently moved from side to side. A sudden crack or noise is heard on the reduction being completed. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 183, 195.

3. CARPI LUXATIO. LUXATION of the Wrist.

One or two of the bones in the wrist are sometimes removed from their place, which is discovered by a tumor in one part, or a cavity on another, perceptible to the touch; violent pain also attends. If the *luxation* is recent, treat it as a *luxation* of the hand. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 89, 246. White's Surgery, p. 163.

4. CLAVICULÆ LUXATIO. LUXATION of the Clavicle.

When this accident happens, the sooner the reduction is performed the better, for old *luxations* of this kind are rarely cured.

The clavicle may slip from the sternum either outwardly or inward; in the first case a preternatural tumor is observed about the joining of the bones: in the latter case, a sinus is observed in the part affected, the aspera arteria, the carotids, the contiguous nerve, and the œsophagus, are squeezed. As to the reduction of the bone in these cases, the same general methods will suffice which are laid down in a case of a fractured clavicle, when the accident hath happened near the breast bone; the same may be also observed with respect to a *luxation* happening next the acromion.

A *luxation* happening next the acromion is sometimes not easily distinguished from a luxated humerus. Paré observes, when this case happens, that the upper part of the clavicle protuberates upwards, and a hollow or cavity is observed in the part where the clavicle is separated from the acromion; violent pains also attend, and the patient cannot move the arm upwards. If in this last case the reduction is not speedily effected, the arm will most probably soon become paralytic.

The greatest care is required in the use of bandages; a defect herein may leave a stiff or a luxated arm. If the bone is luxated near the sternum, and is started outward, besides bolsters to suppress the end of the bone, the capeline bandage should be used; but, if inward, the stel-

late bandage is to be preferred, on account of its keeping the shoulder back. If the *luxation* is next the scapula, the spica with two heads may be used. If both clavicles are displaced, the double spica must be applied as directed in *luxations* of the humerus and scapula. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 204. White's Surgery, p. 157.

5. COCCYGIS OSSIS LUXATIO. LUXATION of the Os Coccygis.

It may be forced internally by a blow; and outwardly by a difficult birth. In this case violent pain is felt in the lower part of the spine, inflammations and suppuration in the rectum are produced; these symptoms, with the sight and touch, discover this *luxation*.

If this *luxation* is outward, it may be replaced by pressure with the thumb; if inward, dip the fore-finger in oil, introduce it as high as possible up the anus, and push it outward, whilst the other fingers, applied externally, guide it to a proper place.

The T bandage is proper here. After the bone is reduced, keep the patient pretty much in bed, and when he does arise, let him sit in a chair with a hole in it. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 201. White's Surgery, p. 157.

6. COLLI LUXATIO. LUXATION of the Neck.

A *luxation* between the head and the upper vertebra of the neck is immediate death, because of the pressure on the medulla oblongata, or medulla spinalis. When a man is said to have broken his neck there is a partial *luxation* of the first or second vertebra only: in this case the chin is fixed to the breast, which prevents his speaking, swallowing, or moving the parts below. If an assistant is at hand, he must immediately turn the patient on his back, and setting his feet against his shoulders (being himself seated on the ground) he must place his hand below the patient's ears, and pull, gradually increase the force with which he pulls, and in pulling move the head from side to side.

After reduction, to prevent abscesses, &c. bathe the part with sp. vin. White's Surgery, p. 186.

7. COSTARUM LUXATIO. LUXATION of the Ribs.

If a rib is forced inwards, the pleura is injured, from whence there proceeds excruciating pains, inflammations, difficulty of breathing, coughs, ulcers, immobility of the body, &c. these, with the external position of the side, evidently discover this misfortune; *the shortness of breathing is almost a pathognomonic sign*. This *luxation* happens betwixt the rib and the spine.

Luxations internally are difficultly reduced, because neither the hands nor any instrument can be applied to elevate them. However, the patient may be laid on his belly, over some cylindrical body, and the anterior part of the rib being moved gently towards the back, or shook a little, the head may probably recover its situation. If this fails, recourse must be had to the method proposed for fractures of the ribs, when they are forced inwards, and a splinter offends the pleura. But, if the symptoms are not violent, nor the heads of the ribs much removed, forbear both the incision of the flesh, and the violent compulsion of the ribs, as luxated ribs have often remained so without danger.

The bandage should be a napkin and scapulary, and compresses may be applied, after squeezing them out of camphorated spirit of wine. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 208.

8. DIGITORUM MANUS LUXATIO. LUXATION of the Fingers.

The joints of the fingers may be luxated in every direction; but an easy extension and gentle pressure with a finger and thumb will easily reduce them. See LUXATIO METACARPI 16. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 249. White's Surgery, p. 163.

9. DIGITORUM PEDIS, et OSSIUM PEDIS LUXATIO. LUXATION of the Toes, and Bones of the Foot.

A dislocation of these bones produces great pain, inflammations, and sometimes convulsions, &c. if speedy assistance is not obtained. They are reduced as directed in case of bones in the hand being the subjects of this accident. The toes are treated as directed for the fingers. See White's Surgery, p. 167.

10. FEMORIS OSSIS LUXATIO. LUXATION of the Thigh-bone.

A fracture of the neck of this bone is sometimes mistaken for a *luxation*. The head of the thigh-bone may be luxated downwards, forwards, inwards, outwards, and backwards. This *luxation*, like that of the humerus, is always perfect, and most frequently happens inward and downward, the head of the bone tending towards the large foramen of the os pubis.

When the *luxation* is outwards, the bone generally slips upwards at the same time; if inwards and downwards, the leg is longer, and more bowed than the other, and the knee and foot turn outwards: the head of the bone is thrust near the lower part of the inguen and the foramen of the os pubis; sometimes the compressure of a nerve, which communicates with the bladder, causes a numbness in the leg; a sinus is perceived in the buttock, because of the great trochanter, and the rest of the bone; and if the reduction is long neglected, the limb withers; if the patient should not require a crutch, he will at least halt; the knee of the luxated limb cannot be brought to the other; the chief pain is perceived in the groin, and no grating can be perceived, as happens when the bone is fractured, and the limb moved. If the *luxation* is backwards, the limb is drawn upwards, whence a cavity is perceived in the groin, and a tumor in that part of the buttock, where the head of the bone and the trochanter are lodged; the limb is shortened, the foot bends inward, the heel does not touch the ground, but the patient seems to stand on his toes, and the luxated limb is more easily inflected than extended; in this case, many stand and walk firmly without the bone being reduced, provided they have a high heel to their shoe.

A fractured neck of the thigh-bone is distinguished from a *luxation* of its head; first, when the thigh-bone is luxated by a flux of humours, without any external violence, but only by walking or rising up: secondly, when it is unattended with pain, tumor, or inflammation: thirdly, when the whole limb may be bent, and turned about the acetabulum without any noise, which is usually heard in fractures: the contrary signs indicate a fracture.

In reducing the luxated head of the thigh-bone, a longitudinal extension will not suffice, but it must be according to the direction of the cervix. Mr. Kirkland says, "When a thigh is dislocated inward, or outward, follow Celsus's advice in laying the patient on one side, so that the part into which the bone hath slipped be always uppermost, and that from which it hath receded, lowermost; by which means the extension may be made in any direction you have a mind, and your own invention will point out to you twenty ways of securing the patient upon a bed (for a table is usually too high), so that a proper resistance be made to the extension. This done, the knee bent, and a towel fixed properly above it, you must place yourself on that side of the thigh to which the bone is dislocated, with your knee near the head of the bone, and both hands on the opposite side of the knee of the patient, an assistant being fixed at the ankle. The extension may then gradually be begun by three or four men, with the thigh rather in a state of flexion; and when there is reason to think that the head of the bone is brought to a level with the socket, the extension being steadily continued, the knee may be bent near to the abdomen, and, at the same time, whilst the knee pushes the bone towards its place, the ankle must be moved in the same, but the knee of a patient in a contrary direction. Thus the head will always go into the socket, provided a due extension is made before you attempt to return it."

Sometimes the head of the thigh-bone is pushed between the ischium and sacrum; in this case, except the patient is very lean, before attempting the reduction, it may, perhaps, be most eligible to reduce the patient's flesh by repeated brisk purges, given at short intervals; for thus the state of the case is better discovered, and the reduction more easily effected. London Med. Journal, vol. v. p. 412. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 252. White's Surgery, p. 163. Edinburgh Med. Commentaries, vol. ii. p. 40.

11. FIBULÆ LUXATIO. LUXATION of the Fibula.

This bone may be separated from the tibia, either at the lower or superior part. When it happens at the inferior part it generally proceeds from a *luxation* of the foot

externally; this bone must therefore be reduced, bound up, and the rest of the treatment must be agreeable to the directions given for *luxations* of the knee and patella. See Bell's Surgery, vol. xi. p. 273.

MALLEOLI LUXATIO. See No. 21.

12. GENU LUXATIO. LUXATION of the Knee.

This is usually partial. If it is complete, it is easily reduced, but then it is to no purpose, because the cross ligaments are broken. A luxated knee-pan is a necessary attendant of a luxated knee, and indeed is often taken for it; but a proper *luxation* of the knee is when the tibia recedes from the femur, which happens backwards and to each side, but never forward, because of the patella, which hinders it.

As this part is very little covered with flesh, dislocations here are easily discovered.

If the *luxation* is partial, place the patient on a table, one assistant taking hold of his thigh, and another extending his leg; in the mean time the operator may reduce the bone with his hands or his knees. In children and young persons, if the extension is made with violence, it endangers a separation of the epiphyses, which is a still worse disease than the *luxation*. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 269. White's Surgery, p. 165.

13. HUMERI LUXATIO. LUXATION of the Humerus.

The head of this bone may slip out before, behind (even under the scapula); or downward; but never upwards, except the acromion and coracoid process are fractured. When the humerus is luxated downwards there is a cavity in the upper part of it, perceptible to the eye in some instances, but to the finger in all, and a tumor in the arm-pit, because the head of the bone is lodged there; the luxated arm is longer than the other, and when it can be moved or extended, it gives exquisite pain in lifting it up to the mouth.

Fresh *luxations* are most easily reduced; those of long standing are restored with difficulty; but if the head of the humerus grows to the adjacent parts, a reduction cannot be effected by any means. See Medical Obs. and Inq. vol. ii. p. 340.

To perform the reduction, bend the fore-arm, and let an assistant support it; then elevate the arm so that the elbow may be advanced somewhat above the shoulder, bringing it a little inward; then an assistant properly makes the extension, whilst another, counteracting him, draws the inferior angle of the scapula backward toward the spine, and presses the acromion a very little downwards; the operator, with his fingers in the axilla presses the head of the bone upward as soon as he perceives the extension to be sufficiently made, and at the same time, with his other hand, brings the elbow of the luxated arm to the patient's side. An extension made downwards, or even horizontally, more frequently fails than when it is made in some degree upward.

When the *luxation* is forward, that is, when the head of the humerus is under the pectoral muscle, there is a cavity under the acromion, but the head of the luxated bone projects towards the breast more than when just in the axilla; and if the arm is moved, a more acute pain is felt than in the preceding case: for the great artery and the nerves of the bones are much pressed. If this kind of *luxation* is not easily reduced by the method directed, when the head of the humerus is in the arm-pit, let a pulley from the top of a room be fastened to the arm, just above the elbow of the luxated arm, and the patient gradually raised from the ground by it: this at least brings the head of the humerus into the axilla, whence, as above directed, it may be restored into its proper place. In this process remember to let the fore-arm be brought toward the breast, that the muscles may be relaxed.

If the *luxation* is backward, the cubit approaches the præcordia, and the head of the bone is prominent on the outside of the shoulder; the arm cannot be moved from the breast, nor extended without great agony, and the lower angle of the scapula will be somewhat pushed out. In this case the general procedure may be the same as when the head of the humerus is under the pectoral muscle.

In want of a pulley, a tall strong man may take the patient's arm over his shoulder and gently raise him from the ground, and the operator may push the head of the dislocated bone into its place as the body becomes suspended. This method of suspending the patient is not so severe as it

it may seem; for as no force is used about the shoulder to make a counter extension, the patient does not suffer from those troublesome excoriations and contusions, which too commonly attend the other methods.

As to the use of machines for reducing a luxated humerus, it is agreed among surgeons of the greatest eminence that they are never needful. Freke's commander is preferred to all the rest of the instruments used for this purpose; in the use of it the limb may be moved in all directions during the extension, and the situation of the head of the bone can be examined; but great care is required to keep it perpendicular to the side of the patient.

As in other luxations, bleeding, &c. to prevent or check inflammation and swelling, must be used after the reduction, and the arm suspended in a sling. See Medical Obs. and Inq. vol. ii. p. 373. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 211. White's Surgery, p. 158.

14. MANUS LUXATIO. LUXATION of the Hand.

The hand may be luxated backward, forward, and on each side, but *backward and forward most frequently*. The hand is said to be luxated forward when it inclines to the flexor muscles of the fingers; backwards, when it inclines towards the extensor muscles; outwards, when there is a tumor near the thumb and a cavity near the little finger; and inwards when the reverse happens.

From the distortion of the strong ligament there is exquisite pain and a rigidity of the fingers, which can neither be bent nor extended, by reason of the compression of their tendons; from hence will follow inflammation, tumor, abscess, gangrene, and a caries of the spongy bones of the carpus, which are seldom curable but by amputation. But in a recent inconsiderable luxation, a milder practice will complete the cure. This kind of luxation should therefore be speedily reduced. *First*, by the hand and arm being extended in opposite directions; *secondly*, by placing the sinus of the extended hand on a table or some other flat body, that the tumor may be depressed. This method must take place whatever part of the hand is luxated. See LUXATIO METACARPI, 16.

15. MAXILLÆ INFERIORIS LUXATIO. LUXATION of the Lower Jaw.

This bone is usually luxated forwards, and that on one or both its sides. *If one side only it luxated*, the chin inclines to the opposite side, and on the dislocated side the mouth is wider open. *When both sides are dislocated*, the month gapes wide, the jaw starts forwards, and the chin falls towards the breast, so that the patient cannot shut his mouth, speak distinctly, nor swallow with ease. This accident may happen from a blow or from yawning.

When one side only is dislocated, it is easily reduced; but, *when both sides suffer*, an immediate reduction is necessary, or violent symptoms soon follow, which are sometimes fatal.

In order to the reduction, place the patient in a low seat, with his head secure against the breast of an assistant; then wrap your thumbs round with rags, to save them from being bit; place them on the patient's teeth, as far back as you conveniently can, at the same time fixing your fingers on the outside of the jaw; when you have secure hold of the jaw, press it downward; then backward, and then upward; if all this is done, as it were in the same instant, the reduction will be complete; or, as Mr. Bell says, when the fingers, &c. are applied as just now directed, the surgeon must pull the under jaw forward, till he finds it move somewhat from its situation; and this being done, but not till then, he should press the jaw forcibly down with his thumbs, and moderately backward with the palms of his hands, when the ends of the bone will immediately slip into their situation.

If only one side is luxated, proceed in the same manner, only pressing the affected side most forcibly downwards and backwards.

Bandages are useless in this case. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 189, 190. White's Surgery, p. 155.

16. METACARPI LUXATIO. LUXATION of the Metacarpus.

In this case, what is said on a luxation of the hand will be a sufficient direction.

Mr. Bell, in the sixth vol. of his Surgery, p. 251. says, In the reduction of these dislocations, (viz. of the metacarpus and fingers) the bone should not be pulled down till it be somewhat raised or elevated from the contiguous

bone; for, as all the bones of the fingers and thumbs, as well as those of the metacarpus, are considerably thicker at their extremities than in any other part, these projections are apt to be forced against each other when the extension is made in a straight direction. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 249. White's Surgery, p. 163.

17. NASI OSSIS LUXATIO. LUXATION of the Bone of the Nose.

This accident is easily discovered by the eye and the touch. The reduction is effected by a quill put up the nostrils, and then with the fingers replacing the bone or bones. After the reduction a sticking plaster may be applied. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 184.

18. OLECRANI LUXATIO. LUXATION of the Elbow.

A perfect luxation rarely happens here, except the olecranon is fractured; or the ligament greatly weakened. This luxation may be backward (which is most frequent), forward, outward, or inward. If the luxation is backward, the arm appears crooked and shorter, and cannot be extended; in the internal part of the flexure the humerus will be prominent; in the external, the olecranon, with a large cavity between both bones. When, by reason of the fracture of the olecranon, the cubit is pushed forward, the os humeri will stick out behind, the ulna is prominent on the fore-part, and a sinus appears in proportion to the luxation. If the luxation is external, the tumor is so too, and vice versa.

In a violent luxation, or one of long standing, the bone cannot be replaced without great difficulty, by reason of the strong ligaments and various processes. Recent and slighter luxations are more easily restored.

If the ligaments and tendons are rigid, let emollient applications be used some time before attempting the reduction; the egg liquor is useful in this case. See ANCHYLOSIS.

Reduce this luxation by making an extension until the fore-arm can be put into a state of flexion, and then the rest is easily accomplished by bearing upon the lower end of the humerus with one hand, and by taking hold of the wrist and bending the elbow with the other, and if it is on either side, the hand of the patient must be turned inward or outward, at the same instant, as the case requires. After reduction an arm should be hung in a sling for some time, that the parts may recover their tone. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 239. White's Surgery, p. 162.

19. PATELLÆ LUXATIO. LUXATION of the Kneecap.

This may happen externally and internally. In order to its reduction, let the patient's leg be pulled straight, or, if he can, he may stand on it erect; then let the operator take firm hold of the patella with his fingers, and force it into its place. After this nothing is required but to allow a little rest. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 267. White's Surgery, p. 165.

20. PEDIS OSSIS LUXATIO. See 9.

21. TALI LUXATIO, seu MALLEOLI. LUXATION of the Ankle.

Dr. Hunter observes that when there is a luxation of the malleolus internus, there is generally a fracture of the fibula; but that if the person is of a lax habit, the ligaments may be relaxed without a fracture.

If the ankle is luxated inwardly, the bottom of the foot turns outward; if it is luxated outwardly, the bottom of the foot turns inward; if forward, the heel becomes shorter, and the foot longer than usual; if backwards, the heel seems lengthened, and the foot shortened. This kind of luxation is usually attended with violent pain, and often with other very violent symptoms; and the difficulty of reducing the ankle is proportioned to the violence of the cause. Place the patient on a table or bed, and the leg with the knee bent, should be firmly secured by an assistant or two. The foot is now to be put into that situation which tends most effectually to relax all the muscles which belong to it; and being given to an assistant, he must be desired to extend it in that direction till the most prominent point of the astragalus has clearly passed the end of the tibia, when the bone will either slip into its place, or may be easily forced into it. The reduction finished, the patient should keep in bed until the symptoms leave him, and he is in some mea-

measure able to rest upon his ankle. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 274. White's Surgery, p. 166.

22. VERTEBRARUM LUXATIO. LUXATION of the Vertebrae.

These are rarely perfectly luxated. Those of the neck being small, and very moveable, are more subject to this accident than those of the back. Those of the loins are also more easily luxated than those of the back, because they are more moveable and smooth, are destitute of those sinuses with which the vertebrae of the back are furnished, and have a thicker cartilage interposed betwixt each. *Luxations* of the vertebrae must be imperfect, unless attended with a fracture, and a laceration of the spinal marrow, which threatens instant death. The imperfect *luxations* are often speedily fatal; and they most frequently happen in the upper vertebrae of the neck. Dislocation of the vertebrae of the back sideways, or crookedness of them, is called *contorsio*.

Hippocrates observes that children, between the ages of four and ten, are apt to have *luxations* of the vertebrae of the neck near the head, from an internal cause. An instance of this kind I once met with: it was in a boy of about ten years of age; he voided two round worms, and, in several instances, complained, as is usual when worms are the only manifest cause of any disorder; he obstinately refused every assistance from medicine, but after a few weeks his neck spontaneously and suddenly returned to its original state, and every other symptom presently vanished.

The vertebrae of the back cannot move much without a fracture; their upper or lower apophyses, and sometimes only one of them, are misplaced; great violence is generally required in order to a partial *luxation*: when a vertebra is luxated without a fracture, the body leans to one side, or forward: if the left side is affected, the patient leans to the right, and vice versa.

The common signs of a *luxation* of the vertebrae in the back, are, the back is crooked and unequal; the patient can neither stand nor walk, and his whole body seems paralytic; all the parts below the *luxation* are insensible and immoveable; the excrements and the urine cannot be discharged, or else they are involuntarily emitted; the lower parts gradually die, and very soon the death of the person is the end of the complaint.

All the *luxations* in the spine are very dangerous, both because of the injury that may be done to the spinal marrow, and the difficulty of reducing them. The danger is also greater, the nearer the *luxation* is to the head, because here the spinal marrow is soonest hurt. When several vertebrae are luxated together, the ill symptoms are not so violent.

For reducing the vertebrae of the neck, see LUXATION of the neck. When both the apophyses of the vertebrae are dislocated, lay the patient on his belly over some round body, as a tub, or drum; then two assistants may depress both ends of the luxated spine on each side, which elevates, and gradually extends the vertebrae, the spina dorsi being thus bent in form of an arch; after this, the surgeon presses down the inferior dislocated and prominent vertebrae, and, at the same instant, expeditiously pushes the superior part of the body upwards. If the first attempt fails, repeat it two or three times. When the left apophysis only is displaced, after the patient is laid in the same posture, one assistant may depress the left coxa, and the other the right humerus; and the reverse, if the injury is on the other side. After the reduction, bleed, apply compresses wrung out of spirit of wine, and then the napkin and scapulary. See Lond. Med. Journ. vol. i. p. 326, 327. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 196. White's Surgery, p. 156. See Boerhaave's Aphorisms. Petit's Diseases of the Bones. Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. ii. p. 99, &c. Gooch's Cases and Remarks. Pott's General Remarks on Fractures and Dislocations. Kirkland's Obs. on Pott's Remarks. Med. Mus. vol. ii. p. 406. Heister's Surgery. Wiseman's Surgery. Bell's Surgery. White's Surgery, where *luxations* are more generally, and some more particularly treated of.

LYCANCHE. See ANGINA.

LYCANTHROPIA, from *lykos*, a wolf, and *anthropos*, a man. LYCANTHROPY. The Arabians call it *cutubuth*, from an animal which perpetually moves up and down on the surface of stagnant waters. Aetius, in his Tetrabib. calls it *cynanthropy*, as well as *lycanthropy*. It is very probably the disorder with which the demoniac, mentioned in scripture, who dwelt among the tombs, was affected. Oribasius informs us, that, "These pa-

tients leave their houses in the night time, and in every thing imitate wolves, wander about the tombs until break of day." Actuarius adds, that "they return home then, and come to their senses." You may know them by the following symptoms: their looks are pale, their eyes dull, hollow, fixed, dry, and without the moisture of a tear. Their tongues are dry, and they are ready to perish with thirst, their legs, from the bruises they received in the night, (and, according to Aetius, from the bites of dogs) are full of incurable ulcers." This is the species of madness called MELANCHOLIA ERRABUNDA, *erratic melancholy*, and is thus described by SAUVAGES. In this disease the patient is perpetually restless, and is compelled to wander about from place to place, not knowing whither he is going; he is more timid than all other melancholic people, flying from the haunts of men, wandering in the night amongst tombs, and in solitary places; neither does he know what he flies from, what he would seek, or require. The body is dry, the eyes hollow, without moisture; they are continually thirsty, their tongue parched, the colour of the body yellowish, and they often have incurable ulcers in their legs. Bleeding, bitter stomach purges, gentle treatment, and, if possible, the procuring of sleep, are the principal means of relief.

LYCHEN PYXIDATUS. See MUSCUS PYXIDATUS.

LYCHNIS. Botanists enumerate above eighty species; it is a name given to various plants—as *Lychnis segetum major*. See NIGELLASTRUM.—*Sylvestris*. See ANTHRINUM; OCIMASTRUM; BEHEN ALBUM VULGARE, and SAPONARIA.—*Viscosa rubra*. See MUSCIPULA.

LYCHNIS CORONARIA DIOSCORIDIS. ROSE CAMPION. It is cultivated in gardens, flowers in June, and its seeds are purging.

Most of the *lychnises* are ornaments only in gardens; and the name is given to several plants not included in the long list of Boerhaave's which are called species of the *lychnis*.

LYCHNOIDES SEGETUM. See NIGELLASTRUM.

LYCIA. See CERUS CYPRI FOLIO.

LYCIUM. A name of the *nandia agiahalid*; also called *arbor-spinosa*, INDIAN THORN.

It grows in the East Indies. It is very large, resembling the wild pear; its fruit is bitterish and styptic; the leaves are four and astringent, which last property its inspissated juice preserves, and called *cate*, by some, mistaken for the terra Japonica.

LYCIUM BUXI FOLIIS, also called *pyracantha*, BOX-THORN. It grows in hot countries. The rob of the fruit is astringent, but is often mixed with *amurca*, or with the juice of wormwood; or the rob from the berries of *periclimenum*, or other such like, are substituted for it.

LYCOCTONUM. See ACONITUM.

LYCOPERDON, from *lykos*, a wolf, and *περδ*, *crepitus*. PUFF-BALL. The ancients gave it this name, because they thought it sprung from the dung of wolves. Boerhaave enumerates eleven species, the best of which is the

— VULGARE, called also *crepitus lupi*, *bovista*, *orbicularis fungus rotundus maximus pulverulentus*; DUSTY MUSHROOMS, PUFF-BALLS. It is the LYCOPERDON BOVISTA Linn. They are round, or egg-shaped, whitish, with a short and scarcely any pedicle; they grow in pasture grounds. When they are young they are covered with tubercles on the outside, and are pulpy within. By age they become smooth without, and inwardly are changed into a fine light brownish dust.

Dr. Bisset says, that it is the most powerful vegetable styptic yet known, when externally applied. Gooch prefers it to the agaric of the oak, and even to all fungous substances. It is softer, and more absorbent than lint, and, if cut into slices, might answer as well as sponge, as recommended by Dr. Kirkland, after amputation.

LYCOPERSICON, from *lykos*, a wolf, and *περσικον*, a peach. WOLF'S PEACH. Boerhaave mentions six species, but Ray thinks them all poisonous.

LYCOPodium, called also *muscus clavatus*, *muscus terrestris*, *muscus squamosus*, *plicaria*, *cingularia clumbos*, WOLF'S-CLAW, and CLUB-MOSS.

It is a fertile kind of moss, destitute of pedicles and capitella. It differs from the selago because its capsules grow not scattered in the sinuses of the leaves, but are collected into a club; for each scale covers a kidney-shaped and bivalve capsule, which loses no part of itself when ripe. It grows on heaths and hilly places, and flowers in July and August. It is reckoned cooling and astringent.

LYCOPUS. See MARRUBIUM AQUATICUM.

LYDIUS LAPIS. See MAGNES.

LYGISMOS. See LUXATIO, from λυγίζω, torqueo.

LYGMOS. See SINGULTUS.

LYMPHA. LYMPH. It is a pellucid, insipid, pure liquor in the human machine, the more subtil parts of which afford the matter of the fluid of the brain, spinal marrow, nerves, and also the feminal fluid. The gelatinous parts of this fluid nourish all the solids of every kind, and its finer aqueous parts are circulated through the lymphatic vessels, by means of the valves and conglobate glands, again conveyed to the heart, where being again united with the blood, it is with it conveyed to all the parts of the body. Boerhaave says, that from eight ounces of blood seven ounces of lymph arises, if distilled with a gentle heat.

LYMPHÆ DUCTUS, or *Vasa lymphatica*. LYMPHATIC VESSELS; called by the French *depot lacteux: enflure des jambes, lait repandu, engorgement lacteux*. They are divided into those of Bartholine, and called also absorbent lymphatics, and those of the moderns; these latter lead into larger veins. The lymphatics arise from the surface of the cells of the membrana cellularis, the surfaces of the guts, of the urine and gall bladders, and of all other parts, and carry a pellucid liquor towards the receptaculum chyli and thoracic duct, in which they all terminate. The coats of these vessels are thin and transparent, they are much crowded with valves, but not so much as is represented in many figures; they are also very irregularly placed. The lymphatics frequently anastomose, and in their way pass through the lymphatic glands; before they enter a gland they ramify, and coming out in branches they unite again. They are general absorbents, and carry the juices to the duct, the receptaculum, and to the left subclavian vein.

Their system consists of the lacteals, the lymphatic vessels, the conglobate glands, and the thoracic duct. See LACTEA VAGA; DUCTUS THORACICUS.

The lacteals begin from the intestinal tube. The lymphatic vessels arise from most parts of the body. The course of the lymph and of the chyle is from the extreme parts of the body towards the centre. The lymphatics commonly lie close to the large blood-vessels of the extremities. All the lacteals, and most of the lymphatics, open into the thoracic duct, which lies upon the spine, and runs up towards the neck, where it commonly opens into the angle between the jugular and subclavian veins of the left side; and thus both the chyle and the lymph are mixed with the blood.

The lacteals, the lymphatics, and the thoracic duct, all agree in having their coats more thin, and more pellucid than those of the blood-vessels. But, although their coats are so thin, they are very strong. Mr. Sheldon says, that both the lacteals and lymphatics have a dense internal coat, which is smooth and polished on the inside; it is connected by a reticular substance on its outside, to the internal surface of the middle coat. This fine internal membrane prevents the transudations of the lymph and chyle, and produces certain duplicatures internally, which form the valves, found in every part of this system, and it is exactly similar to the internal coat of the veins. The second coat Mr. Sheldon thinks consists chiefly of muscular fibres, running in every possible direction; the greater number take the circular direction, and surround the internal membrane. He adds, that an outward coat may also be separated, which is made of a membrane similar to the pleura, or peritoneum.

The coats of the lacteal and lymphatic vessels, have, in common with all other parts of the body, arteries and veins for their nourishment. They have also nerves: from the blood-vessels running through them they are subject to inflammation, and from their numerous nerves, they are as irritable as any set of vessels in the human body. The lymphatic vessels abound more with valves than the veins do; these valves are generally two in number, and are of a semilunar shape. In most parts of the body the valves are so numerous, that there are three or four pair in the space of one inch, but sometimes there is no more than one pair.

The lymphatic system, in different parts of its course, has the glands called conglobate, or lymphatic. These glands are so placed, that the vessels come in on one side, and pass out on the other in their way to the thoracic duct.

The lymphatic vessels of the lower extremities are those that are superficial, and those that are more deeply seated. The superficial ones lie between the skin and the muscles,

and belong to the surface of the body or the skin, and to the cellular membrane which lies immediately under it; one branch of the superficial ones runs upon the top of the foot, another is generally found just under the inner ankle. The branch on the foot runs up on the outside of the tendon of the tibialis anticus, until it hath got above the ankle; and running over the shin bone, it divides and forms a plexus, still ascending in the cellular membrane to the inside of the knee, from whence it still advances up the inside of the thigh under the skin, and arriving at the groin, enters the lymphatic glands situated there. These glands are six, seven, or eight in number; of these, some lie in the very angle between the thigh and the abdomen, and others lie a few inches down on the forepart of the thigh. It is into these upper glands alone that the lymphatic vessels of the genitals enter, so that the venereal bubo which arises in consequence of an absorption of matter from these organs, is always seated in those upper glands; and the lower glands are never affected, except by the regurgitation of the matter, or from their vicinity to the glands first diseased, which very rarely happens. And as the upper glands are affected from the genitals, so the lower are usually first affected from the absorption of the acrid matter of an ulcer, &c. in the parts below them. The lymphatic vessels of the genitals having joined those of the thigh, a net work is formed, which enters the abdomen under the edge of the tendon of the external oblique muscle, called Poupart's ligament: some branches of this plexus embrace the iliac artery. These superficial lymphatics, probably, are the trunks of these vessels which absorb from the skin and the cellular membrane immediately under it; and as no considerable branches can be distinguished on the outside of the leg or thigh, it is probable, that all the lymphatic vessels of those parts bend towards the inside. Upon these vessels, from the foot to the groin, there is commonly not one lymphatic gland, but to this there are sometimes exceptions. Besides these superficial lymphatic vessels which lie above all the muscles, or in the cellular membrane under the skin, there is a set deeper seated that lie amongst the muscles, and accompany the crural artery; of these, the principal trunk can be discovered by cutting down to the posterior tibial artery, near the inner ankle. From this ankle, the vessel passes up along with the posterior tibial artery, being hid amongst the muscles on the back part of the tibia. About the middle of the leg it enters a small gland which is met with in most subjects. Having passed through this gland, it runs up to the back part of the ham, still lying close to the artery, and in the ham it usually passes through three glands. Hitherto this lymphatic has been a single trunk; but after it has passed these glands, it commonly divides into two or three branches, which still accompany the crural artery, and pass with it through the perforation in the triceps muscle. Having passed the muscle, they go up with the artery and enter a gland which is deeper seated than those which appear on the groin; from this gland they pass into the superficial glands. See Plate 17.

The lymphatics of the lower extremities having now reached the trunk of the body, and having passed under Poupart's ligament, appear upon the sides of the ossa pubis, near the pelvis. A part of them passes up along with the iliac artery upon the brim of the pelvis; and another part dips down into the cavity of the pelvis, and joins the internal iliac artery near the sciatic notch. At this place they are joined by the lymphatics from the contents of the pelvis. Besides those lymphatic vessels which dip down into the cavity of the pelvis, on the inside of the external iliac artery, there are others which keep on the outside of that artery upon the psoas muscle; of these, one part passes up to the loins, and goes under the aorta in different branches, getting from the left side to the right, and joining the thoracic duct. Another part passes under the iliac arteries, and appears upon the os sacrum, making a beautiful net-work, joining the lymphatics of the right side, and passing under the iliac artery, to form the net-work upon the upper part of the right psoas muscle. The lymphatic vessels of the right side, joined by some from the left, having reached the right lumbar region, appear there in the form of a plexus of large vessels, and pass through several glands. At this part they receive likewise large branches under the aorta, from the plexus on the left side of the loins, and having at last got up as high as the second lumbar vertebra, they all join, and form a single trunk called the thoracic duct: at this part they are likewise joined by the lacteals.

Into the thoracic duct likewise enters the lymph of the

other abdominal viscera. This is brought by a number of vessels; a plexus of which may be traced from each kidney, lying principally behind the emulgent artery, and opening into large *lymphatic vessels* near the aorta: with these also go the *lymphatics* of the glandulæ renales, or renal capsulæ.

The *lymphatic vessels* of the SPLEEN pass from the concave side of that viscus, along with the splenic artery in the sinuosity of the pancreas, by the *lymphatic vessels* of which they probably are joined. See Plate 19.

To the STOMACH belong two sets of *lymphatic vessels*, the one running upon its lesser, and the other upon its greater curvature. Of these, the former accompanies the coronary artery, and passes through some *lymphatic* glands that lie by its side. The other set passes from the great curvature of the stomach, through some *lymphatic* glands that lie close to the arteria gastrica dextra. Descending by the pylorus, it meets the plexus that accompanied the coronary artery; and near the lesser curvature of the duodenum, forms a considerable net-work. Into this, not only the *lymphatics* from the spleen enter, but likewise those from the gall-bladder, together with those of the liver, which are very numerous both in its convex and on its concave side. Several branches proceed from this net-work, some running under the duodenum, and others over it; which all open into the thoracic duct.

The *lymphatics* of the LARGER VISCERA, (such as the liver, the spleen, and the kidneys) are generally in two sets; one of which lies upon the surface of the organ, and the other accompanies the large blood-vessels in its centre. In the liver, these two sets have been found to communicate with each other: so that, by injecting mercury into the *lymphatic vessels* which lie upon its convex surface, Mr. Hewson hath filled those which accompany the pori bilarii & vena portæ in its centre. Most of the *lymphatic vessels*, which lie upon the convex surface of the liver, run towards its falciform ligament, and pass down by the side of the vena cava. But some of them run towards the right ligament of the liver, where they pass down upon the diaphragm to get to the thoracic duct. The *lymphatics* on the concave surface run towards the porta, where they join those which come from the centre of the liver, along with its large-blood vessels. The *lymphatic vessels* of the stomach, enter with others into the thoracic duct.

The *lymphatics* of the LUNGS are in two sets. One set passes on the posterior part of each lobe by its root, into the thoracic duct, near the middle of the thorax; the other passes from the fore-part of each lobe up towards the jugular and subclavian veins. Some of the *lymphatics*, on the posterior part of the left lobe, pass under the aorta to get to the thoracic duct. Those from the anterior part of the left lobe, pass into the angle between the jugular and subclavian vein of the same side, joining the thoracic duct at its termination; while those from the fore-part of the right lobe do not communicate with the thoracic duct, but pass into the angle between the right jugular and the right subclavian vein.

The *lymphatics* of the HEAD and NECK are as follow. By the side of each internal jugular vein is a large *lymphatic vessel*, which is the trunk of those of one side of the head and neck. Smaller *lymphatics* are seen near the branches of the external carotid artery. From various circumstances, it is highly probable, that there are *lymphatic vessels* on the external parts of the head; and though none have been discovered on the brain, it is very probable that it is not destitute of them. The small *lymphatics* which accompany the branches of the external carotid artery, unite upon the neck, and form a large trunk, which accompanies the internal jugular vein, passing through some *lymphatic* glands, near the termination of this trunk, in the angles between the jugular and subclavian veins. The glandula thyroïdæa has many *lymphatic vessels* which can sometimes be inflated by blowing air into the cells of the gland; these vessels pass on each side of the trachea, one part going into the angle of the right subclavian and jugular, and the other joining the thoracic duct upon the left side.

Like the leg, EACH ARM hath two sets of *lymphatic vessels*; one set which lies immediately under the integuments, belongs to the skin, and the cellular membrane, connecting it to the muscles; the other accompanies the large arteries, and belongs to the parts deeper seated. See Plate 16.

The *lymphatic vessels* discovered and delineated, are in general only to be considered as the trunks of the *lym-*

phatics. Since it is probable, that every (even the smallest) part of this, as well as all other parts of the body, has one of these vessels adapted to absorption. That this is the case, seems to be proved by the experiments made with the variolous matter: for at what part soever that matter is inserted, the *lymphatic vessels* take it up and carry it into the body, as can be traced by its inflaming the conglobate glands through which these vessels pass.

It is by the action of the absorbent system that many noxious materials are introduced into the habit; as the matter of the small-pox when inoculated, the lues venerea, &c. the miasmata of fevers; and it is also by their means that mercury rubbed externally is received into the constitution, and produces peculiar effects on the interior parts. See Fordyce's Elements; part 1st Dr. Hunter's Commentaries. Monro's Description of the Human Lacteal Sac and Duct. Hewson's Experimental Inquiries into the *Lymphatic System*. Sheldon's History of the Absorbent System.

Amongst disorders of the *lymphatics*, Mr. White seems very properly to place that called by Puzos, *depot laitieux sur la cuisse*; by Sauvages, *ischias a sparganofti*; and by others variously, according to their apprehension of its nature and cause. Most writers have attributed this complaint to a redundancy of milk; hence has it been called *œdema lacteum*; but this does not appear to be a proper appellation: it might more descriptively be denominated ECCHYMOMA LYMPHATICA; but Mr. White more accurately describes this disorder than any other writer, and is the first who treats satisfactorily of its nature, cure, &c. he considers it as an affection of the lymphatics belonging to the parts diseased, and thus describes it. In about twelve or fifteen days after delivery, the patient is seized with great pain in the groin of one side; accompanied with a considerable degree of fever, which is seldom preceded by a shivering fit and cold rigor. This part soon becomes affected with swelling and tension, which extend to the labia pudendi of the same side only, and down the inside of the thigh, to the ham, the leg, the foot, and the whole limb; and the progress of the swelling is so quick, that in a day or two, the limb becomes twice the size of the other, and is moved with great difficulty; it is hot and exquisitely tender, but not attended with external inflammation. The pain in the groin is generally preceded by a pain in the small of the back, and sometimes by a pain at the bottom of the belly, on the same side; the parts which suffer the most pain are the groin, the ham, and the back part of the leg about its middle. The pain indeed extends over the whole limb, owing to the sudden distension, but in a day or two it becomes less considerable. The swelling is general and equal all over the whole limb, in every stage of the disorder, it is much harder and firmer than anasarca; not so cold in any state of the disease, nor so much diminished by an horizontal position; neither does it pit when pressed upon by the finger, nor any water issue from it, on its being punctured with a lancet. It is very smooth, shining, and pale; even and equal to the touch in every part, except where the conglobate glands are situated, which in some cases are knotty and hard, as in the groin, the ham, and about the middle of the leg, at its back part. This disorder generally comes on about the second or third week after delivery; but in one instance I knew it to occur so early as twenty-four hours after, and another so late as five weeks, but neither of these are usual. The first parts that begin to mend, both as to pain and swelling, are the groin, and labium pudendi; the thigh next, and lastly the leg. The fever in some patients subsides in two or three weeks, in others it continues six or eight weeks, attended with a quick pulse and hectic symptoms. It sometimes attacks both the extremities; but this rarely happens. After the disorder has subsided a week or two, it is not uncommon for the sound leg to swell towards evening, and becomes œdematous; but then the groin and thigh are not affected on that side, and the leg is much softer to the touch than the other, and pits when pressed upon by the finger.

This disorder attacks women who are in full strength, and those who are reduced by flooding; those who have a moderate discharge of the lochia, and those who have a small or a large quantity; those who give suck, and those who do not; whether their breasts be drawn, or not; and whether they have much or but little milk. It attacks women who were delivered on the knee, and others who were delivered on the side; but of those who were delivered on the side, it appears that the greater number were affected on that side on which they lay at the time of delivery.

delivery. It attacks women of all ranks, and of different habits, both the rich, and the poor: the most healthful, as well as who those have laboured under chronic diseases; the strong and the weak; the lean and the corpulent; the sedentary, and the active; the young and the middle aged; after their first, or any other labour; and whether the labour be natural or preternatural; but I have not known it happen after a miscarriage, nor to a woman more than once, though she has afterwards had more children. It occurs at all seasons of the year indiscriminately; and in the country, as well as in large towns. It neither attacks either of the arms, or other parts of the body. I have never known it to suppurate, or prove fatal, or any material inconvenience to arise from it after a few months were elapsed, except a little swelling of the leg, after fatigue, particularly walking.

Mr. White proceeds to point out the disorders to which it bears, in one point of view or another, a resemblance; as for example the *sciatica*, *rheumatism*, *anasarca*, *phlegmon*, &c. and then observes that the proximate cause is an obstruction, detention, and accumulation of lymph in the limb. The parts affected are the whole of the limb from where the lymphatic vessels enter under Poupart's ligament into the pelvis. As this disorder happens only to lying-in women, and affects the lower extremities only, he adds, that we may conclude that its obstruction is occasioned by some accident happening during the time of labour, or some state peculiar to child-bed. As to the remote cause, conjectures may be various, and Mr. White thinks it probable from the child's head pressing the lymphatic vessel or vessels, which arise from one of the lower extremities, against the brim of the pelvis, during a labour pain, so as to stop the progress of the lymph; whence it is they burst, and their contents escape. The extravasation in some habits is re-absorbed readily, in others not so readily; when, by lying out of the course of its circulation, it will press against the uterus and bladder, and occasion forcing pains, and even suppressions of urine. When the orifice made in the lymphatic vessel, or vessels, is healed, and the diameter of the tube is contracted or closed, the lymph is retained in the lymphatic vessels and glands of the limb and labium pudendi, and distends them so as to cause great pain and swelling, which always begin in that part next to which the obstruction is formed: and when the obstruction is in part or wholly removed, or the lymph has found a fresh passage, the part next to it is consequently first relieved.

In order to the cure, in the first or inflammatory stage, antiphlogistics will be necessary, more or less so as the patient's strength will admit; the bowels should be kept rather lax; and the pains alleviated by opiates internally, by anodyne fomentations, and by the warm and vapour bath; blisters on the upper part of the thigh have been found useful; antimonials, the saline draughts given in the act of effervescence, cool acidulated liquors, and cool air, all contribute to abate the fever. If the lochia happen to be acrid or putrid, it will be absorbed and aggravate the disease; but by frequent emollient, or antiseptic injections thrown up the vagina, the feverish disorder will be much assuaged. In the second stage, that is, when the pain abates, the swelling and tension of the parts begin to lessen, but the quickness of the pulse, and some degree of fever remains, the patient may be allowed a little wine, and a fuller diet. A dose or two of calomel, of two grains each, given at proper intervals, have often been useful in this stage: before the patient is fit to take the bark, she

may take myrrh two or three times a-day, to the quantity of fifteen grains, in a neutral draught in the act of effervescence: when this hath been continued a few days, it may be given in the following form, which is more a tonic. R myrrhæ, gr. xii. aquæ menthæ sativæ, & aquæ distillatæ singularum, ʒ ss spt. cinnamomi 3 i. kali pp. gr. vj. ferri ammoniacalis, gr. ii. fs. m. f. haustus, sexta quaque horâ sumendus. The limb may be chafed with warm oil, and bathing it in water heated to 82 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer is generally useful; after being accustomed a few days to this degree of heat, the water may only be heated to 76. The third stage is when the pain and fever have left the patient, and no complaint remains, except the swelling of the limb, and perhaps a general relaxation; at this period, the bark, with or without steel, will become necessary, and dipping the limb in cold water, and embrocating it with spirit of wine and camphor, or with distilled vinegar, will assist in bracing it. A circular calico bandage applied to the limb will also assist in the recovery: and if the swelling is confined to the small of the leg, the bandage may be changed for a strait or laced stocking, or for a half-boot. Exercise on horseback, and gentle rubbing of the limb, and stroking it upwards, to facilitate the return of the lymph, will be of advantage; but walking or doing any thing that can promote a greater secretion of lymph, never fails to do manifest injury in every stage of this disease, and even until the lymph hath obtained as free a passage as it usually had, and the patient hath recovered her full strength.

See Mauriceau's *Traité des Maladies des Femmes grosses*, &c. edit. 5. 4to. He there treats of it under the title of l'Enflure des Jambes et des Cuisses de la Femme accouchée. Puzos's *Memoir sur les Depots laiteux*, appelés communément Lait repandu. M. Levret's *Art des Accouchemens*, ch. iii. sect. 7. des Engorgement laiteux dans le bassin, et aux Extrémités inférieures. Van Swieten's *Commentary on Boerhaave's Aphorism*, 1329. M. Raulin's *Traité des Maladies des Femmes en Couchée*, under the article *depots laiteux aux aines & aux cuisses*. See Mr. White's *Enquiry into the Nature and Cause of that Swelling*, in one or both of the lower extremities, which sometimes happens to lying-in women.

LYCANCHE. See ANGINA.

LYRA. Thus the ancients called the inferior surface of that part of the brain which is called the *fornix*, because it is full of medullary lines, resembling the strings of the lyre. See CEREBRUM.

LYRUS. See ARNICA MONTANA.

LYNGODES. The HICCUGHING QUOTIDIAN FEVER.

LYSIMACHIA. YELLOW LOOSE-STRIPE, or WILLOW HERB, called also *ænothéra*. Boerhaave enumerates sixteen species of *Lysimachia*. The name of *Lysimachia* is from Lysimachus, the son of a king of Sicily, who first discovered it. It is a small plant which is found about the sides of rivers, said to be astringent, but of no note in medicine. It is also a name for a species of the *nummularia*, *cassida*, and several other plants.

LYTHARGYRUM and LITHARGYRUM. See PLUMBUM.

LYSSA. The madness of dogs and wolves, or of men who are bit by them, is called *cynolyssa*.

LYTHRON. Dust mixed with sweat; but Hippocrates occasionally expresses by it, the menstrual blood.

M.

M A C

M. or m. In prescriptions it signifies *misce, mix,* or *manipulus, a handful.*

MACANDON, *cada palava,* a coniferous tree mentioned by Bontius. It grows in Malabar; its fruit resembles the pine-nut, but it is not so hard; it is rather insipid to the taste: the flowers resemble those of the honey-suckle. The fruit is roasted, and eaten as a cure for dysenteries, and relief in the cholera morbus, and other complaints. Raii Hist.

MACAPATLI. See SARSAPARILLA.

MACAXOCOTLIFERA. The name of a tree in the West Indies; it is about the size of a plum-tree: its fruit is called *macaxocotl*; it is red, of a long figure, of the size of a walnut, and yellow within; it is sweet and laxative. Another species is the *atoyaxocotl*, and another is called *cozticaxocotl* by the Mexicans, though others call it a species of mirobalan. Another species is called *atoyaxocotl chichiltic*; and the last species is called *chichiaxocotl*, which signifies *running down with sweat*. A decoction of the bark of these trees cures the itch, and the powder thereof heals ulcers. Raii Hist.

MACEDONISIUM SEMEN. See HIPPOSELINUM.

MACER. GRECIAN MACER. It is brought from Barbary; its thick yellow bark is astringent, so is the dried root. Its fruit, called *macre*, destroys all sorts of worms. See SIMAROUBA.

MACERATIO. MACERATION. It is an infusion, or a soaking of ingredients in water, or other fluid, in order to extract their virtue. See DURATUS.

MACERONA. See HIPPOSELINUM.

MACHA-MONA. A sort of calabash in Africa and America; the pulp of it is agreeable, and serves instead of rennet for curdling of milk.

MACHERIA. See PERSICARIA.

MACHLIS. See CERVUS RANGIFER.

MACIA. See ANAGALLIS.

MACIES. Diseases in which the body, or particular parts, waste or wither. See MARCORES.

MACIS. MACE. It is the middle bark of nutmegs. It is of a lively red colour when fresh, but grows paler with age. It envelops the shell which contains the nutmeg. It is dried in the sun upon hurdles, which are fixed one over another, and then it is sprinkled with seawater to prevent its crumbling in carriage. It hath a pleasant aromatic smell, and a warm, pungent, bitterish taste. Its qualities are similar to that of nutmeg, both as the subject of medicine, and of pharmacy. The principal difference is, that *mace* is warmer, more bitter, less unctuous, and sits easier on weak stomachs; in its yielding, by expression, a more fluid oil; and, in distillation with water, a more subtle volatile one.

The essential oil of *mace* is moderately pungent, very subtle and volatile, of a strong aromatic smell, like the *mace* itself; it is thin, limpid, of a pale yellow colour, with a portion of thicker and darker coloured oil at the bottom. There are three oils of *mace* so called in the shops, though really expressed from the nutmeg. See NUX MOSCHATA. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Dict.

MACRE. See MACHA.

M A G

MACROCEPHALOS, from μακρος, *long,* and κεφαλη, *the head.* One with a long head.

MACROPIPER. See PIPER LONGUM.

MACROPNUS, from μακρος, *long,* and πνεω, *to breathe.* It is one who fetches his breath at long intervals.

MACULA, a SPOT, a BLEMISH. A cutaneous efflorescence which changes the colour of the cuticle.

Macula lata, a name for the SHINGLES, see ERYSIPELAS.

Macula, a name for the *navus maternus*, or *macula matricis*; or the spots, or marks, supposed to be impressed by the mother's imagination on the fœtus. See NÆVUS. *Macula albæ,* see ALBUGO OCULI. *Macula hepaticæ,* hepatic spots, or efflorescences proceeding from an ichor in the blood, attended with a sort of coagulation. *Macula oculorum,* see CATARACTA, or SUFFUSIO. *Macula pestilentes,* pestilential spots, or efflorescences. *Macula volaticæ,* volatic, or soon-vanishing spots, such as are often seen in children.

MADAROSIS, from μαδος, *without hair.* A falling off of the hairs from the eye-lids, from a defluxion of acid humors there. See DEPLUMATIO.

MADELION. See BDELLIUM.

MADISIS. See ACOSMIA.

MADOR. Such a sweat as arises during faintness, called also *ephidrosis*.

MADREPORA VULGARIS. See CORALLIUM ALBUM RAMOSUM.

MADROTES. See ACOSMIA.

MÆMACYLON. See ARBUTUS.

MAGDALEONES, } Masses of plaster, or of other
MAGDALIÆ, } compositions reduced to a cy-
MAGDALIDÆ, } lindrical form; they are also
called *cylindri*.

MAGELLANICA AROMATICA ARBOR. See WINTERANUS CORTEX.

MAGISTERIUM. A MAGISTERY. This term hath various significations. 1. It is ascribed to powders made by solution and precipitation, see BENZOINUM;—BISMUTHUM;—CALAMINARIS LAPIS. 2. It is bestowed on resins, or resinous extracts. 3. The true *magistry* is when some of the menstruum remains united with the extracted essence. 4. The ancients gave this name to several white precipitates; and by this term they would have us to understand a very subtle preparation. 5. This word is generally used for a white powder, prepared from some mineral, vegetable, or animal.

The first chemists invented this term for some particular precipitated substances, but not for all; at present we have no general idea, or established characteristic, to distinguish *magistry* from precipitate. Every *magistry* is now some kind of precipitate; but every precipitate is not a *magistry*. *Magistries* are always very white, and lighter than other precipitates.

MAGISTRALIS. See MEDICAMENTA EXTEMPORANEA.

MAGISTRANTIA. See IMPERATORIA.

MAGMA, also ECPIESMA. In a more general sense, it is any thick ointment that will not run with the heat of the body, or a poultice that will not spread, on account of its containing much water. In a stricter sense, it is the fæces of any ointment after the thinner parts are strained

strained off: Galen restrains the word to the faeces of myrobalsans.

MAGNA ARTERIA. See AORTA.

MAGNETES, } THE LOAD-STONE. Called also *callamita*, *lapis Lydius antiphyson*. It is called *lapis Heraeleios*, or *Heraclius*, from Heraclaea, a town in Lydia; and *Magnetia*, from a town in Lydia of the same name; and *sideritis*, from its attracting iron. It is an iron ore of different colours and solidity; the best load-stones are solid, and not porous, nor very heavy. The smaller will lift up more in proportion than the larger. It is somewhat astrigent, but is not used in medicine. It attracts iron, or another *magnet*, or repels them, and directs its poles always to those of the world.

MAGNES ARSENICALIS. ARSENICAL MAGNET. Take crude antimony, yellow sulphur, and crystalline white arsenic, of each two ounces; powder then separately; then mix them well together; put the mixture in a glass body or crucible, and melt it in a gentle sand-heat, until it hath acquired the consistence of pitch; then the fire being removed, it concretes into a glassy mass of a dark red colour.

Caution is required in handling this glassy mass, as a wound received from it may be dangerous.

This medicine is only to be applied externally, being a mild and gentle caustic; it hath been thought to be endowed with a power of attracting poisonous and other morbid matter from the centre of the body to the surface, like a load stone, and hence its name.

Besides other virtues attributed to it, Geoffry says, that it opens, cleanses, and heals scrophulous ulcers, without the assistance of ointment of any kind. See CANCER.

— EPILEPSIÆ. See CINNABARIS.

MAGNESIA. See ETHEL; also *chambar*. It is often the same as *marcasita*. It is taken for the matter of the philosopher's stone, and for sulphur; it is a term of art; it signifies melted tin, into which mercury being cast, is thoroughly mixed and incorporated with it, into a brittle substance, and white mass; it is also a mixture of silver and mercury, and a very fusile metal, called *magnesia philosophorum*, and it is also applicable to many other substances. See CASTELLI. Lexicon Medicum.

MAGNESIA ALBA. THE WHITE MAGNESIA, called also *albus romanus pulvis*, *comitissæ palmæ*, vel *palmæ pulvis*. *Alba* is added to distinguish it from the *magnesia*, or *manganese*, which is employed in making glass. It is also called *miraculum chemicum*, the chemical miracle; because from two pellucid liquors a coagulum is formed, which contains *terra*, the earth called *magnesia alba*. It was introduced as a medicine in the beginning of the eighteenth century, by count di Palma, at Rome, and continued a very lucrative secret. It is a very white, subtil powder, or a peculiar earth; it is not calcareous, but possessed of some peculiar properties. Dr. Lewis says, he never met with this earth in the mineral kingdom, except in the mother ley of nitre, and in the sal cathart. amar. but he found it in the earth into which vegetables are reduced by fire; and he asserts, that the incinerated earths of animals are of a different kind. It is the basis of Epsom salt. See CATHARTICUS SAL.

Mr. Henry, apothecary in Manchester, gives the following process for making the *magnesia*.

“ Dissolve any quantity of sal cath. amar. in its own weight of water; filter, and add to it by degrees, a filtered solution of pearl ashes, in an equal quantity of water, stirring them gently, until the mixed liquors have acquired the appearance of a complete coagulum; then cease adding any more of the alkaline lixivium, and immediately throw the mixture into a large vessel of boiling water; keep it boiling for a quarter of an hour, then take it out, and put it into glazed earthen vessels; as soon as the powder hath subsided, and before the water is quite cold, pour it off, and add a fresh quantity of boiling water, till the liquor hath entirely lost its saline taste; then let it be so agitated as to suspend the finer parts of the powder, in which state decant it into other vessels, and having separated the water from the *magnesia*, by inclination, put it on large chalk-stones, until a considerable part of the humidity is absorbed; then wrap it up in sheets of white paper, and dry it before the fire. Pour hot water upon the remaining powder, stir and decant it in its turbid state, and separate the *magnesia* from the water as before; thus the whole, or the most of it, will be reduced to an equal degree of fineness.

“ The larger the quantity of water into which the preci-

pitated powder is cast, the more speedily and perfectly will the vitriolated tartar, which is formed by the alkali uniting with the acid of the sal cath. be washed off. The neutral salt should be washed off as quick as possible, otherwise, by allowing the mixture to stand for some time, the powder concretes into minute grains, which, when viewed with a microscope, appear to be assemblages of needles diverging from a point. These concretions cannot be redissolved by any washing, however long continued. Dr. Black orders four times the quantity of water to that of the solution to throw the coagulum into, but that is far too little. The water should be pure; distilled is the best; but it should be kept until its empyreuma is gone off. Hard, or impure water, makes *magnesia* coarse and disagreeable. The chalk-stones on which the *magnesia* is dried, should be exposed to a moderate heat, that the moisture may evaporate quickly. Cleanliness should be particularly attended to through the whole.”

As *magnesia* contains about $\frac{1}{3}$ th parts of fixed air, it should be calcined after it is made, and before it is administered, in flatulent cases at least. It is calcined by putting it in a common crucible, and placing it in a glowing fire, and keeping it red-hot for the space of two hours.

Hoffman observes, that *magnesia* often occasions flatulencies, and gnawing pains in the belly, and generates corrosive juices in the stomach; but these inconveniences will not be complained of, if care, agreeable to the above processes, is not wanting.

In common with absorbents, it corrects acidities in the primæ viæ, relieves the heart-burn, and all symptoms that have an acid for their source; as sickness, giddiness, vomiting, pain in the stomach, &c. also the gripes, convulsions, &c. in children, from the same cause. It is preferred to all common absorbents, on account of its laxative quality, which it manifests when it meets with an acid in the stomach and bowels. If it is mixed with rhubarb, it is said to prevent the rhubarb from leaving a costiveness behind. If the *magnesia* is neither accompanied, nor met with by an acid, it is not purgative, but simply absorbent. See Hoffman's Obs. Phys. Chem. lib. iv. Obs. ii. Dr. Black's Obs. on the *Magnesia Alba*, in the Essays Philos. and Literary of Edinb. vol. ii. Lond. Med. Transf. vol. ii. Mr. Henry's Strictures on Glaß's *Magnesia*, and Mr. Henry's Reply to Dr. Glaß's Examination of the same.

MAGNESIA OPALINA, also called *magnesia rubic. antimon.* OPALIN, OR RUBY-COLOURED MAGNESIA OF ANTIMONY. In making the *hepar antimonii*, some add, to the antimony and nitre, decrepitated fal ammoniac, and thus make the *opalin*. It is a much weaker emetic than the liver of antimony, and does not cause great sickness when given in considerable doses to horses, but passes freely by sweat. Lemery directs it to be made of equal parts of antimony, nitre, and decrepitated sea-salt.

— VITRIOLATA. See CATHARTICUS SAL.

MAGNUM DEI DONUM. So Dr. Mead calls the cort. *Peruvianus*.

MAGNUM OS. Thus the third bone of the second row in the wrist is named. It is the largest of all the bones there. See CARPUS.

MAGNUS MORBUS. THE GREAT DISEASE. So Hippocrates calls the epilepsy.

MAGUDARIS. See SILPHIUM.

MAHMOODY. See SCAMONIUM.

MAIANthemum. See LILIUM CONVALIUM.

MAIL-ANSCHI. A species of *rhamnus*, growing in Malabar. A decoction of its root is commended against the gout; and a decoction of its leaves against the jaundice.

MAIL-ELOU. It is a tall tree, fifty feet high, growing in Malabar; it is an evergreen. Of the bruised leaves and bark is prepared an apozem against the after-pains of women in child-bed, and for promoting the lochia.

MAIL-ELOU-KATOU. This is larger than the above species; it is evergreen, and astrigent.

MAJORANA. MARJORAM. Botanists enumerate five species.

— CRETICA, vel SYRIACA. See MARUM SYRIACUM.

— MAJORI FOLIO, called also *amaracus sampsuchus*. SWEET MARJORAM. By *amaracus* the ancients meant *sweet marjoram*; but by *lesser marjoram*, they meant the *marum*. The Egyptians and Syrians call the *sweet-marjoram* by the name of *sampsuchus*. It is the ORIGANUM

NUM MAJORANA; or ORIGANUM foliis ovatis obtusis, spicis subrotundis compactis pubescentibus, CLASS DIDYNAMIA; ORD. GYMNOSPERMIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 726. It is a low plant, with slender, square branched, woody stalks; and little, oval, somewhat downy leaves, set in pairs; on the tops grow scaly heads of small whitish labiated flowers, whose upper-lip is erect and cloven, the lower is divided into three segments. It is sown annually in gardens for culinary, as well as medicinal uses. The seeds rarely come to perfection with us. They are brought from the south of France, where the plant is said to be indigenous.

The leaves and tops have a pleasant smell, a warm aromatic bitterish taste. Infusions in water smell strong, but taste weak and unpleasant; a tincture made with rectified spirit of wine, hath less smell but more taste. In distillation this plant yields its virtue to water, and thus it affords an essential oil, Hoffman says in the proportion of $\frac{3}{4}$ i. from $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of the leaves slightly dried. But according to Beaumè fifteen ounces from one hundred and fifty pounds of the recent plant. This oil is hot, but not so agreeable as the *marjoram* itself. When carefully drawn it is of a pale yellow colour; but, by long keeping it turns reddish, and if distilled with too great heat, it is red at the first. The dose is two drops.

The aromatic matter almost all rises in distillation, so that an extract possesses very little of the valuable parts of the plant, which is an useful medicine in some disorders of the head and nerves, similar to that of lavender, uterine obstructions, catarrhs, and humoral asthmas. The powdered leaves, the essential oil properly diluted, and the distilled water, are agreeable errhines. In its recent state we are told, that it has been successfully applied to scirrhous tumors of the breasts

— OLERACEA. } See ORIGANUM ANGLICUM.
— SYLVESTRIS. }

MALA, from a resemblance to *μαλον*, *Doric*, or rather *malum apple*, according to Martinius, the prominent part of the cheek, see BUCCÆ. It is also the term given to different sorts of fruit.

— ASSYRIA. See CITREUM.

— AURANTIA. See AURANTIA HYPSPALENSIS.

— AUREA. See AMORIS POMA, and AURANT.

HISP.

— AURANTIA CHINENSIS. See AURANTIA SINENSIS.

— COTONEA MAJORA, & MINORA. See CYDONIA.

— INSANA NIGRA. See MELONGENA.

— PUNICA. See GRANATA MALA.

MALABARICA HERBA. See CORU CANARICA.

MALABATHRI OLEUM. See CINNAMOMUM.

MALABATHRINUM. Ointment of malabathrum.

It is compounded of myrrh, spikenard, malabathrum, and many other aromatic ingredients. See DIONYSOS.

MALABATHRUM, } Into this word the Greeks corrupted the Indian word *tamalapatrum*. See FOLIUM.

MALABATRUM, }

MALACA RADIX. See SAGITTARIA ALEXIPHARMACA.

MALACIA. See PICA.

MALACOIDES, from *μαλακον*, a mallow, and *ειδος*, a form or likeness. It is a plant which resembles a mallow, and possesses similar qualities, called also *malva betonica folio*.

MALACOSTEON. See MOLLITIES OSSIUM.

MALACTICOS. See EMOLLIENTIA.

MALAGMA, from *μαλασσω*, to soften, also *baeos*. It is synonymous with *cataplasma*, from the frequency of making cataplasms to soften; but formerly *malagmas* were made of many other ingredients.

— ARABIS. A malagma made by the Arabians against stromous swellings and tubercles.

MALAGFUETTA, or MALAGUETA. See PARADISI GRANA.

MALANKUA. See ZEDOARIA.

MALARUM OSSA The CHEEK BONES, called also *zygomatice ossa*. Albinus calls them *ossa jugalia*. They are the irregular square bones, placed on the outside of the orbits. Their four corners are reckoned processes; the posterior and superior, which are the longest, are called the *superior orbiter processes*; the anterior and superior, which end in acute angles, are called the *inferior orbiter processes*; the anterior and inferior, which are the shortest, are denominated the *maxillary*; the posterior and inferior points are called *zygomatic*.

MALAVISCUS. See ALTHÆA.

MALAXATIO. The softening of any thing, from *μαλασσω*, to soften.

MALAZISSATUS. One whose testicles are concealed in his belly. He is also called *emasculatus* and *mulicratus*.

MALE. See AXILLA.

MALICORIUM. See GRANATA MALA.

MALIGNITAS. MALIGNITY. Very different are the definitions of *malignity*, or the different accounts of what constitutes it. The fevers termed *malignant*, upon examining their symptoms, seem to proceed from coagulation or from dissolution of the juices; volatile and attenuating medicines relieve in the first case, and mild acids, cooling emulsions, and agglutinants, are useful in the latter. And as these medicines act by manifest qualities, it may reasonably be inferred that in *malignant disorders* arise from manifest causes; so that the notion of *malignity* from a secret something, falls to the ground. The fevers that are malignant proceed from some particular contagious qualities of the air, not cognizable perhaps by the senses; corrupt and putrid matters diffused in the air may both cause and continue them.

The signs of *malignity* are, a slight coldness and shivering, a great loss of strength immediately ensuing, a small, quick, and contracted pulse, fainting, if an erect posture is long continued, drowsiness without any (at least refreshing) sleep, and if sleep comes on it is followed by a greater decay of strength and a delirium; there is no great complaint from pain, thirst, or other troublesome symptoms, and yet the patient is uneasy; at length the extremities are cold, the pulse intermits, and death soon approaches.

Those disorders in general may be called *malignant* which suddenly destroy the strength of the patient, and in which the flame of life seems at first to be almost quenched.

MALIS. A pungent pain from an animalcula lodged in an ulcerous tumor; or pain from an insect lodged in any part without ulcer or tumor, called also *cocytia*.

MALLAM-TODDALI. The name of a tree in Malabar, whose root, bark, leaves, and fruit, are esteemed as specific in the epilepsy. Raii Hist.

MALLEAMOTHE, called also *pavette*, *pavate*, *erysipelas curans arbor*. It is a shrub which grows in Malabar. The leaves boiled in palm oil, cures the impetigo; the root powdered and mixed with ginger is diuretic. Raii Hist.

MALLEI MUSC. EXTERN. vel Superior. See TENSOR MEMBRANA TYMPANI.

MALLEI MUSC. INTERN. See LAXATOR MEMBRANÆ TYMPANI.

MALLEOLUS. The ANKLE. See ASTRAGALUS; also, a Mallet. In BOTANY the cuttings of vines, which are taken with joints of the old wood to their bottom, so as to resemble a little *mallet*, are thus termed; these cuttings most certainly take root, and make the best plants.

MALLEOLUS EXTERNUS. By some taken for the talus or ankle-bone, where it means the inferior extremities of the tibia and fibula, or the protuberances there. See FIBULA.

MALLEUS. A hammer or mallet, also one of the bones in the ears; see AURIS: this bone hath a large round head, which contracts all the way from the neck, from whence the processus Ravianus juts out like a fish bone, and on the outside a short process projects outward, and points against the membrana tympani; from thence the *manubrium* is continued down, and its extremity is fixed to the membrana tympani, and pulls it inwards. When the *malleus* is in its proper situation, the neck and head of it are turned upwards, and inwards, and the manubrium downwards, the short process of the handle upwards and outwards near the upper part of the edge of the tympanum, and the processus Ravianus forwards, reaching to the articular fissure in the os temporis, whence we may distinguish the *malleus* of one ear from that of the other. The handle of the *malleus* is tied to the membrana tympani by a fine membranous duplicature. This bone hath three muscles, viz. the *laxator membranæ tympani*, the *tensor membranæ tympani*, and the *musculus externus, auris* Du Vernii.

MALPIGHIA. BARBADOES CHERRY-TREE. So named in honour of Malpighius. It is not noted for any medicinal powers. It is also called *Cerasus Americana*, and is a genus of the decandria trigynia class: there are eight

eight species, natives of the West Indies, where the fruit is eaten by the natives.

MALTHEORUM. See GEMMÆ SAL.

MALUM. A DISEASE, see MORBUS. In a strict sense it is the disease called *proidentia oculi*: it is when the eyes exceed the bounds of the eye-lids. It is also the Latin term for apple, as is *pomum*. In inflammatory and other febrile complaints, they are allowed as food when roasted. Sliced and infused in boiling water they make a pleasant diluting drink. When thoroughly roasted the soft pulp is applied to the eye in form of cataplasm without any intervening substance, in cases of ophthalmia, if the eye itself should not be too irritable.

— CITREUM. See CITREUM.

— GRANATUM. See GRANATA MALA.

— MORTUUM. A malignant species of lepra or scab, which renders the body livid, with crusty ulcers, void of sanies and of pain.

— TERRÆ. See ARISTOLOCHIA ROT.

MALUS. THE APPLE-TREE. The many sorts of apples that are known in this and other countries are but varieties of one species, in the opinion of some. Though we have more than fourscore sorts, yet the crab is the only one proper to this isle. It is a term applied to different sorts of fruit.

— SYLVESTRIS, *see Agrestis, malus acido fructu sylvestris*. The CRAB TREE, the WILDING, or the WELDING. It is the *pyrus malus* of Linnæus, called also AGRIOMELA.

— AURANTIA. See AURANTIA HISPAN.

— CITREA. See CITREUM.

— CYDONIA. See CYDONIA.

— HORTENSIS, *Malus Sativa*. THE APPLE-TREE.

The *first of these* is too sour to be eaten; their juice is called VERJUICE, that is, green juice, as the French call it, and is often used as vinegar, called also *agresta*. In most instances its usefulness, both with respect to food and physic, is the same as that of vinegar.

The *sylvestris* may be considered as including all the variety of apples which by culture are improved. They have the common qualities of cooling and abating thirst; the more acid kinds are somewhat laxative; the austere have rather a contrary effect. The juice of some of them, after being pressed out, is left a little time to ferment, and then is the liquor called CYDER.

— INDICA. See BILIMBI.

— MALABARICA. See CANIRAM.

— MEDICA. The CITRON, LEMON, and PEACH.

— PERSICA. The PEACH and LEMON.

— PUNICA. The POMEGRANATE. See BELAUSTIUM, and GRANATA MALA.

MALVA, of *μαλαχῆ*, from *μαλασσω*, to mollify. THE MALLOW. Boerhaave enumerates fifteen species; but the common mallow being more frequently found, and possessed of the largest share of useful qualities, is justly used for them all. It is the MALVA SYLVESTRIS, or MALVA *caule erecto herbaceo, foliis septemlobatis acutis, pedunculis petiolisque pilosis*, CLASS MONODELPHIA; ORD. POLYANDRIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 841. It is sufficiently known not to need description. Its leaves and flowers are a little mucilaginous, have no remarkable smell, and are rather emollient and laxative. A conserve is made with the flowers; the leaves are used in decoctions for clysters, fomentations of the emollient kind, and in cataplasms. The roots have been used more as a pectoral than they are at present; they have a soft sweet taste, somewhat like liquorice, but have no remarkable smell. An extract from them, made with spirit of wine, is very sweet. The leaves possess similar powers to the althæa; their use is superseded for internal purposes by those of the latter. See Raii Hist. Lewis's Mat. Med. This term is applied to different plants, as,

MALVA ARBOREA MARITIMA, also called *althæa arborescens*. THE MALLOW-TREE. It agrees in virtues with the common mallow.

— BETONICE FOLIO. See MALACOIDES.

— ROSEA FOLIO SUBROTUNDO, called also *malva arborescens, malva hortensis, dendromalache*. TREE or GARDEN MALLOW, and the HOLLYHOCK. Of this kind Boerhaave enumerates thirteen species. They are chiefly noticed as ornamental in gardens. Their medical virtues are similar to, but less in degree than those of the common mallow. And,

— VERBENACEA, called also *alcea, alcea vulgaris* &c. Vervain MALLOW. It is distinguished from

the common mallow by its leaves being jagged or cut in about the edges. It grows in hedges, and flowers most of the summer. It agrees in virtues with the other mallows, but it is the least mucilaginous of any. Miller enumerates eight species of the *vervain mallow*.

MALVA-VISCUS. See ALTHEA.

MALVASIA } MALMSEY, also called *marvisium*,
MALVISIUM, } It is a generous kind of wine. It is supposed to be the *arvisium* of the island of Scio.

MAMMÆRA FEMINA. See PAPAYA FEMINA.

MAMANGA FRUTEX. An arborecent shrub in Brasil. The Portuguese call it *lavapratas*. Its leaves are applied to wounds and ulcers. The pods yield an oil by expression, which is used in maturing poultices. Raii Hist.

MAMEI. The *mammoc, momin*, or TODDY-TREE. It is a fine tall tree, appearing always of a fine green colour, and somewhat resembles the walnut-tree; the fruit is as large as a man's two fists, and is very agreeable. This tree is found in different parts of the West Indies, but those on the island of Hispaniola are the best. From incisions made in the branches a copious discharge of pellucid liquor is obtained, which is called *momin* or *toddy-wine*; but it must be drank very sparingly, because of its very diuretic quality: it is esteemed as an effectual preservative from the stone, as also a solvent of it when generated. There are two species. See Raii Hist.

MAMIRA. It is said by Paulus Ægineta to be the root of a plant which is of a detergent quality. Some think it is the root of the *doronicum*; but what it really is, cannot be ascertained.

MAMIRAN. It is a plant which grows in the water. It hath a leaf like the convolvulus; its taste is hot and bitter: the seed resembles that of sesamum. It is in use amongst the Arabians.

MAMMA. See PAPILLA.

MAMMÆ. THE BREASTS, from *μαῖμα*, mother, *mamma*, plural *mammæ*. In the breasts are, the *mammilæ* or nipples, the *areola*, the body of the breast, and the lactiferous vessels. The substance of the breast is described as lying between two membranes, one before, the other behind; but this is not true. The breasts are composed of a glandular substance and fat; the glandular part is hard, white, and irregularly mixed with fat; but the structure of the breasts are very little understood. The whole mass of the glandular part seems made up of tubes called *tubi lactiferi*. See LACTIFERI DUCTUS. Ferdinand Leber says, as to the internal structure of the *mammæ*, it is made up of very much soft fat, which extends round about, and chiefly constitutes the substance of the *mammæ*. It consists also of a large eminent gland which is composed of many less glands, arteries, veins, lymphatics, nerves, and proper excretory ducts, containing milk, when wanted. Each of these parts is enclosed in a firm, white, cellular texture, and they are all united together.

The glands in the breasts of old women are very prominent, and may be taken for scirrhuses.

The arteries and veins are ramifications from the *arteriæ* and *venæ subclaviæ*, and from the *axillares*. The nerves are principally from the *costales*, which communicate with the *nervi sympathetici*. The use of the breasts in women is to secrete and contain milk for the nutrition of infants.

MAMMÆARA MAS & FEMINA. See PAPAYA MAS FEMINA.

MAMMARIA EXTERNA ARTERIA. See MAMMARIE ARTERIÆ.

— VASA. The arteries and veins of the breast.

MAMMARIE ARTERIÆ. THE ARTERIES of the BREAST. The external are branches from the *axillary arteries*, and are called the *superior thoracic arteries*. The internal proceed from the anterior and lower side of the *subclaviæ*, near the middle of the *claviculæ*, and run down, for about one finger's breadth, behind the cartilages of the true ribs, an inch distant from the sternum; in their passage they send branches to the breasts and to several of the adjacent parts; they afterwards go out of the thorax on one side of the appendix *ensiformis*, and are lost in the muscul. abdom. recti.

— VENÆ INTERN. The right springs from the *vena cava*, a little below the bifurcation, runs along the internal edge of the sternum, &c. as does its corresponding artery. The left springs from the *subclavian*, or from the *axillary vein*.

MAMMIFORMES, or MAMILLARES PROCES-
sus. The mastoid processes. In (*forma*) the shape of
(*mamma*) a teat. See TEMPORUM OSSA.

MAMILLA. See PAPILLA.

MAMMOE. See MAMEI.

MANACA. The name of a bacciferous shrub in
Brasil. The root is powerfully emetic and cathartic,
and is used on some occasions by the natives. See Raii
Hist.

MANANAOG. See NUX VOMICA SERAPIONIS.

MANATEA LAPIS, } also called *manati Indorum*,
MANATI, } *manati phocæ* genus, *vacca ma-*
rina. The SEA-COW.

The part of this animal which hath been used in me-
dicine is the os petrosum of the head; it is of various
forms, hard, and white, resembling ivory. Its being harder
than bones are in general, hath obtained it the name of
stone.

MANCANILLA. The MANCHINEAL-TREE. There
are three species in the West Indies; they are as large as
the oak-tree; the juice from their bark, whilst fresh, is
caustic; the fruit and leaves have the same effect, yet are
eaten by goats. The wood is sawed into planks, and
brought into England. See Raii Hist.

MANCORON, according to Oribasius's account, is
a kind of sugar which is found in a sort of cane.

MANCURANA. See ORIGANUM.

MANDARU. *Affrica*. The pod-bearing Malabarian
tree with bifid leaves. Ray mentions the following spe-
cies:

1. *Chovanna mandarum* prima, also called *arbor St. Tho-*
mæ, &c. 2. *Chovanna mandarum* secunda, &c. 3. *Vo-*
lutta mandarum, &c. 4. *Canschena pou*, &c.

The flowers purge. The roots, if chewed, relieve
pains in the teeth.

MANDIBULA, from *mando*, to chew, A JAW. See
MAXILLA.

MANDIIBA, MANDIIBABURA, MANDIIBPARATA,
MADIIBUMANA, MANDIIBEBA, MANDIIPUCA, MAN-
DIOCA, MANDIHOCA, MANDIOPIBA. See CASSADA.

MANDRAGORA, also called *canina malus*; *dudaim*.
THE MALE MANDRAKE. It is the ATROPA MAN-
DRAGORA Linn. This plant hath monopetalous, mul-
tifid, bell-shaped flowers; its fruit is soft, globular, and
contains seeds, which are generally kidney-shaped. The
plant is common in Spain, Italy, and other hot countries.
It is anodyne, narcotic, and cathartic; but is only used
internally as a discutient.

Boerhaave mentions three species. They receive the
name of *anthropomorphos*. The roots of marsh-mallow,
of the arundo, and of bryony, are made to resemble the
male mandrake roots; the latter is very commonly im-
posed for them.

MANDRAGORITES. The MANDRAKE WINE.

Half a pound of the bark of the mandrake is put to
nine gallons of wine, and they stand together during three
months; this forms the process.

MANDUCATES. See MASTUCATIO.

MANDUCATOIRES MUSC. from *manduco*, to chew.
See MASSETER MUSCULUS.

MANGA, also called *mangas*, *amba*, *ambo*, *ambe*, *am-*
balam, *mav*, *mau*, *conchifolia*. The MANGO-TREE. It
is a large tree, a native of the East Indies. The fruit
is larger than a goose's egg, and shaped like a kidney, and
of a gold-yellow colour. This fruit is pickled and sent
to most parts of the world. See Raii Hist.

MANGA. See ABALAM.

MANGARATIA. See ZINGIBER.

MANGLE. See GUAPARAIBA.

MANGOSTAN. A tree which has been transplant-
ed from the Molucca islands to Java, and at Batavia is
admired as an ornament in gardens. The bark is astrin-
gent.

MANGOSTANS. It is an Indian fruit, of the size
of a small orange. It is cardiac and stomachic; its rind
or peel is astringent. See Lemery des Drogues.

MANIA, also DELIRIUM *maniacum*, *paraphrosyne*;
PHRENITIS *apyreta*, *heracleios*, *heracleius*. MADNESS.
See also MELANCHOLIA. This disorder receives differ-
ent appellations, according to its greater or less violence,
and the varieties of its causes and attending circumstances.
Melancholy is the primary disorder, and *madness* is the
higher degree. Alexander Trallian says that *madness* is
nothing but melancholy arrived to a higher degree, and
that the connection between these two disorders is so
great, that a transition from one to the other easily hap-

pens. Aretæus also says, that melancholy is the begin-
ning and origin of *madness*, which is brought on by the
increase of melancholy, rather than by any other cause.

These two disorders agree in their being accompanied
with constant delirium, without fever. And it is also
certain that he who can lessen or remove one of these
complaints, is equally able to afford relief against the other.

Madness, in all its species, is a chronical disorder, and
of the tribe usually denominated nervous: it is defined by
some to be, "The perception of objects not existing, or
at least not corresponding to the senses." Hence it will
be described as being a preternatural state of sensation.
Dr. Cullen places it under the CLASS NEUROSES; and
ORD. VESANIÆ, which he defines an universal insanity.
He forms three species. 1. *Mania mentalis*, when wholly
from the affections of the mind. 2. *Mania corporea*, called
also *mania inanitorum*, when evidently from a fault in the
body. 3. *Mania obscura*, when not preceded by any evi-
dent mental affection or disorder of the body.

The dull, stupid, or forgetful; the very ingenious and
penetrating; those of a melancholico-choleric tempera-
ment, of a lean habit, with tense fibres, and a quick
pulse; those who are prone to anger, particularly those
who are easily provoked to anger at meal times, are,
above all other, subject to *madness*.

From dissection of those who died mad or melancholic,
it appears that a congestion of blood in the vessels of the
brain is a principal cause of these disorders. According
to the different nature and condition of the blood, and its
motion through the vessels of the brain, both the rational
and sensitive powers are so altered, that the difference of
inclinations and appetites is to be accounted for from
them. And the immediate cause of *madness*, or of *melan-*
choly is a preternatural congestion of fluids in the vessels
of the brain, or such an impress on some part of this or-
gan of sense, as excites the preternatural sensations which
more particularly work on the imagination. The me-
diate causes are, a certain weakness, or at least a peculiar
disposition to irritations of a peculiar kind. The remote
causes are, violent commotions of mind, such as long-con-
tinued or excessive grief, dread, terror, fear, &c. intense
thought, an excess of love, narcotic drugs, exposing the
feet and legs to too much cold; and among the causes, a
callous pia mater is mentioned as one in the Edinb. Med.
Essays, vol. iv. art. 26; and to these many others might
be added.

The preceding signs of *madness* are, in general, a red-
ness of the eyes, a tremulous motion of the eyelids, a
change of disposition and behaviour, a pride which disco-
vers itself in the countenance, voice, and gestures, a
grinding of the teeth, an uncommon hatred to particular
persons, little sleep, a violent cephalalgia, a quickness of
hearing, a ringing and a sort of musical noise in the ears,
increased strength, and capacity of bearing cold; and
in women, an accumulation of blood in the breasts as the
disorder increases. As to the signs in the beginning, pro-
gress, and declension of the disorder, Aretæus excellently
lays them down in the following manner: "Those who
are affected with melancholy, are sad, dejected, and dull,
without apparent cause. They tremble for fear, are de-
stitute of courage, affected with watchings, and fond of
solitude. They are prone to anger, changeable in their
tempers, and ask a reason for the most trifling and incon-
siderable occurrences. They are at some seasons so co-
vetous that they will not part with any thing, but soon
become silly and prodigal. They are generally covetive,
sometimes discharge no fæces at all, at other times their
excrements are dry, round, and covered with a black and
bilious humour; they discharge a small quantity of urine,
which is acrid and bilious. A large quantity of flatulen-
cies are discharged from their mouths; sometimes they
vomit a certain acrid humour with the bile. Their coun-
tenances become pale, their pulse is slow. They are
lazy and weak, but discover a preternatural voracity in
eating their aliments.—When the disorder advances to
madness, the patient, when provoked to anger, becomes
raging mad. Some wander far from home; some cry
out in a hideous manner; some shun the sight of men,
betake themselves to solitude, and only converse with
themselves; others tear and mangle their bodies.—In the
highest degree of this disorder, they perceive red images
before their eyes, so that they in a manner think them-
selves struck by lightning. They are immoderately in-
clined to venery, so that they carelessly publicly, without
either dread or shame. But when the disease is in its de-
cline, they become stupid, calm, and mournful; and com-

ing to the knowledge of their misfortune, they are dejected, on account of their calamitous and miserable situation."

Hoffman observes that *madness* sometimes remits for a long time, but returns at certain periods, especially about the solstices, the times at which they first appeared. Dr. Tyson, physician of the Bethlehem hospital, observes that the raving fits of mad people, which keep the lunar periods, are generally accompanied with epileptic symptoms.

Madness should be distinguished from an acute delirium or phrenitis; also that resemblance of *madness* which is produced by narcotic drugs.

If this disorder is symptomatic a recovery may be more readily expected; but when idiopathic, or when violent or disappointed love, excess of venery, great agitation or uneasiness of mind, were the cause, a cure will be difficult, and not soon to be expected. — If the paroxysms are slight and short, the cure may be reasonably expected. — If after sleep the patient is delirious and insensible of cold, or of drastic emetics or purges; — if, in consequence of a want of sleep, and of long abstinence, a great loss of strength is brought on; — or if epilepsy, convulsions, or lethargy come on, death is not far off.

As in other nervous disorders, so in this, the same method of cure is not to be indiscriminately used in every case.

As the immediate cause appears to be a preternatural state of sensation, so whatever produces an opposite one, may be conducive to a cure; whence moderate exercise continued within compass of the patient's strength, and travelling in temperate climes, are found useful: keeping the patient's mind diverted with any amusement that turns his thoughts directly contrary to those which he possessed before; if this can be duly continued, the cure is both facilitated and expedited. But severity in beating, terrifying, &c. is very rarely necessary, and never in a great degree, for all mad people are great cowards, and after a few instances of smart rather than severe discipline, the most frantic are easily governed.

When the disorder is symptomatic, or the consequence of other diseases having long continued, or being ill managed, the cure will much depend on the removal of the original disorders. As when it happens in consequence of nervous or intermitting fevers long continued, moderate exercise in a dry warm air, with the bark, cordials, and ferrugineous preparations, is most proper. — When it happens to weakly women affected with the nervous fever, particularly in child-bed, bleeding and all cooling methods are to be avoided; the patient must be kept in bed, and free from every disturbance; gentle cordials and perspiratives must be given, and the extract of the bark with the ferrum ammoniacale should accompany the cordial perspiratives.

In the young, sanguine, and robust, bleeding is an essential step towards relief; as to the quantity to be discharged, and the frequency with which it is to be repeated, they are best determined by the pulse.

Anodynes. These, in general, such as camphor, camphor with nitre, musk &c. are proper; for though evacuations are required, medicines to strengthen the brain and spirits are necessary too: and, after due evacuations, strong opiates may be used with advantage. If musk is given, the doses should consist of from ʒ i. to 3 ss. — Opium may be given to two grains. — Camphor hath been given with great advantage from ʒ i. to 3 i. ss. at a dose, and repeated every night, and sometimes morning and night. Dr. Kenneir used to begin with an antimonial vomit; the next day he gave a large dose of camphor, and repeated it at night, and thus continued a few days; then in the day he gave pills of æthiops, gum guaiacum, &c. and at night the camphor, until a cure was effected; in which he often soon succeeded. Dr. Monro gives borax to ʒ ii. at a dose, for procuring sleep.

Emetics are often highly useful by their stimuli; of these the antimonial are generally used; but when they fail, the juice of the leaves of assarabacca or groundsel may be given, from one to two table-spoonfuls for a dose; though the flor. antimonii are celebrated as being specific, if a specific is known for maniacs: some have disputed the utility of emetics, as they determine the fluids too much to the brain, and by increasing its energy, may be considered rather as medicines of some doubtful effect.

Diuretics. Dr. Mead observes that, in the cure of maniacs, evacuations by the kidneys are of greater conse-

quence than is generally supposed, especially if the mania is of the furious kind, and accompanied with febrile heat. Alkaline salts in large doses are here the most effectual diuretics. The acetum distillatum acts often in this way, or by sweats, and has been proved to be highly useful in maniacal cases, given after emetics and proper purgatives, and having recourse to them occasionally, during the administration of this medicine; one ounce and a half may be taken once or twice a day, which has completed cures in six weeks, and sometimes sooner.

Purges. Though the ancients used hellebore, they rendered it mild before they administered it for purging; and it was because they knew not of any of the milder sorts which now are in use, that they employed this. Alexander Trallian observes that, in these disorders, "gentle purging, a moistening diet, and the interposition of the bath, are necessary; for those who prescribe hot antidotes and purgatives, render their patients more furious." Such purges as gently evacuate, and that with the least irritation, are the best, of which number the kali tartarizatum is in the highest estimation.

Blisters are rarely useful, though not wholly to be condemned.

Bathing. Cold bathing is commended, but perhaps would always be both more safe and effectual after a due use of the warm. The ancients both used and highly extol the use of bathing in warm light water, in which sweet herbs are infused. Celsus advises to "wash the patient's head with cold water, and then to lay a folded cloth, gently squeezed out of the same, upon it, when going into the warm bath: for thus (he says) the vessels in the head are strengthened, and more forcibly drive their contained blood from them, and the warm bath enlarging the vessels of the body, fits them for receiving more, and so lessening the quantity in the head." Trallian and Aretæus both urge the use of hot baths, because, they say, "the flesh of those patients is dry and tense, and that softening it tends much to relieve." When baths are made for this purpose, their heat should be only such as excites a pleasing sensation. Hoffman is a great advocate for warm bathing; but he first directs due evacuations, a liquid diet, and nitrous medicines.

Some considering melancholy and *madness* only as the higher degrees of the hypochondriac disorders, proceed and advise as directed in the cure thereof.

Dr. Muzzel of Berlin, in his Treatise of Melancholy, highly extols the *kali acetatum*; he directs a dram (the Germans reckon twenty-four grains in ʒ i. hence there are twelve grains more than in our ʒ i.) to be given three times a day in a draught of warm water, which is to be sweetened with honey: this, with a thin moistening diet, the warm bath every night, and the flesh-brush every morning, hath great efficacy.

It should be observed that every kind of *madness* it attended with a diminished perspiration, and that the custom of confining these patients in close apartments increases this morbid symptom.

See Aretæus, Alex. Trallian, Celsus, Sennertus, Hoffman, Sydenham, and Boerhaave, Dr. Battie's Treatise on *Madness*, and Dr. Muzzel's Treatise on Melancholy. Arnold on *Madness*. Cullen's First Lines, vol. iv. p. 144.

MANIGUETTA. See PARAD. GRANA.

MANIHOT, } See CASSADA.

MANIBA. }

MANIODES. MANIACAL. See FERINA.

MANIPEY. See JACARANDA ALBA.

MANIPUERA. See CASSADA.

MANIPULUS. A HANDFUL. The same as *desme*, *dragma*; as much as can be contained at once in the hand, which also *fasciculus* means.

MANJAPUMERAM. It is a large tree, which is common in the West Indies: its flowers are distilled, and the water is used against inflammations of the eyes, &c. See Raii Hist.

MANJELLA KUA. See CURCUMA.

MANNA, also called *manna Calabrina*, *ros Calabrinus*, *AEROMELI*, *alusar*, *drofomeli*. That species which is of a rosy colour, is called *nuba*. It is called *manna*, and *mel ærium*, from the supposition that it descended in dew from heaven; but it is incontestably proved to be the juice of the trees on the leaves of which it is found.

Juices of a like nature, but inferior both in quality and quantity, are obtained from several shrubs and trees in the warm eastern countries; but the officinal *mannas* transude during the dog-days from the *FRAXINUS ORNUS*, vel *FRAXINUS*, *foliis ovato-oblongis serratis petiolatis, floribus corallatis*

corallatis. Hort. Kew. CLASS, POLYGAMIA. ORD. DIOECIA. Linn. Gen. Plant. 1160. It exudes from every part of the tree; but, for a more abundant supply, incisions are made through the bark, whence it flows more freely, and is soon inspissated by the sun's heat. The quality of the *manna* will often vary much, though the produce of the same tree: *Manna* is also the product of a species of ash tree, named *alepensis*.

Manna is a juice of the same nature with honey and sugar, being, like them, sweet, inflammable, soluble in water and in spirit; fermentable so as to yield a vinous spirit, a vinegar, tartar, &c. It possesses, like them, a laxative quality, but in a greater degree. The *finer manna* is in oblong, roundish, single pieces; or in stalks, moderately dry, friable, of a whitish or pale yellowish colour, light, and somewhat transparent; internally it is composed as it were of fine capillary crystals.—The *inferior kinds* are moist, unctuous, brown, mixed with small pieces of wood and other impurities, and in irregular lumps.

Chuse the whitest, driest, lightest, purest, and that which hath a crystalline appearance upon breaking, a sweet taste, and which is rather biting to the tongue. The flake *manna* is generally preferred; but the smaller pieces are as good, if white or of a pale yellow colour, very light, of a sweet not unpleasing taste, and free from impurities. Some chuse the fat honey-like *manna*, but very injudiciously, for it hath either been exposed to moist air, or is damaged by means of sea-water, or some other fluid.

Manna is often adulterated by compositions of coarse sugar, starch, and some purgative ingredients, such as scammony; but they are discovered by their taste, weight, compactness, untransparency, their habitude to certain menstrua. The adulterated sorts generally render the fluid in which they are dissolved more or less glutinous.

This concentered juice liquefies in a moist air, dissolves readily in water, and, by the help of heat, in rectified spirit also; the impurities only being left by both menstrua. From the saturated spirituous solution great part of it separates as the liquor cools, concreting into a flaky mass, of a snowy whiteness, and a very grateful sweetness: the liquor remaining after the separation of this pure sweet part, on being inspissated, is unctuous, dark-coloured, and disagreeable.

Manna is one of the mildest purgatives, and may be given with great safety to children, and pregnant women, to the delicacy of whose frames and situation it is particularly adapted; it is esteemed a good and pleasant auxiliary to the purgative neutral salts.—It sheathes acrimony, and is useful in coughs, disorders of the breast, and such as are attended with fever and inflammation, as in pleuritis, &c.—It is particularly efficacious in bilious complaints; and helps the discharge of mineral waters when they are not of themselves sufficiently active.—It is apt to create flatulencies and gripes, both which are prevented by a small addition of some warm carminative.—It purges in doses of from $\frac{3}{4}$ i. to $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. but its purgative quality is much increased by a small addition of cassia.—When it is administered in bilious disorders, Geoffroy recommends quickening it with a few grains of antimony tartarizatum: thus he says the bilious serum will be plentifully evacuated, without any nausea or gripes.—Sydenham recommends the addition of lemon-juice to *manna*, as a remedy for the gravel, and says, that the acid renders the purgative quality of the *manna* quicker, and also causes the *manna* to sit easy on the stomach.—In bilious cases tamarinds are usefully joined with *manna*.—In the gravel, the hooping cough, and when all possible irritation should be avoided, give the *manna* in milk. See Raii Hist. Tournefort's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works, Lewis's Mat. Med.

MANNA THURIS. See OLIVANUM.

—TERENIABIN, and TRANGEBIN. See ALHAGI.

MANNIFERA ARBOR. See FRAXINUS ORNAS.

MANSORIUS MUSCULUS. See *Maffeter musculus*.

MANTILE. The name of a bandage.

MANUS. The HAND. It is divided into the carpus, metacarpus, and fingers. All the posterior part is convex for greater firmness, and the internal part concave, for the greater convenience of grasping. The concave side is called the palm of the hand.

MANUS CHRISTI SIMPLICES. } See SACCHARUM.

—CHRISTI PERLATÆ.

MANUS DEI. A name for a resolvent plaster which is described by Lemery. Also for *opium*.

MANYL-RARA. A tall tree, growing in the East Indies. Its fruit resembles an olive, and is eaten to promote an appetite and digestion.

MAY. See MANGA.

MAON. A species of AFRICAN MARIGOLD.

MARANDA. A species of myrtle, growing in the island of Zeylon, a decoction of the leaves of which is said to be excellent against the venereal disease.

MARANTA GALANGA. See GALANGA.

MARASMODES. A hectic fever in its worst stage.

MARASMUS, from *μαρῆω*, to render lean, or tabid. An atrophy. See ATROPHIA. That species of hectic fever which is common and fatal to old men, was by the Greeks called *marasmus*.

MARATHRITES. See FENICULUM.

MARATHROPHYLLUM. See PEUCEDANUM.

MARATHRUM. See FENICULUM.

MARCASITA. See PYRITES and BISMUTHUM.

MARCHED. See LITHARGYRUM.

MARCHIONIS PULVIS. MARQUIS'S POWDER, described in the Leyden Dispensatory. It is designed as an anti-epileptic, and consists of peony roots, mistletoe, elk's-hoof, coral, ivory, &c.

MALCOR. A preternatural drowsiness.

MARCORES. It is the first order of Dr. Cullen's Class Cachexiæ, which he defines, diseases that are attended with wasting of the whole body. It is similar to the macies, and emaciantes of other authors.

MARGARITÆ, also called *pirlae*, *uniones*. PEARLS. They may be ranked as a species of bezoar-stones. They are small morbid excrescences, of a calculous kind, of a bright semi-transparent whiteness, formed on the inside of the shell of the *concha margaritifera*, or mother of pearl fish; as also of certain oysters, muscles, and other shell fishes. The finest pearls are brought from the East Indies; the next from the West. The oriental have a more shining silver-like hue than the occidental; the last are somewhat milky. Inferior sorts are found in the shell on our own shores. Those which are not fit for ornamental uses, are called *rag pearls* and *seed pearls*, and are employed in medicine.

True pearls calcine in the fire, and become quicklime, and readily dissolve in acids, the vitriolic excepted. These properties shew, that they are an earth of the same kind with crabs'-claws, oyster-shells, and other calcareous animal absorbents. Pearls have no virtues but what are common to other substances of the same class, nor yet do they possess them in any greater degree. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

MARGARITA. See STAPHYLOMA and ALBUGO OCULORUM.

MARGINATUS. BORDERED. The seeds of plants which have a thin leafy border round them, are said to be *marginated*, as those of the stock-gilly-flower, &c.

MARINUM, vel MARINUS SAL. SEA-SALT. It is also called *esebon*; *communis sal*; *artificialis sal*; *culinarius sal*; *cibarius sal*; COMMON SALT.

The salt is not only extracted from the sea-water by evaporation, but is also found in immense quantities in the earth. That which is found in the earth is usually distinguished by the name of *sal gemma*. See GEMMA SAL. This salt is perfectly neutral, but differs from all other neutral salts, in its occasioning thirst if swallowed. It is composed of a peculiar acid, denominated marine acid, and of the mineral alkali, called natron. It dissolves in about thrice its weight of cold water; and, if the water is hot, it dissolves very little more.

The solution of this salt in water, if gently evaporated, first affords certain cubical crystals; these are the common or alimentary salt; after this, by farther evaporation, a quantity of the *sal cathartic. amar.* is produced; the remaining part of the solution can hardly be crystallized; it consists of the marine acid, and a calcareous earth.

When the sea-water is thrown upon rocks, &c. in warm climes, it is gradually evaporated by the sun's heat, and the remaining salt receives the name of BAY or ROCK-SALT; this is formed into large crystals; it does not liquefy in a moist air, and, being stronger, it preserves provisions better.

The common alimentary salt loses part of its acid in the process for preparing it; for *sea-salt*, contrary to other neutral ones, loses part of its acid in boiling down a solution of it to dryness; and hence its disposition to liquefy

in air; but this is prevented by adding a small quantity of acid just when it begins to concreate,

Sea-salt is fixed and unchangeable in our bodies; it passes through us unaltered.—It checks fermentation, and prevents putrefaction in the primæ viæ.—It readily joins with volatile urinous *salts*, and changes them into a sal ammoniac, and so fits the fluids for running off by urine.—It stimulates the solids, and increases their oscillatory motion;—and on these foundations are built all the virtues ascribed to *sea-salt*, of drying, heating, deterging, digesting, opening, and attenuating, increasing the appetite, and resisting putrefaction.—It is useful when the appetite fails, digestion is weak, the bowels are costive, or the urine obstructed.—It checks the operation of vomits, by turning them downwards.—In palsies and apoplexies, considerable advantage is often perceived from *salt* being sprinkled on the tongue. A free use of *salt* hath been blamed, for producing the scurvy and itch; but if *salt* is justly blameable in these cases, it is because a sufficient quantity of it was not used. See *AQUA MARINA*.

Common-salt hath many peculiar qualities, some of which are as follow:

1. The smallest crystals are cubic.
2. Fire applied to it makes it crackle; this crackling is called decrepitating, and seems to proceed from the air contained in it, which, being rarefied, bursts its way with a noise.
3. Muriatic acid is the only known solvent of gold, but not without being joined with the nitrous.
4. It is anti-putrescent from its acid.
5. A larger quantity is soluble in a given quantity of water, than of any known salt; six ounces of *common salt* may be dissolved in sixteen ounces of water.
6. *Salt* dissolved in water, of a heat nearly equal to that of the atmosphere, renders the water colder by much.
7. Notwithstanding the coldness, the water in which *salt* is, will not freeze so soon as the fresher water.
8. If *salt* is made very dry, it attracts the moisture of the air considerably in the driest seasons.

Salt is decrepitated by placing it over a charcoal fire in an earthen vessel, and stirring it continually with a spatula; as soon as it is hot it crackles, and when the noise is over, it is decrepitated, dried, calcined, or burnt.

To *depurate salt*, dissolve it in six times its quantity of rain-water, strain the solution hot through a close linen bag so often as to render it limpid, then exhale in a glass vessel one sixth part of the water, and set it in a cool place, covered from the dust; if in three days a sediment is observed, pour off the water by decantation: if there is no sediment, the liquor is fit for proceeding with; and in this case evaporate to a pellicle, then set it in a cool place for twenty-four hours, in which time it will shoot into cubic crystals. Keep the first for chemical uses; evaporate the remainder, and proceed as before.

SPIRITUS SALIS MARINI GLAUBERI. *Glauber's Spirit of SEA-SALT*, now called *Acidum Muriaticum*, MURIATIC ACID.

Take of dry *sea-salt*, ten pounds; vitriolic acid, six pounds; water, five pounds; add by degrees the vitriolic acid, first mixed with the water, to the *salt*; then distil.

The specific gravity of this, is to that of distilled water, 1.170, to 1000. Ph. Lond. 1788.

The acid of the *sea-salt* is completely disengaged from its alkaline basis by the more powerful acid of vitriol, and may now be collected in a concentrated state by distillation; but as in this concentrated state its fumes very difficultly condense, a little water must be added to promote that effect. The marine acid rises in white fumes. The muriatic is the weakest of the mineral acids, but stronger than any of the vegetable kind; it requires a greater fire to distil it than that of nitre, yet it is more readily dissipated by the action of the air.

It is chiefly used as a menstruum for other preparations; but, when given as a medicine, the dose may be from ten to sixty drops, in water, or any other convenient liquor.—It is an useful antiphlogistic, aperient, antiseptic, and diuretic.—In putrid fevers, after having cleansed the primæ viæ, it powerfully corrects the putrid state of the blood; hence strongly recommended in malt infusion for the sea scurvy: so great is its subtilty, that when taken internally, it diffuses its efficacy to remote parts, especially the membranous.—To its subtilty it is owing that it acts on the nervous coats of the stomach so as to

be the best exciter of the appetite of all the mineral acids.—In bilious fevers this spirit corrects the faulty disposition of the bile.—In dropries, a few drops in each draught of the patient's drink agreeably allay thirst, and promote the discharge of the urine. In ulcerated sore throats of the putrid kind, it is used to acidulate gargles with, and given also internally. The following epithem frequently applied, very often stops the progress of the ulcerated parts. R tinct. benzoës comp. mel. angl. aa 3 i. acidi muriatici gut. x. f. ni. Linnæus says, that if it is properly diluted and applied to *chilblains*, it radically cures them. If half an ounce of good *bay-salt* is dissolved in four ounces of water, and two drams of the muriatic acid well rectified be added, of this mixture a tea-spoonful given in a glass of water will improve the appetite, and frequently stop vomiting.

The muriatic acid combined with volatile alkalis, produces the officinal sal ammoniac; with the mineral fixed alkali it regenerates common *sea-salt*, called sal marinus regeneratus; *febrifugus sal*; with fixed vegetable alkali it produces the

SPIRITUS SALIS MARINI COAGULATUS.

Drop into the muriatic acid a ley of any fixed alkaline salt until all effervescence ceases; then evaporate the mixture to dryness.

This is somewhat sharper than the *sea-salt*; it also melts in water, and is fused in the fire with more difficulty. Some call it *SAL MARIN. REGENERAT.*—*SAL DIGESTIVUM SYLVII*, but very improperly, as its basis is not the same.

The *ACIDUM MURIATICUM* combined with calcareous earths forms a very pungent saline composition, which difficultly assumes a crystalline form, deliquesces in the air, dissolves both in water and in rectified spirit of wine; this is called *sal ammon. fixum*, and *sal muriatic. calcareum*. This salt is contained in a considerable quantity in sea-water, and remains fluid after the crystallization of its other saline matter; and is far more antiseptic than the perfect *marine salt*. It is said to be diuretic and lithontriptic. The medicine commonly sold under the name of *LIQUID SHELL*, appears to be no other than a combination of this kind, consisting of calcined shells dissolved in the marine acid. These combinations are made by mixing the calcareous earth with sal ammoniac, and urging the mixture with a gradual fire, until the volatile alkali of the sal ammoniac is either dissipated in the air, or collected by distillation, and only its acid left incorporated with the earth; so much of the earth as is saturated with the acid may be separated from the rest by elixation with water.

See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Dict. of Chem.

MARIPENDAM. It is a plant in the island of St. Domingo; its tops are distilled, and thus a water is obtained, which is held in great esteem there against pains in the stomach, &c. See Raii Hist.

MARISCA. An excrescence about the anus. See CONDYLOMA and HEMORRHOIDES.

MARISICUM. See MERCURIALIS FRUCTICOSA, &c.

MARITUS. See ADAMUS.

MARJORANA. See ORIGANUM.

MARMARYGÆ, from μαρμαρυγή, *resplendo*. It is a variety of *pseudoblephis imaginaria*. Sparks or coruscations which seem to flash before the eyes, in some disorders of the head.

MARMOLARIA. See ACANTHUS.

MARMOR. MARBLE is a genus in the order of calcareous stones. The characters are, a calcareous stone, neither transparent, nor figured, but capable of a fine polish, and beautifully coloured. When calcined, it becomes quick-lime; to which we refer for its medical uses.

MARMORATA AURIUM. See CERUMEN AURIS.

MARMOREUS TARTARUS. See CALCULUS.

MARMORACEA VENENA. Such poisonous substances are thus named which are fatal in doses not exceeding the quantity of a grain of wheat.

MAROCOSTINUM. An epithet for a cathartic extract originally made by Mindererus: *marum* and *costus* are two of the ingredients in it, and those from which it is named. Lcmery and Bates have named it *pilulæ marocostinae*. It was designed particularly for purging off fe-

rous humours, but is now neglected. See Pharmacop. August.

MAROTTI. A tall tree in Malabar, with leaves like those of the bay-tree, and a fruit which contains an oily kernel. The oil expressed from the kernel is variously used by the natives, and often medicinally. See Raii Hist.

MARRULLIUM. See LACTUCA.

MARRUBIASTRUM. See BALLOTTE.

MARRUBIUM. HOREHOUND. Called also *maurmarson*: but this probably means the black fort. Boerhaave mentions nine species; but they are not all in use as medicines. It is also a name for *cardiaca*, and some other plants.

MARRUBIUM ALBUM; also called *prasium album*. COMMON WHITE HOREHOUND. **MARRUBIUM VULGARE**, or **MARRUBIUM album**, *dentibus calycinis, setaceis uncinatis, floribus albis*. CLASS DIDYNAMIA. ORD. GYMNOSPERMIA. LINN. Gen. Pl. 721. It is a hoary plant, with square stalks and roundish unwrinkled leaves, set in pairs on long pedicles, in the bosoms of which come forth thick clusters of whitish labiated flowers, in striated cups, whose divisions terminate in sharp points or prickles. It is perennial, grows wild in cultivated grounds, and flowers in June.

The leaves have a kind of aromatic smell, but not an agreeable one; however, the disagreeable part is wholly dissipated after a few months keeping; their taste is bitter, penetrating, diffusive, and durable in the mouth. Taken in large doses, they prove laxative. This plant is deserving of more attention than is given to it, for it is a very useful aperient and corroborant; in humoral asthma, pulmonary consumptions, cachexies, menses suppressed, scirrhus affections of the liver, jaundice, and several other chronic disorders, where it is not alone a cure, it is important in its assistance. The ancients had an high opinion of its efficacy, particularly in pulmonary and visceral obstructions; and amongst the common people, this horehound-tea in coughs and asthma is a common remedy. Dr. Cullen disputes its virtues as a pectoral, and says, in several cases it has been judged to prove hurtful. For its use in asthma and phthisis, and power in resolving indurations of the liver, the authorities of FORRESTUS, ZACUTUS, LUSITANUS, and CHOMEL, he thinks very insufficient. Mat. Medica. A dram of the dried leaves in powder, two or three ounces of the expressed juice, or an infusion of half a handful of fresh leaves, are commonly directed as a dose. See BOICINENGA.

The dry herb gives out its virtues both to water and to spirit. The expressed juice, gently inspissated to an extract, is the best preparation; the dose is from gr. x. to 3 fs.

— **AQUATICUM**, called also *lycopus*; *Heraclea*. WATER HOREHOUND. This is found on the sides of brooks, but is inferior in virtue to the white fort.

— **NIGRUM FETIDUM**. See BALLOTTE.

— **VERTICILLATUM**, called also *marrubium Hispanicum*. Galen's MAD-WORT. *Stachys*. The BASE HOREHOUND.

These are not in much esteem. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

MARS. So the chemists call FERRUM, which see.

— **DIAPHORETICUS**. See under FERRUM, N° 3.

— **SACCHARATUS**, } See FERRUM, N° 8, 9.

— **SOLUBILIS**.

MARSAS. See BONDUCH INDORUM.

MARSUPIALIS. See *OBTURATOR externus* and *internus*, and GEMINI.

MARTIANUM POMUM. See AURANTIA HISPAN.

MARTIATUM UNGUENTUM. SOLDIER'S OINTMENT.

R. Ol. laur. f. lb. iii. fol. rutæ, rect. lb. ii. fs. majoran. lb. ii. menth. lb. i. falvia, abs. com. balsamita mas & balsicum, aa lb. fs. ol. oliv. lb. xx. cera flav. lb. iv. vin. Malag. lb. ii. m. f. ungt. This was contrived by Martian for the soldiers, to preserve their limbs from the injuries of cold, &c. in the camp.

MARTIS ESSENTIA, } LIXIVIUM MARMARTIS OL. PER DELIQ. & } TIS, under FERRUM, N° 7.

— **SAL.**

— **TINCTURA**, } under FERRUM.

— **EXTRACTUM**,

MARUM; called also *sampsuchus*, *clinopodium masti-*

china Gallorum, *thymbra Hispanica*. *Jaca Indica*, **MAS-TICH THYME**, or **COMMON MARUM**. It is the *thymus mastichina* Linn. It is a low shrubby plant, with small oblong leaves, pointed at both ends, set in pairs without pedicles; at the tops of the branches stand woolly heads, containing small white labiated flowers, whose upper lip is erect and cloven, the lower divided into three segments; each flower is followed by four seeds, inclosed in the cup; it grows spontaneously on dry gravelly grounds in Spain, and in such like soils it bears the ordinary winters in England. Its virtues are similar to those of the Syrian *marum*, but less powerful.

MARUM SYRYACUM, vel **CRETICUM**, also called *Majorana Syriaca* vel *Cretica*, *marum Coortusi*, *chamaedrys incana maritima*, **MARUM GERMANDER**, or **SYRIAN HERB MASTICH**. It is the *teucrium marum, foliis integerrimis ovatis acutis petiolatis, subtus tomentosis, flor. racemosis secundis*. CL. DIDYNAMIA; ORD. GYMNOSPERMIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 706. It is a low shrubby plant, with small oval leaves, pointed at each end, and set in pairs without pedicles, of a dilute green colour above, and hoary beneath; in their bosoms appear solitary, purple, labiated flowers, each of which are followed by four roundish seeds, inclosed in the cup. It is said to be a native of Syria. In our climate it does not well bear the winters without shelter.

The leaves are bitter, pungent, and aromatic to the taste; they yield a quick smell which excites sneezing; and agree very much with the canella alba in their virtues.

This plant loses but little in drying; it gives out its active matter partially to water, but completely to spirit; the watery infusions smell strong, but taste weak of the *marum*; the spirituous tastes strong, but smells weak. Distilled with water, it yields an highly pungent, volatile, essential oil, similar to that of scurvy-grass, but stronger, and of a less perishable pungency; the remaining decoction is bitterish. Rectified spirit carries off only a part of the smell and pungency of the *marum*. This plant is supposed to possess very active powers; hence becoming an important remedy in many diseases requiring the use of stimulants; for it is attenuating, aromatic, deobstruent; by Bergius, said to be nervine; tonic, resolvent, an emenagogue, diuretic, and a sternutatory; useful in cachexy, hysteria, and nervous debility. The dose is 3 fs of the powdered leaves given in wine. In the present practice here, it is chiefly used as a sternutatory, and is one of the ingredients of pulvis asari compositus of the London Pharmacopœia. See Raii Hist. Lewis's, and Bergius's Mat. Med.

MARVISUM. See MALVASIA.

MASCHALE. See AXILLA.

MASCHALISTER. See SPINA.

MASLACH. A medicine of the opiate kind, in use among the Turks.

MASPETA,

MASPEIUM, } See SILPHIUM.

MASSALIS, and **MASSARIAM**. See ARG. VIVUM.

MASSÆ AD FORNACEM. See CANDELA FUMALIS.

MASSETER MUSCULUS, from *μασσωμι*, to chew, or eat. The **MASSETER MUSCLE**. It rises on each side, from the cheek-bone, and the interior part of the zygomatic process of the os temporis; and is inserted into the whole length of the lower jaw, particularly the angle. These muscles are also called, *laterales musculi*, *manducatores*, *manforius musculus*.

MASSOY. It is a species of bark mentioned by Ray. It belongs to a tree. It is gratefully fragrant and heating.

MASTICATIO. **MASTICATION**; also *manducatio*; *commanducatio*; the action of CHEWING. The more we chew our aliment, the more agreeable it is to our stomachs, and the more easily it is digested. Our food being ground betwixt the teeth, and intermixed with saliva and air, does by the action of the latter undergo a farther dissolution; the warmth of the parts exciting the elasticity of the air, to expand and burst asunder the confining particles of the food, betwixt which it is included. In the act of mastication the oily, aqueous, and saline parts of the food are intermixed the one with the other; so that the smell and taste of different ingredients are lost in one, which, by the solution of the saline parts with saliva, renders the food flavourable; but such particles as are more volatile and penetrating, being directly absorbed

by the bibulous vessels of the tongue and cheeks, are said to enter straight into the blood-vessels and nerves, so as to cause an immediate recruit.

MASTICATORIUM. A MASTICATORY. See **APOPHLEGMATICA**.

MASTICHE. MASTICH. See **LENTISCUS**.

MASTICHEN. ODORATUM FUNDENS. See **NUX VIRGINIANA**.

MASTICHINA GALLORUM. See **MARUM**.

MASTOIDÆUM FORAMEN. See **STYLO-MASTOIDÆUM FORAMEN**.

MASTOIDÆUS MUSCULUS. The *mastoid muscle*. Dr. Hunter calls it *sterno-mastoides*, *sterno-mastoidæus*, and says it rises by two distinct portions from the sternum and that part of the clavicle which is articulated to the sternum, and is inserted into the mastoid process. This last portion Albinus makes to be a distinct muscle, and calls it *clino-mastoidæus*, but is not divisible from the other without art. Winflow calls this muscle *mastoidæus* anterior, or *sterno mastoidæus*; he calls the *splenius* by the name of *mastoidæus superior*.

MASTOIDÆUS LATERALIS. See **COMPLEXUS MINOR**.

— **PROCESSUS.** See **TEMPORUM OSSA**.

MASTOIDYNIA, from *μασος*, a nipple, or breast, and *odyn*, pain. SORE OF PAINED NIPPLES. But more commonly pain in the breast from inflammation. See **INFLAMMATIO MAMMARUM MULIERUM**, N° 7.

MATALISTA, } See **JALAPA**.
MATBALISTIC. }

MATER. See **DURA MATER**.

MATER PERLARUM, called also *concha margaritifera*, *concha mater unionum*, *concha valvis æqualibus*. **MOTHER OF PEARL.** This is not the shell in which pearls are found; but the pure pearl-like part, which possesses all the properties of pearls. See **MARGARITÆ**.

MATERIA MEDICA. By this is not only understood the materials afforded by nature, but also those which are prepared by art; such as minium, soap, potash, &c. with which a physician ought to be acquainted, as well as what relates to diet, medicines, and surgery, which are the three plentiful springs that furnish all the practical remedies requisite to the preservation and restoration of health. Writers on the *materia medica* have endeavoured to arrange the various articles of which it is composed into different classes; but a slight investigation will convince us of the inaccuracy of the plans that have been presented us, particularly some of the best, Cartheuser, Newmann, Lewis, Gleditsch, Linnæus, Alston, and Vogel. Dr. Cullen has lately supplied us with a *materia medica*, the most judiciously arranged. On which subject he says, "That as the study of the *materia medica* is truly the study of the medicinal virtues; so the plan that arranges the several substances, according to their agreeing in some general virtues, will be the best adapted to acquiring the knowledge of these, and will most readily inform the practitioner what different means he can employ for his general purpose. It will also inform him how far the several similar substances may differ in their degree of power, and how far from the particular qualities assigned to each he may be directed, or limited, in his choice. As it seems proper that every practitioner ought as far as possible to practise upon general indications; so it is evident that his study of the *materia medica* is especially to know the several means that can answer there. Such a plan must be most proper for giving instruction; and, if while medicines are arranged, according as they answer general indications, the particulars be likewise thrown together, as far as possible, according to their sensible qualities and botanical affinities, this plan will have the advantage of any other that has been proposed for presenting together the subject, that ought to be considered at one and the same time, and give the best means of recollecting every thing that relates to them." *Mat. Med.* Hence the whole of the substances are arranged under different heads, making the *materia medica* consist of such things as supply nourishment, which are **SOLID FOOD** and **LIQUIDS**, and such things as are taken along with them, viz. **CONDIMENTS**. **MEDICINES** which act upon upon the *simple solids*, viz. **ASTRINGENTS**, **TONICS**, **EMOLLIENTS**, and **ERODENTS**.—Upon the *living solids*, viz. **STIMULANTS**. **SEDATIVES**, **NARCOTICS**, **REFRIGERANTS**, and **ANTI-SPASMODICS**.—Those which act upon the fluids, viz. *such as alter their fluidity*.—**ATTENUANTS** and **INSPISANTS**,—**THEIR MIXTURE**;—**Correctors of acrimony**

in general, viz. **DEMULCENTS**; in particular, viz. **ANT-ACIDS**, **ANT-ALKALINES**, and **ANTISEPTICS**.—And lastly, **EVACUANTS**, viz. **ERRHINES**, **SIALAGOGUES**, **EXPECTORANTS**, **EMETICS**, **CATHARTICS**, **DIURETICS**, **DIAPHORETICS**, and **MENAGOGUES**. See **CULLEN's Mat. Med.** vol. i. They are, however, differently divided by other authors. See **BOERHAAVE de Viribus Medicamentorum**. **GREGORY's Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ**. **DUNCAN's Therapeutica**, and **WALLIS on Health and Disease**.

MATERIA MERCURII SALIS. See **CIRCULATUM**.
MATERIATURA. Castellus explains morbi *materiaturæ* to be diseases of intemperature.

MATHÆI PILULÆ. **MATHEWS'S PILL.** Starkey was its author, but it was sold by *Mathews* for him as an universal medicine. It consisted of the soap of tartar, black hellebore, opium, &c.

MATLOCK WATERS. These are found at a place from whence they take their name in the county of Derby, where there are a number of warm springs; Dr. Short says they acquire their heat by passing through a bed of *lime-stone*, and another sort of stone which he calls *croil-stone*. The water of the bath, and all the other tepid springs is exceedingly clear, and has no steam except in cold weather, neither does it throw up great bubbles of air like the Buxton water; and is about a dram in the pint lighter than common water.

On being mixed with some drops of infusion of galls, it struck a fine purple colour; spirit of vitriol dropt into it, caused an effervescence, and it became clearer; alkalis made it cloudy, and milky; a gallon of this water contains about 37 or 38 grains of solid matter, 12 or 13 grains of which are a saline matter composed of sea-salt, and calcareous nitre (vitriolated magnesia), the rest calcareous earth, which, after calcination, had some particles mixed with it which were attracted by the loadstone. This water seems to be a light chalybeate of a tepid temperature, which contains but a small portion of solid matter.

In most diseases for which the Bristol waters have been prescribed, this water has been recommended; and its baths have been used for gout, rheumatism, and other complaints, where a tepid bath has been found serviceable. It is drank from one to five pints or six in the day. **Monro's Med. and Pharm. Chemistry**, vol. ii.

MATRACIUM. See **CUCURBITA**.

MATRES. See **DURA MATER**. In **BOTANY**, the herb *artemesia*, is called *mater herbarum*. In **CHEMISTRY**, quicksilver is known by the names of *mater metallorum*.

MATRICALIA. Medicines appropriated to disorders of the uterus.

MATRICARIA; also called *parthenium*, *febrifuga*. **COMMON FEVERFEW**, or **FEBRIFUGE**, and often, but very improperly, **FEATHERFEW**. It is called *matricaria*, from *matrix*, because of its usefulness to the womb. It is called *parthenium*, from, *παρθενος*, a virgin, for the same reason. It is the **MATRICARIA PARTHENIUM** Linn.

This plant hath firm branched stalks and roughish leaves, each of which is composed of two or three pairs of indented oval segments, set on a middle rib, with an odd one at the end, cut into three lobes; the flowers stand on the tops in the form of an umbel, consisting each of a number of short white petals set round a yellow disk, which is followed by small striated seeds. It is perennial, grows wild in hedges, uncultivated places, and flowers in June.

The leaves and flowers have a strong, not agreeable smell, with a bitterish taste, both which they communicate to water and to spirit. On distilling a large quantity of the herb, a yellowish strong-scented essential oil is found on the surface of the water; rectified spirit carries off but little of the flavour of this plant in evaporation. The spirituous extract is strong of the virtues of the plant.

The herb is warm, aperient, carminative, and bitter, and seems to deserve to be more employed than it is at present. It is in some degree similar to camomile; it favours a little of camphor and castor. It keeps its virtues for several years.

An oil is made from it which is called *ol. partheniacum*. See **Rai Hist.** **Lewis's Mat. Med.** **Neumann's Chem. Works**.

MATRISYLVA. See **ASPERULA** and **CAPRIFOLIUM**.

MATRIX,

MATRIX, from *mater*, the mother. See UTERUS and MEDITULLIUM.

MATURANTIA. See SUPPURANTIA.

MAU. See MANGA.

MAUROMARSON. See MARRUBIUM.

MAUZ. See MUSA.

MAXILLA, from *μασσω*, to chew; called also *mandibula*. The CHEEK or the JAW. See BUCCÆ.

MAXILLA INFERIOR. The LOWER JAW, called also *mola*. It is situated at the lower part of the face: it is divided into the chin, sides, and processes. The chin is the anterior middle part; the sides are continued beyond that, till the bone bending upwards, forms the processes. On the middle part of the chin externally there is a transverse ridge, on each side of which the quadrati, or depressores labii inferiores, and the elevatores labii inferiores, make a depression for their lodgment. On the internal part of the chin are three protuberances, to the uppermost of which the frænum is tied. From the middle protuberance, the genioglossi have their origin, and from the lowest, the genio-hyoidei; below the last likewise the digastric muscles are attached to two sinuities; at the lower and anterior external part of each side of the *maxilla inferior* there is a small protuberance, whence the depressor labiorum communis has its rise; and nearer the upper edge is a longitudinal ridge, where the buccinator is inserted; inwardly, towards the superior edge of each side, is a ridge, whence the mylo-hyoidei rise. The lower edge of the chin and sides are smooth, and are called the base of the *lower jaw*, the extremities of which are named the angles; the outer surface of these angles hath several inequalities where the masseter is inserted, as the inner surface has where the pterygoideus internus is attached.

The processes on each side are two, viz. the anterior sharp process, called CORONOIDES APOPHYSIS MAXILLÆ, round which the temporal muscle is inserted, and the posterior process, called *condyloid*, which is received into the glenoid cavity of the os temporis. The upper part, where the teeth are inserted, is called the *alveolar process*.

The foramina are two on each side, one near the root of the process internally, where a branch of the fifth pair of nerves with an artery and a vein enters; the other, external, at the edge of the chin, where the nerve and the vessels come out.

— SUPERIOR. The UPPER JAW, called also *mola*. It is composed of thirteen bones, viz. the ossa nasi, ossa unguis, ossa malarum, ossa maxillaria, ossa palati, ossa spongiosa inferiora, called also ossa turbinata inferiora, and the vomer.

MAXILLARES SINUS. The MAXILLARY SINUSES are lined with a glandulous membrane, which separates a mucilage very different from that of the joints.

— GLANDULÆ. The MAXILLARY GLANDS. Each is placed between the angle of the lower jaw and the os hyoides, and fills up the space between the belly of the digastric muscle, and the pterygoideus internus at the angle of the jaw. The anterior edge lies over the muscle called mylo-hyoidæus, from whence comes off its duct, running close under the membrane of the mouth, and by the side of the sublingual; and both open at an angle, close by the frænum of the tongue, just behind the incisor teeth. The duct runs from its upper anterior part, on the outside of the genio-glossi, and the inside of the sublingual, and opens at the frænum linguæ.

MAXILLARIA SUPERIORA OSSA. These form the greatest part of the *upper jaws*. That long process, which, rising from its superior and anterior part, grows smaller as it proceeds upwards, to make the side of the nose, is called *nasalis processus*, the nasal process. The *alveolaris processus* is that spongy part where the sockets for the teeth are formed. The *palatinus processus*, palatine process, forms a great part of the basis of the nostrils, and the roof of the mouth. The *orbitarius processus*, orbiter process, is very irregular, from the superior and anterior part of which, to near the extremity of the nasal process, a ridge proceeds which forms about one-third of the outward circumference of the orbit. The bodies of the *ossa maxillaria superiora* are entirely hollow, and form in each a large sinus, called ANTRUM HIGHMO-RIANUM, which see.

MAXILLARIÆ ARTERIÆ. The MAXILLARY ARTERIES.

The *external maxillary artery* is also called the *genialis*, *genial*, and *angularis*, the angular artery; it is a branch

from the external carotid. It runs to the basis of the lower jaw, just close to the attachment of the masseter; it gives a branch to the maxillary gland; it passes over the lower jaw; it goes up upon the buccinator; it gives off a branch to the lower lip, which anastomoses with that on the other side, and is continued to the upper lip; where it anastomoses likewise; there they are called *labiales arteriæ*, labial arteries. The external *maxillary* then gives off branches to the nose, goes to the inner canthus of the eye, is lost upon the forehead; and communicates with the temporal artery.

The *internal maxillary artery* is a branch from the external carotid; it rises just at the origin of the temporal, and is distributed to both the jaws; it is very much convoluted, and gives branches to all the deep-seated parts; one branch of it runs through the lower jaw, which is called the *inferior maxillary artery*, whilst the main trunk of it runs up to the bottom of the orbit, to the foramen, or orbitale lacerum inferius, winds about the antrum, and sinks into the nose behind the upper *maxillary bone*, and before the pterygoid process of the os sphenoides, to be spent upon the inside of the nose.

MAXILLARIS INFERIOR NERV. The LOWER MAXILLARY NERVE; called also *ramus inferior*. It is the third branch of the *fifth pair of nerves* which pass from the head. It passes through the foramen ovale of the os sphenoides, where it gives off several branches to the muscles of the lower jaw, then throws a remarkable branch through the lower jaw to supply the teeth, which comes out at the anterior part of the channel, and branches upon the lip; from this, a capital branch is detached to the tongue, called the *lingual*, which runs between the two pterygoid muscles, and passes to the top of the tongue, going along with the duct of the *maxillary gland*. It is this which gives off the chorda tympani. See TRIGEMINI.

— SUPERIOR NERV. The UPPER MAXILLARY NERVE. It is the second branch of the fifth pair of nerves which pass from the head. It passes through the foramen rotundum of the os sphenoides, where it throws off a branch to the palate, but the trunk passes on in the sulcus of the *upper maxillary bone*, and goes to the upper jaw, and to the antrum there, when, having given off these branches, it comes out below the orbit, and is diffused upon the face, particularly upon the nose, the upper lip, and cheek. See TRIGEMINI.

MAYS. It is a kind of Indian wheat, of which Boerhaave mentions three species, but they are only varieties from the same seed, called *frumentum Indicum*; — *Turcicum*.

MEATUS. A DUCT, or PASSAGE. Any canal which conveys a fluid is a *meatus*. The auditory passage is called *meatus auditorius*. The Eustachian tube is called *meatus a palato ad aurem*. The urethra is called *meatus urinarius*. The ducts which convey the bile from the gall-bladder to the duodenum is the *meatus cysticus*.

MEATUS AUDITORIUS EXTERNUS. It is the external passage to the ear. It begins at the hollow of the outer ear, and ends at the membrane of the drum. It was formerly a name for the Eustachian tube. See AURICULA.

— CÆCUS. See TUBA EUSTACHIANA.

MECAPATLI. Hernandez mentions four sorts of *sarsaparilla*, of which this is one.

MECCHA, BALS. See BALSAMUM.

MECHOACANA ALBA. Called also *rhabarbarum album*, *convolvulus Americanus*, *jalapa alba*, *bryonia alba Peruviana*, MECCHOACAN. CONVOLVULUS MECCHOACANNA LINN. It is the root of an American species of convolvulus, chiefly brought from a province in Mexico, of the same name. It is cut into thin transverse slices like jalap, but it is larger, whiter, and softer. This root was first brought into Europe in 1524, as a mild cathartic, which having but little taste or smell, was thought not to offend the stomach, but the black jalap hath superseded its use. See RAII HIST. Tournefort's Mat. Med.

MECHOACANA NIGRA. A name of the jalap in common use. See JALAPA. The Brazilians call it *jetcucucu*.

MECON. See PAPAVER.

MECON. MECONIS and MECONIUM. See PEP-LION.

MECONIO, (SYR. e.) See PAPAVER ALBUM.

MECONIUM. Opium is the juice of the poppy head, emitted through incisions made therein. *Mecconium*

nium is the juice of the whole plant, which is first bruised (head, leaves, stalk, and all together), then pressed out.—By this word is meant also, the excrement contained in the guts of an infant at its birth. If this matter is not soon purged off, it occasions gripes, &c. A tea-spoonful of true castor oil is an excellent purge in this case; but the first milk from the mother's breast is usually sufficient, if it flows in due time. See *INFANS*.

MEDENA, in Paracelsus, is a species of ulcer.

MEDENA VENA. According to Castellus it is the same as *medinenfis vena*.

MEDIA SUBSTANTIA VINI BECCHERI. See *VINUM*.

MEDIANA VENA. A remarkable vein on the inside of the flexure of the cubit, betwixt the cephalic and basilic veins, called by the Arabians *funis brachii*. It is frequently opened in bleeding.

MEDIANA CEPHALICA. See *CEPHALICA MEDIANA*.

MEDIANUM. See *MEDIASTINUM*.

MEDIANUS. See *CERVICALES*.

MEDIASTINA. See *INFLAMMATIO MEDIASTINI*.

MEDIASTINÆ ARTERIÆ. The *arteries* of the *mediastinum*. They arise from the subclavian arteries, and are spread about the *mediastinum*.

— *VENÆ*. The *veins* of the *mediastinum*. The right comes out from the trunk of the superior vena cava anterior, a little above the azygos; the left from the subclavia.

MEDIASTINUM, called also *medianum*. It is the membrane called the pleura, which when it goes to the spine, it proceeds therefrom, covers the lungs, passes to the sternum, and makes a complete bag on each side; this duplicature forms the *mediastinum*. It is commonly said, that at the sternum there is a cavity betwixt the laminae of the *mediastinum*, and that any matter may be discharged, if lodged there, by a perforation through the middle of this bone; but this operation, if really required, would be very uncertain; for the *mediastinum* does not commonly terminate along the middle of the inside of the sternum, but from above, all the way down it, inclines to the left-side; so that if an instrument was thrust through the middle of the sternum, it would pass near an inch on one side of this membrane.

The *mediastinum* contains in its duplicature, the heart, the pericardium, the vena cava, and the œsophagus.

MEDICAMENTARIA. *PHARMACY*. It is the art of making and preparing medicines. In an ill sense of the word, it is the art of preparing poison. *Pharmacy* hath been distinguished into *CHEMICAL* and *GALENICAL*. The *FIRST* consisted in many operations, in most of which fire was a principal medium, whereby extractions were made of the elementary parts of simples, which, in their separate state, had qualities different from those of the entire body, of which they were a part, and combinations of different simples formed, with qualities not found in any of the constituents. The *SECOND* consisted in altering the form, or texture of simples, so as to render them fit to be taken, or applied, without attempting any change in their qualities; and in conjoining them in compositions of various forms, wherein, nevertheless, each simple was supposed to retain its original properties. But these distinctions have, for some time past, been laid aside.

The operations in *pharmacy* may be reduced to these four kinds:

1. *COMMENSURATION*, or the adjustment of quantities. This is necessary, both for the due administration of simple and compound medicines, and also for the formation of those very compounds.

2. *CHANGE OF FORM, or TEXTURE*, in the simple. In many cases this is previously requisite, both for the convenient administering of simples, and forming compounds. The instances in which this is practised, are for the reduction of solid cohering bodies to powder, and of these that partake both of solid and fluid, into pulp; for converting salts, and other soluble bodies, to fluidity; and, in other cases, the restoring them when fluid to their solid state. The several particular operations, by which these changes are produced, are *trituration*, *calcination*, *solution*, *exsiccation*, and *crystallization*.

3. *EXTRACTION, or SEPARATION*. This is here to be understood in a general sense of the word, and not confined to the making extracts of the gums and resins of vegetables. The different elements of many com-

pound bodies having qualities and powers, when separate and pure, which they are incapable of exerting when their force is suppressed by the quantity, or counteracted by the repugnant qualities of other species with which they are conjoined, are by this means obtained; such are the acid spirits, testaceous earths, &c.

4. *COMPOSITION*. This is of two kinds; *FIRST*, simple commixture. *SECONDLY*, menstrual combination. The *first* is where the different species are intended to act, each according to its proper nature, affording only an auxiliary, and independent power, to the execution of the final intention, without producing any mutual change of, or alteration in each other. But this is the less important kind of composition, as single simples mostly will answer the end of such composition. The *second* of these produces many efficacious remedies, which have no adequate substitutes, obtained by other means; such as the preparations of quicksilver, antimony, saline substances, &c. Its constituent species which are commixed, acting on each other, so as to produce a new compound species, differing in its nature and efficacy from any of these of which it is composed.

To execute these several intentions, a variety of methods and their proper instruments are employed, and a number of lesser subservient intentions arise occasionally, and are furnished with their correspondent names, as *calcination*, *crystallization*, *corrosion*, *depuration*, *digestion*, *distillation*, *expression*, *exsiccation*, *fermentation*, *fusion*, *incorporation*, *precipitation*, *pulverization*, *solution*, *sublimation*, &c.

The means of effecting *pharmaceutic* operations are of two kinds, viz. *chemical* and *mechanical*. By the *chemical* is meant the natural media by which bodies can act on, and produce a change on each other, not explicable from the known general properties of matter, or laws of motion; these are the menstrual powers, and fire. By *mechanical* is meant artificial instruments. For brevity sake, in speaking of these two kinds, the first is called *media*, the latter instruments.

MEDICAMENTA EXTEMPORANEA, also *Magistralia*. These are such kind of medicinal compositions as are framed by the physician himself pro re nata, according to the circumstances of the patient, and made up by the apothecary; though a variety of these are to be found in some Pharmacopœias under the title of *Extemporaneous Medicines*, and all practices of physic chiefly consist of them.

MEDICAMENTOSUS LAPIS. The *MEDICINAL STONE*.

℞ Litharg. bol. Gallic. alum. āā ℥ss. colcoth. vitr. ʒ iij. acet. acerrim. ℥ ij. m. & evaporet donec durus est. This was formerly used in collyriums, &c. as an astringent.

MEDICINA. *MEDICINE*. It is the art of preserving present, and restoring lost health; more properly the last. It is usually divided into the following heads: — *HYGIENE*, from *υγιεινς*, *sound* or *healthy*; which is the first part of methodical medicine, being that which prescribes rules for the preservation of health. *PHYSIOLOGIA*; from *φυσις*, *nature*, and *λεγω*, *to treat of*. That branch of medicine which considers nature with respect to the cure of diseases; particularly the human body, its parts; their structure, connections, dependencies, functions, health, life, and œconomy; and depends much upon the knowledge of anatomy. See *SAUVAGES*, *BOERHAAVE*, or *HALLER*, on this subject. — *PATHOLOGIA*; from *παθος*, *a disease*, and *λογος*, *a discourse*. This explains the nature of diseases, their causes and symptoms. But in order to understand a disease, we should consider the morbid causes, parts affected, symptoms, crisis, diagnosis, prognosis. Hence is pathology divided into all these parts.

— *SEMEIOTICA*, from *σημειον*, *signum*, *sign*. This treats of the signs of health and disease. See Dr. Winter's Translation of Lommius's Observations.

— *THERAPEUTICA*; from *θεραπευω*, *to heal*, or *cure*. To this belongs the art of curing diseases. See *PHARMACEUTICÆ*.

MEDICINA TRISTITIÆ. See *CROCUS*.

MEDICINALES DIES, are those days in fevers which are neither critical nor indicator, and on which it is proper to administer powerful remedies, &c.

MEDINENSIS VENA, also *Medena vena*. See *DRACUNCULUS*.

MEDITULLIUM, from *medium*, *the middle*, see *DIPLOE*. Sometimes it signifies the pith of vegetables, and then called also *cardia*, *cor*; *encardium*, *Medulla*; *Matrix*. *MEDIUM*.

MEDIUM. See CERVICARIA.

MEDIUM TESTÆ. See BREGMA.

MEDIUS DIGITUS. See DIGITUS.

MEDULLA. MARROW; called also *axungia de mumia*. In ANATOMY it hath various significations. The white substance of the brain is called *medulla*, or the *medullary* part, to distinguish it from the cortical. The continuation of the brain, &c. in the spine, is called *medulla spinalis*; but properly *medulla* is the marrow in the bones.

If the marrow is viewed through a microscope, it seems a mass of small globules joined together like the roe of a herring. The distinction which some authors make betwixt a *medulla* and the *succus medullaris* is useless, the marrow in human bones being always fluid. The *membrana medullæ* not only lines the internal surface of the bones, but also divides the marrow into vesicles, or membranous bags, which are furnished with very fine minute vessels. The marrow is fecerned into these little membranes by the arteries, and the superfluous part is occasionally carried into the mass of blood by bibulous absorbent veins. The use of the marrow is to keep the bones firm and flexible, and from becoming brittle, which would soon be the case without it, as is often seen in pocky and scorbutic habits, where it is separated in too small a quantity, and is, beside, bad in itself. The *membrana medullæ* hath a nerve which enters with the artery, and makes it sensible.

Mr. Sheldon observes, that the marrow is never sensible but in a diseased state. The dropsy hath the power of removing it. No marrow is found in the fœtus, but a kind of gelatinous fluid in its place. Animal oil never transudes in the living body from the bones, nor does marrow prevent their brittleness, as it is merely adventitious. The bones of birds contain no marrow, but air. Marrow of animals is prescribed in some compositions, but it has no superior efficacy to other common oleaginous substances; however, the best time for collecting it, is about autumn, for at other times it is bloody, and brittle.

MEDULLA CASSIÆ. The pulp of the *cassia fistularis*. See also MEDITULLIUM.

— OBLONGATA. It is a continuation of the *medullary* substance of the cerebrum and cerebellum, which passes downwards, and a little backwards to the foramen magnum occipitale, where it assumes the name of *medulla spinalis*. It is rather of a depressed pyriform figure, though it is called oblong. It rises by two crura from the cerebrum, and two peduncles from the cerebellum; the enlargement formed by the union of these is called *pons varolii*, or *tuberculum annulare*, behind which is a stricture upon the *medulla oblongata*, and then an enlargement, which have the name of *corpora pyramidalia*. From the *medulla oblongata* springs the *medulla spinalis*, and all the nerves that pass from the head, except the first and second pairs. If the *medulla oblongata* is injured, death is the consequence immediately. See CEREBRUM.

— SPINALIS, termed *cerebrum elongatum*; *Æon*. It is the continuation of the *medulla oblongata*, from the foramen magnum occipitale, through the vertebrae of the neck, back, and loins. It is of different sizes: in the neck it is flat and broad, in the back, small; in the loins, large; and at last it becomes a bundle of nerves, which have the name of *cauda equina*, because when taken out, and extended in water, they resemble a horse's tail. See CEREBRUM.

MEGALOSPLANCHNOS, from *μεγας*, great, and *σπλῆξ*, a bowel. It is a person who hath some of the viscera enlarged, from a scirrhus or other cause.

MEGRIM. See CEPHALALGIA.

MEIBOMII GLANDULÆ. See CILIARES GLANDULÆ.

MEL, } HONEY, called also *aeromeli*, *acoitus*. The
MELI. } first who is said to have gathered honey was
Aristæus, a pupil of Chiron's. It is a sweet vegetable juice, collected by the bee from the flowers of various plants, and deposited in the cells of the comb; from which it is extracted either by spontaneous percolation through a sieve in a warm place, the comb being separated, and laid thereon, or by expression. That which runs spontaneously is purer than that which is expressed, a quantity of the wax, and other matters, being forced out along with it by the pressure. The best sort of honey is of a thick consistence, a whitish colour inclined to yellow, an agreeable smell and pleasant taste; both the colour and flavour are said to differ in some degree, according to the

plants from which it is collected by the bees. It is generally supposed that honey is merely the juice of the flower, perspiring and becoming inspissated thereon; and that the bee takes it up with its proboscis, and carries it to be deposited in their waxen cells, to feed their young at present, and themselves in winter; but it is certain that no other method of collecting this juice, besides that of the bees, affords us honey. The honey wrought by young bees, and that is permitted to run from the comb without heat or pressure, is white and pure, and called VIRGINS' HONEY. The honey of old bees, or that which is forced from the comb by heat or pressure from the wax, is yellow. Honey produced where the air is clear and hot, is better than that where the air is variable and cold. Where the bee-hives are fixed, there should be plenty of rosemary, thyme, lavender, violets, primroses, marjoram, baum, sage, myragolds, &c.

MEL AERIUM. See MANNA.

— DESPUMATUM. CLARIFIED HONEY.

Liquefy the honey in a water-bath, and as the scum arises take it off. Thus the honey is purified from wax and all foreign matters. On continuing the heat, there arises a considerable quantity of aqueous fluid, impregnated with the finest smell of honey; the inspissated residuum dissolves in water and in spirit; and if treated with moist clay, as practised by sugar-bakers for purifying sugar from its treacly matter, the unctuous parts of the honey may be separated, and its pure sweet matter obtained in the form of a solid, saline, white concrete.

Honey is a natural soap, more aperient and detergent than the juice of the sugar-cane; it dissolves viscid phlegm, promotes expectoration; in which intention it is much assisted by acids: it gripes and purges some, but this effect is prevented by boiling it; it is detergent, antacid, antiseptic, and laxative. But when heat and inflammation are considerable, it is hurtful. It has been said to be beneficial in some asthmatic cases, taken in the quantity of some ounces in the day.

The more fixed parts of vegetables, dissolved in watery liquors, may be thence transferred into honey, by mixing the honey with the watery decoction, or juice of the plant, and then boiling them until the aqueous parts have exhaled, and the honey remains of its original consistence, and hence the several mels and oxymels.

Oxymel Simplex. Simple OXYMEL.

Take of clarified honey, two pounds; of distilled vinegar, a pint. Boil them in a glass vessel, with a gentle fire, to the consistence of a syrup. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

Honey yields by distillation an acid spirit, a brownish empyreumatic oil, and a caput mortuum. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

CERATUM MELLIS. CERATE OF HONEY. R Olei olivæ; mellis despumati ā ā ss. Ceræ flavæ— Emplastri lithargyri ā ā ʒ iv. m. Melt the oil, wax, and plaister together, and afterwards add the honey; when stromous sores, or ulcers requires a slight degree of stimulus, for this purpose the cerate seems well calculated, and frequently employed.

MEL BORACIS. HONEY OF BORAX. R Boracis pulv. ʒ i. mellis despumati, ʒ j. misce. — This is applied to the mouth in cures of aphthæ.

MEL HYDRARGYRI. HONEY OF QUICKSILVER.

R Hydrargyri purificati. Mellis despumati ā ā ʒ j. contrantur donec globuli omnino disparuerint, dosis gr. v. ad x. nocte maneat. In the administration of this composition, great care should be taken that the honey is perfectly agreeable to the constitution of the patient, otherwise the addition of the quicksilver might contribute greatly to encrease the painful sensations of the stomach and bowels, which honey is apt to create in some habits.

There are other compositions where honey forms the basis, as the *mel scillæ*, *oxymel scillæ*. See SCILLA. *Mel. Rosæ*. See ROSA. *Oxymel Colchici*. See COLCHICUM.

MEL ÆGYPTIACUM. See ÆGYPTIACUM UNGUENTUM.

MELÆNA, } BLACK BILE, or the disease, the mat-
MELAINA. } ter of which is black bile. Also,

— NOSOS. See MORBUS NIGER.

MELAMPODIUM. See HELLERORUS NIGER.

MELAMPYRUM. This name is compounded of *μελας*, black, and *πυρος*, wheat, because it most resembles wheat. It is also called *tritium vaccinum*, *cratægonum*, PURPLE COW-WHEAT. It is called *cow-wheat*, because

it is very grateful to black cattle. It is found among corn in many countries, particularly Friesland and Flanders. Those who eat it are affected as if they had eaten darnel; but by use it is eaten without any such ill effect. There is a wild species, which is called *satureia lutea sylvestris*. See Rati Hist.

MELANAGOGA. Medicines which purge off black bile.

MELANCHOLIA, from *μελανα*, black, and *χολη*, bile. **MELANCHOLY**; also *delirium melancholicum*, *eromania*, *panophobia*, *athymia*. Dr. Cullen places it as a genus in the CLASS NEUROSES, and ORDER VESANIAE, and defines it a partial insanity, without a difficult digestion. By insanity is meant, that particular state when the relations of things altogether false are conceived in the mind, so that either the passions or actions may be irrationally excited.

Melancholy and hypochondriasm appear to be so nearly allied, that we cannot *always* make a proper distinction between them—When we can, it is accomplished by no other sign but by dyspepsy being always an attendant symptom of the latter; often absent in the former.

Of this he makes eight varieties, arising from these things concerning which a man forms false conceptions. 1st. From being fearful of the dangerous state of his constitution from flight causes, or the bad state of his affairs. 2. From being too much elevated with respect to his worldly concerns. 3. From violent love without any lustful appetite from local disease. 4. From superstitious fear of future occurrences. 5. From a dislike of motion, and all the offices of life. 6. From inquietude and impatience with respect to his situation. 7. From being weary of life; though amongst the English this perhaps does not always depend upon disease. 8. From a false conception of the nature of his own species, fancying himself a dog, a horse, or some other animal.

Melancholy however is considered in general to be the beginning of madness, or the lesser degree of it, and the highest degree of the hypochondriac disease. See MANIA.

MELANOPIPER. See PIPER NIGRUM.

MELANTHIUM, } See NIGELLA ROMANA.

MELASPERMUM. }

MELANTORIA. See ATRAMENTUM SUTORUM.

MELAS. BLACK. An epithet applied to the colour, and the skin, and also to some particular medicines. So is a species of leprosy called when of a dark black colour. See ALPHUS.

MELASMA. See SUGILLATIO.

MELAZZO. See SACCHARUM.

MELCA. Galen says it is a Roman word: and Constantine, in lib. xviii. De Agricultura, says, "It is nothing but milk reposit in an earthen pot, first well seasoned with boiling-hot vinegar, by which means there was a separation of the thicker substance of the milk from the whey."

MELEGETA, or MELEGUETTA. See PARAD. GRANA.

MELEIOS. See ALUMEN.

MELI. See MEL.

MELICA. See MILIUM INDICUM.

MELICERIOLA. A small meliceris.

MELICERIS, from *μελι*, honey, and *κηρος*, wax. See NÆVUS. It is an encysted tumor, whose contents resemble honey and wax. Also called *mellifarium*. It is a species of wen.

MELICRATON. See HYDROMELI.

MELIGEION. Blancard says it is a foetid oleous humor of the consistence of honey, discharged from ulcers complicated with a caries of the subjacent bone.

MELILOTUS, from *μελι*, honey, and *λωτος*, a kind of lotus. It is also called *lotus sylvestris*, *sertula campana*, *trifolium caballinum*, *corona regia*. **COMMON MELILOT.** It is the *TRIFOLIUM MELILOTUS* Linn. It is a plant with smooth, oval, striated leaves, standing three together on slender pedicles, and round, striated, branched stalks, terminated by long spikes of papilionaceous flowers drooping downwards, which are followed by short, thick, wrinkled pods, containing each one or two roundish seeds. It is annual, or biennial, and found in flower in hedges and corn-fields the greatest part of the summer.

It is esteemed as resolvent, emollient, and anodyne, and participates of the virtue of camomile. Its taste is unpleasant, subacid, subsaline, but not bitter; when fresh it hath not much smell, but in drying it acquires a

strong one, of the aromatic kind, but not agreeable. The distilled water of *meliilot*, though of little smell itself, remarkably heightens that of other substances. It formerly gave name to a plaster, to which its juice gave a green colour; but it is now seldom used. Boerhaave mentions twelve species, and Dale adds another, but none of them are now in much use.

MELILOTUS MAJOR. See LOTUS URBANA.

MELYPHYLLON, } **BAUM** or **BALM**, or it is called
MELISSA. } *melissa*, from *μελι*, honey, because bees gather much honey from it. It is called *apifrum*, from *apis*, a bee, because bees love it; *Eroton*, *mellifolium*, *melliphycellum*, from *μελι*, honey, and *φυλλον*, a leaf; *citrigo*, *citraria*, and *cedronella*, because its colour resembles that of a citron. It is that of the **MELISSA OFFICINALIS**, or **MELISSA ITALICA HORTENSIS**, *racemis axillaribus verticillatis, pedicellis simplicibus, floribus ex alis inferioribus subsessilibus*, CLASS DIDYNAMIA; ORD. GYMnospermia. LINN. Gen. Plant. 728. It is a well known plant in our gardens; the stalks are square, the leaves are oblong, pointed, dark green, somewhat hairy, and set in pairs, in the bosoms of which come forth pale, reddish, labiate flowers, standing several together in one pedicle, with the upper lip roundish, erect, and cloven, and the lower divided into three segments. It is perennial, a native of mountainous places in the northern parts of Europe, and flowers in June in our gardens.

It is one of the mildest cordials and corroborants; hath a pleasant smell, somewhat of the lemon kind, and a weak aromatic taste, of both which it loses much in drying; a slight roughness, which the fresh herb is accompanied with, becoming at the same time more sensible; the young shoots are stronger than the full grown stems. Infusions of the leaves in water smell agreeably of the herb, but have not much taste, though on being inspissated, they have a considerable quantity of a bitterish austere extract. Infusions of *baum* do not, like other aromatics, offend the head, as is complained of from sage, &c. Cold infusions in water, or spirit, are far better than the cohobated distilled water, and are the best preparations from the plant. It used to be considered as an efficacious medicine in nervous affections, and given in hypochondriac, and melancholic diseases; and it has been spoken of as an emmenagogue. At present, however, no medicinal power is attributed to this plant; it is given infused in water as a grateful diluent in fevers by itself, or acidulated with lemon juice.

On distilling the fresh herb with water, it impregnates the first running pretty strongly with its grateful flavour. When large quantities are subjected to the operation at once, there separates and rises to the surface of the aqueous fluid, a small portion of essential oil, which some call *ol. Syria*, and others *ol. Germanis*. It is of a yellowish colour, and a fragrant smell. It is a name also for several species of plants. See MOLUCCA.

MELISSA NEPETHA. See CALAMINTHA

— **CALAMINTHA.** See MONTANA.

— **TURCICA**, called also *melissa Americana trifolia odore gravi, Camphorasma*, and *Moldavica*. **TURKEY**, or rather **CANARY BAUM**, commonly called *balm of Gilead*. This species of *baum* is a native in the Canary isles, and scarce bears the cold of our climes without shelter. It is commended as a strengthener of the stomach and the nervous system, if infusions of it are frequently drank.

Boerhaave takes notice of seven species, but these two are the most useful.

MELISSOPHYLLON. See MELISSA, and BALLOTE

MELITISMOS. A linctus prepared with honey.

MELLAGO. Any medicine is thus called which hath the consistence and sweetness of honey.

MELLEGUETTA. See PARADISI GRANA.

MELLIFAVIUM. See MELICERIS.

MELIFOLIUM. See MELISSA.

MELO. The **MUSK MELON**. It is called *melon* from *μηλον*, an apple, because its pulp resembles an apple. Boerhaave mentions seven species. They are only used in deserts. They come near to the qualities of the fermentable fruits called *acido-dulces*, and from the firmness of their texture, produce the effects of too great acescency; they should, therefore, be used moderately, especially by those who have weak digestive powers, and are best eat with sugar and some aromatics, as ginger.

MELO INDICUS. See JACE BRASILIENSIBUS.

MELOE

MELOE VESICATORIUS. See CANTHARIDES.

MELON. It signifies an apple, the cheek, see MALA and BUCCÆ. It is also a disorder of the eye, when it protuberates out of the socket. See EXOPHTHALMIA and MALUM. Also the name of the MUSK-MELON. See MELÔ.

MELONGENA, called also *mala insana, solanum pomiferum*. MAD-APPLE. It is through mistake that they have been thought to have been injurious, and so to have been thus named. The Spaniards and Italians eat them both in sauce and in sweet-meats: their taste somewhat resembles citron.

MELOPEPO. The SQUASH. It agrees in all things with the pompion, except that its fruit is roundish, striated, angulous, cut into five parts, and full of flat seeds, which are affixed to a spongy placenta. It is called *melo-pepo*, because its fruit is nearly of the size of a melon, and it partakes of the nature of a pompion. See PEPO. Boerhaave mentions five species.

MELOSIS, from *μην, a probe*. The searching of any part with a *probe*; hence the name *melotris*. See APYROMELE.

MELOTHRUM. See BRYONIA ALBA.

MELOTRIS. See APYROMELE.

MEMBRANA. A MEMBRANE. So called because it covers *membrum, a limb*, called also *chiton*. Winslow describes it to be a pliable texture of fibres, disposed or interwoven together in the same place. Membranes differ in thickness, according to the smallness of their fibres, and the number of their planes. These planes are called *laminae*.

The cellular membrane. See CELLULOSA MEMBRANA.

The mucous membrane is that covering of the surface of any part, whether within the body or more externally, which is exposed to any extraneous matter, such as the skin, internal membrane of the mouth, nose, lungs, stomach, œsophagus, intestines, urinary passage, &c.

The common membranes, called the common teguments, are the scarf-skin, the true skin, and the cellular membrane: those which cover particular parts are, the *dura mater, pia mater, pleura, peritonæum, pericardium, periosteum, membrana propria musculorum*, a vascular membrane which covers all the vessels of the body, and those which form the tubes, as the stomach, intestines, arteries, veins, gall-bladder, urinary bladder, &c.

MEMBRANACEI. Inflammation of membranous parts.

MEMBRANACEUS PINGUIS. See CÆLIFLOS.

MEMBRANÆ. The MEMBRANES. Those so called in midwifery. See INVOLUCRA.

MEMBRANOLOGIA. MEMBRANOLOGY. It treats of the common integuments, and of particular membranes.

MEMBRANOSUS MUSCULUS. So called from its large membranous extrusion. See APONEUROSIS.

MENDOSA SUTURA. The squamous suture in the skull: or bastard sutures, from *mendax, counterfeit*.

MENDOSÆ COSTÆ. See COSTÆ.

MENINGÆ ARTERIÆ, h. s. Arteriæ duræ matris.

MENINGES. See DURA MATER.

MENINGÆÆ ARTERIÆ. See DURÆ MATRIS ARTERIÆ.

MENINGOPHYLAX, from *μηνυξ, a membrane*, and *φυλασσω, to guard*. An instrument described by Celsus, lib. viii. cap. 3, contrived for guarding the membranes of the brain, whilst the bone is rasped, or cut, after the operation of the trepan.

MENINX. See DURA MATER.

MENORRHAGIA. EXCESSIVE or EXTRAORDINARY DISCHARGE of the MENSES, called also *metrorrhagia, hæmorrhagia uterina*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS PYREXIÆ, and ORDER HÆMORRHAGIÆ, which he defines pains of the back, loins, belly, similar to those of labour, attended with flux of the menses, or of blood from the vagina, more copious than natural. He distinguishes six species. 1. *Menorrhagia rubra*. See MENORRHAGIA under MENSES. 2. *Menorrhagia abortus*. When floodings happen to pregnant women, or miscarriage, called also *menorrhagia gravidarum*. See Floodings under ABORTUS. 3. *Menorrhagia lochialis*. See LOCHIA. 4. *Menorrhagia vitiorum*; when the appearances of the menses are from some local defect, as from an ulcer, &c. 5. *Menorrhagia alba*. See FLUOR ALBUS. 6. *Menorrhagia nabothi*. When there is a serous discharge from the vagina in pregnant women.

MENORRHAGIA DIFFICILIS. *Difficult menstruation*, as when attended with pain, &c. See MENSES DEFICIENTES.

MENSA. Thus the second lobe of the liver was called by the ancients. See AURICA.

MENSA JOVIS. See VERBENA.

MENSES, from *mensis, a month*, called also *catamenia, menstrua, emmenia, gynæcia*. They are the periodical discharges of blood from the uterus, vagina or both, from about the age of fourteen to about fifty. In warm climes they appear at about eight or nine years of age; but, with us, not until after twenty in many instances, although usually at the age of from *thirteen to fourteen*.—The quantity is supposed to be from about four to ten ounces; however, in this there is not much certainty. In some women this discharge continues to flow two days, in others three or four, or perhaps a week. In warm climes the quantity of the discharge may be from two to twenty-four ounces. About their first eruption the quantity is small; but in women arrived to maturity it is more. Thus the more lax the constitution, the larger the discharge is, other circumstances favouring. Lean women, and those who abound with blood, evacuate more than such as are fat, and of a colder temperament; and those who are addicted to luxury and idleness, lose a larger quantity than those who use much exercise, and live on a poor or a spare diet.—Usually, the sooner they appear, they sooner they disappear. Commonly this evacuation continues in this country to return the till fortieth; the forty-eighth, or sometimes the fiftieth year.

The *menfes* flow chiefly from the uterus, and sometimes from the vagina. Some have the flux by other passages, manifested by periodical vomiting, coughing of blood from the lungs, bleeding from the hæmorrhoidal veins, nose, &c. But when the menstrual blood passes by these preternatural passages, it is generally productive of various disorders.

DRS. FREIND and HALLER, both assert that this discharge is from a plethora, and support their opinion by anatomical remarks. BOERHAAVE joins them in the same, as does many other physicians of eminence; though others consider it only as a law of the animal œconomy, and do not pretend to account for it any further, as they think it inexplicable.

One of the latest opinions respecting the cause of the *menfes* is, that they depend upon a topical congestion. Dr. Cullen adopts this opinion, and in his lectures observes that, “the growth of the body depends upon the increase of the quantity of fluids giving occasion to the distension of the vessels, and thus producing the gradual evolution and full growth of the whole system. This evolution does not happen equally in every part of the body at the same time, but successively, according to the different size and density of the several vessels determined by the original stamina. Thus the upper parts of the body first acquire their natural size, and then the lower extremities. By the same constitution it seems to be determined, that the uterus of the human species should not be considerably evolved, till the rest of the body is nearly arrived at its full bulk. But as the vessels of every part, by their distension and growth, increase in density, and give thereby more resistance to their further growth, at the same time, by the same resistance they determine the blood in greater quantity in the parts not yet equally evolved. By this means the whole of the system must be successively evolved, till every part is brought to that degree of distension which is necessary to bring them to a balance with respect to density and resistance with one another. Upon these principles, there will be a period in the growth of the body, whence the vessels of the uterus will be distended till they are in balance with the rest of the system; and their constitution may be such, that their distension may proceed so far as to open their extremities, terminating in the cavity of the uterus, so as to pour out blood there; or it may happen, that a certain degree of distension may be sufficient to irritate and increase the action of the vessels, and thereby to produce an hæmorrhagic effort, which may force the extremities of the vessels with the same effect of pouring out blood. In either way, he accounts for the first appearance of a flow of blood from the uterus in women. In order to this, he does not suppose any more of a general plethora in the system, than what is constantly necessary to the successive evolution of the several parts of it; and he proceeds upon the supposition that the evolution of each particular part must especially depend, upon the plethora, or increased

creased congestion, in its proper vessels. Thus he supposes it to happen with respect to the uterus: but as its plethoric state, he observes, produces an evacuation of blood from its vessels, this evacuation must empty those vessels more especially, and put them again into a relaxed state with respect to the rest of the system. This emptied and relaxed state of the vessels of the uterus will give occasion to a new congestion of blood in them, till they are again brought to that degree of distension, that may either force their extremities, or produce a new hæmorrhagic effort that may have the same effect. Thus, an evacuation of blood from the uterus being once begun by the causes before mentioned, it must, by the operation of the same causes, return after a certain period, and must continue to do so till particular circumstances occasion a considerable change in the constitution of the uterus. What determines the periods of these returns to be nearly in the space of a month, he cannot exactly explain; but supposes it to depend upon a certain balance between the vessels of the uterus and those of the other parts of the body. This must determine the first periods; and when it does so, it can be understood, that a considerable increase or diminution of the quantity of the blood in the whole system will have but little effect in increasing or diminishing the quantity distributed to the uterus. It may also be further observed, that when the evacuation has been repeated for some time at regular periods, it may be supposed that the power of habit, which so readily takes place in the animal system, may have a great share in determining the periodical motions of the uterus to be with great regularity, though in the mean time considerable changes may have happened with respect to the whole system." But whatever may be the cause, the symptoms which precede, and those which follow this evacuation, are here concisely enumerated.

Before the discharge, the breasts swell, the head aches, the eyes have their veins full of blood, the back aches, and there are other symptoms of a febrile state; the due quantity being excreted, nature is reduced a little below a state of health, as is evident by the languor and dispiritedness. The symptoms of defective *menfes* are the same as are consequent in an inert state of the fluids.

MENSES DEFICIENTES. MENSES DEFECTIVE, OR SUPPRESSED.

This disease is the amenorrhæa of Dr. CULLEN, ranked by him in the CLASS LOCALES, and ORDER EPISCHESES, called also *dysmenorrhæa*. Of which are formed the following species. 1. EMANSIO MENSUM, when the *menfes* do not appear so early as usually expected. 2. SUPPRESSIO MENSUM, when after the appearance of the *menfes*, and continuance for some time at the accustomed periods, they cease without pregnancy occurring. 3. AMENORRHŒA, seu MENORRHAGIA DIFFICILIS, when the *menfes* flow in too small quantity, the flux also attended with great pain.

At the approach, as well as at the exit of the *menfes*, the body is singularly susceptible of unnatural and uneasy impressions, and suffers much from them. The *menfes* are retarded by cold, poor blood, sorrow, sudden frights, excessive evacuations of any sort, astringents, violent shocks, as by a fall, &c. after which last they sometimes never return. In general, the cause is, a defect of crassamentum in the blood, or a stricture of the uterine vessels. This discharge is interrupted naturally during pregnancy, but this is not always the case; for some have the *menfes* three, some six months, and some the whole time of gestation, but in less quantity than at other times, except it be in the few instances of women who never have them but during their being pregnant. For the most part, the *menfes* are interrupted during the time of giving suck, though many women have a return about the third or fourth month after delivery, and almost all have them again by the ninth or tenth.

Besides the decreased discharge, most of the symptoms of a chlorosis attend also, both when the *menfes* are obstructed or suppressed. In many instances the blood hath discharged itself by other outlets. Sometimes an epilepsy is an attendant symptom, a loss of memory, a dropy of the womb, or a scirrhus tumor there, and innumerable other disorders.

The intestines and the uterus receive their nerves from the same pair; it thence happens that if the one is diseased the other suffers; hence the nausea, sickness, vomiting, bad digestion, &c. when the uterus is disordered.

It is a general received opinion, that many of the diseases of women are owing to a suppression of the *menfes*,

but it may, perhaps, be doubted whether this will so often prove the cause, as the consequence of other disorders; as in general, for the removal of obstructions, there is little more to do than to remedy the particular indisposition of body under which the patient may labour. Hence different and opposite methods of cure will be required, according to the habit of body and nature of the symptoms.

The INDICATIONS OF CURE will then be regulated by the cause; 1. If a sanguine plethora produces the disorder, lessen it. 2. If there is a defect of good blood, it must be improved. 3. If spasms in the uterine vessels are present, they must be remedied. 4. If there is a natural ill conformation of the vessels, palliatives only can be proposed; but in every other case, one indication may suffice, viz. restore the body to its healthy state, and this evacuation will spontaneously flow; if a final cessation hath not arrived and which will manifest no morbid effects.

If a viscosity, or too great a cohesion in the blood, be the cause, bleeding and attenuants will be necessary; the heat in this case may occasion a stricture in the vessels great enough to resist the discharge, and here the kali acetatum is an admirable assistant; it may be given from 3 ss. to ʒii. three times a day; if the larger dose runs off by stool, it must be lessened. Nitre, borax, and black hellebore, are also proper in these circumstances.

The most frequent cause is a defect in the quantity of good blood, an attendant of which is generally a redundancy of vapid serum. Here antimonial vomits, repeated as frequently as this kind of evacuants is required; aloetic purges, joined with calomel, the tinct. aloes, or pilul. ex aloes cum myrrha, are excellent both as alteratives and evacuants; bitters, aromatics, and ferruginous preparations, finish the cure, if moderate and duly repeated exercise, and a cordial nourishing diet accompany them. In every instance of obstructed *menfes*, if the woman is weakly, endeavour first to increase her strength; when that is effected these natural discharges will usually return; if they then do not, a prudent use of emmenagogues, that is, of stimulating forciers, may be admitted; but until the constitution is filled with good juices, it would be absurd to force away what is already very deficient; or to expect that nature should discharge that whereof she needs a supply.

A sluggish viscid serum may be corrected by repeated doses of tinct. aloes, or pilula ex aloe cum myrrha, given so as to keep the bowels free from costiveness, or by pills of soap and aloes. If these promote the piles instead of what is intended, their effect is salutary, as this is the best substitute for the uterine flux: but, quitting the aloes on this account, the best deobstruent will be some preparation of iron; or if it heats too much, the black hellebore may be chosen. The breathing of some patients is affected by the use of iron, but the addition of a little gum ammoniacum seldom fails to relieve: the following form in general will succeed. R Limat. mart. ʒvi. gum. ammon. fapon. Venet. ad ʒii. pulvis aromat. ʒi. aloes ʒ ss. syr. q. f. f. p. mediocres.

When the head-ach and sickness in the stomach affects these patients, Dr. Alston extols the use of borax; but advises it to be given in a fluid state, for he thinks that the stomach cannot dissolve it.

The rubia tinctorum in powder, from half a scruple to half a dram twice a day, has by some been esteemed in these cases very efficacious, but the savin is a much more powerful and certain medicine in the same doses.

Bleeding is almost universally the first step taken in these cases; but except there is a manifest redundancy of good blood, this evacuation is rarely to be admitted. If the operation is performed, the best time for it is just before the expected approach of the *menfes*.

Vomits are best administered just before the menstrual return; and if a tenseness of the uterine vessels is suspected to concur to this disease, the patient should sit so as to receive the vapours of warm water up the vagina, during the operation of vomiting medicines.

Pedilaves are often of peculiar efficacy as assistants to other means, and may be used during bleeding whilst a vomit is working off, or two or three times a day during the symptoms of the *menfes* approach.

Volatile salts diluted with water, and received in the form of vapour up the vagina, powerfully promote the *menfes*, if prudently used.

Opiates are often very useful to take off those spasms which are excited by a painful approach of the *menfes*, and which too often retard or obstruct their course; it is

true that little is to be expected when there is a natural ill-conformation of the vessels; but when pain, or spasmodic symptoms are attendant, ten grains of the pil. faponac. or five of the pilula opii, may be repeated, as the urgency of the case requires, until the difficulty is surmounted. When spasms increase, convulsions sometimes come on, and increase both difficulty and danger; here, besides gentle opiates, the use of galbanum, camphor, balsam of Peru, and other antispasmodics, are required. Cullen's First Lines, vol. iii. p. 32, 48. See CHLOROSIS.

MENSES IMMODICÆ, vel MENORRHAGIA RUBRA. AN IMMODERATE FLUX of the MENSES. It is the first species of Menorrhagia of Dr. Cullen, which he defines, a sanguinary menorrhagy or too copious flux of the menses in women not pregnant or in child-bed. Indeed a too long continued, or a too frequent return of the *menses*, or any such discharge as reduces the patient's strength during the intervals of their return, is called immoderate.

Women with soft lax habits, those who have frequently miscarried, and those who live in ease and plenty, are the most frequent subjects of this complaint; not but more vigorous constitutions may suffer this way, and do, when subjected to violent exercise, &c.

Among the variety of causes, the chief is a *weakness of the vessels, particularly of those through which this discharge is made*; in some instances the morbid cause is, *an acrimony and thinness of the blood*; in others the occasional causes are, *violent exercise, sudden violent passion, abortion, a plethoric habit, particular medicines or diet, &c.*

An approaching hæmorrhage of this kind is usually attended with a lassitude of the whole body, a pain in the back and loins, tenderness of the hypochondria, paleness of the face, horripilation of the skin, constriction of the pores, &c. And the companions of this flux, are all those symptoms which are the consequences of impoverished blood.

Whilst the pulse is good, *bleeding in the arm* may be advised, and the greatest advantage attends this operation if performed on the first day of the *menses* appearing. But if the strength is greatly reduced, the same means must be used to check as were used to promote this evacuation, when its defect is owing to a defect of good blood; these are vitriolic acids, the bark, bitters, aromatics, and chalybeates, which must be given in the intervals of the discharges.

As to the means of relief during the present excessive flux, what is said in the article ABORTUS may serve as a full direction here.

If the *menses* are too copious in pregnant women, the true and only remedy is opium, which must be given until the end is obtained; if the pulse require it, blood may be taken from the arm; or, if great pains attend in the belly, and it is evident that they are of the spasmodic kind, clysters, in each of which is a dram or more of the tinct. opii, will be the most proper means of relief.

MENSES CESSANTES. *The MENSES DEPARTING.*

It usually happens that this periodical discharge ceases betwixt the age of forty and fifty; with some women it happens earlier. Sometimes it quits them all at once, but generally its departure is gradual, and this time is often critical with the sex. Pains in the head and about the loins, nausea, the fluor albus, and many other troublesome and sometimes dangerous symptoms, are attendant; but they generally yield to frequent bleeding in small quantities, and aloetic purges with chalybeates. The diet should now be rather sparing, except the strength of the person is remarkably diminished, and the exercise should be somewhat increased. Indeed under this circumstance, the peculiar nature of the constitution is to be considered, with respect to its strength, or delicacy, and the state of the moving powers, whether they are too irritable, incitable, or torpid, and according as one or other is most prevalent, our remedies are to be adapted to alleviate those uneasy sensations, which may arise from these constitutional causes, made more distressing by this change wrought upon the habit by this law of nature, for it cannot be considered as a disease, consequently the cause cannot be obviated; the effects therefore can only be palliated, or some of them perhaps removed. No general method can be laid down, as the mode of relief will vary according to the nature of the habit upon which they

are to operate; hence upon the sagacity of the Physician the whole must be totally dependent.

See Medical Obs. and Inq. vol. v. p. 160. Freind's Emmenologia. Hoffman's Med. Rat. Syst. Haller's Physiology. Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Physic. Cullen's First Lines, vol. iii. p. 9. 32. Hamilton's Midwifery, edit. 2. p. 134. Edinb. Med. Com. vol. v. p. 119. Lond. Med. Jour. vol. v. p. 183. Leake's Med. Instructions.

MENSIS PHILOSOPHICUS. A PHILOSOPHICAL or CHEMICAL MONTH. This is not one determined space of time, for, according to some, it is three days and nights, others say it is ten, and there are who reckon it thirty and even forty days.

MENSTRUUA. The *menses* in women, and the bleeding piles in men. In chemistry *dissolventia*.

MENSTRUUM. This is a barbarous term, and denotes a body which, when artificially applied to another, divides its subtilty, so that the particles of the solvent remain thoroughly intermixed with those of the solvend. This solvent was called a *menstruum*, because the chemists in its application to the solvend first used a moderate fire for a philosophical month, or forty days; hence arose the name of a menstrual solvent, and at length was called barely a *menstruum*. It is synonymous with the word *solvent*.

Many bodies are called *menstruums* that are hard, and cannot act in that state as solvents; and hence *menstruums* are divided into the solid and fluid kinds; and however these may be subdivided, all the known *menstruums* may be divided into four kinds. 1. Those which act by a mechanical power. 2. Those which act by a mechanical, mixed with a repellent power. 3. Such as act by a mutual attraction between the parts of the solvent and solvend: of this kind there are many. 4. Those which act by the joint concurrence of the several properties included in the three preceding: of this kind there are the largest number.

It is supposed by many, that the solution of bodies is principally affected by their pores; and that to the different form or size, or both, of these pores, it is owing that different *menstruums* dissolve, or are required for different bodies. But not to mention the various errors which attend this notion, the following appears to be the more probable, if not real cause of solution. The solvent putting the parts of the solvend in motion, hurries them along with itself; in the same motion of fluidity, unites itself with them, as water puts salt into a like motion of fluidity, and so unites itself. And as a solution is effected by a union of the solvent with the solvend, so, when this union is destroyed, and the solvent forsakes the solvend, the fluidity ceases, and the solvend is separated from the *menstruum* or solvent, and thus precipitation is effected. In short, the whole of solution and precipitation arises from the greater or less disposition in respective bodies, to unite with or recede from each other; thus gold is dissolved in aqua regia, but not by spirit of nitre; because it is more disposed to unite with the one than the other: so when one solvend is rendered fluid by a solvent, if another solvend, to which the said solvent is more powerfully disposed to unite be added, the solvent quits its solvend, and unites itself to the added one, leaving the first to precipitate. This is performed by the laws of chemical attraction.

The principal *menstrua* in pharmacy are water, acid spirits, vinous spirits, alkaline salts, and oils. See the Dict. of Chem. article SOLUTION. Boerhaave's Chemistry.

MENTAGRA, called also *impetigo*. An obstinate tetter which appeared in Italy during the reign of Claudius Cæsar. It began upon the chin, and extended itself over the face, even to the eyes, and descended to the neck, breast, and hands. In order to the cure, a cautery was applied to some convenient part, and made to penetrate the bone.

MENTALES. Alienation of the judgment, in which the functions of the mind are disturbed.

MENTASTRUM. See MENTHA PALUSTRIS.

MENTHA. MINT, called, on account of its sweet smell, *hedyosmos*. It is a perennial herb with square stalks, serrated leaves set in pairs; and spikes of monopetalous flowers, each of which is cut into four sections, and followed by four seeds inclosed in the cup. Boerhaave enumerates thirteen species; Dale adds four more to them: and of these we have sixteen which grow naturally.

rally in England. It is also a name given to many plants.

MENTHA AQUATICA, also called *sylvestris mentha*, *mentha rotundifolia palustris*. RED WATER-MINT. Its leaves are somewhat oval, and are set on pedicles; the stamina are long, standing out from the flowers.

— *CATARIA*, called also *nepeta cataria*, *gattaria*, *mentha felina*, *herba felis*, *calamintha palustris*, *nepetella*, *NEP*, or CAT-MINT. It is the *NEPETA CATARIA* Linn. It is so called from its being destroyed by cats. It is an hoary plant with square stalks; the leaves are heart-shaped, acuminate, serrated, and set in pairs on oblong pedicles; the flowers are whitish, labiated, standing on spikes at the top of the branches. The upper lip is divided into two, and the lower into three sections. It grows wild in hedges and on dry banks; and flowers in June; it is moderately aromatic, of a strong smell, resembles a mixture of *mint* and pennyroyal, and participates of their virtues. Water extracts all their active matter, but rectified spirits extracts it more completely. Distilled with water, they yield a yellow essential oil, not quite so agreeable as the herb, though smelling strong of it: the remaining decoction is bitter, and subastringent. See Raii Hist. Plant. Cullen's Mat. Med. Tournefort's Mat. Med. Lewis's Mat. Med.

— *CORYMBIFERA MINOR*. See *AGERATUM*.

— *PALUSTRIS FOLIO OBLONGO*, called also *mentastrum hirsutum*, *auricularia*. HAIRY WATER-MINT or EARWORT. It has long hairy leaves, which have no pedicles, and broad spikes of flowers. Both these species, which are called *water-mints*, grow on mountainous grounds and marshes, and on the banks of rivers, and flower towards the end of summer; their smell is less agreeable than that of *spear-mint*, their taste more bitter and pungent; the second sort approaches a little towards pennyroyal; they yield much less essential oil than the *spear-mint*, and their virtues, though similar to it, are much inferior in degree.

The *hairy water-mint* is supposed to be *auricularia*, *planta Zeylanica*, or EAR-WORT; celebrated by Marloe for the cure of deafness.

— *PIPERITIS*. *PEPPER-MINT*. *MENTHA PIPERITA*, or *MENTHA floribus capitatis, foliis ovatis petiolatis, staminibus corolla brevioribus*, CLASS. DIDYNAMIA; ORD. GYMnosPERMIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 713. It hath acuminate leaves on very short pedicles, and the flowers set in short thick spikes or heads; it is a native of this kingdom only; it is plentifully raised in gardens on account of its usefulness; its natural soil is a watery one, but it does not, like the other species, lose much by being cultivated in any other.

It hath a more penetrating smell than the other *mints*, a stronger and a warmer taste; it is pungent and glowing, like pepper, and sinks, as it were, into the tongue; at first its taste is hot, and afterwards it seems to be cold and somewhat nitrous. From its stomachic, antispasmodic, and carminative qualities, it is of great use in flatulent complaints, hysteric depressions, retchings, and other dyspeptic symptoms, acting as a cordial, and often producing immediate relief; it exerts its activity as soon as it is in the stomach, diffuses a glowing warmth through the whole system, yet is not liable to heat the constitution near so much as might be expected from the great warmth and pungency of its taste. Its qualities are with great probability ascribed to the camphor, which the experiments of Gaubius have proved to be largely contained in it.

It readily and strongly impregnates either water or spirit by infusion; in distillation with water, it gives over a large quantity of essential oil, of a pale greenish yellow colour, growing darker-coloured by age, and possesses a great degree of the smell and pungency of the herb; as much of this oil as can be suspended in rectified spirit of wine is sold under the name of the essence of *pepper-mint*. The decoction which remains after distillation, like that of the other *mints*, is a bitterish subastringent. For the water, spirit, and oil, see *MENTHA SPICATA*.

MENTHA PULEGIUM. See *PULEGIUM*.

MENTHA SPICATA, called also *mentha sativa*, *mentha vulgaris* HART-MINT, and COMMON SPEAR-MINT. *Mentha sativa*, Pharm. Edinb. *Mentha spicata*, Weston. *MENTHA VIRIDIS*, or *MENTHA spicis oblongis, foliis lanceolatis nudis serratis sessilibus; staminibus corolla longioribus*, CLASS. DIDYNAMIA; ORD. GYMnosPERMIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 713. It hath oblong, nar-

row-pointed leaves, joined close to the stalk, and small purplish flowers, standing on long spikes on the top. It is a native of warmer climes; it is common in our gardens, and flowers in June and July.

It hath a strong, agreeable, aromatic smell, and a bitterish, roughish, moderately warm taste; it is refringent, carminative, and stomachic; in vomitings and weakness of the stomach few simples have an equal efficacy. If an infusion of *mint* in water is drank with milk when acidity prevails in the stomach, the milk will not coagulate there. It is possessed of the same qualities of the *pepper-mint*, though more heating; but the different preparations of the former, though more pleasant, are by some considered to be less efficacious.

Mint is said to act very powerfully upon the part to which it is immediately applied, and therefore considerably to the stomach, invigorating all its functions. It acts particularly as an antispasmodic, hence relieves pains, and colic depending upon spasm. In cases though depending on inflammatory irritation in the stomach itself, or in other parts of the body, it aggravates the disease, and though in some cases it relieves vomiting, it here contributes to increase it. The best mode of giving it is in infusion.

The juice expressed from the leaves retains the bitterness and refringent, but not the aroma of the *mint*, in which its chief virtues lie. This herb is very little hurt by keeping, drying, or being exposed to any moderate degree of heat. In five or six hours cold water extracts a rich tincture from the *mint*; a longer maceration extracts the grosser parts, and so is less agreeable. Hot water more readily extracts its virtues, but boiling dissipates the aroma. Infusions and tinctures contain the whole virtue of the *mint*; the oil and the distilled water only the aroma.

That water is the most agreeable that is distilled from newly dried *mint*; and it is further improved by the method below for making a tincture of *mint*. In distillation with water an essential oil arises, which is of a pale yellowish colour, changing by age to a reddish one: and in quantity about an ounce from ten pounds of *mint*, which for this purpose should be gathered when the flower is put out: this oil is strong of the *mint*, but not so agreeable.

Dry *mint* digested in spirit of wine, either with or without heat, gives out all its virtue, without its disagreeable parts. Spirit takes up very little in distillation. An extract made with spirit possesses the concentrated virtues of a large portion of dried leaves. Fifteen grains of the resinous extract obtained from either the common *mint* or *pepper-mint*, by means of spirit of wine, is equivalent to six drams of the dried herb. The spirituous tincture mingles with watery liquors without precipitation or turbidness; but spirituous liquors impregnated with its pure volatile parts by distillation, turn milky on the admixture of water.

Tincture of MINT.

To a pint of *mint* water, add half an ounce of the dried leaves of *mint*; let them stand four hours in a warm place, and then strain.

The distilled water contains as much of the volatile part of the herb as it can retain: however, by infusion it takes up as much from the *mint* as pure water would. Thus any of the simple distilled waters may be much improved, and, when required, the waters distilled from one vegetable may be the menstruum for a different one.

The College of Physicians order from the *mentha sativa*, and *mentha piperitis*, a water and a spirit, which they make as follows. Take of *spear-mint* or *pepper-mint* dried one pound and a half, water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma: this forms the aqua. To make the spirit, to the same quantity of the herb they order one gallon, water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma. In each process they draw off a gallon. The essential oils of these are acquired by distillation. See ESSENTIAL OILS under OLEUM.

MENTHASTRUM. See *MENTHA AQUATICA*.

MENTULA. See *PENIS*.

MENTULA ALATA. See *PENNA*.

MENTULAGRA. A disorder of the penis, induced by a contraction of the erectores musculi, and causing impotence.

MENTUM. The CHIN. It is the anterior protuberance which terminates the lower part of the face, from whence

whence it runs to the neck; the under part of the *chin* is termed its basis, and it is distinguished from the throat by a transverse fold, which reaches from ear to ear; in the middle of the *chin* is a dimple.

MENTZ. An abbreviation of Index Nom. Plant. Multilinguis Opera Christ. Mentzelii.

MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA; — PALUSTRIS. See TRIFOLIUM PALUDOSUM.

MEPHITIS, a Greek word, *μειφις*, applied to the factor which arose from burning sulphur. It is now expressive of A POISONOUS EXHALATION, or what the miners call a DAMP. Venomous steams or *damps* are what the Latins call by this name. The word *mephiticus mephitic*, signifies *stinking*, particularly such an ill smell as arises from brimstone and water, or a damp or strong smell from corrupted water mixed with earth and brimstone. And as the word *mephitic* is used to signify noxious, hurtful, injurious, &c. it is applied to fixed air. See AER.

MERCURIALIS. MERCURIAL. An epithet of all preparations of *mercury*. But the *atra bilis* is also called the *mercurial humour*; and the diseases thence generated are named *mercurial diseases*. IN BOTANY it is the name for *bonus Henricus*, *tota bona*, *lapathum unctuosum folio triangulo*, *blitum*, *chenopodium*, ALL-GOOD ENGLISH MERCURY. It is a plant with triangular leaves, covered underneath with a whitish unctuous meal; it hath striated hollow stalks, partly erect and partly procumbent, bearing on the tops spikes of small imperfect flowers, each of which is followed by a small black seed, inclosed in the cup; it is perennial, grows by the road sides and in waste grounds, and flowers in August. The leaves are mucilaginous and a little subsaline, are used as emollients in clysters and fomentations. The young shoots are eaten in spring; they loosen the belly and promote urine. See Raii Hist.

— AQUA. See BEYA.

— FRUCTICOSA INCANA TESTICULATA, called *marificum*; *thelygonon*. CHILDREN'S MERCURY.

This is only met with in the gardens of the curious, and flowers in summer. In Barbary it is used against diseases peculiar to women.

— MAS, called also *mercurialis testiculata*, *merc. spicata*, *merc. femina*. FRENCH MERCURY. It is the MERCURIALIS ANNUA Linn. This plant hath smooth glossy leaves, and branched stalks. The flowering plants called female, and those which produce seeds, are both annual, and grow wild together in shady uncultivated grounds.

The leaves have no remarkable smell, and very little taste; they possess a small degree of mucilage, and a little saline matter, but are not much used.

— MUCILAGO. See ARGENTUM VIVUM.

— SYLVESTRIS, called also *cynocrambe*, *canina brassica*, *persicaria filiquosa*; *merc. montana*, WILD MERCURY, DOG'S MERCURY. It is the MERCURIALIS PERENNIS of Linnæus. It is one of the poisonous plants found in Great Britain.

The root is creeping, light-coloured, and fibrous. The stalk is a foot high, erect, green, juicy and unbranched. The leaves are oval, serrated, pointed, at the extremity, placed in parts opposite each other. The flowers grow at the tops of the stalks, and in thin slender spikes out of the axæ of the leaves, and are of a light green. The flowers are of two kinds, male and female. The furrows of the germen receive a barren filament, terminated with a gland, marked with two dark-coloured spots. It flowers early in the spring. It is found in woods, shady places, and ditch-banks. It is distinguished from the French *mercury* by being perennial, larger, having rough leaves, and the stalks not at all branched.

This plant is said by many writers to be injurious both to man and beast. Dr. Withering says, in his Botanical Arrangement, that it is dressed like spinach; it is very good eating early in the spring; that, probably, when the season is more advanced, and the plant is become more acrimonious, its ill qualities take place.

The symptoms that are said to be produced by it are a nausea, vomiting, and afterwards comatose symptoms.

Its ill effects are removed as in cases of poisonous mushrooms. See AMANITA and VENENUM.

Wilmot's Observations on poisonous Vegetables.

MERCURIUS. QUICKSILVER. See ARGENTUM VIVUM.

MERCURIUS ALB. SUBLIMAT. See MERC. COR. ALB.

— ALCALIZATUS. ALKALIZED MERCURY,

now called *hydrargyrus cum creta*. QUICKSILVER with CHALK; called also *Æthiopus albus*. R Hydrargyri pur. 3 iij. cretæ pp. 3 v. rub them together until the globules disappear. Ph. Lond. 1788. It is observed that *mercurials* prepared without a saline stimulus, are most efficacious in intermittents, rheumatisms, pleurisies, and peripneumonies, after due bleeding and purging. In other cases it operates more gently than when reduced to a calx by fire, or is prepared with acids; but is less certain in its effects. In general it is an excellent method of administering *mercury* as an alterative; its dose may be from three grains to as much as the patient can bear, without promoting any sensible excretion. Dr. Fordyce and some others do not consider this as capable of producing any effect on the system. Still in diseases of the prostate gland, it is allowed some efficacy. If it runs off by stool, opium is better than astringents for restraining it.

— CALCINATUS, *merc. præcip. per se*. CALCINED QUICKSILVER, now called *hydrargyrus calcinatus*.

This preparation is directed by the London College to be prepared by exposing a pound of *quicksilver* in a flat-bottomed glass cucurbit, to a heat of about 600 degrees, in a sand-bath, till it becomes a red powder. By agitation, or by triture, similar effects are produced on the *mercury*, and in much less time. This red powder gripes more than the calomel, than which it does not appear to be a better medicine, though, in some few instances, it agrees better with the patient. The dose is from gr. fs. to gr. ii. mixed with opium.

— CHEMICORUM. See ARGENT. VIV.

— CINNABARINUS. See CINNAB. FACTITIA.

— COR. SUB. See MERC. CORROS. ALB.

— CORALLINUS, *arcanum corallinum*. This was a preparation in the Dispensatory of the London College, directed with a view to render the *merc. nitratus ruber* a more mild internal medicine; but no considerable advantage is obtained by the process; it is therefore rejected.

— CORROSIVUS ALBUS. The WHITE CORROSIVE MERCURY, called also *merc. cor. sublim. filum arsenicale*, *gas siccum sublimatum*; *albi*; *aquila alba*; *sublimotum*; now HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS, MURIATED QUICKSILVER. The modes of preparing this medicine are various; but the College of London direct *quicksilver* and vitriolated acid two pounds of each; dried sea-salt, three pounds and an half; mix the *quicksilver* with the acid in a glass vessel, and boil in a sand heat, till the matter is dried; mix the matter, when cold, with the sea-salt in a glass vessel; then sublime in a glass cucurbit, with a heat gradually raised; lastly, let the sublimed matter be separated from the scoræ. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

The greatest part of this *mercurial* preparation that is used in England, is brought from Holland and Venice; and as many suspect its being adulterated with arsenic, Dr. Lewis gives the following method of detecting the fraud: "Take any quantity of the suspected *white corrosive mercury*, powder it in a glass mortar, and mix it well with twice its weight of *black flux* (for which see CALCINATIO,) and a little filings of iron; put the mixture into a crucible capable of holding four or five times as much; give a gradual fire until the ebullition ceases, then hastily increase it to a white heat, if no fumes of a garlic smell be perceived during the process, and if the particles of iron retain their form, without any of them being melted, we may be sure that the mixture contains no arsenic." Neumann denies the possibility of this preparation being adulterated with arsenic, and observes, that instead of their subliming together, the arsenic will attract the marine acid to itself, and the *mercury* will be revived, instead of sublimed, into the form which this preparation is found in.

The *white corrosive mercury* is a violent medicine; it corrupts and destroys all parts of the body that it touches, more speedily than white arsenic does.

Aq. Phagedenica. R Hydrargyri muriati ʒ fs. aq. calcis f. lib. i. m. The lime renders it more mild.

Internally taken, it produces the most violent symptoms, such as thirst, sickness, vomiting, pain, dejections of blood and mucus, swoonings, convulsions, gangrene, and death. When an imprudent dose hath been given, a vomit of the *zincum vitriolat. sublimatum* should be instantly given, to promote the speediest discharge; after puking two or three times, give a solution of fixed alkaline salt in pure water, and let it be copiously drank; then solutions of gum arabic may be plentifully given with proper doses of opiates; for opium is the best corrector of the active preparations of *mercury*.

Notwith-

Notwithstanding the ill effects of imprudent doses of this medicine, its usefulness is not equalled by any other known means for relief in many disorders. In the venereal disease it is one of the most useful preparations of mercury,—in carcinomatous or phagedenic ulcers—in cancers and cancerous indispositions,—obstinate cutaneous disorders,—cachectic ulcers,—dimness of sight, and glandular swellings, it hath succeeded in many instances when all other known methods of cure have failed; but, as its power is great, so it must be long continued in very small doses. The following solution of it may serve as general form, and the dose may be proportioned to the nature of the case and the constitution of the patient.

R Hydrargyri muriati, gr. xvi. spt. vini rect. ℥i. m. From half a table spoonful the dose may be increased as discretion will admit, and may be repeated two or three times a day. The best vehicles are watery and mucilaginous liquors; the most common in venereal complaints is the decoct. farfaparil. but, in want of it, solutions of gum arabic will be very useful; these and such like may be used in all other cases, if the prescriber directs no other as more particularly adapted to relieve. It promotes the cure of leprosy and other eruptive complaints; and is sometimes applied externally in the proportions of from three to eight grains in a pint of water, mixed with one or two ounces of hog's-lard. In scorbutic or relaxed habits, though moderate doses of bark should accompany its use, and the bowels be kept moderately open.

Externally, it is applied in form of gargle, by adding five drops of the liquor hydrargyri muriati, to one pint of the decoction of barley, sweetened with two ounces of honey of roses: and, in cases of venereal ulcers in the throat, it has been highly beneficial. For a stronger preparation, see HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS FORTIOR. See Dict. of Chem. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. i. p. 365, &c. vol. ii. p. 70, &c.

MERCURIUS DULCIS SUBLIMATUS. DULCIFIED MERCURY SUBLIMATE. Now called CALOMELAS, and when the sublimation hath been repeated to ten or twelve times, it hath been called *panacea mercurii*.

It is the *merc. cor. alb.* dulcified by the addition of crude mercury. The London College directs the proportion of nine ounces of purified quicksilver to twelve ounces of the muriated quicksilver; rub them together, till the globules disappear, and sublime; in the same manner repeat the sublimation four times, afterwards rub the matter into the finest powder, and wash it by pouring on boiling distilled water. Ph. Lond. 1783. And in the Augustan Dispensatory one sublimation only is required.

The dulcification intended in this process is wholly effected by the combination of so much fresh mercury as may fully satiate the acid of the white corrosive mercury, and therefore, though triture and digestion promote the union of the two, they are not properly the cause of the dulcification; and, as to sublimation, it rather tends to disunite these substances, so need not be so often repeated as according to some directions is required.

By whatever method this medicine is prepared, if it proves too acrid, by boiling it in water, the acrid parts will be dissolved and separated; after the boiling, let the water be poured off, the powder dried, and then sublimed again. To every ten ounces a quart of water may be allowed for boiling it in.

The marks of sufficient dulcification are, its being perfectly insipid to the taste, and indissoluble by long boiling in water; and whether or not that the water hath taken up any part of the mercury, may be known by dropping into the liquor a ley of any fixt alkaline salt, or any volatile alkaline spirit; if the decoction hath any mercurial impregnation, it will grow turbid on this addition; if otherwise, it will continue limpid. To prevent deception here, let distilled water be always used. If this calomel is rubbed on gold, and it turns pale only, and not white, the dulcification is sufficient; or if the dulcified mercury turns black on being mixed with lime-water, it is duly prepared.

Calomel is very subject to considerable variation in its efficacy, &c. as a medicine, from the different management in its preparation. The disadvantages which attend it are greatly removed by the following method of making it, which Dr. Swediaur hath favoured us with, by translating it from the Acta Stockholm, where it was inserted by Mr. Scheele, to whose ingenuity the world is indebted both for it and other chemical materials.—Mr. Scheele's process and observations on it are as follow:

"Half a pound of quicksilver, and the same quantity of nitrous acid are to be put into a small vessel with a long neck, the mouth of which is to be covered with paper. The vessel is then to be placed in a warm sand-bath; and, after a few hours, when the acid affords no signs of its acting any longer on the quicksilver, the fire is to be increased to such a degree that the solution may nearly boil. This heat is to be continued for three or four hours, taking care to move the vessel from time to time, and at last the solution is to be suffered to boil gently for about a quarter of an hour. In the mean while we are to dissolve four ounces and a half of fine common salt in six or eight pints of water. This solution is to be poured boiling into a glass vessel, in which the above mentioned solution of quicksilver is to be mixed with it, gradually, and in a boiling state also, taking care to keep the mixture in constant motion. When the precipitate is settled, the clear liquor is to be drained from it, after which it is to be repeatedly washed with hot water till it ceases to impart any taste to the water. The precipitate obtained by this method is to be filtered, and afterwards dried by a gentle heat. This is the *hydrargyrus muriatus mitis* of the London Pharmacopœia, only they order four ounces of sea-salt, instead of four ounces and a half.

"It might be supposed, that when the nitrous acid ceases to effervesce with the mercury, it is saturated with it: but this is far from being the case; the acid, when the heat is increased, being still able to dissolve a quantity of it; with this difference, however, that the quicksilver at the beginning of the process is calcined by the acid, but afterwards is dissolved by it in a metallic form. In proof of this we may observe, that not only more elastic vapour arises, but also, that by adding either fixed or volatile caustic alkali, we obtain a black precipitate; whereas, when the solution contains only calcined quicksilver, the precipitate becomes yellow by such an addition. If this black precipitate is gently distilled, it rises in the form of quicksilver, leaving a yellow powder, which is in fact that part of the mercury that in the beginning of the operation was calcined by the nitrous acid.

"The boiling of the solution for about a quarter of an hour is necessary, in order to keep the hydrargyrum nitratum in a dissolved state, it being much disposed to crystallize. In general, some of the mercury remains undissolved; but it is always better to take too much than too little of it, because the more metallic substance the solution contains, the more hydrargyrus muriatis mitis will be obtained.

"It is necessary to pour the mercurial solution into the solution of salt by little at a time, and cautiously, so that no part of the undissolved quicksilver may pass along with it. Two ounces of common salt are sufficient to precipitate all the mercury; but then it may easily happen that some superfluous mercurius corrosivus attaches itself to this precipitate, which the water alone is incapable of separating completely. This is undoubtedly the reason why *mercurius precipitatus albus* is always corrosive. I have found that common salt possesses the same quality as sal ammoniac, viz. that of dissolving a great quantity of mercurius corrosivus. I therefore employ four ounces and a half of common salt, in order to get the mercurius corrosivus entirely separated.

"If we consider the manner in which hydrargyrus muriatus mitis is obtained in the dry way, by sublimation, we shall not find it difficult to give the rationale of this new process.

"*Mercurius corrosivus albus* is a middle salt, consisting, as is well known, of marine acid combined with calx of mercury. This salt is capable of dissolving a good deal of quicksilver in a metallic form; but for this purpose the most minute particles of each must be reciprocally mixed. This happens, when by means of heat they are both converted into vapour. The same thing occurs in the above mentioned process. The solution first spoken of contains the calx mercurii and quicksilver divided into the most minute particles. If, to this solution, we add marine acid, or (to save the expence) common salt, the marine acid will unite with the calx of mercury, and the result of this union will be a true mercurius corrosivus albus; and as the solution contains quicksilver in its metallic state, this will immediately attract as much of the mercurius corrosivus as is necessary to saturate it, and by this means a real mercurius dulcis will be procured, which, from its being insoluble, will be immediately precipitated.

"The following facts are proofs that this precipitate is

is a good *mercurius dulcis*: 1st, It is entirely tasteless. 2dly, I have sublimed it, and examined what ascended in the beginning, and which ought to have been corrosive, if the precipitate had contained any thing of the nature, it being well known that *mercurius corrosivus* ascends sooner than *mercurius dulcis*; whereas, through the whole of the sublimation, what arose was a pure *mercurius dulcis*, exactly like that which is obtained in the common manner. 3dly, I have mixed this precipitate with one-fourth part of *quicksilver*, and sublimed it, upon a supposition that if it contained too much *mercurius corrosivus*, it would be able to unite with more *quicksilver*; but so far was this from being the case, that the *quicksilver* was not diminished in weight by the experiment. 4thly, It is known that caustic alkali and lime-water give *mercurius dulcis* a black colour; the same thing happened with mine. The black colour is no other than *quicksilver*, divided into very fine particles.

“ That the process I have been describing, is more advantageous than that which is usually adopted, I cannot doubt; because, 1st, This *mercurius dulcis* can be prepared with less difficulty, with less expence, and without employing corrosive sublimes. 2dly, As there can be no danger of its being in any degree corrosive, provided it be sufficiently edulcorated, it may always be given with safety. 3dly, The operator is not exposed to that noxious dust, which in the old method arises during the trituration of the corrosive sublimate with *quicksilver*. 4thly, This is much finer than the common *mercurius dulcis*, it being impossible to make the latter equal to it in this respect, however long it may be triturated.”

Of all the preparations of *mercury*, calomel is the most frequently used; it is attenuant, gently stimulates the solids; and all the virtues attributed to the simple *mercury*, this preparation of it eminently possesses. The dose is from gr. i. to ʒ i. according to the intention; but five or eight grains are rarely exceeded. In similar cases to those in which the *mercurius corrosivus* is used, so is calomel; in doses of half a grain to two grains once or twice a day, as an alterative; from three grains to ten, joined with moderate doses of rhubarb, it is useful in worm cases, hepatic, and other visceral obstructions. In venereal and glandular complaints, the following pills have proved an excellent remedy: R Calomelanos pp. gr. i. sulph. antimon. præc. gr. ij. opii gr. ʒ. From three to five grains of calomel, joined with the same quantity of camphor; and half a grain of opium, administered in the early stage of pleurisy, have been attended with great success, and prevented the necessity of repeated bleeding; and, in the confluent small-pox, great has been the efficacy of this medicine, joined with bark. Rubbed upon the inside of the lips, it has produced similar effects to those which it occasioned by taking it internally, particularly in the lues venerea; besides, in cases of chancres, used by itself, or in the following form, it has been considered as possessing no small degree of utility.

CERATUM CALOMELANOS. *Cerate with Calomel.*

R Cerati lapid. calamin. ʒ fs. calomelanos pp. ʒ j. m. To ulcers this is a good application; but to those of the venereal kind, when previously cleansed by caustics, or other irritating remedies, particularly serviceable.

MERCURIUS DUPLICATUS PHILOSOPHICUS, See REBIS.

— EMETICUS FLAVUS. The YELLOW MERCURIAL EMETIC, now called *hydrargyrus vitriolatus*, VITRIOLATED QUICKSILVER; also called *turbithum minerale*; TURBITH MINERAL. This is another preparation of *mercury*, which is given in the London Dispensatory.

Take of purified *quicksilver*, vitriolic acid, of each a pound; mix in a glass vessel, and heat them by degrees, until they unite into a white mass, which is to be perfectly dried with a strong fire. This matter, on the affusion of a large quantity of hot distilled water, immediately becomes yellow, and falls to powder. Rub the powder carefully with this water in a glass mortar; after the powder has subsided, pour off the water; and adding more distilled water several times, wash the matter till it becomes insipid. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

But to the direction given there, it may be added, that the best method of edulcorating it is by impregnating the water intended to be used in its ablation, with a determined proportion of fixed alkaline salt; for, by this means the washed turbith will not only turn out greater in quantity, but will be more equal in strength.

The yellow emetic mercury is a powerful vomit; it,

like other mercurials, will excite a salivation: in robust habits it hath been used in leprous disorders and glandular obstructions. As an emetic, it hath been given to eight or ten grains; but it is best if given in smaller quantities, from one to four grains, and joined with ipecacuanha. Half a grain, or a grain, given every or every other night, hath been productive of the best effects in the worst degrees of the venereal disease, in obstinate rheumatisms, and ulcers that were difficult of cure. It is a powerful medicine, but yet does not appear to exceed the other less violent mercurials, except in particular instances; such as where, from a peculiarity in the patient's constitution, it is particularly favoured in its effects.

MERCURIUS MORTIS. See MERCURIUS VITÆ.

— PRÆCIPITATUS, RUBER, also called corrosivus, and *corolatum*, though now named HYDRARGYRUS NITRATUS RUBER. RED NITRATED QUICKSILVER. Pharm. Lond. 1788. RED PRECIPITATE. The London College directs to take of purified *quicksilver* and nitrous acid each a pound; muriatic acid, one dram by weight; mix in a glass vessel, and dissolve the *quicksilver* in a sand-bath; then raise the fire, till the matter is formed into red crystals. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

It may be observed, that the marine acid disposes the mercurial calx to assume the bright sparkling red appearance which is admired in it, and which, though no advantage as a medicine, is esteemed a mark of its goodness and strength. As soon as it hath acquired this colour, it should be immediately removed from the fire, or it will soon lose it again.

This preparation is sometimes mixed with minium and vermilion, but then the bright colour is destroyed. If only minium is added, it may be detected from the sweetish taste it gives to vinegar, or by laying a little of the suspected corrosive mercury on a very hot iron; for thus the mercury will pass off in fumes, and the lead will be left behind.

The red nitrated *quicksilver* is only used externally as an escharotic; it cannot be given internally on account of its extraordinary activity; it destroys fungous flesh; and if finely powdered and mixed with the unguentum resinæ flavæ, it is an excellent digestive for foul ill-conditioned ulcers; it brings on a laudable digestion when a thin fannies is discharged from them: from one to two scruples may be mixed with an ounce of the ointment.

CERATUM HYDRARGYRUS NITRATI. *Cerate of nitrated quicksilver.* R Unguenti hydrarg. nitati; cerati spermat. cet. aa ʒ ij. m. This is designed as an application to scrophulous and phagedenic ulcers.

— PRÆCIPITATUS ALBUS. WHITE PRECIPITATE MERCURY now called CALX HYDRARGYRI ALBA. WHITE CALX OF QUICKSILVER. The London College directs the following method of preparing it: take of muriated *quicksilver*, sal ammoniac, water of kali, each half a pound; dissolve first the sal ammoniac; afterwards the muriated *quicksilver* in distilled water, and add the water of kali; wash the precipitated powder until it becomes insipid. Phar. Lond. 1788.

Great care is required lest more of the fixed alkali be added than is necessary; for then the precipitate, instead of being white, will be yellow. This preparation is almost constantly confined to external uses. Half a dram or two scruples of it, added to an ounce of pomatum, is used as an elegant cure for the itch; the same quantity may be dissolved in two ounces of a thick decoction of linseed, as a liniment for curing chancres when situated on the glans penis, or on the inside of the prepuce; a rag being dipped in it may be applied to the glans, and then the prepuce may be drawn over it.

This precipitate is adulterated with starch, and with white lead. The first is discovered by its being gluey on being dissolved in a small quantity of water; the second may be detected by putting a little into a crucible with one third of its weight of alkaline salt; make them red-hot, and continue until no fumes arise; then take in the residuum, and if it does not melt in water, it is bad.

— PRÆCIPITATUS DULCIS. Ph. Lond. 1721. See HYDRARGYRUS MURIAT. MITIS.

— PRÆCIPITATUS PER SE. See MERC. CALCIN.

— SACCHARATUS. SUGARED MERCURY.

Take of pure *quicksilver* and brown sugar-candy, of each half an ounce; of the oil of juniper, sixteen drops; grind them well in a mortar, until the *quicksilver* disappears. The design of this seems to be for the convenience of giving mercury in a draught.

See several other preparations under the article HYDRARGYRUS, in this Work; MERCURIUS, in the Dict. of Chem. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

MERCURIUS VITÆ, also called *angelicus pulvis*, *mercurius mortis*, *Algarothi pulvis*. The MERCURY of LIFE.

Take any quantity of the butter of antimony, dilute it plentifully with pure water, and thus the reguline part of the antimony will be precipitated in the state of a white powder, thus named.

After the precipitation of this powder, and duly washing it in several waters, it possesseth no degree of the marine acid; but is a calx of antimony, that is constantly of the same strength, and therefore preferable to the glass of antimony for making the emetic tartar with.

MERGEN. See CORALLIUM.

MERLUCIUS. See ASELLUS MAJOR and MINOR.

MERYOPHYLLON. See MILLEFOLIUM.

MEROCELE. See HERNIA FEMORALIS.

MERON. See FEMUR.

MESANG DE VACCA. See BEZOAR BOVINUS.

MESARÆON, *μεσάραιον*, from *μεσος*, *medius*, and *αἶμα*, *belly*. See MESENTERIUM. Hence its arteries and veins are called *mesariac* vessels.

MESARAICA, vel MESARAICA MAJOR VENA. The MESARAIC or MESENTERIC VEIN. It is the continuation of the vena portæ ventralis. See PORTÆ VENA. It bends towards the superior mesenteric artery, sends off two veins, then runs up over that artery, and accompanies it in those portions of the mesentery and mesocolon which belong to the small intestines, the cæcum and right portion of the colon; as it runs down it forms an arch obliquely, like that of the artery, which is also ramified on the convex and concave sides. It very much accompanies the mesenteric artery, and is branched out in somewhat the same manner.

MESARAICA MINOR VENA. See HÆMORRHOIDALIS INTERNA VENA.

MESENTERICÆ ARTERIÆ. The MESARIAC or MESENTERIC ARTERIES.

The upper *mesenteric artery*, called *colica*, seu *mesenterica superior*, rises very little below the cœliac. The aorta, a little above its division, gives off the inferior, or *colica sinistra* seu *mesenterica inferior*, to the left side upon the mesocolon, the lowest branch of which goes to the extremity of the anus, and forms the *hemorrhoidal artery*. The upper branches anastomose with the superior *mesenteric*. These two are azygous. The upper *mesenteric* branch forms a large arch in its course from the right side to the left of the *mesentery*; and from its convex side there goes out many branches to the intestines, where they communicate by reciprocal arches, &c. The branches which go out from the concave side are but few; they spread themselves in the mesocolon, colon, &c.

GLANDULÆ. The MESENTERIC GLANDS. The lymphatic glands in the mesentery are larger in young than in old subjects; and, if not the proper seat of the evil, they are always affected in that disease.

MESENTERIUM. The MESENTERY, from *μεσος*, *middle*, and *εντερον*, *an intestine*. It is thus named from its being, as it were, in the middle of the *intestines*, called also *epichordis*; *mesaræon*. It is a duplicature of the peritonæum, connected by a cellular membrane, expanding and receiving the guts as in a sling. It begins loosely upon the loins, extending to all the *intestines* except the duodenum; but that part of it which belongs to the great guts is called *mesocolon*. It prevents the *intestines* from twisting, and keeps them in their proper places. It sustains the arteries, veins, lymphæducts, and nerves, in their passage to and from the *intestines*.

Many disorders are spoken of by different writers, as taking their rise from the *mesentery*; but Dr. Hunter says, that it is rarely diseased, and then its glands, which are sometimes disordered in children, are not affected so frequently as is suspected. Riverius, in his *Prax. Med. lib. xiii.* hath a chapter on obstructions in the glands of this membrane, in which he observes that the causes and cure are the same as when this disorder happens in the liver.

MESENTERITIS. Dr. Cullen makes it a species of PERITONITIS, which see; and calls it PERITONITIS MESENTERICA. See INFLAMMATIO MESENTERII.

MESERION. See LAUREOLA FEMINA.

MESIRE. A disorder of the liver, mentioned by Avicenna, accompanied with a sense of heaviness, tumor, inflammation, pungent pain and blackness of the tongue.

MESOCOLON, from *μεσος*, *the middle*, and *κολον*, *the colon*. See MESENTERIUM.

MESOGASTRION. It is the substance on the concave part of the stomach, between the orifices, which attaches it to the adjacent parts. See OMENTUM.

MESOGLOSSI. See GENIOGLOSSI.

MESOMERIA. So Rufus Ephesius calls all that part of the body which lies betwixt the thighs.

MESOMPALION, from *μεσος*, *middle*, and *ομφαλός*, *navel*. The middle of the navel.

MESOPHYRON. So Rufus Ephesius calls that part of the face which lies betwixt the eye-brows.

MESOPLEURIOL. See INTERCOSTALES.

MESO-RECTUM. It is a production of the peritonæum, which invests the intestinum rectum. About the middle of the fore-side of this intestine it forms a semicircular fold, which appears when the intestine is empty, but is lost when it is full.

MESOTHENAR. It is a flat and near a triangular muscle, lying between the first phalanx of the thumb and the bottom of the palm of the hand; it is inserted into the ligament which connects the os magnum of the carpus to that which supports the thumb, and it is inserted too into that bone of the metacarpus which supports the middle finger, as well as to that which answers to the index; from thence, the fibres contracting to an angle, form a tendon, which is inserted into the head of the first phalanx of the thumb. See Winslow's Anatomy.

MESPILUS. The MEDLAR. The common *medlar* is a tree about the size of an apple-tree; the leaves are strong and sharp-pointed; its flowers appear in May, and the fruit ripen in September. In Germany these trees are found in the woods, but with us they are only in gardens. The fruit hath an austere astringent taste, and cannot be eaten before long keeping; the fruit is cooling and astringent, especially before they are ripe, and are useful in all kinds of fluxes; though eaten too freely they are apt to create the colic.

— MESPILUS Apii folio, &c. See SPINA ALBA.

METACARPIUS. A small fleshy muscle, situated obliquely between the large internal angular or transverse ligament of the carpus, and the whole inside of the fourth metacarpal bone. It is fixed by a tendon to the os orbitale, and to the neighbouring part of the large ligament of the carpus, and at its other end in the outer edge of the fourth metacarpal bone.

METACARPION, } from *μετα*, *after*, and *καρπος*,
METACARPUS, } *the wrist*. It is that part of the hand which is situated between the wrist and the fingers. The ancients called the carpus by the name of *brachiale*, and the *metacarpus* they called *post-brachiale*. The *metacarpus* on its inside forms the palm of the hand, and on its outside the back of the hand. The first phalanx of the thumb is not, as formerly, thought a part of the *metacarpus*. The first metacarpal bone supports the forefinger, the fourth or last, the little finger.

METACINEMA. A removal of the pupil of the eye from its proper situation.

METACONDYLI, from *μετα*, *after*, and *κονδυλος*, *a knuckle*, the last joints of the fingers next the nails.

METALLA. METALS, or METALLIC SUBSTANCES. The very great weight, and that opaque shining appearance, called metallic splendour or brilliancy, distinguish these from all other bodies in nature. Very few substances have half the specific gravity of the lightest among the metals. They are all fusible, though with different degrees of heat, and if the fusion be made in close vessels, they fix again by cold, without having suffered any change except that of external appearance, assuming the form of the containing vessel. Some of them are malleable, and capable of being considerably extended by the hammer. Those which possess this property are called ENTIRE METALS, or METALS, in contradistinction to such as are more BRITTLE, and are called SEMIMETALS.

Metallic substances are also called PERFECT, or IMPERFECT. The FIRST are such as undergo no lasting change by any heat which can be applied to them, at least in common furnaces. The SECOND, when exposed to a strong heat, with the access of vital air, are changed by a process similar to burning, and in some of them with an actual flame into a brittle dull substance called calx, the whole of which is heavier than the metal from whence it came, though its specific gravity is not so great; some are even converted into acids. If the calx of a metal be exposed to a strong heat in a closed vessel, with

with some inflammable matter, it recovers its metallic state. This is called REDUCTION, or reviving of the metal.

All metals are imperfect, except *gold, silver, and platina*. The IMPERFECT metals are, *mercury, lead, copper, iron, tin*; and the SEMIMETALS, *bismuth, nickel, arsenic, cobalt, zinc, antimony, manganese, wolfram, molybdæna, and uranite*.—the names *arsenic, antimony, manganese, wolfram, and molybdæna*, being used to denote the mineral substance from which the semimetals are obtained: the semimetals themselves are distinguished by the names of REGULUS, as *regulus of arsenic, &c.* though moderns often use the simple term to denote the semimetal itself alone. In due degrees of cold, quicksilver becoming malleable, ranks it among the metals. In point of gravity, the first is gold, then platina, mercury, lead, silver, copper, iron, and tin.

Sulphur is the bond of union in all metals. Metals are bituminous substances which have undergone a long digestion; for by depriving them of their sulphur they are reduced to ashes, and then to glass; and by restoring the sulphur, this glass is converted into metal again. Ores are the compositions in which metals are found, or the beds in which they are produced: metals and minerals mostly abound with sulphur and arsenic, which are separated in the smelting furnace, and the body does not become truly metallic until they are separated; and sulphur and arsenic added to metals bring them to ores again.

All the metals dissolve in acids, some in one and some in another; and in most of these solutions the inflammable principle of the metals is absorbed or expelled. Gold, silver, and mercury, suffer no resolution or dissolution of their parts from any known power; if changed into the appearance of calx, they are recoverable without any loss.

Such are antimony, calamine stone, blood-stone, &c. See Dict. of Chem. Neumann's Chem. Works. Boyle on the Growth of Metals. Nicholson's, Lavoisiers, Chaptal's, and Fourcroy's Principles and Elements of Chemistry.

METALLORUM MERCURIUS. See PHILOSOPHUM MERCURIUS.

METALLUM FLUIDUM. See ARGENT VIV.

METALLURGIA. METALLURGY. It is that part of chemistry which is concerned in the separation, depuration, and preparation of metals. Sometimes it implies the digging them out of the mines.

METAPEDIUM. See METATARSUS.

METAPHRENON. See DORSUM.

METASTASIS, from μετασθῆναι, to transfer. It signifies a translation and settlement of some humour or disease from one part to another. It makes its way through the cellular membrane. It is also called *diadexis*, and *diadoche*.

METASYNCRISIS, from μετα, importing change, and συνίεναι, to collect, or mix together. The word is applied differently by different authors; but they all mean a change in the part to which the word is applied. Asclepiades thought every thing was formed by a concurrence of atoms, for which reason he called all bodies *syncrimata* or *syncrisesis*, mixtures; and alterations in the congeries of atoms he calls *metasyncrinesis*.

METATARSUS. A fleshy mass lying under the sole of the foot; it is fixed by one end in the fore part of the great tuberosity of the os calcis, and running forward from thence it terminates in a kind of short tendon, which is fixed in the tuberosity and posterior part of the lower side of the fifth bone of the metatarsus. It moves the last bone of the metatarsus, and draws the fourth bone along with it, and contracts the sole of the foot, increasing the convexity of the upper side.

METATARSUS, from μετα, after, and ταρσος, the tarsus. It is composed of five bones, but these bones and the bones of the toes being so similar to the metacarpus and fingers, need no farther description. The metatarsus is also called *planta, planum, vestigium, solium, metapedium, pectus, praeordium, and pectusculum*.

METEORISMUS. See TYMPANITES.

METEOROS, from μετα, and αἶψα, to elevate. Elevated, suspended, erect, sublime, tumid. Galen expounds pains of this sort as being those that affect the peritonæum, or other more superficial parts of the body; these are opposed to more deep-seated ones.

METHEMERINOS. See QUOTIDIANA FEBRIS.

METOPION, } An oil, or an ointment described by
METOPIMUM. } Dioscorides; it is thus named, be-

cause it hath galbanum in it; galbanum was the produce of a plant called *metopium*. *Metopium* is also a name of the oil of bitter almonds. See AMYGDALÆ.

METOPON or METOPUM, from μετα, post, and ὤψ, oculus. See FRONTIS OS.

METOSIS. A kind of amaurosis, from an excess of short-sightedness.

METRA. See UTERUS.

METRECHYTA, from μετρα, the uterus, and ἐγχύω, to infuse or pour into. INJECTIONS for the UTERUS.

METRECHYTES. A WOMB SYRINGE.

METRITIS. See INFLAMMATIO UTERI.

METROCELIDES, from μετρα, a mother, and χελιδας, a spot or mole. See NÆVUS.

METROPROPTOSIS, from μετρα, the womb, and προπίπτω, to fall down. See PROCIDENTIA UTERI.

METORRHAGIA. See MENORRHAGIA.

MEU, } from μέιον, less, because of the extreme
MEUM, } tenderness of the leaves. SPIGNEL, BAUD-MONEY, or BAULD-MONEY. ÆTHUSA MEUM, Linn. Also called *fœniculum aspinum*. It is a perennial plant, whose leaves are capillaceous and much smaller than those of fennel, but its seeds are bigger and broader than the seeds of fennel. The root is of the same nature as that of fennel or lovage, but smells more agreeably, and tastes warmer and sweeter. The plant hath an aromatic pungency, borders on the fetid, and abounds with volatile salt. It is more pungent than fennel, and milder than lovage.

MEUM ALPHINUM GERMANICUM. GERMAN OR MOUNTAIN SPIGNEL. It is also called *mutellina* and *phellandrium*. It possesses virtues similar to those of the common fort.

— LATIFOLIUM ADULTERINUM, called also *feseli perenne folio glauco breviori, fœniculum sylvestre, ferula folio breviori, saxifraga montana minor, &c.* BASTARD SPIGNEL. Boerhaave makes this a species of feseli. It grows on dry hills, and flowers in June. The root is of a drying burning quality.

MEXICANUM BALS. See PERUV. BALS.

MEXICANAVA. See BOTRYS MEXICANA.

MEZEREUM, }
MEZERION. } See LAUREOLA FEMINA.

MIASMA. MIASMATA, as they relate to diseases, are productive of some of the febrile kinds, and of them only, which are also produced by contagion. They are generally floating in the atmosphere when they are injurious to mankind; but they are not observed to act but when they are near the sources from whence they arise; that is, near to the bodies of men from which they immediately issue, or near to some substances, which, as having been near to the bodies of men, are imbued with their effluvia, and in which substances these effluvia are sometimes retained in an active state for a very long time. But the notion of contagion properly implies a matter arising from the body of man under disease; and that of *miasma*, a matter arising from other substances.

Dr. Cullen remarks, that the substances imbued with the effluvia from the bodies of diseased men, may be called fomites; and that it is probable that contagions, as they arise from fomites, are more powerful than as they arise immediately from the human body. Further, that though the fomites are possessed of matter from the human body, yet this matter passing from the fomites is called *miasma*; which requires further to be distinguished from the *miasmata* arising from marshes, &c. by the epithets human and marsh *miasmata*.

On this subject of contagion and *miasma*, Dr. Cullen observes as follows. As fevers are so generally epidemic, it is probable that some matter floating in the atmosphere, and applied to the bodies of men, ought to be considered as the remote cause of fevers. Contagions have been supposed to be of great variety; and it is possible that they may be so; but that they truly are, does not appear clearly from any thing that we know at present. The number of genera and species of contagious diseases, of the class pyrexia, at present known, is not very great. They belong to the order of fevers, of exanthemata, or of profluvia. Whether there be any belonging to the order of phlegmasia, is doubtful; and, though it should be supposed, it will not much increase the number of contagious pyrexia. Of the contagious exanthemata and profluvia, the number of species is nearly ascertained; and each of them is so far of a determined nature, that

though

though they have now been observed and distinguished for many ages, and in many different parts of the earth, they have been always found to retain the same general character, and to differ only in circumstances, which may be imputed to season, climate, and other external causes, or to the peculiar constitution of the several persons affected. It is, therefore, probable, that, in each of these species, the contagion is of one specific nature, and that the number of the contagious exanthemata, or profluvia, is hardly greater than the number of species taken notice of in our system of nosology. While the contagious exanthemata and profluvia are thus limited, it is probable that the contagions which produce the continued fevers are not many; nay, it is not evident, that there are more than one common source of them. It is well known that the effluvia constantly arising from the living human body, if long retained in the same place, without being diffused in the atmosphere, acquire a singular virulence, and, in that state, applied to the bodies of men, become the cause of a fever which is very contagious. The late observations on jail and hospital fevers have fully proved the existence of such a cause; and it is sufficiently obvious, that the same virulent matter may be produced in many other places. At the same time, the nature of the fevers arising, render it probable that the virulent state of human effluvia is the common cause of such fevers, as they differ only in a state of their symptoms, which may be imputed to the circumstances of season, climate, &c. concurring with the contagion, and modifying its force.

Miasmata arise from various sources, and are of different kinds; but we know little of their variety or of their several effects. We know with certainty only one species of *miasma*, which can be considered as the cause of fever; and from the universality of this, it may be doubted if there be any other. The *miasma*, so universally the cause of fever, is that which arises from marshes or moist ground, acted upon by heat. So many observations have now been made with respect to this, in so many different regions of the earth, that there is neither any doubt of its being in general cause of fevers, nor of its being very universally the cause of intermittent fevers in all their different forms. The similarity of the climate, season, and soil, in which intermittents arise, and the similarity of the diseases, arising in different regions, concur in proving that there is one common cause of these diseases, and that this is the marsh *miasma*. What is the particular nature of this *miasma*, we know not; nor do we certainly know whether or not it differs in kind: but it is probable that it does not, and that it differs only in the degree of its power, or perhaps in its quality, in a given space.

It remains most probable, that the remote causes of fevers are chiefly contagions or *miasmata*, and neither of them of great variety. *Miasmata* are supposed to cause intermittents, and contagions to cause continued fevers, strictly so named. It may further be added, that both contagion and *miasmata* are of a debilitating or sedative quality. They arise from a putrescent matter. Their production is favoured, and their power increased, by circumstances which favour putrefaction; and they often prove putrefactive ferments with respect to the animal fluid. Though fevers generally arise from marsh or human effluvia, other remote causes of fevers, which have been commonly supposed, cannot with any certainty be excluded. See Cullen's First Lines, vol. i.—and CONTAGIO.

MICA THURIS. See OLIBANUM.

PANIS. The soft part or crumbs of bread, of which the mildest kind of cataplasms used to be made, by boiling in milk to a proper consistence. But now practitioners merely soak slices of new bread in water until they swell, and become perfectly soft; then press out the superfluous water, and beat the bread up with a spoon, and stir into it a small quantity of linseed-meal. By this means it becomes a neater and much cleaner application, and retains its moisture much longer.

MICRO-LEUCO-NYMPHÆA, also called *nymphæa*, *morfus ranæ*, *stratiotes* FROG-BIT. It grows in muddy waters, and flowers in July. It is not much used, but is said to agree in virtues with the leuco-nymphæa.

MICRO-NYMPHÆA. It is less than the nymphæa; it grows in ditches, and is said to possess the same virtues with the nymphæa.

MICROS. See DIGITUS.

MIGRANA. See CEPHALALGIA.

MILIARES GLANDULÆ. See SEBACEÆ GLANDULÆ.

MILIARIA, vel } The MILIARY FEVER, called
MILIARIS FEBRIS. } by the Germans *Friesel*.
Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS PYREXIÆ, and ORDER EXANTHEMATATA, which he defines "a synochus attended with restlessness, frequent sighing, a fetid sweat, and prickling of the skin; red, small, distinct spots, on some day or other of the disease, break out copiously over the whole skin, except the face, whose tops discover, after a day or two, very small white pustules, continuing but a short time." This fever, though Dr. Cullen, as well as some others, do not think idiopathic, but symptomatic; because to him it never appeared to be contagious or epidemic, though more rife at some times than others; he acknowledges, though it sometime attends febrile affections, as well as those of an inflammatory as a putrid nature; yet it does not occur in any unless a hot regimen and sweat had preceded. See Synopsis Nosolog. Method. vol. ii. p. 144.

It is called *miliary* from the small pustules or vesicles which appear in the skin, principally on the upper parts of the body, and in some measure resemble a *millet-seed*. At first these pustules are small vesicles, full of a limpid and afterwards of a whitish and almost pearl-coloured serum; sometimes they are reddish, or red and white ones mixed. Many writers term the disease, when the pustules are white, *purpura alba*, and when they are red, *purpura rubra*.

It is generally supposed to be a child-bed disease; but except the woman is kept too hot and in a sweating state too long, it rarely happens at this time; and when it does, it is produced by causes which would have been followed by the same effect, had the patient not been a child-bed woman.

This disorder is denominated simple when none but *miliary* pustules are accompanied with red ones, which, when appearing alone, are called a RASH.

The CAUSES are generally said to be *an excessive serosity and an acid acrimony in the blood, with a preternatural commotion of the spirits*. These causes seem evident from the large quantities of pale-coloured urine usually discharged in these fevers, the plentiful flux of saliva, the almost total absence of thirst, the usefulness of absorbents, the injury received from acids in many instances of the disorder, the moderate degree of heat, &c.

Sometimes a degree of bilious acrimony attends this disorder. Great disturbance in the mind, especially from the depressing passions, brings on this disorder, where there is the least tendency to it already in the constitution.

It is preceded by a weakly habit of body, a serous state of the blood, a weakness in the mind, which disposes it to be ruffled by external impressions, close thinking, some tedious and painful disorder, a four smell in the sweat, an internal heat, with a dull sense of thirst; and if the patient is a woman at or near the time of bringing forth a child, she complains of a great oppression in her breasts, and is often sighing. The fever approaches with pains resembling the colic, or the gravel, or the rheumatism, and sometimes like those of labour; after a few days the pains abate, an alternate cold and heat is felt all over the body, the palms of the hand are very hot, but the heat elsewhere is far less in proportion; the pulse is frequent but weak, the spirits are usually much sunk, the breast seems as if oppressed with a great weight, frequent and deep sighs occur, and, as an inseparable companion, the patient's sleep is suddenly interrupted at the first onset of the complaint, and she continues without sleep during whole days and nights, and at the same time is neither seized with pain in the head, nor a delirium; a whitish crust sometimes appears on the tongue, at others its appearance is like that of a person in health; the urine is thin and pale, though sometimes it is nearly as in health; sometimes a pain is complained of in the stomach after sleep; a tremor often accompanies this fever; and in the worst degrees, and last stages of the disorder, delirium, convulsions, difficulty of breathing, &c. come on. The exacerbations in these fevers recur like the paroxysms of an intermittent. The oppression in the breast, which is productive of sighs, the uncommon sinking of the spirits without any evident cause, watchings, and the tumultuous agitation of spirits, commonly called a hurry of the head, when the patient endeavours to compose himself to rest, as also the frequent and weak pulse, may be considered as pathognomonic signs of the *miliary*

miliary pustules being about to appear, and they continue until the pustules become prominent, after which they mostly disappear. For the most part the pustules are only on the neck, breast, and interstices of the fingers, though sometimes they are also found all over the body, and after increasing to their full size they gradually disappear, the cuticle remaining rough on those parts where they were seated. In the compound sort these pustules itch more or less.

It sometimes happens that this fever begins with symptoms so mild that it is neglected, and thus becomes very dangerous before help is demanded; the time of the pustules appearing is not easily to be determined; they sometimes are observed on the third day, and so on to the fourteenth.

In the decline of the disorder, the upper parts of the hands are often moist with a cold sweat; and after the eruptions are abated, a swelling of the feet, legs, and thighs comes on, a tumor or abscess in the breast, a defect in the memory, an immoderate discharge of urine, and if the patient is a child-bed woman, the lochia become excessive, hysterical symptoms, an internal heat, languor, and loss of appetite follow; and when these happen, a fatal hectic is not rare.

The pustules are most numerous where the sweat is most copious; they are about the size of millet or poppy seeds, at first are filled with a pellucid serum, and sometimes they have a disagreeable smell; but, happen when they will, they do not appear to be critical; from a pellucid fluid the contents of the pustules change to a pearl, or a pale yellow colour.

When reddish pustules appear without a fever, they are chronic, and appear at stated seasons; but the white ones rarely appear without a fever. The red sort itch the most.

The different states and kinds of the *miliary* fever should be distinguished from the synochus, the nervous fever, and the catarrhal fever.

In the beginning, though the symptoms were mild, if heating medicines, or an heating regimen were used, and a diaphoresis not brought on, the disorder will be dangerous. If from the beginning of the fever any particular part is affected with pain;—if the patient is hot without any sense of pain;—if he labours under a sickness of the stomach;—and if these symptoms are succeeded by alternate heats and colds recurring at unequal intervals, a defect of the spirits, an oppression of the breast, accompanied with sighs, and uneasy respiration, and, at last, if the pustules make their eruption with a gentle and continual diaphoresis, the patient is, for the most part, in a hopeful condition.—If a delirium, convulsions, &c. appear in the beginning, they may more easily be removed by proper care and medicines; but in the progress or decline of the disorder their presence is much to be dreaded.—If a diarrhoea comes on, and is suddenly checked, whether this happens spontaneously, or by art, it endangers an apoplexy. The urine changing suddenly from a yellow to a pale colour is a threatening symptom. In child-bed women a diarrhoea is a very dangerous symptom. Much sleepiness is a favourable symptom: red pustules are less dangerous than white ones. When pustules appear and vanish by turns, much danger is threatened.

THE PRINCIPAL INTENTIONS OF CURE ARE, 1. To correct the peculiar acrimony. 2. To relax the strictures occasioned by the acrimony. 3. To evacuate the offending matter by the skin; and, 4. To prevent the return of that which is already excreted through it.

According to the patient's strength let him continue in bed, or be raised a few hours in the day. The linen and bed cloaths may be changed as oft as the nauseous sweating may require.

Fresh air may be admitted into the room as much as is agreeable to the sensations of the patient. The bed-cloaths should not be more numerous than when in health.

The patient's constant drink may be Seltzer water, a decoction of sarsaparilla, or other such like liquors, which should be always given warm.

Medicines of the cordial and perspirative kind are proper, but avoid all heating ones.

In the red kind, a little nitre may be added to the medicines, if the heat is considerable, or rather the sp. ætheris nitrosi; spt. feb. D. Clutton.

The bowels should be kept easy, and as near to a natural state as may be.

Very frequently this fever tends much to that of the nervous kind, in which case a similar treatment with

what is there recommended will be proper; (see NERVO-SA FEBRIS) but if a putrid disposition manifests itself, the dulcified mineral acids, with cordials and the bark, will be required.

When the eruptions appear and retire, camphor will be an important addition to whatever other medicines the state of the case may require.

Sometimes in the beginning of the disorder, the nature of the case is mistaken; and from mistaken management, the morbid matter, instead of passing through the skin, is determined to some other part, and there produces symptoms which are various as are the parts affected; in the stomach a vomiting, in the bowels a purging is excited, &c. but when under these circumstances, the complaint is discovered to be a *miliary* fever, gentle continued diaphoretics alone will be the properest remedies, and opiates, as well as astringents, should be admitted.

Bleeding can very rarely, if ever, be admitted in this disease; for those inflammatory symptoms, which require this operation, rarely if ever attend.

Blisters should hardly ever be omitted; they are best applied one after another, that is, a fresh one should be applied as soon as the former one begins to cease from discharging; and, except some violent symptoms require, more than one at once is not convenient. It may be observed, that when a blister begins to dry, the symptoms become worse, but are relieved by the operation of the next; hence the propriety of succeeding one by one. Apply the blisters on the most sensible parts, as on the inside of the legs and thighs; though if inflammation, or any other symptom in any particular part, should require it, a blister may be usefully applied there.

As to diaphoretics, the cool ones, joined with such cordials as in the judgment of the prescriber may be indicated, will be the best.

All the variety of symptoms attendant on *miliary* fevers, taken collectively, are to be removed by the same medicines which would be proper if they each appeared separately; and a gentle diaphoresis is the proper remedy.

If convulsions come on from a translocation of the morbid matter, let a clyster be given, and afterwards the patient should swallow repeated doses of volatile spirits in what he drinks. By the same means, asthmatic symptoms are removed if they appear.

A vomiting and diarrhoea are mitigated by the saline draughts, with saffron and crabs' eyes.

See Hoffman, Mead, and Sir David Hamilton's Treatise on the *Miliary* Fever. Cullen's First Lines, edit. 4^a vol. ii.

MILIARIS NAUTICA. A kind of typhus, called by Huxham *febris nautica pestilentialis*.

—PURPURATA. It is a kind of typhus.

MILIARIUM. See ALEMBICUS.

MILIOLUM. A small tumor in the eye-lids, of the size of a millet seed.

MILITARIS AIZOIDES. See ALOIDES.

—HERBA. See MILLEFOLIUM.

MILIUM, from *mille*, a thousand, because of its numerous seeds. MILLET, called also *cenchros*. It hath large, broad, grass-like, somewhat hairy leaves; they encompass the stalk, which grows to be three or four feet high, bearing on the top a large panicle, hanging down the head, composed of many slender stalks, with many small glumes growing on them, including small, white, hard, shining grain. It grows plentifully in Poland, &c. It is sown in April, and reaped in August or September, and is used as food. It is nutritious and very easily digested. See Raii Hist.

MILIUM INDICUM. Called also *sorgo*, *sorghum*, *melica*, *Holcus*. INDIAN MILLET. It is sown in Spain, Italy, and other warm countries. This species binds the belly very much. In Turkey they feed their hogs and poultry with it.

—ARUNDINACEUM. The *lachryma Jobi*; and—*Solis*, the *lithospermum*.

MILLEFOLIUM, also called *stratiotes*; *lenticularia*; *Achillea*, *supercilium veneris*, *lumbus veneris*, *myriophyllum*, *chiliphillon*, *militaris herba*. COMMON YARROW MILLEFOIL. It is called *millefolium*, from its numerous leaves; and *Achillea*, because Achilles first discovered its efficacy in curing wounds; and *stratiotes*, from *στρατος*, an army, on account of its usefulness in healing wounds. It is the *ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM*, vel *ACHILLEA foliis bipennatis nudis: laciniis linearibus dentatis, caulibus sulcatis*, CLASS, SYNGENESIA; ORD. POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA; LINN. Gen. Plant. 971.

It is a plant with rough stiff leaves, divided into small segments, set in pairs, along a middle rib, like feathers; the little flowers stand thick together in the form of an umbel on the top of the stiff stalk, and consist each of several whitish, or pale purplish petals, set round a kind of loose disk of the same colour, followed by small crooked seeds. It is perennial, grows plentifully on the sides of fields, and on sandy commons, and it flowers almost all the summer.

The leaves and flowers are mild corroborants, and antispasmodics; their sensible qualities promise considerable activity; they have a weak but agreeable aromatic smell, a bitterish, roughish, pungent taste; the leaves are most bitter, the flowers have most smell, and the young roots a glowing warm taste like that of contrayerva, but they lose much of their smell in drying. By the Greek physicians this plant was esteemed an excellent vulnerary and styptic, and was generally employed internally as an astringent in all hæmorrhages. Stahl and Hoffman used it in spitings of blood, bleeding of the nose, too copious flux of the menses, and bleeding piles: and recommended it also in various other complaints, the first of whom considered it not only as an astringent, but a powerful tonic, antispasmodic, and sedative. However, this plant we believe now almost wholly neglected in practice: but when used, the leaves and flowers are only appropriated to medicinal purposes.

Both water and spirit take up the virtue of the leaves and flowers; but water extracts the astringency, and spirit the aromatic, in the greatest degree. If the flowers are distilled with water, they yield an essential oil; and if the plant was gathered from a rich soil, the oil will appear of a blue colour; if from poor ground, it will be green.

A strong decoction of the root and leaves hath cured a dysentery. See Raii Hist. Lewis's Mat. Med.

MILLE-FOLIUM AQUATICUM. See MYROPHYLLON.

MILLEGRANA MAJOR. See HERNIARIA.

MILLEMORBIA. See SCORPHULARIA MAJOR.

MILLEPEDES. See ASELLI.

MILPHOSIS. A Greek primitive. A BALDNESS of the EYE-BROWS: also an increase of the flesh in the corners of the eyes.

MILZADELLA. See LAMIUM MACULATUM.

MIMOSA NILOTICA, seu, ÆGYPTIACA. See ACACIA.

— JAPONICA CATECHU. See TERRA JAPONICA.

MINÆA. See ANIME.

MINERALES ARTIFICIALES AQUÆ. ARTIFICIAL MINERAL WATERS.

Waters which are made to imitate those of natural springs impregnated with different mineral substances. Several chemists have succeeded in their attempts, by first being well acquainted with the nature, and proportion of the different materials of which any mineral water consists, and adding similar ingredients to pure water.

MINERALIA. MINERALS. In the *mineral* kingdom are found, 1. An oil called petroleum; this differs in consistence, &c. and thence receives different names. 2. Earths: these are of different kinds, and include all the stones, they being only indurated earths. 3. Metals. And, 4. The acids known by the name of *mineral* acids.

MINIMUS DIGITUS. See DIGITUS.

MINIUM. See PLUMBUM.

MINIUM GRÆCORUM and PURUM. See CINNABARIS.

MINUTA. An epithet for a violent fever, accompanied with a syncope, which is said to reduce the patient so, that he cannot support it more than four days.

MIRABILIS AQUA. See PIPER JAMAICENSE.

— PERUVIANA. See JALAPA.

MIRACULUM CHemicum. See MAGNESIA ALBA.

MIRI. See CEBIPIRA BRASILIENSIBUS.

MISERERE MEI. See ILIACA PASSIO.

MISTURA. A MIXTURE. It differs from juleps in not being transparent, having some powder, or other substance, dissolved or mixed with it, as a part of the whole. See JULAPIUM.

MITELLA. A scarf for suspending the arm. In BOTANY it is the name of some plants, of which Boerhaave enumerates four species.

MITHRIDATUM. See CONFECTIO DAMOCRATIS.

MITRALIS VALVULA. See COR.

MIVA CYDONIORUM. MARMELADE of QUINCES. See CYDONIA.

MIXTIO. MIXTION. Stahl used this expression to

signify the union of the first principles in the most simple compounds. In the English language, those principles of bodies are emphatically called a *mixt*, which are so intimately united to each other, as hardly to manifest themselves on the severest trials (as in case of alkaline salt in glass, acid in flint, sulphur or mercury in metals, &c.) to distinguish them from *aggregates* or *compounds*, where the texture is loose, and the parts more easily separated.

MOCHLIA, from *μυχλος*, a *lever*. A reduction of the bones from an unnatural to a natural situation.

MOCHLICA. Violent purges.

MODERNI. MODERNS. The revival of learning in Europe was caused by the destruction of the Greek empire at the taking of Constantinople, by Mahomet the Great; for on that occasion, many learned Greeks retired from that city, and brought with them the sciences into Italy. The day, therefore, on which Constantinople was taken, may be called the birth-day of learning, with respect to the western parts of Europe, and this was on the 27th of May, 1453. All before this are *ancients*, all since are *moderns*.

MODIOLUS, from *modus*, a *measure*, being contrived to enter only to a certain depth. The crown or saw of the trepan; or a circular trepan resembling in shape the nave of a wheel, which is its true signification. See TREPHINE.

MODIRA. See COLUBRINUM.

MOGILALIA, from *μωγες*, *difficulty*, and *λαλεω*, *to speak*, a difficulty of speech. It is the psellismus acheilos of Dr. Cullen. See ANCYLOGLOSSUM.

MOKEL. See BDELLIUM.

MOLA. A name for the *patella*, KNEE-PAN, for the *molars dentes*, and for the *maxillæ*. It also signifies a grinder and a FALSE CONCEPTION, a shapeless mass in the uterus, without a placenta, called also *epicyema*, *myle*; AVICENNA calls it *naducem*. Should part of the placenta remain in the uterus after the birth of the child, this may form a mole; or put on an appearance somewhat like it. This is called *pseudo-mola*, a FALSE MOLE. If the symptoms of a miscarriage happen in the first, or beginning of the second month, the fœtus being then very tender, and lying in the os internum two or three days, will dissolve into a kind of jelly, which coming away, is called a *false conception*; and if, during the time of child-bearing, a flooding comes on, after its being restrained, a large coagulum of blood is formed, which after more or less time is discharged; it hath a fibrous appearance from the compression of the womb, and is called a mole. *This coagulum is only fibrous on the outside, whereas the placenta is equally so both within and without, and thus they are perfectly distinguished.*

The signs of a mole are, in general, the same as pregnancy, except that in pregnancy the belly often becomes flat, and less, until the end of the second month; on the contrary, when there is a mole, the belly increases from the first, and so continues to the second or third month, at which time it generally comes away. If it continues longer, it often proves troublesome by the flooding it occasions; and if the woman is weakly, its consequence may be death.

During the first four months, a mole is not easily distinguished from pregnancy; but after this period it may be observed, that the mole excites no motions in the womb like those of a living child; besides, a mole distends the belly equally, but a child makes it most prominent towards the navel, or on one side; a mole changes its situation in the belly according to the posture of the mother, but this never is known to happen whilst the fœtus is alive; and in case of a mole, the general health is commonly worse, but in pregnancy it usually improves after the fourth month.

When a mole occasions no ill symptoms in the mother, no violence should be used to bring it away, but it may continue many years without creating any remarkable inconvenience. If it comes away by the end of the third month, it rarely happens that any assistance is necessary, though it usually occasions more or less of a flooding.

When assistance is necessary, let the finger be gradually introduced into the uterus, and, if that suffice not, introduce another, and thus the mole will generally be excluded by the pains which attend on these occasions. As there is no placenta, so if after the discharge of the mole the flooding ceases, the whole is at an end; but if it continues, another mole may be suspected, and, with a little patience

patience and care, it being also brought away, the woman will soon recover. See La Motte, Mauriceau, Smellie, and other practical authors on midwifery.

MOLAGO CODI. See PIPER NIGRUM.

MOLARES DENTES. GRINDERS. So the large teeth on each side the dentes canini are called, by Cicero, *genuini*, by some *gomphioi*, *molæ*, *momisci*.

Dr. Hunter observes that the two first are smaller than the rest; at the basis of their body they terminate in two points, and therefore Mr. John Hunter thinks the name *bicuspides* is more proper for these than *molares*. These, i. e. the two first on each side, have short fangs, but are double at their extremities: he (Mr. J. Hunter) thinks the name *molares* is very proper for the other three on each side; these have four points at the basis of their bodies, two anteriorly, and two posteriorly; these have generally two fangs in the lower jaw, and three fangs in the upper. Mr. John Hunter observes, that the first and second of the *grinders* (commonly so called) are nearly alike; these two stand next behind the canini or eye-teeth; they are, as above noticed, called *bicuspides*; the first of these two is frequently the smallest, and hath rather the longest fang; this, as well as the eye-teeth, hath in many instances its point bent. In the upper jaw, the *bicuspides* are rather thicker than in the lower. The *bicuspides*, and especially the second of them, in both jaws, are oftener naturally wanting than any of the teeth, except the dentes sapientiae. The *bicuspides* and the *molares* or *grinders* alter very little in shape on their grinding surfaces, by use; their points only wear and become obtuse. The two first *grinders* differ from the *bicuspides* in being much longer, and in having more points upon their body, and more fangs. The body forms almost a square, with rounded angles. The grinding surface has commonly four points or protuberances, two of which are on the inner, and three on the outer edge or part of the tooth, and generally some smaller points at the roots of these longer protuberances. The body towards its necks divides into two flat fangs, one forward, the other backward; these fangs are often bifurcated. The first *grinder* is somewhat larger and stronger than the second; both the first and second *grinders* have shorter fangs than the *bicuspides* have. In the upper jaw they have three fangs. The first and second in the upper jaw are placed directly under the maxillary sinus. The third *grinder* is the *dens sapientiae*. See DENS, and also Mr. John Hunter's Natural History of the Human Teeth.

MOLARES GLANDULÆ. These are two glands, nearly of the same kind with the sublingual glands, each of them being situated between the masseter and buccinator muscle, and in some subjects they may be easily mistaken for two small lumps of fat. They send out small ducts, which perforate the buccinator, and open into the cavity of the mouth, almost opposite to the last dentes *molares*, and from thence Heister, who first described them, called them thus.

MOLDAVICA. MELISSA. TURKEY BAUM OR BALM. See MELISSA TURCICA.

MOLE. See TALPA.

MOLL. See LENTISCUS.

MOLLITIES OSSIUM. A SOFTNESS of the BONES, called also *malacosteon*. In children this is called the *rickets*. Mr. Sharp thinks it is caused by a redundancy of oil, or from a bad quality in the juices. Dr. Hunter is of opinion, that an excess of oil or marrow hath no share in the cause, but that a defect of boney matter is the immediate cause; and this defect is occasioned by a scorbutic, venereal, or other taint in the juices. However, they both agree with most practical writers, that in order to a cure, cleanliness, a change of air, frictions, a good diet, cold-bathing, exercise, and chalybeate medicines, are proper. See DISTORTIO SPINÆ. GUMMA.

MOLLIFICATIO. A barbarous term for a palsy of the muscles, in any particular part.

MOLLUGO. See RUBIA SYLVATICA LÆVIS. Boerhaave mentions three species, and Dale adds a fourth. See ALYSSUM.

MOLUCCA MELISSA. MOLUCCA BAUM OR BALM. Boerhaave names two species. Their qualities agree with those of melissa.

MOLVA. See ASELLUS MAJOR.

MOLY, called also *allium latifolium liliflorum*. MOLY of THEOPHRASTUS, or HOMER'S MOLY. Boerhaave mentions seven species, and gives the following as the character of it. It resembles garlic in every respect, except that it hath a sweet taste, or at least not a disagreeable one. Some take it to be a species of rue; but as some un-

certainty attends the description of what it is, the curious are referred for further information to Ray's History of Plants, and James's Med. Diet. &c.

MOLY ALPINUM. See OPHIOSCHORDON.

MOLYBDÆNA, named also *elerfna*; *galena*. See PLUMBAGO, and PLUMBUM NIGRUM.

MOLYBDOS. See PLUMBUM.

MOLYZA. See ALLIUM.

MOMIN. See MAMEI.

MOMISCUS. The part of any of the dentes *molares* next the gum. The dentes *molares* themselves are also called *momisci*.

MOMORDICA, called also *balsamina mas*, *pomum Hierasolymitanum*, *cucumerina Indica*, *pomum mirabile*, *balla*, *muccapira*; *balsamella*, *charantia*, *cucumeraria*, *cucumis*, *Punica cordi*, *impatiens herba*. The MALE BALSAM-APPLE. It is cultivated in the gardens of the curious, but is not used in medicine. The fruit is somewhat cooling. Boerhaave takes notice of five species.

MOMORDICA ELATERIUM. See CUCUMIS AGRESTIS.

MONADELPHIA (*μονος, unicus, ἀδελφος, frater*.) The sixteenth class of the Linnæan system—it is a natural class, and comprehends those plants which produce hermaphrodite flowers with one collection of united stamina.

MONANDRIA (*μονος, unicus, and ἀνρ, maritus*.) The fifth of Linnæus's 24 classes; it comprehends those plants which produce hermaphrodite flowers having but one stamen.

MONERES. It is properly a boat with a single oar; but is figuratively applied to a melancholy person, because of his love of solitude.

MONOCEROS. See UNICORNU.

MONOCOLON. See RECTUM INTESTINUM.

MONOCULUS,

MONOPHTHALMUS. } It is a roller of ten or twelve feet in length and two or three fingers breadth. It retains the dressings on the eyelids or eyes. To apply it, fix it on the occiput, letting about a foot hang down, and from thence carry it obliquely round the head, across the wound, &c. to where it began; having carried it thrice round, the remainder goes circularly about the temples, occiput, and forehead; the end hanging behind, is then to be brought over the vertex to the forehead, and the whole secured. A napkin, or an handkerchief, does as well. It also signifies a person with only one eye, or with one eye less than the other. See MONOPIA.

MONOECIA, (*μονος, solus, οἶκος, domus*), the name of the twenty-first class in the Linnæan system, comprehending the androgynous plants, or such as produce male and female flowers on the same individual, without any mixture of hermaphrodites.

MONOGYNIA, (*μονος, solus, and γυν, mulier*.) The name of the first order in each of the thirteen classes in the Linnæan system, comprehending such plants as have one pistil in a flower, which is considered as the female organ of generation, where the style is wanting, it regards the stigma.

MONOMACHON. See CÆCUM INTESTINUM.

MONOPAGIA, } A pain in the head which affects

MONOPEGIA. } only one point.

MONOPHYLLON, called also *smilax unifolia humilima*, *unifolium*, *ophrys unifolia*, *lilium convallium minus*. ONE BLADE. It grows in woods and thickets, and flowers in May and June. The flowers are said to be alexipharmic and vulnerary. See Raii Hist.

MONOPIA, from *μονος, solus, alone*, or *one, οἶ, oculus, an eye*. Thus the Greeks called those who were said to have only *one eye*: the Latins called them *monoculi*, and in the Scythian language they were called *arimaspes*; *ari*, in that tongue, signifying *alone*, and *maspe*, *the eye*. According to fabulous history, the ancient Scythians had but *one eye*, which was placed in the middle of the forehead. This fiction took its rise as follows: the Scythians were great archers, and as *one eye*, in shooting, is shut while the other is open, they were so accustomed to look with *one eye*, that the other was rarely seen. But these words also are applied to those who have *one eye* less than the other. When this deformity of a larger and a lesser *eye* is observed in infancy, it is recommended to keep such children from such exercises as require the use of only *one eye*, as looking through microscopes, perspective glasses, telescopes, &c. See Orthopædia, translated from the French of M. André.

MONOPOS. So the person is called who hath but *one eye*, or who hath *one eye* less than the other.

MONOR-

MONORCHIS, from *μονος*, and *ορχις*, a testicle. A person is thus named who hath but one testicle.

MONS VENERIS. The HILL OR MOUNT OF VENUS. It lies before and on the upper part of the symphysis of the ossa pubis; it is an eminence formed by fat in the subjacent cellular membrane, and in adults is generally covered with hair.

MONSTROSITAS, } **MONSTER**. It is generally applied to preternatural productions amongst animals, with instances of which Schenk-
MONSTRUM. } kius, Parey, and some other writers, abound. See **ACE-**
PHALOS, and **PRESENTATIO**.

MONTA PANNA. See **PALMA JAPONICA**.

MORBI ORGANICI. Diseases of particular organs of the body. It is synonymous with Dr. Cullen's **LOCALES**. See **LOCALES**.

MORBILLI. The **MEASLES**. Avicenna calls them *variola cholerica*. *RHAZES blaccia*; the Arabians *bothor*; *bovilla*; *fersæ*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease under the name *rubeola*, in the **CL. PYREXIÆ**, and **ORD. EXANTHEMATÆ**, which he defines—a contagious fever of the inflammatory kind, attended with sneezing, watery eye, and a dry, hoarse cough; on the fourth day, or a little later, small spots, crowded together, scarce prominent, break out, converted after three days into small furfuraceous scales. He distinguishes two species. 1. *Rubeola vulgaris*. When the eruptions are very small, confluent, and corymbose, hardly rising above the skin. Of this he forms two varieties, in one of which the symptoms are more severe, and the course of the disease not so regular, these are the anomalous measles of Sydenham; in the other, they are accompanied with a sore throat. 2. *Rubeola variolares*. When the eruptions are distinct and elevated. In this the doctor has followed SAUVAGES, though he doubts much, whether it ought to be referred to the measles as a species, not only from the appearance of the eruptions which are widely different—but what appears of more consequence, it is for the most part free from the catarrhal symptoms which are peculiar to the measles. In Scotland it is called **NIRLES**. This disorder appeared in Europe about the time that the small-pox appeared, and hath great affinity to it. They both come from the east, are both infectious, and only attack the same person once, though some say this is not certain.

The *measles* is an acute disorder; Dr. Mead says it is of the peripneumonic kind; some call it an eruptive fever of a simple, inflammatory nature; others rank it as an eruptive catarrhal fever; Dr. Morton says, that the scarlet fever is the confluent *measles*; and Dr. Watson observes, that in the small-pox the eruption is critical, but not so in the *measles*; there the eruption is merely symptomatic, as it is well known that the cough, the peripneumony, &c. are not relieved by the eruption, but most generally continue after it is over; and further he observes, that it is a common notion that the *measles* are a good preparative for the small-pox, but that the opinion is false, and that from experience, he observes, it is most prudent not to inoculate for the small-pox, until at least six months after a bad kind of the *measles*.

All ages are subject to this disease, but it for the most part attacks children. In great towns it is more fatal than in villages.

In some constitutions the *measles* give notice of their approach many days before an evident invasion, by a small, frequent, and dry cough, without any other sensible complaint, though more frequently by a general uneasiness, by successions of shivering and heat, and by a severe head-ach in grown persons, a heaviness in children, and often hoarseness, and by *what more particularly characterises this distemper, an inflammation, and a considerable heat in the eyes, attended with a swelling in the eyelids, a defluxion of sharp tears, and so acute a sensation in the eyes that they cannot bear the light, by very frequent sneezing, and a dripping from the nose*. Sooner or later a feverishness is manifest, and then it soon increases, a cough comes on, a stuffing with a degree of anguish, and continual retching to vomit; violent pain seizes the loins, and sometimes a looseness, in which case the vomiting is less troublesome. In some a considerable sweating chiefly prevails. The symptoms are generally more violent than in the milder kind of small-pox; they usually increase to the fourth day, at which time little red spots, like flea-bites, begin to appear in the forehead, and other parts of the face, which being increased in number and bigness, run together, and form

large red spots of different figures; on the third day these spots appear in some, but in others not until the fifth; these spots are composed of small red pimples, seated near each other, and rising a little higher than the surface of the skin, so that they may be felt upon pressing them slightly with the finger, though they can scarce be seen; many of these spots soon joining, form red streaks or suffusions, larger or smaller, which inflame the skin, and produce a swelling of the face, whence the eyes are sometimes closed; each spot or suffusion is elevated a little above the face; in the other parts of the body this elevation is not perceptible by any circumstance but the roughness of the skin; these eruptions first appearing in the face, are afterwards extended to the breast, back, arms, thighs, and legs, and they generally spread plentifully over the breast and back, and sometimes red effusions are seen on the breast, before any thing appears on the face. The eruption is not followed by so sensible an abatement of the symptoms in the *measles*, as in the small-pox; the retching and vomiting, it is true, totally abate, but the cough, fever, head-ach, &c. grow more violent; the difficulty of breathing, the weakness of, and defluxion upon the eyes, the constant drowsiness and loss of appetite, persist in their former state. Sometimes a bilious vomiting is observed a day or two after the eruption, which is considerably useful. Sometimes the patient is relieved by a copious discharge of blood from the nose, which greatly abates the complaints in the head, eyes, and throat. On the third or fourth day after the eruptions first appear, the redness diminishes, the spots dry up and fall off in branny scales, the forehead and face grow rough, but, in the other parts of the body, the spots appear very large and red; in about another day, sooner or later, according to the malignity of the symptoms attending, all spots are vanished in the face, and but few remain elsewhere; the face and limbs, and sometimes the whole body, is, as it were, covered with bran sprinkled over them; but in some seasons, this branny appearance is not attendant. On the ninth day from the beginning, when the progress hath been speedy, and on the eleventh when it hath been slow, no trace of redness is to be found, and the surface of the skin soon resumes its usual appearance. At the going off of the spots, the defluxion on the eyes increases, the fever and difficulty of breathing increase, the cough becomes more troublesome from the defluxion on the lungs, so that the patient can get no rest in the day, and very little in the night; this bad symptom is worst after too heating a regimen, and too warming medicines, which are often used to promote the eruptions; from these circumstances arises a peripneumonia, which destroys a great number of patients. The bad symptoms are often followed by a looseness, which immediately succeeds the disease, and continues several weeks after all other symptoms are quite removed. This looseness is often fatal. Sometimes it happens that after an hot regimen, the eruptions turn livid, and then black; but this occurs only in grown persons, and is fatal except prevented by due bleeding, and cooling antiseptics. If during the course of the disease, or immediately after it, some considerable evacuation, such as the vomiting of a bilious matter, a bilious looseness, a considerable discharge by urine, or plentiful sweating comes on, the patient recovers soon after the spots disappear from the skin; but sometimes for want of these evacuations, the venom of the disease is not duly expelled, but is translated to the lungs, occasioning inflammation there, with a fever, anguish, cough, or other symptoms, and along with them no small danger of life. This outrage is usually less vehement than what attends the *measles*, but it proves tedious and chronic, and the cough resembles the whooping-cough; but when a cool regimen hath been used, these consequences are rare.

The *measles* in their dangerous state may be considered as a peripneumonia. The favourable symptoms are, a moderate looseness, a moist skin, and a plentiful discharge of urine. The dangerous symptoms are, a sudden disappearance of the spots, a delirium, great loss of strength, coldness of the extremities, restlessness, violent vomiting, a continual cough, profuse sweats, convulsions, a difficulty of swallowing, the spots turning pale, or livid. If the pain in the head, which attends in the beginning, continues through the various stages, it generally leaves some bad complaint, and, not seldom, a gutta serena.—When the *measles* are over, if a cough and hoarseness remain, a consumption is likely to follow.

The regimen should be the same as in the small-pox; but

but when the spots are gone, do not expose the patient too suddenly to a cold, or a damp air, for thus an asthma may be brought on.

Bleeding very rarely fails to be a first step towards relief in this disorder. If the symptoms are very mild, this operation is not necessary; but if the heat is considerable, the breathing much affected, or the breast seems oppressed, blood must immediately be taken away, and bleeding may be repeated at any time of the disease, if the pulse is hard, and other symptoms seem to require it.—When *symptoms are violent*, there is danger of an inflammation of the lungs; therefore, whether the eruptions have not appeared, are already out, or on the decline, *the lancet must not be spared*.

The regimen, and other means, being of the cooling kind, *the cough* will demand attention; it, with the hoarseness, is best relieved by vapours of warm water received into the throat. After the appearance of the eruption, an anodyne should be given every night; and if there is any tendency to costiveness, a clyster may be given every day from the very beginning.

If *purple or livid spots appear*, the bark, with vitriolic, or any of the dulcified mineral acids, will be absolutely necessary. Dr. Cameron of Worcester observes, that the coming on of bad symptoms, after the disappearing of the *measles*, is owing to the retrocession of the morbid acrimony; and that they may be prevented by giving small doses of the bark in substance, with a little watery extract of myrrh in small cinnamon water; thus, he says, the fever and the cough will cease on the seventh day, but the efflorescence stays on the face until the twelfth, because the bark prevents the retrocession of the morbid matter.

If *hemorrhages* happen, avoid astringents, and strong opiates; but gentle opiates may be used, with vitriolic acids and the bark.

A *looseness coming on in the beginning*, or any other period of this disease, is useful if it is moderate, but if it seems to affect the strength of the patient, it must not totally be neglected, nor yet checked very suddenly; *bleeding* is generally necessary in this case, and small doses of rhubarb may be given with the restaceous powders.—If the looseness attends after the *measles* are past, a few grains of the cort. eleuther. may be added to each dose of other medicines; rhubarb may be given every morning, and a gentle opiate at night.

If *symptoms of a peripneumony come on*, treat the case as a peripneumony in its first stage: bleed, apply a blister between the shoulders and give the antimonial powder as is usual in that fever.

If *convulsions* proceed from the *measles*, immediately apply a blister.

If the *pustules sink suddenly*, proceed as in the small-pox under the same kind of circumstance.

When the *measles* go off, gentle purging should be repeated, or perspiration kept up for some days.

Those who die of the measles, are usually taken off on the ninth or tenth day by a suffocation, or by an inflammation in the lungs.—Some, when the disease is ended, have a looseness, which continues several weeks, and brings on a mortal tabes;—others have a slow fever, with an atrophy, and a swelling of the belly, which are fatal.

The *measles* may be inoculated by means of the hot sharp rheum, which distils from the eyes, or from the blood, or by means of flannels placed under the arm-pits, where the effluvia may be imbibed, and this applied where a small puncture is made. Tissot assures us, that he practised the inoculation of the *measles* for twelve years, and the more he inoculated, the more he saw reason for encouraging others to do the same. Dr. Home of Edinburgh proposed, by inoculating the *measles*, to prevent its mortality, to prevent the cough, and to prevent the disorders which in the natural way are consequences of this disease: and his experience manifests the advantage of inoculating the *measles*, to exceed even those which are observed from inoculating the small pox.

See Hoffman, Mead, Wallis's Sydenham, and Huxham on the *Measles*. Dr. Home's Medical Facts and Experiments. Tissot's Advice to the People. Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. iv. p. 132—135. and p. 247—260. Brooke's and the London Practice of Physic. Med. Mus. vol. ii. p. 46—48. Cullen's First Lines, edit. 4. vol. ii. p. 173. See also Edinburgh Med. Essays, vol. v. pt. 2. Lond. Med. Obs. vol. iv. art. 11. Sauvages' Nosologia Methodica, vol. i. p. 435, where particular ac-

counts of the anomalous, anginous, and variolous *measles*, and this disease, attended with a putrid diathesis, are more particularly described, with the modes of cure.

MORBILLOSA. Belonging to the *Measles*.

MORBUS. A DISEASE, called also *malum, nosos*. Galen defines it to be "such a preternatural disposition or affection of the parts of the body, as primarily, and of itself, hinders their natural and proper action." Hippocrates says, "a disease is that which afflicts a man." Dr. Geo. Fordyce, in his Elem. of the Pr. of Phys. says, "A disease is such an alteration of the chemical properties of the fluids or solids, or of their organization, or of the action of the moving power, as produces an inability or difficulty of performing the functions of the whole, or any part of the system, or pain, or preternatural evacuation. Some define diseases one way, and some another; some describe diseases by their cause, and others by their effect, so that much perplexity and uncertainty is met with on this subject.

Dr. Wallis, in his comments on the works of Sydenham, attempting to obviate these difficulties, has given a definition of *disease*, which seems to comprehend the whole. He says, "*Disease* is a preter or super-natural affection of some part or parts, or the whole of the machine, by which the system is injured and disturbed; or the action of a part impeded, perverted or destroyed, attended with peculiar symptoms, adapted to the nature of the affection, and parts affected; or appearances deviating from health, from some general or partial affection, by which the system in general, or in part, is oppressed, or disfigured."

As to particular *diseases*, that immediate and constant effect of the immediate cause which in all cases occurs, constitutes the *disease*, and the relation of this with respect to any particular *disease*, is its definition; ex. gr. an inflammation is a too rapid afflux of humour through the part. If it is said that this is not different from a congestion of blood, it is answered, that a congestion of blood is too great an afflux of fluid to the part: the one is too rapid, the other too great; in the one the humour flows through, in the other it flows to the part; and further to distinguish them, it may be observed, that inflammation is too rapid an influx from an erethism as the immediate cause; and a congestion is too copious an influx, from a relaxation of the part, as its immediate cause.

Diseases are divided into acute and chronical; but, perhaps, the division would be better, if the distinction was into febrile and not febrile.

Several professors of medicine have arranged *diseases* under their respective classes, orders, genera, &c. The following is according to the method pursued by that celebrated teacher of the healing art, Dr. Cullen. See his Synopsis Nosologiæ Methodicæ, edit. 5.

Classis I. Pyrexiaë,

Ordo I. Febres.

- II. Phlegmasia.
- III. Exanthemata.
- IV. Hæmorrhagiæ.
- V. Profluvia.

Cl. II. Neuroses,

Ordo I. Comata.

- II. Adynamia.
- III. Spasmi.
- IV. Vefania.

Cl. III. Cachexiaë,

Ordo I. Marcores.

- II. Intumescencia.
- III. Impetigines.

Cl. IV. Locales,

Ordo I. Dysæsthesia.

- II. Dyforexia.
- III. Dyfcinesia.
- IV. Apocenos.
- V. Episccheses.
- VI. Tumores.
- VII. Ecstropia.
- VIII. Dialyses.

These orders are again subdivided into near 150 genera. SAUVAGES, besides his arrangement from the appearances which different disorders assume, has given two others—ÆTIOLOGICALLY, from the causes; and ANATOMICALLY, from the parts affected.

CLASSES OF DISEASES FROM THE CAUSES, are:

CLASSIS.—1. MORBI venenati;—2. virulenti;—3. exanthematici;—4. metastatici;—5. febricofi;—6. miasmatici;—7. phlogistici;—8. sanguinei;—9. biliosi;—10. saburrales;—11. pituitosi;—12. catarrhales;—13. lactei;

tei;—14. *serofi*;—15. *flatulofi*;—16. *purulenti*;—17. *acrimoniofi*;—18. *organici*;—19. *vulnerarii*;—20. *emphraclitici*;—21. *verminofi*;—22. *calculofi*;—23. *spasmodici*;—24. *atoni*;—25. *morales*.

CLASSES OF DISEASES FROM THE PARTS AFFECTED, are:

CLASS.—1. *MORBI cutanei universales*;—2. *cutanei partiales*;—3. *artuum*;—4. *sexuum*;—5. *sensuum*;—6. *capitis*;—7. *pectoris*;—8. *abdominis*;—9. *ætatum*. For the arrangement of different Nosologists, see *Nosologie Médice Synopsis* CULLEN, where will be found those of SAUVAGES,—LINNÆUS,—VOGEL,—SAGAR, and MACBRIDE; see also the Seats and Causes of *Diseases* investigated by Anatomy, by J. B. Morgagni, M. D. translated into English by B. Alexander, M. D.—Ramazzini's Treatise on the Disorders of Artificers, translated into English by Dr. James.—Essay on the Disorders of People of Fashion, by M. Tissot, M. D.

MORBUS is a term belonging to a variety of *diseases*, which are specifically distinguished by the terms with which they are conjoined, viz. MORBUS ARQUATUS, REGIUS. See ICTERUS.

ATTONITUS,—CADUCUS,—COMITIALIS,—HERCULEUS,—INFANTILIS,—PUERILIS,—INTERLUNUS MAGNUS,—SACER. The EPILEPSY, see EPILEPSIA. COXARIUS, see ARTHROPUOSIS;—GALLICUS—INDICUS, see LUES VENEREA.—HUNGARICUS, see AMPHEMERINA HUNGARICA,—STRANGULATORIUS;—TRUCULENTUS INFANTUM, see SUFFOCATIO STRIDULA.

MORBUS NIGER, the BLACK DISEASE. SAUVAGES calls it *melana*, and defines it a discharge of matter of a black, or reddish black colour, frequently by stool or vomiting; of which he enumerates seven species. It is named by HIPPOCRATES *melaina nosos*, of which he describes two species. IN THE FIRST the patient vomits black bile, which is sometimes bloody and sour; sometimes he throws up a thin saliva, and at others a green bile; sometimes the mouth is inflamed with the matter that is thrown up, the teeth are set on edge, and then what is vomited ferments on the ground. After vomiting, the patient is easier, but he can neither fast, nor eat freely; for in the first case he is troubled with rumbling in the belly, and sourness of the saliva, and after eating, he feels a weight and oppression of the viscera, with a pungent pain of the breast and back, as if inflicted by pins thrust therein; there is a pain in the side, a slow fever, head-ach, dim sight, heaviness in the legs, and blackness in the skin. The cure is performed by frequent cathartics, and afterwards drinking whey, and milk, and living on similar viands. THE SECOND is a concrete blood of a blackish red colour, and mixed with a large quantity of insipid, acid, or viscid phlegm, which is thrown up by vomit. This evacuation is generally preceded by a pungent, tense pain, in both the hypochondria, and the appearance of the *disease* is attended with anxiety, a compressive pain in the præcordia, and fainting, which last is more frequent, and more violent, when the blood, which is evacuated, is fetid and corrupt. *The stomach and the spleen are the principal, if not the proper seat of this disorder.*

This disorder seems to differ not from a vomiting of blood, any other than as one instance of the same differs from another in proceeding from a different cause.

The pains attending this disorder are spasmodic, and must be distinguished from an inflammation in the stomach.

The spleen is often enlarged, or the liver much disordered in this *disease*: when symptoms indicating these attend, a cure is hardly to be expected, but the danger is great, when fainting is frequent and considerable; but the *worst prognosis* arises from a discharge of black, pitch-like fetid matter by stool. The patients subject to this terrible discharge of black matter by stool, are either hypochondriac or disposed to hæmorrhoidal discharges; hence the spasmodic pains which are felt in this disorder; for the blood passes with difficulty through the mesaraic vessels: and when in the piles a black blood is discharged, it will be easy to distinguish the piles from the *black disease*, by the absence of those pains in the former which constantly attend in the latter.

The fainting, which is so considerable in this disorder, is supposed to be owing to the putrefaction of the blood, which is thrown out into the bowels, and mixes with the fæces there.

During the fit, if the body is plethoric, bled;—if the pulse is quick and strong, a draught of water should be gradually swallowed, in which is a dram of nitre, and half an ounce of the syrup of poppy heads; this may be repeated as required.—When there is great thirst, pungent and vellicating pains, with spasmodic strictures in the side, almond emulsions, with a little nitre and syrup of poppy heads, should be frequently drank; emollient clysters with nitre should also be injected frequently.

To check the spasms, the following liniment is recommended:

R Camphor. 3 i. ol. amygd. 3 i. ol. rhodii, gut. xx. m. After rubbing the region of the stomach, and the left hypochondrium with this, a bladder of warm water may be applied thereto.

After the fit, to prevent a return, give half a dram of rhubarb, in a glass of water, at bed-time, twice a week. If any other disorder is attendant, endeavour to remove it, and let a mucilaginous nutritive kind of diet be used, but avoid oily kinds of aliment.

See Hippocrates, lib. ii. De Morbis, sect. v.—Hoffman Rat. Med. Syst.—Edinb. Med. Comm. vol. iv.—London Med. Journal, vol. i. p. 10.

MORDEHL. Thus the East Indians call a *disease* to which they are subject. In it the stomach is disordered, whence arises a perpetual heat, copious sweats, and supervening cold, which weaken it still more. See F. Hoffman, De Morb. Epid.

MORDEXYN. At Goa, in the East Indies, a disorder is very common which seizes the patient suddenly and unexpectedly; it is attended with a continual nausea and vomiting. It often proves fatal. F. Hoffman, De Morb. Epid.

MORHUA. See ASELLUS MAJOR.

MORILLE. See AMANITA.

MORINA. A plant to which Tournefort gives this name, in honour of Dr. Morin of Paris. It is cordial and perspirative.

MORINGA. A large tree in Malabar, and other parts of the East Indies, whose fruit is a foot long, as thick as a carrot, with eight corners and delicious to the taste. The leaves, roots, bark, and fruit, are antispasmodic and sudorific. See Raii Hist.

MORO. An abscess in the flesh, resembling a mulberry.

MOROSIS, from *μωρος*, *fatuum reddo*, *μωρος*, *stultus*, *foolish*; it is called also *fatuitas*. STUPIDITY, IDIOTISM, DEFECT OF IMAGINATION. The immediate causes are, a deficiency of vital heat, or a defect in the brain. *Stupid* children sometimes become sprightly youths; but if *stupidity* continues to the age of puberty, it is hardly ever removed. If *stupidity* follows upon a violent passion, an injury done to the head, or other evident cause, if it continues long, it becomes incurable. But the *stupidity* which consists in a loss of memory, and succeeds a lethargy, spontaneously ceases when the lethargy is cured. Dr. CULLEN considers this as synonymous with AMENTIA. SAUVAGES makes it a species of AMENTIA, and defines it, a slowness of, or inability in the faculty of imagining, or conceiving; consequently a debility in judgment without delirium. There is a great difference between foolishness, and stupidity; for foolish people readily imagine, or conceive, and do not want memory; but judge improperly; and, by acting ridiculously, divert their associates; but the stupid want both conception, and memory; nor do they properly, or readily, conceive what is said to them; they are not trifling, or whimsical in their behaviour; but are dull, sulky, and refractory. See AMENTIA.

MOROSITATES, are diseases wherein the desires, and aversions, are unnatural, and depraved; and, in which, it is difficult to please, gratify, or satisfy. A morose man, speaking of him in a state of disease, constantly is requiring what is not really good for him, or is averse to that which only appears bad, though in reality it would certainly be useful and beneficial to him. Dr. Cullen makes them synonymous with *dysorexia*, appetites erroneous and defective. To which he adds, that to the class of Vefania he had joined the Morositates of Sauvages, but now he had brought it under the Class LOCALES; and he thinks, properly, because almost all the species of DYSCOREXY are affections of a particular part, rather than of the whole body. The nostalgia alone, if it can be called a disease, cannot be esteemed a local disease, but he could not well separate an uncertain distaste from the rest of dysorexies. See Nosolog. Meth. Synopsis vol. ii.

MORPHÆA.

MORPHÆA. MORPHEW, SCURF. It is ranked as a species of leprosy, though differing from it in this, that the seat of the leprosy is in the flesh, but that of the *morphew* in the skin. The alphas is sometimes thus named. The brown itching *morphew* is named *hepatizon*.

MORPIONES. CRAB-LICE. They are so called from their resembling crab-fish. They are in the arm-pits, eye-lids, eye-brows, and pudenda of grown persons. They are flatish, and stick so close to the skin as with difficulty to be dislodged. They are also called *placulæ*, *petolæ*, *peffolatæ*, and, from their often infesting the pubes, they are called *pediculi inguinales*. They are destroyed either with black soap, or mercurial ointments, or a solution of sublimate in rose-water, of which last the proportion may be 3 fs. of sublimate to ℥i. of the water.

MORSELLUS, or **MORSULUS.** See **TROCHISCI.**

MORSURA. A BITE, generally understood to be venomous, as of a mad dog, a viper, &c.

MORSUS. A BITE. Figuratively it is used to express a sort of pain resembling that which is excited by a bite, or by gnawing.

MORSUS DIABOLI. DEVIL'S BITE. See **TUBÆ FALLOPIANÆ**, or **DEVIL'S BIT.** See **SUCCISA.**

— **GALLINÆ.** See **ALSINE.**

— **RANÆ.** See **MICROLEUCONYMPHÆA.**

MORTA. The same as *pemphigus*.

MORTARIOLUM. In **CHEMISTRY**, it is a sort of mould for making cupels with. In **ANATOMY**, it is the sockets of the teeth. See **ALVEOLI.**

MORTIFICATIO. A MORTIFICATION. From *mors*, death, and *facio* to make. The Greek word **SPHACELUS**, called also *ignis frigidus*, is very ambiguous in its use among the ancients. Hippocrates uses this term in different senses; sometimes he confines it to a corruption of the bone, and in this sense Celsus uses the verb *vitiari*; but these words were afterwards, and now are used in general to express the corruption of the flesh as well as bones, as Galen in many places expresses, and the present use of the word in practice testifies. For a mortification of the soft parts only, Hippocrates often uses the word *sapron*, *mydosen*, and *sepomenon*. The word *sphacelus* was used by the ancients to express violent pains, violent inflammations which tended to mortify the part where they were seated, a mortification in part, or in general, and also the withering of any part. Galen says, in *Com. iv. Lib. de Art. & Com. vii. Aph. I.* that sphacelus is taken for an incipient gangrene. However, the terms are generally considered in the following manner:

Boerhaave says, that a gangrene, for which Paracelsus uses the term *cancrena*; is a beginning mortification. Mr. Pott observes, that a gangrene is in the cellular membrane and the skin; but that a *sphacelus* is deeper, attacking the muscles. When a mortification is in the bone, it is called a *caries*. Dr. Cullen considers the mortification not as a genus of disease, but as a mode of inflammation terminating; which he divides into **GANGRÆNA**, and **SPHACELUS**; The **FIRST**, he defines: after an inflammation, the part becomes livid, soft, has little sensibility, and is often attended with ichorous vesicles. The **SECOND**, after a gangrene, the part becomes black, flaccid, easily lacerating, without sensation or heat, and attended with the fætor of putrid flesh; the malady quickly spreading; so that the latter is but an higher degree of the former.

A mortification is, when all vital action ceases in a part, or is the putrefaction thereof, whilst a principle of life remains in the rest of the body. Celsus describes the progress of a gangrene and sphacelus thus: "In this species of ulcer, the flesh is black or livid, also dry or parched, and the external skin is generally full of blackish pustules; then that which is next to it is pale or livid, and almost æruginous, and without sensation. It is still worse in an inflammation, since all the symptoms spread at once, the ulcer into the pustulous place, the pustules into that which is pale and livid, the pale or livid into that which is inflamed, and that which is inflamed into that which is found."

Dr. Kirkland well observes, that it is very proper to distinguish betwixt local gangrenes inclining to spread, and gangrenes from a bad habit; on which he observes as follows:

"When the mortification arises simply from injury done to the limb, it is not preceded by a gangrene, but comes on in consequence of an absolute stagnation of the

blood and juices alone, and accordingly the skin, and all the injured parts, become dead and putrid at the same time, without any previous emphysema. A mortification arising indeed from a weakness, and deficiency of native heat, comes on in the same manner, only more gradual, with the same appearances; but the state of the patient will easily lead to the nature of the disease. When external injury is the cause, if an incision is early made, the part is insensible, and no other than extravasated blood is discharged. In this kind of mortification, the countenance is serene, nor does any other fever supervene, but such as is common to contused wounds; and, unless the affected part is very near the body, the disease slowly extends itself by the acrid fluids corroding the neighbouring parts in the manner of a caustic, till matter enough is absorbed to contaminate (unless prevented) the whole mass of blood. But a stop may be always put to local sphacelus; for a mortification rarely arises merely from the injury done to the part, which would not give way to proper management.

"When a mortification arises from an internal cause, that is, from a gangrenous disposition of the juices; soon after the injury is received, whether a large wound is made by external violence, or a small wound by protrusion of a broken bone, the lymph which stagnates about the wound immediately inflames and corrodes the vessels which contain it; when air-bubbles in the adipose and other membranes are instantly set at liberty; which air-bubbles, by increasing the inflammation, are increased, and extended immediately upon the smallest degree of obstruction taking place, all over the limb, &c. an emphysema often first discovering the tragedy that is acting under the skin, not yet apparently diseased. A fever at this time frequently comes on, accompanied with a delirium, great dejection of spirits, and often a particular wildness in the looks; the pulse is either quick, low, weak, and fluttering, or quick, unequal, and hard, and the scene is frequently closed with a rapidity that will not admit of assistance. If an incision is made into the affected part, when the air-bubbles are first formed, it is sensible, and blood is discharged from the arteries, in a florid state, as free as usual; the adipose membrane is of a darkish yellow colour, and the muscles only appear browner than common. Afterwards the skin becomes inflated, and the muscles, not yet having lost their shape, frequently force themselves out immediately upon making an incision, with a large discharge of wind, and a quantity of frothy matter: the blood in the vessels is now turned to a black coagulated mass, the adipose membrane, and the membranes in the interstices of the muscles and fibres, and the muscles themselves, putrefy; and, lastly, the skin also becomes livid and putrid; from all which it is evident that a gangrene brings on a sphacelus, while the blood is yet circulating in the vessels."

The usual signs of a present gangrene are, the sudden removal of inflammation (when inflammation attends); the lessened sensation of the part, for the skin does not so speedily mortify as the cellular membrane; hence, till the skin is destroyed, there is a little feeling. A pale, cineritious, dark, livid, or black colour, which is always worse as it recedes from the pale to the black. Softness and flaccidity of the parts, so as to retain the impression made by the finger; pustules or blisters, FULL OF LYMPHATIC, YELLOWISH, OR REDDISH ICHOR; this is generally accounted the pathognomonic sign of a gangrene on the external part of the body.—When a gangrene is induced by cold, an itching and a violent sense of puncture, together with intense redness, soon succeeded by blackness, indicate mortification: the cold produces first a paleness, which is succeeded by redness accompanied by a troublesome pungent pain, or an uneasy itching. Then the redness is increased to a purple colour, and afterwards the part becomes black.

The immediate cause is, the reduction of the vital heat in the part to a certain degree below that which health requires.

The immediate causes are, violent inflammation, which, by the heat attending, so distends the cellular membrane as to compress the vessels, stop the circulation in the adjacent parts, and destroy the vital action there.—The acrimony of the juices, by rupturing the vessels in an inflamed part, occasions an extravasation of blood, which putrefying, produces a mortification.—A contusion or wound of the spinal marrow, by preventing any further influx of the vital heat to the parts below where the in-

jury is received, causes a *mortification* there.—External compression, intense cold, compression from tumors internally, poisons, &c.

The prognostics are to be taken from the patient's age, the attending disorder (if there is any), the circumstances of the *mortification*, the strength of the patient, a knowledge of the cause, the season of the year, &c.

THE INDICATIONS OF CURE ARE, to confirm the strength, or to raise and maintain the vital heat a little above the natural healthy degree,—to prevent the ingress of the putrid matter into the veins—to check and remove the putrefaction formed.

The bark is the only known specific, but yet its use is not to be indiscriminately admitted of in every case; in habits that are lax and feeble, no objections can occur to prohibit it; but in inflammatory habits, nitre, or mineral acids, should accompany it if given, and great caution is necessary before it is directed. If the inflammation is considerable, the mineral acids are more proper than the bark.

If the pulse is strong, large, and hard, and the extremities of the body are warm, the urine red and high coloured, the circulation is sufficiently strong, so need not be increased; but, if the pulse is weak, and the symptoms indicate a defective vital heat, cordials will be necessary.

The following preparation of the bark will be advisable: R aq. fontan. & aq. cinnam. fort. aa 3 4. pulv. cort. Peruv. 3 ss. m. cochl. ij. omni semihora sumend. agitata phiala.

Mr. Pott observes, that a *mortification* proceeds from a circulation that is too rapid, or too languid; that, in the first case, bleeding and diluters; and in the second, cordials and invigorating medicines, must be prescribed. When a *mortification* is from an internal cause, there is usually great pain, and opium is directed to be freely used. This should be done whether the cause is internal or external; in these cases opium is the greatest cordial known.

If a putrid scurvy affects the patient, administer such medicines as will oppose it; or, if any other disorder attends, the proper means must be made use of, by which it may most speedily be removed.

The external applications should be removed as often as they seem to have acquired a putrid smell, which will be in three or four hours, while the disorder is in its progress; but when it abates, the dressings may continue proportionably longer.

As an external application, Heister recommends the following: R Aq. calcis f. ss i. sp. vini camph. 3 iii. aquæ ammon. 3 ss. m. Apply it frequently and warm; it is powerfully antiputrescent, it stimulates and digests. As a cataplasm. the catapl. cumini is most commonly directed, and rarely need be set aside for any other.—When a mortified part is scarified, immediately foment it with a proper antiseptic fomentation made warm; and, after fomenting it for some time, apply a warm antiseptic cataplasm.—If emollients are mixed with antiseptics, they assist in separating the putrid parts, and stopping the farther progress of the *mortification*.

When the eschar or the mortified parts begin to separate, remove no more at each dressing than comes away without pain or loss of blood. Bladders of warm water may be laid over the dressings; they continue the heat much longer and more equally.

For that species of *mortification* which arises from cold, see the article CONGELATUS.

Some instances of *mortification* require that the limb be amputated. When this misfortune happens to the extremities, and penetrates to the bones, destroying the whole surrounding soft parts, amputation is often necessary. However, in general, amputation should not take place until a separation of the mortified part from the sound is perceptible. But as soon as this separation hath occurred, no time should be unnecessarily lost in having recourse to the operation; for so long as any of the corrupted parts remain in contact with the sound, the system must still be suffering by the constant absorption of putrid particles. For instances of deviation from this general rule, see the articles FRACTURA, ARTERIA, &c. It sometimes happens that the arteries of the lower extremities ossify, which, by destroying the elasticity, produces a *mortification*, which appears first at the toes, and afterwards in the limb, nearly as high as the ossification terminates: so that in *mortifications* from this cause, we delay the amputation, during their increase, is of no service, unless performed above the ossification; but

we have no way to judge where the ossification ends, except by the inference we make from the gangrene stopping.

It may be further added, that, at the point of alteration from a *mortification*, the adjacent part is yet in a bad state, and should be still left quietly, until, with the assistance of cordial, &c. medicines, granulations of good flesh appear on the sound part, and discover the healthy state of the blood. Until this appearance, amputation is but rarely to be admitted.

See Boerhaave's Aph. the English translation, p. 104—118. Hildanus de Gangræna & Sphacelo. Heister's Surgery. Kirkland's Obs. on Pott's Remarks on Fractures. Pott's Works. Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 93—122. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. ii. p. 291—433. London Med. Transactions, vol. iii. p. 47. Pearson's Principles of Surgery, vol. i. p. 105. White's Surgery, p. 8.

MORTUA TERRA. See CAPUT MORTUUM.

MORUM. An excrescence on the surface of the skin in many parts of the body, resembling a mulberry. When this happens on the eye-lids, the Arabians call it *alchute*.

MORUS. The MULBERRY-TREE. The MORUS NIGRA, foliis cordatis scabris. CLASS. MONOCOTYLEDON. ORD. TETRANDRIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1055. Its fruit hath the common quality of all other sweet fruits, quenching thirst, partly by cooling, and partly by exciting an excretion of mucus from the glands of the mouth and fauces; a similar effect is also produced in the stomach, where, by correcting putrescency, a powerful cause of thirst is removed. A syrup is made of the juice of this fruit; but, otherwise, it is of very little use in medicine. See Raii Hist. The bark of the root of the mulberry-tree has an acrid bitter taste, and possesses a cathartic power. This has been used with success as a vermifuge, particularly in cases of the tape-worm. DOSE, of the powder, half a dram.

MORX. A pestilential distemper, very common in Malabar and other parts of the East Indies.

MOSA. A sort of liniment used in some parts of Germany; it is made of wheat-flour and milk, and is of no greater consistence than what requires a spoon for eating it with.

MOSCH. Castells says they are a sort of roriferous vessels, which Bistius discovered in the kidneys.

MOSCHATELLINA, called also *ranunculus nemorosus*, *aristolochia rotunda*, *conca*, &c. *denticulata*. It is called *moschatellina*, as diminutive from *moschus*, that is to say, it is a small plant which smells like musk. Its root is resolvent and detergent. See Raii Hist.

MOSCHUS. MUSK. Also called *amisa*. It is an odoriferous gumous substance. The animal which affords this odoriferous drug, is the *capreolus moschi* of Gesner, *animal moschiferum* of Ray, &c. the MUSK ANIMAL of Le Brun, &c. the *capra moschi*, *cervus odoratus*, the *moschus moschiferus* of Linnæus, and the TIBET MUSK of Pennant. This animal is a quadruped, with cloven hoofs, somewhat of the form of a roebuck, according to Mr. Pennant's description of it, who further informs us, that the noted drug which bears the same name with this animal, is found in a bag or tumor of the size of a hen's egg, on the belly of the male only; this bag is kidney-shaped, and pendulous, furnished with two small orifices; the largest is oblong; the other is round; the one is naked, the other is covered with long hairs. The musk is contained in this. The hunters cut off the bag, and tie it up for sale. The Tibet musk is the best, and is the strongest in rutting time. See Pennant's Hist. of Quadrupeds.

Pomet gives a good figure of this animal in his History of Drugs. The best musk is brought from Tonquin in China; it is in thin bags that have brownish hairs; an inferior sort comes from the East Indies in bags that have white hairs in them. Neumann says, the quality of one is not inferior to that of the other.

Fine musk is brought to us in round thin bladders, about the size of pigeons' eggs, covered with short brownish hairs, well filled, and without any aperture or appearance of having been opened. The musk itself is dry, with a kind of unctuousity, of a dark reddish brown or rusty blackish colour, in small round grains, with very few hard black clots, perfectly free from any sandy or other visible foreign matter. Chewed and rubbed with a knife on paper, it is bright, yellowish, smooth, and free from grime. I laid on a red-hot iron it catches flame, and burns almost entirely away, leaving only an exceeding

ing small quantity of light greyish ashes. It hath a bit-terish subacid taste, and a fragrant smell, agreeable at a distance, but disagreeable if nearly smelt to, unless weakened by a large admixture of other substances.

A small quantity macerated in rectified spirit of wine imparts a deep tincture and a strong impregnation to it; the spirit so covers the flavour of the *musk*, that this tincture discovers but little smell; but, on dilution, the full fragrance of the *musk* is manifested: a drop or two communicates to a quart of wine, or to watery liquors, a rich musky scent. The quantity of liquor which may thus be flavoured by a certain known proportion of *musk*, is the best criterion of the genuineness and goodness of it.

Rectified spirit of wine takes up completely the active matter of the *musk*; watery liquors take it only in part, though, by the intervention of a mucilage, the whole quantity of the *musk* mixes with the water, as in the following mixture:

Mistura Moschata. MUSK MIXTURE, formerly *Julepum e Moscho.* MUSK JULEP.

Take of rose-water, six ounces; of *musk*, two scruples; of the mucilage of gum arabic, and of double refined sugar, of each one dram; grind the *musk* with sugar, then with the gum, and add the rose-water by degrees. Volatile spirits are, in many cases, a useful addition to *musk*, and enables the water to keep more of it dissolved; two drams of the volatile spirit may be added to the above mixture. Dose, two or three table-spoonfuls.

By distillation, water becomes strongly impregnated with the scent of *musk*, and seems to elevate all its odoriferous matter, while the rectified spirit, on the contrary, brings over little or nothing of it.

The principal use of *musk* is in nervous disorders. Its impressions on the organs of smell, sometimes disorders persons who are hysterically disposed, or whose constitutions are possessed of great sensibility; yet, when taken inwardly, it abates symptoms of that kind which its smell produces. It is one of the principal of the antispasmodic class of medicines. But much of the advantage of this medicine is lost by giving it in too small doses. Dr. Wall, of Worcester, relates, that two persons, who were labouring under a subfultus tendinum, extreme anxiety, and want of sleep, occasioned by the bite of a mad dog, were perfectly relieved by two doses of *musk* of sixteen grains each;—he further observes, that convulsive hiccoughs, attended with the worst symptoms, were removed by a dose or two of ten grains;—that where, on account of convulsions, no medicine could be given at the mouth, *musk* answered the end, when administered by way of clyster;—that those who are averse to perfumes, take it very well by way of bolus;—that under six grains, he never saw any benefit by its use, but that ten grains and upward promotes a diaphoresis without heating or giving any uneasiness; but on the contrary, abates pain, raises the spirits, and, after the sweat begins, it promotes sleep; and that, in maniac cases, it hath afforded a temporary relief. Dr. Owen, of Shrewsbury, relates a singular instance of success from yet larger doses, in a convulsive disorder; after all other usual methods failing, he gave doses of half a dram every four hours. See Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. iii.

Musk is best given in substance, in large doses, from half a scruple to half a dram, and these must be quickly repeated till the disease is conquered. We are to form our judgment of its goodness by the strength of its odour, and always be careful of having it genuine; much of its efficacy depends upon that. It is a powerful remedy in many convulsive and spasmodic affections, and has been extremely beneficial in the hydrophobia, in the gout in the stomach, in large doses; head-ach, and delirium, spasm of the pharynx. See Cullen's Mat. Medica, where, in large doses, it is said to procure sleep, and as certainly occasioning a profuse sweat; hence properly considered as a sudorific.

Some practitioners consider *musk* as a medicine of little or no consequence; but for what reasons it is difficult to determine, since the experience of every day proves it certainly a diaphoretic and antispasmodic, given in doses, such as are properly adapted to the constitution of the patient, and nature of the complaint; for some require much larger doses than others.

When *musk* occasions hysteric symptoms by its smell, fetids applied to the nose soon afford relief.

See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works Schröckii Historia Moschi.

MOSCH. ARABUM. See ABELMOSCHUS.

MOSE HAZUANIA. See ENDICA.

MOSQUITÆ. It is a cutaneous disorder in the East Indies, which sometimes is produced by sweating, and sometimes by the bite of an insect; which the Portuguese call *mosqueta*; whence the name of the disease. When the pimples rise on the skin, an itching immediately follows, which, if scratched, is soon succeeded by an ulcer. When sweating is the cause, perspirative medicines are taken inwardly, and the itching is allayed by washing the skin with vinegar in which nitre is dissolved. See Bontius de Med. Ind.

MOSYLLON. See CINNAMOMUM.

MOTA. See CASTANA.

MOTORES OCULORUM. These nerves are also called *motorii oculorum communes*; *oculares communes*, and *oculo-musculares*. These are the third pair of nerves from the head; they pierce the dura mater by the sides of the fella turcica, run through the foramen lacerum orbitale superius, and go to all the muscles of the eyes, except the obliquus superior and abductor of each. They go likewise to the levator palpebræ superioris, and send twigs to form the ciliary nerves; some twigs are also sent to the choroides and iris.

— OCULORUM EXTERNI. These nerves are also called *oculares externi*, *ophthalmici externi*, *orbitarii*, and *oculo-musculares-externi*. They are the sixth pair of nerves that go out from the head. They lie between the fifth, go the abductores oculorum, run forward on the side of the fella turcica, and get into the orbit by the foramen lacerum orbitale superius; by the side of the fella turcica they give off what is called the beginning of the intercostal nerves, but are more properly branches of the intercostal, which join these nerves.

MOTORII. See SPASMUS CLONICUS. Also the MOTORES OCULORUM.

MOTOS, LINT. See CARBASUS.

MOUL-ELAVOU. See BOMBAX.

MOUL-ILA, seu MOUL-ELAVOU. The INDIAN LEMON-TREE, the fruit of which is both acid and aromatic like the pepper. See Raii Hist.

MOUNT-SION WATER. This is a chalybeate, and no known water of the kind is observed to keep so well, and to retain its natural contents so long. See an Essay on the Liverpool Spa Water, by T. Houlston, M. D.

MOXA, also called *artemisia Chinenfis*, *musia-pattra*, MOXA, or MUGWORT OF CHINA. It is a soft lanuginous substance, prepared in Japan from the young leaves of a species of *mugwort*, by beating them when thoroughly dried, and rubbing them together betwixt the hands, till only the fine lanuginous fibres are left; which are then combed, and formed into small cones.

The down on the leaves of mullein, cotton, hemp, &c. do as well as *moxa*.

In the eastern countries it is used by burning it on the skin: a little cone of the *moxa* is laid upon the part, previously moistened, and set on fire at the top; it burns down with a temperate glowing heat, and produces a dark-coloured spot, the ulceration of which is promoted by applying a little garlic; the ulcer is kept open, or healed, according to the intention in using the *moxa*. In the eastern countries, those used as cauteries are employed in preventing and curing many complaints; but chronic rheumatisms, gouty, and some other painful affections of the joints, seem to be the chief complaints for which they can be rationally employed. See Kæmpfer Amœnit. Exot. p. 502, &c. Abbé Grofier's History of China.

MUCAGO. See MUCILAGO.

MUCHARUM. A barbarous word, signifying an infusion of roses, made with warm water, and with sugar reduced to a syrup.

MUCIFLUXUS ACTIVUS, and PASSIVUS. See GONORRHEA.

MUCILAGO. A MUCILAGE, also *mucago*. It is any viscid glutinous liquor made with warm water, as the *mucilage* of gum arabic, or of quince-seeds, which are made by dissolving the gum, or the soluble part on the husk of the seed in water.

Mucilage is also that humour which is separated from glands about the joints, in order to the easy motion thereof. See SYNOVIA. FORDYCE, in his Treatise on the

Digestion of Food, says, *mucilage*, taken as the name of a class, includes animal and vegetable substances, solid, brittle, inflammable, decomposable by heat, capable of being combined with water in their natural state; capable of being combined with water by decoction, or Papin's digestion, so as to form a fluid. See DIGESTIO.

MUCILAGINOSA LIGAMENTA. See CAPSULARIA LIGAMENTA.

MUCOCARNEUS. In M. A. Severinus, it is an epithet for a tumor, or abscess, which is partly fleshy, and partly mucous, called also *myxo-sarcoma*.

MUCOSÆ GLANDULÆ. See COWPERI GLANDULÆ.

MUCOSUM LIGAMENTUM. It is betwixt the nature of a ligament and a cartilage, and full of glairy matter. It is situated betwixt each of the vertebræ, and admits them to recede from, or approach nearer to each other. To this it is owing, that at night a man is half an inch shorter than in a morning.

MUCRO. A SHARP POINT. Those leaves or fruits of plants which are terminated in a sharp point, are termed mucronated. *Mucro* is also the *sharp-point* of the heart.

MUCRONATUM, Os, from *mucro*, a point of a sword. See ENSIFORMIS CARTILAGO.

MUCUNA GUACU. The largest and most beautiful kind of *phaseolus* in Brasil. It grows on a tree of the same name. The beans are poisonous, but easily rendered fit for food. See Raii Hist.

MUCUS; called also *myxa*; *myxara*; *myxas*. By it is usually understood that viscid fluid which is secreted in the membrana pituitaria, and discharged from the nose upon blowing. But *mucus* is the covering for the surfaces of all the membranes in the body that are exposed to any extraneous matter; such as the skin, internal membrane of the mouth, nose, lungs, œsophagus, stomach, intestines, urinary passages, &c. It is a compound of coagulable matter and water. It defends the membranes from being too much stimulated by what is applied to them. It is colourless, insipid, inodorous, and incapable of stimulating; but if its secretion is suddenly increased, instead of a simple *mucus*, it becomes a watery kind of fluid, containing the salts of the blood, and, in consequence of them is capable of stimulating, loses its quality of defending the membranes from acrimony, and further, its colour often is changed to a whitish, or a greenish yellow, and now and then it acquires a smell, and puts on, in some respects, the appearance of pus; but to distinguish one from the other, see Pus. See Fordyce's Elements, part i. p. 21, &c.

MUGILIS. MULLET. This, in the proper sense, is the *mugil*, or *cephalus* of the generality of authors, called also *cephalos*, the *cephalus* of Aristotle and the Greeks, and the *cestreus* of Oppian, and others. It is also called *Bacchus*. It seems to be of a species between the carp and haddock; less dry than the one, and more succulent than the other. It is sufficiently soluble, and nutritious. The Romans valued a fish of this name highly for its exquisite relish; but whether this be the same is uncertain.

MULÆ. Pustules contracted either by heat or cold.

MULIERATUS. See MALAZISSATUS.

MULSUM *Hydromeli*, HONEY and WATER, called also *acratomeli*, from *ακρατον*, *vinum*, and *μελι*, *mel*; but then signifies wine sweetened with honey. See CONDITUM.

MULTICAPSULARES PLANTÆ. They are such as have several pods of seeds succeeding each flower, as the celandine, &c.

MULTIFIDUS SPINÆ MUSCULUS. This muscle lies under the spinalis. It rises from the roots of the transverse processes, and runs to the roots of the spinal processes; it is commonly called *transversalis*, and is distinguished into the *transversalis colli*, *dorsi*, and *lumborum*. The *transversalis lumborum* is also called *facer*; which see.

MULTIFORME Os. See CUBOIDES OS.

MULTIPEDÆ. The same as MILLEPEDES. See ASELLI.

MULTIPES. POLYPUS.

MULTISILIQUÆ PLANTÆ. They are such as have after each flower many distinct, long, slender, and many times crooked cases, or siliquæ, in which their seed is contained; and which, when they ripen, open of themselves, and let the seeds drop. Of this kind are columbines, houseleek, &c. It is the name of the twenty-third order in the fragments of a natural method in *Philosophia*

Botanica; and of the twenty-sixth in the Ordines Naturales, at the end of Linnæus Genera Plantarum.

MUMIA. MUMMY. This name is variously applied. It signifies *pissasphaltum*, or *bitumen*, or a certain liquamen found in sepulchres, in which the bodies of men which have been embalmed with spices, have been preserved many years,—also a carcase that is dried by the sun and sands. These bodies, by drying, are of the consistence of horn, and light, and are called white *mummies*. Other carcases are embalmed, and then are called *mummies*; of this kind are those which are called Egyptian.—*Mumia medullæ* is the marrow of the bones.—*Mumia elementorum*; so Paracelsus and Helmont name a balsam, which is defined to be the balsam of the external elements.—*Mumia transmarina*; thus, some have called manna.—*Memia*; thus water is called which is collected in a phial from the breath of a man received therein, after washing his mouth with water.—*Mumia*; it is a subtil, spirituous, ætherial substance, innate in every body, and remaining therein in some measure after death.—*Mumia*, that which is taken from a human body is a resinous matter, hath an hardened, black, shining surface, is acrid and bitter to the taste, and of a fragrant smell. *Mumia*, that which is particularly called *mummy* of the Arabians, is a concreted liquor, obtained in sepulchres by exudation from carcases embalmed with aloes, myrrh, and balsam.

MUNDI ANIMA. PLATO treats at large of his *ψυχη* *ἡ κοσμοῦ*, in his *Timæus*; which his scholars thus explain: *Anima mundi* is a certain universal, æthereal spirit, which exists perfectly pure in the heavens, as retaining its proper nature; but on the earth pervading elementary bodies, and intimately mixing with all the minute atoms thereof, it assumes somewhat of their nature, and becomes of a peculiar kind. The idea is elegantly expressed, and fully comprehended in the following lines:

“ Spiritus intus alit, totosque infusa per artus,

“ Mens agitat molem, & magno se corpore miscet.”

See ARCHÆUS, ANIMA MUNDI.

MUNDICATIVA, } Cleaning, deterging, puri-
MUNDIFICATIVA, } fying.

MUNDIFICATIVUM PARACELSI. R Mel Brit. tereb. Venet. āā ℥ ss. vitel. quatuor ov. coq. ad consist. ung. & ad fing. 3 i. adde hydrar. nitrat. rub. 3 i.

MUNDY-GUACU. See CATAPUTIA MINOR.

MUOIDES. See PLATYSMA MYOIDES.

MURALIS. See PARIETARIA.

MURECI. A berry-bearing tree in Brasil; the berries are purging. See Raii Hist.

MURIA. BRINE. It is made of common salt, and so of the same nature and use. An acrimony in the juices resembling that of brine, is called a *muriatric acrimony*.

MUSA, also called *muza*, *mauz*, *palma humilis*, *ficus Indica*, *bala*, *platanus*. The PLANTAIN-TREE.

Musa is the Arabic name; *bala* is the Malabar name. Though called a tree, it hardly deserves the name of a shrub, since it hath an annual stalk, which is like a reed. The leaves are an ell long, and three spans broad; of these leaves it is supposed that Adam and Eve made aprons. The fruit is a delicious food, and resembles meal and butter. It is found in all the eastern countries, and in Africa. See Raii Hist.

MUSA fructu cucumerino breviori. See BANANA.

MUSADI. See AMMONIACUS SAL.

MUSAM. See CASSADA.

MUSCÆ HISPANICÆ. See CANTHARIDES.

MUSCARI. See BULBOS VOMITORIUS.

MUSCARUM FUNGUS. See BESONA.

MUSCIPULA, also called *lychnis viscosa rubra*, *viscaria*. CATCH-FLY. It grows among corn, and is cultivated in gardens, but not used in medicine, though some say its seeds are warm and diuretic. See Raii Hist.

— PRATENSIS. See BEHEN ALB. VULG.

MUSCOSÆ GLANDULÆ. Some of the conglobate glands are thus called, to distinguish them from the conglomerate, which are called *glandule vasculosæ*.

MUSCULARIS ARTERIA. See SCAPULARIÆ ARTERIÆ.

— VENA. A branch of the posterior or upper branch of the external jugular; it spreads in the muscles, which cover the scapula and joint of the humerus. Winflow speaks of its rising also from the axillaris.

MUSCULI OBLIQUI SUPERIORES NERVI, See PATHETICUS.

MUSCULO.

MUSCULO CUTANEUS NERVUS. See CER-
VICALES.

MUSCULORUM COMMUNIS MEMBRANA. }
MUSCULOSA. }

Winflow denies its existence, but others describe it as consisting of some small fibres glued together, a proper quantity of which is connected by the cellular membrane, which fills up the interstices of muscles. Winflow says, that the elongations of the lamina of the cellular membrane may have given rise to the notion of a musc. memb. for in some places this membrane is closely united to the proper membrane of the muscles.

MUSCULOSI. External or muscular inflammations.

MUSCULUS. See MYTILUS, and CETUS. A MUSCLE generally is said to be derived from *mus*, a mouse; but the true derivation is from *μῦς*, to draw or contract. Muscles consist of those bundles of fleshy fibres by which the motions of all animal bodies are performed; or, as some describe it, "it is a bundle of thin and parallel plates of fleshy threads or fibres inclosed by one membrane; an original part of an animal body, framed of its proper membrane, fibrous flesh, a tendon, vein, artery, and nerve: it hath the power of contracting and lengthening, and is the chief instrument of voluntary motion," See LACERTULI.

A muscle is divided into the head, belly, and tail. The head is the tendinous part which is fixed on the immovable joint, and is called its ORIGIN. The BELLY is the middle, fleshy part, whose fibres are the true muscular fibres, and have the power of motion. The TAIL is the tendinous part, which is inserted into the part to be moved by it, and is called the insertion.

A muscle is composed of the same number of fibres in all its parts, only those of the tendon are more compact than those of the belly.

The arteries, veins, and nerves, generally enter the middle of muscles, but this is not certain or constant; they ramify alike throughout their whole substance.—The large arteries and veins run according to the direction of the muscular fibres; the less anastomose and run transverse.—The use of the nerve in a muscle, is to bring the immediate cause of motion thereto; that of the arteries is to distribute the blood throughout the part: but a muscle hath more blood conveyed to it than is required for its nourishment, and, therefore, the free influx of blood seems necessary to the contraction of the muscle. Albinus says, that the arteries in the muscles terminate in the cellular membrane and the muscular fibres; but this latter termination is not to be proved.

Those muscles which are destined for the most action, have the larger quantity of nerves imparted to them, and vice versa.

The muscles are commonly attached to the bones, and the tendons are inserted into the substance of the bone. When a muscle is fleshy at its insertion, it is only fixed to the periosteum.—Some muscles are fixed to cartilages, but do not sink into them, being only attached to the perichondrium.—Some are fixed to ligaments; as those of the fore-arm; others into membranes, as those of the eye; and others again into fleshy parts, as those of the tongue.

There are many divisions of muscles, such as the oblong, hollow, and mixt; the oblong are subdivided into the rectilinear, half penniform, the penniform, the complex penniform, the radiated, &c.

The use of the tendon is, 1st. To avoid a large quantity of flesh, near the joint, which would have obstructed the motion of the limb. 2dly. To prevent clumsiness in particular places, for flesh in the hand would have been inconvenient. 3dly. That the fleshy part of the muscle might be nearer the center of motion. 4thly. For the better admitting of that friction, which in less compact parts would have been injurious.

The appendices of muscles, are, 1st. The fascia, or aponeurosis. 2d. The frænum, or annular ligament, by which the tendons of some muscles are confined. 3d. The acculi mucosi.

Amongst the many phenomena relating to muscles, the following are a few which deserve some attention. 1. A muscle in action grows tense and shorter; it can contract itself so as to be shortened one third. 2. The diameter of a muscle in action is not greatly increased. 3. If the brain is injured to a certain degree, all the muscles subservient to the will become paralytic. 4. If the cerebellum is injured, all the involuntary motions cease. 5. If a nerve, or an artery, going to a muscle, is tied, or de-

stroyed, the muscle becomes paralytic. 6. Irritation upon the muscle produces motion. 7. Some muscles continue to act, after all communication with the nerves and blood-vessels is taken away. 8. The action of muscles is instantaneous, and, in most parts of the body, subservient to the will. This last phenomenon alone, Dr. Hunter observes, is sufficient to confute the various hypotheses of Croune, Mayow, Borelli, Keil, Boerhaave, Baglivi, Cowper, Nichols, Vernoulli, &c. as the numerous apparatus which they suppose necessary, can never account for that instantaneous exertion which is observable in muscular motion. See Brown on the Muscles. Winflow's Anatomy. Cooper's and Albinus's Tables of the Muscles. Innes and Douglas on the Muscles.

MUSCULUS ANTERIOR MALLEI,

— EXTERNUS AURIS DU VERNII. } Called also *anterior malleolus*: it is placed in a fissure on the temporal bone, above the glenoid cavity, where the lower jaw plays, runs inward, and is inserted into the Ravian process of the malleus irregularly forwards from the incus, and by taking off from the vibratory motion of the bones, it is supposed to fit the ear for receiving weaker sounds.

— EXTERIOR. See ABDUCTOR OCULI, N° 5.

— INFERIOR. See DEPRESSOR OCULI.

— TUBÆ NOVUS VALSALVÆ. See CIRCUM-
FLEXUS PALATI.

MUSCUS. Moss: Numberless almost are their varieties; but as they share little or nothing in medical worth, the curious are referred to Ray, Dale, Miller, and other botanic writers. It is also a name for these and many other vegetable productions. See CORALLINA, LICHEN ARBOREUS PULLUS, COELIFOLIUM; and the term will be found in some authors joined to some species of coralloides, lycoperdon, filix, and some others in the vegetable kingdom.

MUSCUS CLAVATUS. See LYCOPodium.

— PULMONARIUS, called also *pulmonaria orborea*, OAK-LUNGS, and LUNG-WORT. It is made up of flat, wrinkled, rough leaves, greenish above and ash-coloured underneath, having several round, reddish-brown spots on the superficies, in which the seed is supposed to lie. It hath a bitterish and restringent taste; and grows spontaneously on the oak-tree. See Miller's Bot. Off.

— PYXIDATUS, called also *muscus pyxoides terrestris*, lichen *pyxidatus major*. CUP-MOSS. It is a species of lichen, hath many hoary, whitish green, small leaves, spread on the surface of the earth, among which arise little, whitish, dusky, hollow cups, a quarter of an inch high, shewing neither flower nor seed; it grows upon dry barren ground. A decoction of this is reckoned a specific against the whooping cough.

— SQUAMOSUS—TERRESTRIS. See LYCOPodium.

MUSCÆ HISPANICÆ. See CANTHARIDES.

MUSIA-PATTRÆ. See MOXA.

MUSTELANEI. See ANCI.

MUSTUM. MUST, called also *gleucos*. By must is meant the saccharine juice of several fruits, susceptible of the spirituous fermentation, and particularly of grapes, before the commencement of this fermentation; accordingly must is, properly speaking, what is called sweet wine. When this is boiled till one third is consumed, it is then called CARENUM; boiled into the consumption of one half, before it is permitted to ferment into wine, DEFUTUM; HEPSEMA; and when its fermentation hath been prevented, or prematurely suppressed by fumigation with sulphur, STUM. See VINUM.

MUSTUS. The WHITE CALX OF URINE.

MUTELLINA. See MEUM ALP. GERM.

MUTITAS. DUMBNESS. The want of power to articulate words. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS LOCALES, and ORDER DYSINESIÆ, which he defines, an inability of articulating words. He distinguishes three species. 1. *Mutitas organica*; when the tongue is taken away, or injured: 2. *Mutitas atonica*; when the nerves of the tongue are injured; 3. *Mutitas surdorum*; arising from children being born deaf, or becoming so in their infantile years.

MUZA. See MUSA.

MYACANTHA. See RUSCUS.

MYAGRO. See RAPISTRUM.

MYAGRUM. This plant hath a turbinated fruit, like an inverted pear, unicuscular, pressing in the stalk, containing one seed with two empty cells. Boerhaave mentions two species. Their virtues are the same as those of rapistrum. It is also a name for *raphanistrum*.

MYCE, from *μῦς*, to wink, shut up, or obstruct. A
WINK-

WINKING, CLOSING, or OBSTRUCTION. It is applied to the eyes, to ulcers, and to the viscera, especially the spleen, where it imports obstruction. In BOTANY it imports a fungus. In SURGERY it is a fungus, such as rises in ulcers or wounds. Some writers speak of a yellow vitriol which is called *myce*.

MYCHTHISMOS, from *μυζω*, to mutter or groan. In Hippocrates it is a sort of sighing or groaning during respiration, whilst the air is forced out of the lungs.

MYCONOIDES. An epithet for an ulcer which is full of mucus.

MYCTER. See NASUS.

MYCTERES, *μυκτηρ*. A Greek primitive. See NARES.

MYDESIS, from *μυδαω*, to abound with moisture. It imports in general, a corruption of any part from a redundant moisture. But Galen applies it particularly to the eye-lids.

MYDON. Fungous flesh in a fistulous ulcer.

MYDOSAN. See MORTIFICATIO.

MYDRIASIS. See AMAUROSIS.

MYLACRIS. See PATELLA.

MYLE. See PATELLA and MOLA.

MYLO-GLOSSI, from *μυλη*, dens molaris, and *γλωσσα*, lingua. These muscles are often wanting. They are small fleshy planes, situated transversely on each side, between the ramus of the lower jaw and the basis of the tongue; they rise from near the inner side of the dentes molares, and thence run to the basis of the tongue.

— HYOIDES. These muscles rise with a large basis from the inferior part of the lower jaw, and are inserted at the basis of the os hyoides.

— PHARYNGÆI. See GENIOPHARYNGÆI. So also the *cephalo-pharyngæi* are called. See PHARYNX.

MYLON. See STAPHYLOMA.

MYOCEPHALON, from *μυια*, a fly, and *κεφαλη*, the head. A tumor in the uvea tunica of the eye, which resembles the head of a fly. See STAPHYLOMA.

MYOCOILITIS, from *μυων*, musculus, and *κοιλια*, venter. So Vogel names inflammation of the muscles of the belly. See INFLAMMATIO MUSC. ABDOMINIS.

MYOLOGIA, from *μυς*, a muscle, and *λογος*, sermo, a discourse on the muscles.

MYOPIA, } from *μυω*, to shut, and *ωψ*, the eye.

MYOPIASIS. } SHORT SIGHT, called also *nuciofita*. Because people so affected generally half shut their eyes when they look attentively at an object. The sight of *myopes* is so short that they can neither read nor distinguish objects without concave glasses; this is owing to the too great convexity of the crystalline humor of the eye, whereby the rays, unless the object is placed close to the eye, are united before they reach the retina; consequently vision must be indistinct in such. The concavity of the spectacles must be proportioned to the sight, and *myopes* should begin with the least concave glasses, and when they read they should use them as little as they conveniently can. It is the *dysofia diffitorum* Cullenii. See AMELYOPIA.

MYOPS. A person who is short sighted.

MYORESHALON. A growing of the tunica uvea over the sight.

MYOSITIS. In Sagar's System of Nosology this word is used to signify the rheumatism, particularly when it affects the muscles of the limbs proceeding from the joints. See RHEUMATISMUS.

MYOSUROS, called also *cauda muris*, *holosticum*, *holostes*, *ranunculus*. MOUSE-TAIL. The leaves are gramineous; it flowers in May; it grows on the way-sides; its virtues are like those of plantain.

MYOTOMIA, from *μυς*, a muscle, and *τεμνω*, to cut. A dissection of the muscles.

MYPOUN. See TINCAL.

MYREPSICUM OLEUM. See BEN.

MYRICA. See TAMARISCUS.

MYRINGA, } See AUDITUS.

MYRINX. }

MYRISTICA MOSCHATA, } See NUX MOS-

MYRISTICA NUX. } CHATA.

MYRMECIA. A sort of wart about the size of a lupine, with a broad base, deeply rooted, and very painful. It grows on the palms of the hands, or on the soles of the feet. It is a soft and often moist sort of wart.

MYROBALANI. MYROBALANS. They are a dried fruit of the plum kind, and are brought from the East Indies. See ADIPSOS. There are four kinds, brought from Bengal, called *fabæ Bengalenfis*, *Cambaia*, and *Maabar*. They have been recommended as somewhat as-

tringent, and strengtheners of the stomach, but are not now in use. *Myrobalanos* is in the Greek the same as *nux* or *glans unguentaria* in the Latin, which, in English, is a NUT or ACORN fit for making precious ointments. Out of the *myrobalans* described by Dioscorides, Pliny, and Galen, they used to express a fragrant oil, which was used in ointments. Of the *myrobalans* there are different kinds, viz.

MYROBALANI BELLIRICI, called also by the Arabians *Belliregi*, *Bellileg*, *Bellegu*, *Bellerica*. BELLIRICK MYROBALANS. They are of a yellowish grey colour, and an irregularly roundish or oblong figure, about an inch long, and three quarters of an inch thick.

— CHEBULÆ; CHEBUL MYROBALANS. These resemble the yellow fort in figure and their ridges, but are larger and darker coloured, inclining to brown or blackish, and with a thicker pulp.

— CITRINI, vel YLAVI. CITRON, or YELLOW MYROBALANS. They are somewhat longer than the Bellirick fort, have generally five large longitudinal ridges, and as many smaller between them, somewhat pointed at both ends.

— EMBLICI, called also by the Arabians, *em-bleg*, or *ambegu*. EMBLIC MYROBALANS. They are of a dark blackish grey colour, roundish, about half an inch thick, with six hexagonal faces opening from one another.

— INDICI, vel NIGRI, also called by the Arabians *asuar*. INDIAN or BLACK MYROBALANS. They are of a deep black colour, oblong, octangular, differing from all the others in having no stone, or only the rudiments of one, from whence they are supposed to have been gathered before maturity.

All the sorts have an unpleasant, bitterish, austere taste, and strike a black colour with a solution of vitriol. They are gently purgative and astringent. The dose in substance is from 3 i. to 3 ss.—in infusion or decoction from 3 ss. to 3 i. ss. Water extracts their styptic virtue, and the extract is astringent. The Indians tan leather with them.—The *fabæ Bengalenfis*, or the BENGAL BEAN, is a vitiated fruit of the *myrobalans* kind; it is round, flattish, wrinkled, and of the size of a small fig, hollow in the middle, of an irregular shape, hard, tough, brown outwardly, and blackish within, of but little smell, but an austere and astringent taste. It is vitiated by the puncture of an insect, by which it is often hollowed like a gall. It is a powerful astringent; it also incrassates and allays acrimony. See Raii Hist. Tournefort's Mat. Med.

MYROBALANUS ZEYLANICUS. See ELEMI.

MYRON. An ointment, medicated oil, or unguent.

MYROPHYLLON, called also *millefolium aquaticum*. WATER FENNEL. It grows in marshy soil; flowers in April, and is said to be vulnerary. See Raii Hist.

MYROXYLON. See PERUVIANUM BALSAMUM.

MYRRHA. MYRRH. The ancient character for myrrh was Z z. It is also called *stacte*, and the worst sort *ergasma*. Dioscorides mentions a pinguious species called GABIREA. It is a gummy resinous concrete, brought immediately from Alexandria, Smyrna, and Aleppo; but from what plant it is obtained is uncertain. It is said to be a produce of the *SCANDIX ODORATA*, or *SCANDIX seminibus sulcatis angulatis, floribus albis*, CLASS PENTANDRIA, ORD. DYGYNIA, LINN. Gen. Plant. 357. SWEET-FERN, or MYRRH. It is brought to us in globes or drops of various colours and sizes. That of a reddish brown colour, not verging too much to yellowish or blackish, which is uniform on the outside, internally speckled or streaked with white, clear and bright, somewhat unctuous to the touch, but not tenacious so as to stick to the fingers, is the best.

This drug is subject to a variety of frauds; it is mixed with hard, shining, yellow pieces of a gum which resembles gum arabic, and is void of smell or taste. Pieces of bdellium are mixed with it, and are known by their darker colour, and their being soft within, which *myrrh* never is; also by their different smell and taste. Sometimes an unctuous gummy resin, of a moderately strong, somewhat ungrateful smell, and a bitterish, very durable taste, obviously different both from those of bdellium and *myrrh*. Also pieces of a hard, compact, dark-coloured kind of tears, less unctuous than *myrrh*, of an offensive smell, a most ungrateful bitterness, and of a very resinous nature. The *myrrh* itself is either, 1. *Blackish*, which is gathered from old trees, and being more resinous, is fitter for tinctures. 2. *Yellow*, which is from young trees; this

this sort contains much gum; it easily dissolves in the mouth, hath a much more agreeable aromatic smell, and is what should be used for pills, powders, and watery solutions.

Myrrh is esteemed as being balsamic, vulnerary, antiseptic, attenuant, deobstruent, powerfully promoting the fluid secretions, &c. Its dose may be from gr. v. to ʒ ss. or more.

It manifestly stimulates the stomach, and promotes, in small doses, appetite and digestion; but in doses of ʒ ss. or ʒ ij. it heats the stomach, creates a frequency of the pulse and a heat over the whole body. It strengthens also the viscera, attenuates viscid lymphs, promotes secretions, resists putrefaction, and removes uterine obstructions. In obstinate intermittents, hectic and cachectic habits, and in putrid, pestilential fevers, it has been recommended. Though it may be an useful medicine in that flaccidity of the system, which is often connected with a retention of the menses, from its stimulating power in phthical cases, in which it has been much recommended, it seems not so proper, for harm has been found to arise from it in complaints of this sort.

It dissolves almost totally in boiling water, but as the liquor cools, the resinous part subsides; and if the solution is evaporated to an extract, the bitter of this drug only remains. By distillation with a boiling heat in water, the whole of its flavour arises, partly impregnating the distilled water, and partly collected and concentrated in the form of an essential oil, which is in smell extremely fragrant, and rather more agreeable than the *myrrh* in substance; in taste remarkably mild, and so ponderous as to sink in water. Two drams of this oil are obtained from ʒ xvi. of the gum; if the gum is very good, ʒ iij. Rectified spirit dissolves less *myrrh* than water does; but it extracts more perfectly that in which its bitterness, flavour, and virtue consist. The spirituous solution contains all the active matter; in distillation nothing is carried away by the spirit, so that the extract obtained from a spirituous solution is a very fragrant, bitter, tenacious resin, and possesses all the virtue of the *myrrh*.

The London College directs the tincture of *myrrh* to be prepared in the following manner: Take *myrrh*, bruised, three ounces by weight; proof spirit of wine, one pint and a half; rectified spirit of wine, half a pint; digest with a gentle heat for eight days, and strain. Pharm. Lond. 1788. This tincture is frequently employed in detergent gargles (see *APHTHE*); but if one ounce of hepatic aloes is added it becomes the tinctura *myrrhæ* cum aloë, and is used externally to ulcers as a vulnerary, and is of service in such as are foul and foetid, and require stimulating applications.

ELIXIR MYRRHÆ COMPOSITUM. *The Compound Elixir of MYRRH. Now called Tinctura Sabinæ Composita. Compound Tincture of SAVIN.*

Take of the extract of favin, one ounce; of the tincture of castor, one pint; of the tincture of *myrrh*, half a pint. Digest until the extract is dissolved, and strain. Pharm. Lond. 1788. This was formerly called *elixir uterinum*. Dose 20 to 40 drops or more in a cup of pennyroyal tea twice a day. It is esteemed a good emenagogue, and possesses similar virtues to the powder and extract of sabine.

Pulv. e MYRRHÆ Comp. *Compound Powder of MYRRH.*

Take of the leaves of dried rue, favin, *myrrh*, and Russia castor, of each an ounce; mix and beat them into a powder. Pharm. Lond. 1788. Dose 15 to 30 grains two or three times a day. In uterine obstructions and hysteric cases it is an efficacious medicine.

PULVIS MYRRHÆ cum LAPIDE CALAMINARI. *R Myrrhæ, lapid. calaminaris pp. āā ʒ ij. m.* This is merely sprinkled upon an ulcer, which is afterwards dressed superficially to promote its cicatrization.

Oleum MYRRHÆ per Deliquium.

Boil an egg very hard, take out the yolk, and fill the cavity with *myrrh*, bind the divided sides together, set it in a cool moist cellar, and it will all run into a liquid.

It is used for removing freckles in the face. It possesses all the smell and taste of the *myrrh*; it may be precipitated and coagulated by spirit of wine; and this coagulum is again dissolved by water. See Raii Hist. Miller's Bot. Offic. Tournefort's Mat. Med.. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

MYRRHA. See *ANIME*.

MYRRHINE. See *MYRTUS*.

MYRRHIS, called also *cerefolium Hispanicum, conile*, so called from its resemblance to *noisetier*, hemlock, *cicutaria odorata*, SWEET CICELY, GREAT CHERVIL. It is the *SCANDIX ODORATA* Linn. Boerhaave enumerates fifteen species, and gives the following as characters; the petals are unequal, the seed striated, resembling the beak of a bird. This plant is cultivated in gardens, and agrees in virtues with *cerefolium*. It also hath something of the taste of cloves, and, like them, is useful in the scurvy. The branches resemble those of fern, have a pleasant aromatic smell, the stalks are hairy, the flowers are white, and appear in May or June. It is more an esculent than a medicinal plant, though it is somewhat diuretic. See Raii Hist.

MYRRHIS ANNUA. See *DAUCUS CRETICUS*.

— SYLVESTRIS. A name of the *charophyllum sylvestre*, &c.

MYRTACANTHA. See *RUSCUS*.

MYRTIDANON. By this Hippocrates means the fruit of the Indicum, thus called from resembling myrtle berries, which he says the Indians call pepper. But Dioscorides means by it an excrescence which grows on the trunk of the myrtle, and which is more astringent than the myrtle itself.

MYRTILLI. See *MYRTUS COM. ITALICA*.

MYRTOCHEILIDES. See *NYMPHÆ*.

MYRTON. See *CLITORIS*.

MYRTUS. The *MYRTLE*, called also *myrrhine*. Some derive the name from *myrrha*, because it smells like myrrh; others from *Myrtha*, a virgin, said to be turned into this tree after her death; she was beloved by Pallas. *MYRTUS BRABANTICA*, and *ANGLICA*, called also *Thus myrsifolia belgica*, gale, gagei; *rhus sylvestris*; *acaroy*; *frutex odoratus septentrionalium*, *elæagnus*, *elæagnus cordo*, *chamæelæagnus* Dodonæo. *GAULE*, SWEET-WILLOW, *DUTCH MYRTLE*.

It is a small shrub, much branched, with oblong, smooth, whitish green leaves, somewhat pointed or converging at each end; among which arise pedicles bearing scaly cones, which include the seeds, one little seed being lodged in each scale. It grows wild in heaths, uncultivated places, and waste watery places, in many parts of England. It flowers in May or June, ripens its seeds in August, and loses its leaves in winter. The leaves, flowers, and seeds, have a strong fragrant flavour, and a bitter taste; they are used to destroy moths and cutaneous insects, of which they are reckoned destructive of all kinds. An infusion of them, taken inwardly, destroys worms, and strengthens the stomach. They are a good substitute for hops, and are used by some to preserve malt liquor, which they do very well, but renders it very inebriating. In some countries this plant is held in high esteem, but hath not obtained with us. BOERHAAVE hath enumerated three species. See Raii Hist. Plant. Lewis's Mat. Med.

— COMMUNIS ITALICA. *COMMON MYRTLE.* The *MYRTUS COMMUNIS* Linn. It is an evergreen shrub, with oblong leaves, pointed at both ends, in the bosoms of which spring solitary white pentapetalous flowers, followed by black oblong umbilicated berries, full of white crooked seeds. It is a native of the southern parts of Europe; the berries, which are called *myrtilli*, rarely come to perfection with us.

The berries are recommended in alvine and uterine fluxes, and disorders from laxity and debility; they have a roughish not unpleasant taste, and are accompanied with a sweetish aromatic flavour. The leaves are astringent, and if rubbed they yield an aromatic flavour. See Raii Hist. Lewis's Mat. Med.

MYRTUS PIMENTA vel JAMAICENSIS. See *PIPER JAMAICENSIS*.

MYSTICETUS. See *CETUS*.

MYTILUS. The *MUSSEL*, called also *musculus*. As from mushrooms, so from this shell fish very alarming symptoms are often produced. Some attribute these effects to a quality in the *mussels*, either proper to this fish, in general, or accidentally acquired from the situation in which they derive their nourishment: others charge the pea-crab, which is often found in them, as the injurious cause; but as similar effects are observed to arise from various other causes besides mushrooms and *mussels*, the peculiarity of the person's constitution seems to be that to which the whole is owing. On undoubted evidence it appears, that similar complaints have often been produced by eating salmon, by taking the Peruvian bark, by washing

ing the hands in water after fish hath been boiled in it, bathing in the sea, cantharides applied to the skin, the internal use of wild valerian root, &c. When an itching, &c. affects the skin from external applications, it may be said that such effects arise from a mechanical cause. When the same symptoms arise in the same parts from various kinds of aliment and medicine received into the stomach, is it not from the influence of sympathy that they are produced? This idea seems to be strongly confirmed by the relief that soon follows from discharging those aliments or medicines by an active emetic.

The symptoms consequent on eating *mussels*, are accurately described in the second volume of the Memoirs of the Academy at Brussels, and translated in the following manner: "The signs which announce the noxious effects of boiled *mussels*, are an universal uneasiness or numbness, that commonly takes place three or four hours after they have been eaten. These symptoms are succeeded by a tightness of the throat, a sense of heat about the head and eyes, immoderate thirst, nausea, and sometimes vomiting. If the patient hath the good fortune to vomit up the whole of the offensive matter, this evacuation is generally sufficient to stop the progress of the complaint; but if he does not bring up any, or only a part of the noxious substance, the disorder becomes more or less alarming, according to the quantity of deleterious matter in the first passages, and the particular constitution of the patient. The want of a sufficient evacuation by vomit increases the tightness of the throat, and the swelling of the face, eyes, and tongue; all the parts within the mouth appear inflamed, and as it were excoriated, and the redness soon spreads to the outer surface, appearing first in the face, and extending from thence to the neck, breast, and abdomen, and by degrees over the whole body. *This particular eruption is the symptom the most distinguishing and characteristic of the malignancy of mussels*; it is constantly accompanied with a kind of delirium, with a singular uneasiness, and an insupportable itching; it has no affinity with the eruption produced by the erysipetulous fever,

with the scarlatina, measles, purpura urticata, or any other known species of red eruption: it has these particularities, viz. that it never appears unless *mussels* have been eaten; that it is not preceded by fever; that it is accompanied by symptoms which appear united in no other disease; and lastly, that the whole surface of the body, though redder than in any other eruptive disease, appears as it were spotted with an infinite number of red spots of a deeper red than the rest of the skin. These points are infinitely smaller than a millet seed; if we examine them through a lens, we see distinctly that they are the opening or pores of the cuticle, which leave minute spots of the cutis exposed to our view, while the redness which is seen only through the epidermis, appears of a paler hue." See Lond. Med. Journal, vol. iii.

In general, when people are thus affected by eating *mussels*, the same treatment will be proper as that directed when mushrooms are the offending cause. See AMANITA. The itching is considerably allayed by washing the whole surface of the body with vinegar and water for about half an hour.

The author of the above account of the symptoms that are the effect of eating *mussels*, advises, as a preventive of their injuries, to wash them with water, and afterwards with vinegar, and then to boil them for use in an earthen pot with vinegar and water, and a few grains of Jamaica pepper.

MYTTOTUM. A kind of food made of garlic, onions, and cheese, bruised together.

MYURUS. An epithet for a sort of sinking pulse, when the second stroke is less than the first, the third than second, &c. Of this there are two kinds; the first is when the pulse so sinks as not to rise again; the other, when it returns again and rises in some degree. Both are esteemed bad presages.

MYXAS, MEXAS, vel MYXARA. MUCUS. But IN BOTANY it is a plant which is also called *sebesten*, *sebestina domestica*. See SEBESTEN.

MYXOSARCOMA. See MUCOCARNEUS.

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N, In prescription, signifies number.

NABEA. See **CENOPLIA**.

NABIT. See **SACCHARUM**.

NACTA. See **ABSCUSSUS PECTORIS**, and **MAMMAE**.

NADUCEM. See **MOLA**.

NÆVUS. A MOLE ON THE SKIN, generally called *nevus maternus*, a mother's mark, *macula matricis*, *stigma*; see **MACULA**. Also the tumor known by the name of a **WEN**, called also *encystis*. Dr. Cullen gives the *wen*, the general name **LUPIA**; and, considering it as a genus, he places it in the **CLASS LOCALES**, and **ORD. TUMORES**, which he defines, an extuberance under the skin, moveable, soft, and without pain.

All preternatural tumors on the skin, in the form of a wart or tubercle, are called excrescences; by the Greeks they are called *acrothymia*; and when they are born with a person, they are called *nævi materni*, *metrocclides*, or **MARKS FROM THE MOTHER**. A large tumor depending from the skin is denominated *sarcoma*. These appear on any part of the body; some of them differ in their colour from the rest of the skin, whilst others are red, black, &c. Their shapes are various, some resembling strawberries, others grapes, &c. Heister advises their removal by means of a ligature, a cautery, or a knife, as circumstances best suit.

As to the tumor called a *wen*, its different species are distinguished by their contents. Dr. Aitken, in his Elements of Surgery, divides the *wen* into the following species. 1. *Atheroma*. 2. *Meliceris*. 3. *Steatoma*. They are encysted tumors; the matter contained in the first three following, is inspissated lymph; and that in the fourth is only fat. Monf. Litre is the first who hath particularly described the fourth kind; and to the following purpose he speaks of them all. A *wen* is said to be of three sorts, according to the kind of matter it contains. The **ATHEROMA** is colourless, void of pain; containing in a cyst, a matter like pap, boiled rice, or curds, intermixed sometimes with hard corpuscles, and sometimes with a hardish matter, like the chewed bones of chickens. It is of an irregular shape, not easily impressed with the finger, nor after impression does it easily rise again, in which it differs from the *meliceris*.—If it resembles honey, it is named *meliceris*;—and, if it is like suet, it is denominated **STEATOMA**, which see:—but there is a fourth sort, which may be called **LIPOME**, because of its fat contents resembling grease. He says, that he hath seen one on the shoulders of a man, which was a thin bag, of tender texture, full of a soft fat; that it had all the qualities of common grease; and, though the fat in the *lipome* resembles that in the *steatoma*, yet they cannot be the same, for the matter of the *steatoma* is not inflammable, nor does it melt; or, if it does, it is with great difficulty, and imperfectly; whereas it is the contrary with the *lipome*. When the man who had the above-named *lipome* was fatigued, or had drank freely of strong liquors, his *lipome* was inflamed for some days after, and its contents rarifying increased the size of the tumor. See Mem. de l'Acad. Roy des Sciences, l'Ann. 1709.

The *lipome* seems to be no other than an enlargement of one or more of the cells of the adipose mem-

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brane, which is filled only with its natural contents. Its softness and largeness distinguish it in general from the other species, though sometimes the fatty contents will be so hard as to deceive. As this kind of *wen* does not run between the muscles, nor is possessed of any considerable blood-vessels, it may always be cut off with ease and safety.

As to the other kind of *wens*, their extirpation may or may not be attempted, according as their situation is with respect to adjacent vessels, the wounding of which would endanger the patient's life.

Mr. Bell speaks of these tumors in his Surgery; he observes that they each have various degrees of consistence. In judging of the nature of these tumors, some advantage may be derived from attending to their situation. Thus, in some parts, fat is more apt to be secreted and deposited in the cellular substance than in others. In others, indeed, fat is scarcely ever found, as over a great part of the head; while, particularly over the prominent part of the belly, we commonly meet with it even in the leanest subjects. And, I believe, that the *steatomatous* tumors are seldom, if ever met with, in those parts of the body which are not usually in a state of health supplied with fat. The head, indeed, is more liable than any part of the body to encysted tumors, but they are very universally the *atheromatous* or *melicerous* kinds. I have never met with the *steatomatous* tumors but where fat is usually deposited in the contiguous cellular substance.

As to the cure, if they appear to be of the thin *melicerous* kind, which for the most part will be the case, if a distinct fluctuation be discovered through the whole body of the tumor, treat it as a common abscess, or as directed in the article **HYDROCELE**, for the hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis.

When a cyst containing matter adheres so firmly to the contiguous parts, as to require much time to remove it by dissection, it should never be attempted. It will be sufficient to lay it freely open through its whole extent by an incision, and to remove any loose portion of it. The contents of the tumor will in this manner be completely removed, and the cure may either be effected in the usual way, by preserving the wound open till it fills up with granulations from the bottom;—or it may be attempted by drawing the divided edges of the skin together, and trusting to moderate pressure and the ordinary effects of inflammation, for producing a complete cure.

See also the article **STEATOMA**, for the method of dissecting the whole tumor out; which, when the tumor is not very large, may be submitted to.

See Wiseman's Surgery. Turner's Surgery. Heister's Surgery. Warner's Cases in Surgery. Gooch's Cases and Remarks, p. 281, &c. White's Surgery, p. 76. Bell's Surgery, chap v. p. 457.

NAI CORONA. See **PHASEOLUS, ZURATENSIS**.

NAKIR. According to Schenkus it is a violent flatulence which passes from one limb to another, and is attended with pain.

NALUGN. A bacciferous shrub which grows in Malabar, and flowers twice a year. Its different parts are used by the natives in flatulent and some spasmodic disorders, &c. See Raii Hist.

NANA, } See ANANAS.
 NANAS. }

NANDLERVATAM. A small East Indian shrub, the whole of which is lactescent; the juice destroys worms, and is used with many other intentions. See Raii Hist.

NANDIA. See LYCIUM.

NAP, or NAPECA. See CENOPLIA.

NAPELLUS. See ACONITUM.

NAPHÆAQ. See AURANT. HISP.

NAPHTHA, vel NAPTA. This is the same that the Arabians call *amber*. See AMBRA; named also *nasa*, *terre oleum*. It is the thinnest of the liquid bitumens; it is a perfectly fluid thin bitumen, or mineral oil, clear and colourless as crystal, of a strong smell, extremely subtil, so light as to swim on all known liquors, spreading to a vast surface on water, exhibiting rainbow-colours, and is highly inflammable. This name is given to this kind of thin oil, whether it is separated by nature or art from petroleum, or other bituminous matter. Petroleum is a grosser oil of this kind. The true *naphtha* is useful as an external application for removing old pains, nervous disorders, such as cramps, contractions of the limbs, paralytic affections, &c. See PETROLEUM.

NAPIUM. See LAMPSANA.

NAPTA. See NAPHTHA. It is a name also for the tumor called *nata* or *natta*.

NAPUS. See BUNIAS.

NAPY. See SINAPI.

NARCE, from *vapum*, the *torpedo fish*, which is said to stupefy in its touching, whence *narcotica*. A torpor, stupor, or dulness of sensation. It also signifies a stupefaction of the senses by medicines, in order to render a person less sensible of pain.

NARCISSUS LUTÆUS SYLVESTRIS, also called *bulbocodium*, *codianum*, *codianimum flore codii*, *bulbis sylvestris*, *pseudo-narcissus Anglicus*. WILD DAFFODIL.

The roots of these are somewhat purgative and emetic; the dose is two drams in infusion.

NARCOSIS, from *vapum*, *torpor*, *stupor*, *numbness*. A STUPEFACTION.

NARCOTICA. See ANODYNA.

NARDUS CELTICA, also called *spica Celtica salunca*, CELTIC SPIKENARD. It is the VALERIANA CELTICA Linn. It is a small species of valerian, with uncut, oblong, obtuse, oval leaves; it is a native of the Alps, from whence we have the dry roots, consisting of a number of blackish fibres, with the lower parts of the stalks adhering, which last are covered with thin yellow scales, the remains of the withered leaves. Its virtues resemble those of valerian.

There is a mountain *nard*, but it is only the root of the large valerian. None of these are in much esteem in practice. See Raii Hist.

NARDUS INDICA, } Called also *spica*, *spica Indica*,
 — SYRIACA. } *spica nardi*, INDIAN SPIKENARD, NARD, of SYRIAN NARD. It is the ANDROPOGON NARDUS Linn.

Dioscorides makes the Indian and the Syrian *nard* to be different, but they are the same. They are the bushy top of the root, or the remains of the withered stalks and ribs of the leaves of an Indian grassy-leaved plant, of which we have no particular account. The *nard*, as brought to us, is a congeries of small, tough, reddish, brown fibres, cohering close together, but not interwoven, so as to form a bunch or spike about the size of a finger: sometimes two or three bunches issue from one head, and sometimes bits of leaves and stalks in substance are found among them. The *spikenard* of India and Syria alike resemble valerian in their virtues; but the Indian is warmer and more spicy than the Syrian; it is also somewhat pungent and bitterish. It also agrees very nearly in its virtues with cyprus.

NARDUS ITALICA. See LAVENDULA LATIFOLIA.

— RUSTICA & MONTANA. See ASARUM.

NARES. The NOSTRILS; called also *myæres*. The internal *nares*, or cavity of the nose, called *pator narium*, comprehend the whole space between the external *nares* and the posterior openings immediately above the arch of the palate, by which a probe may be passed from the nose to the fauces, from whence those cavities reach upward as far as the lamina cribrosa of the os ethmoides, where they communicate forward with the sinus frontales, and backward with the sinus sphenoidales. Into the nostrils, the two frontal sinuses, the two antra highmoria, the cellulae of the os cuneiforme under the up-

per spongy bone of the nose, open into the nostrils, and excrete the mucus thereinto. The spongy bones, which are two in each nostril, are covered with the mucous membrane also; whence mucus is collected and discharged, and thus the surface of the mucous membrane of the nostrils is enlarged. The olfactory nerves, without their dura-matral covering, pierce through the holes in the os ethmoides, and spread themselves on the mucous membrane of the nostrils; a branch from the fifth pair is also sent here. The membrana pituitaria, which lines the nose, is very vascular and papillous at those parts where it is most exposed to the stream of the air. The whole membrane is full of small glands which separate mucus; and this membrane gives rise to polypous excrescences.

The nostrils of infants are sometimes obstructed, and it is common to grease the nose in order to relief in this case; but three or four grains of white vitriol dissolved in half an ounce of water, answers much better for soliciting a discharge of the too viscid mucus.

In Heister's Surgery is an instance of cure, when the nostrils, after the small-pox, were closed up. An opening was made into them with a small knife, and kept distended until the wound was healed.

NARIFUSORIA. Medicines which are infused into the nostrils.

NARUETH. See AURIPIGMENTUM.

NASALE. See ERRHINÆ.

NASALIS ARTERIA. See MAXILLARIÆ ARTERIE.

NASALIS, also called *compressor naris*, and *vincens*. It rises fleshy from the extremity of the os nasi, and adjacent parts of the os maxillare, and is inserted into all the cartilages of the ala. It dilates the nostrils.

— PROCESSUS. See MAXILLARIA SUPERIORA OSSA, and FRONTOSSA.

NASCALÆ. A sort of pessary made of wood or cotton.

NASCAPHITHON. See CASCARILLA.

NASDA. See NAPHTHA.

NASI OSSA. The BONES of the NOSE. These are the two small bones which compose the upper part of the nose, and are supported by the septum nasi.

— ALÆ. See PINNÆ.

NASITAS. A speaking through the nose.

NASO PALATINI DUCTUS. See INCISORII DUCTUS.

NASTURTIIUM. Quasi nasi tormentum, to torment the nose, because the acrimony of the seed, whilst it is bruising, excites sneezing. In all respects it resembles the mithridate mustard, with a less foliaceous margin, and multifid leaves to distinguish it. Boerhaave enumerates eleven species. It is a name for BARBAREA, SOPHIA, and several other plants.

NASTURTIIUM AQUATICUM, called also *laver odoratum*, *sisymbrium*, *cratœvium*, *creffio*, *cardamines*. WATER-CRESSSES. SISYMERIUM NASTURTIIUM. Or SISYMBRIUM AQUATICUM, *foliis pinnatis, foliis subcordatis, floribus albis tetrapetalis, siliquis declinatis*. CL. TETRADYNAMIA; ORD. SILIQUOSA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 813. A juicy plant with brownish, oblong, obtuse leaves, set nearly in pairs, without pedicles, on a middle rib, which is terminated by an odd one, larger and longer pointed than the rest. The stalks are hollow, pretty thick, channelled, and crooked; on the tops grow tufts of small tetrapetalous white flowers followed by oblong pods, which bursting, throw out a number of roundish seeds. It grows in rivulets, and the clearest standing waters, and flowers in June. The leaves remain green all the winter, but are in the greatest perfection in spring.

The leaves are, to the taste, moderately pungent; when rubbed betwixt the fingers, they emit a quick penetrating smell like that of mustard, but weaker. This herb is a mild, aperient antiscorbutic, of the same general virtues with the garden scurvy-grass, but much less pungent, and, in a great measure free from the peculiar flavour thereof. It is supposed to purify the blood and humours, and to open visceral obstructions. The expressed juice carries with it all the virtue of the plant; but whether the leaves are eaten as a salad, or the juice taken alone, their use should be continued some time, and the quantity of either not sparing, if much benefit is expected. This has chiefly been employed as an antiscorbutic, and forms one of the ingredients for the succus cochleariae compositus.

NASTURTIIUM

NARSTURTIUM HORTENSE. COMMON GARDEN CRESSES. A low plant, with variously-cut winged leaves, bearing on the top of the round stalk and branches, tufts of tetrapetalous white flowers, which are followed by roundish capsules, flattened on one side, and full of reddish round seeds. It is annual, and raised in gardens. It is an useful dietetic herb in scorbutic cases, when viscid juices are the fault in the constitution, and when the chylopoietic organs are weak. It is nearly of the same qualities as water-cresses, but somewhat milder. The seeds are more pungent than the leaves, and agree in their general qualities with those of mustard.

— **INDICUM**, also called *acriola*, *flos sanguineus Monardi*, *nasturtium Peruvianum*, *cardaminum minus*. **INDIAN CRESS**, or **YELLOW LARK-SPUR**. The leaves are round and umbellicated, and placed alternately; the stalks are trailing; the flowers consist of fine leaves, formed like violets; the seeds are round and rough, three of them succeed in each flower. It is a native of Peru. Miller enumerates five species. Their young shoots are used as pickles. Their medical virtues are similar to those of the common fort with us. See Raii Hist. Lewis's Mat. Med.

NASUS. The **Nose**; called also *myster*. The external parts of the *nose* are the root, the arch, the back or spine, the sides, the tip, called *acre*; the wings, named *alæ*, or *pinnae*, the external nares, and the part under the septum. The internal parts are, the internal nares, septum narium, the circumvolutions, the conchæ superiores, the conchæ inferiores, the posterior openings of the internal nares, the sinus frontales, sinus maxillares, sinus sphenoidales, ductus lachrymalis, and ductus palatini. The nerves are the olfactory, and a branch from the fifth pair. The cartilaginous part of the *nose* keeps always open to admit of respiration. It grows narrower a little above like a funnel. See **NARES**.

NATA or **NATTA**. A sort of tumor of the wen kind, called *naphtha*, or *napta*; it hath a narrow basis, but a much larger body. Linnæus speaks of it as rooted in a muscle.

NATATIO. **SWIMMING**. It is pleasant in summer, and tends to promote perspiration, and attenuate the fluids if used in moderation; but, from forcing the blood internally, in some constitutions, where there is much debility in the interior parts of the system, it is often of disservice, creating visceral and other obstructions; and it is particularly injurious to the head, more especially if persevered in too long. Oribasius gives some directions on the subject, lib. vi. cap. 27.

NATES. The **BUTTOCKS**. Also a name of two prominences on the brain. See **CEREBELLUM**.

NATRIX TORQUATA. See **ANGUIS**.

NATRON, } See **ANATRON**.

NATARON, }

NATRON PREPARATUM, i. e. **SAL SODÆ**. See **ALCALI**.

— **TARTARISATUM**. See **RUPELLENSIS SAL**.

— **VITRIOLATUM**. See **GLAUBERI SAL**.

NATSIATUM. See **COCCULUS INDUS**.

NATURA. **NATURE**. There have been few definitions amongst the variety which have been given, that seem perfectly satisfactory on this subject. This defect is attempted to be supplied by the last commentator on Sydenham's Works; who, after reciting what HIPPOCRATES, VAN SWIETEN, HOFFMAN, VAN HELMONT, and MEAD, say on this subject, and proving the insufficiency of what they advance, asserts, "That the human body is neither more nor less than an instrument upon which nature performs her various operations, for the purposes for which the machine was created, and that disease is nothing but a defect or imperfection in that instrument, occasioned by some material or mental cause, inherent or accidental, and not to a deficiency of nature, which, universally considered, we take to be an agent of Divine Providence, endowed with limited powers, which she exercises for the formation of bodies, and other particular purposes, in order to promote the ends for which they were ordained;—that she cannot transgress those bounds, and that in herself she is ever perfect; and when any imperfections happen in bodies in the animal, vegetable, or mineral kingdoms, they are owing to some circumstances in which those bodies are placed, or with which they are connected, and not to any defect in nature. This is nature considered in its most general sense; but when we apply the term to particular bodies, something

else seems necessarily included in the definitions respecting, and peculiar to those bodies. Thus then, applied to the human machine, we would say, that by nature are meant the powers inherent in the system, put into, and continued in action by the force of the living or vital principle; and when disease occurs, it is owing to some circumstances happening to the solids or fluids of the human machine, or to some situation into which they are thrown, from whence they cannot perfectly exercise those powers, or feel the impulses of the vital principle, and not to any defects in those powers or principle. We shall offer one instance in proof: a man walking in apparent health, shall, from the bursting of some large blood-vessel, drop dead instantaneously; here appears no previous defect of the constitutional powers or the vital principle, the action only ceases in consequence of the vascular rupture, because the circulation of the blood, for want of vascular continuation, is destroyed by this accident; the defect lies then in the instrument in which these inherent powers reside, and on which this principle asserts its action, and not in the powers or principles themselves; and this will apply to every other species of disease. See Dr. Wallis's Sydenham, vol. i. p. 147, 148.

NATURALIA. See **PUDENDA**.

NAUSEA, from *naus*, a ship. This is properly the sickness perceived on sailing; but it is used to express all sorts of sickness, and propensities to vomit, whether called sickness, *nausea*, qualm, loathing, or whatever else.

Cacostia also means a loathing; or, according to Linnæus, a fixed aversion to food.

Nausea may be defined to be an approach to sickness. It is such a subversion of the stomach, as that it rests not in its natural, easy state.—*Sickness* is that affection of the stomach, whence there is an inclination of the actual ejection of its contents.

Sea-sickness depends on nervous irritability and spasm; it is a disease of the brain from the unusual motion which the ship gives it, and from thence, by consent of parts, it is carried to the stomach, where it occasions vomiting. Long voyages usually overcome this disorder, but short ones seldom do. Keeping the bowels solutive is always found to relieve; and drinking sea-water with wine is a preventive from sea-sickness in many.

A *nausea* is described by some as a gentle convulsion of the œsophagus, accompanied with an inversion of its peristaltic motion, and producing an inclination to vomit. Others again say, it is the idea of some ungrateful substance accompanied with spasms of the œsophagus and stomach. Generally it is an attendant on dyspepsia.

The lips are covered with the continuation of the inner coat of the stomach, whence whatever vellicates this coat, either in the stomach, or œsophagus, and often in the mouth, occasions a *nausea*, or a sickness.

A *nausea* always precedes a vomiting, and then it is attended with a tremulous motion of the lips. It attends all inclinations to vomit, and cardialgias. It is often attended with a discharge of a limpid mucus from the stomach, or œsophagus, or both, when no inclination to vomiting is present; and this happens from the spasms affecting the glands there. It often indicates worms in the primæ viæ. It generally succeeds crudities in the stomach, which, as they are acrid, when the stomach is empty, they then particularly excite a *nausea*, which, however, is alleviated by taking any kind of aliment. It precedes violent disorders in the head, especially such as derive their origin from the upper orifice of the stomach. It attends hypochondriac disorders, and others, the fomes of which lodge in the primæ viæ; and in the beginning of malignant fevers it is generally attendant.

According to the variety of causes, so will be the remedies; when acrid fordés in the primæ viæ produce a *nausea*, present relief is obtained from a fresh supply of food, and a gentle emetic, or a few aloetic purges will often remove the disorder. Indeed, in common, after these general evacuants, warm, strengthening, stomach medicines, seldom fail to cure.

If an excessive use of spirituous liquors is the cause, the warmth of the bed, riding, and the elixir of vitriol, succeed the best.

In the beginning of fevers, when bile regurgitates into the stomach, and in many other instances of *nausea*, and even of vomiting, the columbo root is almost a specific.

A *nausea* may be relieved, in general, by the same means as a vomiting. See **VOMITUS**.

NAUTICUS. See **TIBIALIS POSTICUS**.

NAVICULARE OS, } from *navicula*, a little vessel.
NAVIFORME, } See SCAPHOIDES.

NAVIGATIO. SAILING. It is beneficial to weak persons. In a calm, when the ship's motion is gentle, an uncommon alacrity, an increased perspiration, a keener appetite, and a quicker digestion are excited; but when a patient is very weak, the violent agitation of a ship in a rough sea is not very safe. Sea voyages have been recommended in a variety of complaints; such as hypochondriac affections, visceral obstructions, scrophula, and particularly in consumptions, in which last complaint, if properly conducted, some authors have asserted they always are beneficial, and often radically cure; admit patients begin in the early stage, and persist for a sufficient length of time. Indeed, if we consider the benefit which will be derived from agreeable effects produced on the nervous system, and the digestive powers of the machine, we may fairly conclude that they seem calculated to be highly useful in all chronic complaints.

See Obs. on Diseases incident to Seamen, by Lewis Rouppe, M. D. The Use of Sea Voyages in Medicine, by E. Gilchrist, M. D.

NEAPOLITANUM UNGUENTUM. NEAPOLITAN OINTMENT.

This is now never made, the ung. hydrargyri mit. being substituted for it.

NEAPOLITANUS MORBUS. See LUES VENEREA.

NEBIPOULI. See BILIMBI.

NEBULA. See ALBUGO.

NECESSARIÆ RES. See NON-NATURALIA.

NECROSIS, from *νεκρος*, dead. DRY GANGRENE. This is a slow mortification of a part, without any previous tumor, softness, and foetid dissolution, attended with violent pain and stupor, which a dryness, induration, blackness, and mummy-like appearance of the part succeed; it differs from a gangrene, because it is slower in its progress, and becomes offensive, and quickly finishes its course. SAUVAGES enumerates six species.—1. NECROSIS *ustilaginea*, when it arises from eating corrupted grain;—2. *a viru*, from virus, generated in the habit, or poison thrown into it;—3. *febrilis*, when it succeeds the attack of a fever;—4. *scorbutica*, when from the scurvy;—5. *epidémica*, when epidémical;—6. *infantilis*, when it attacks infants, which it does when they are about five years old. See Nosologia Methodica, vol. ii. p. 623. But this complaint, BELL says, never arises from inflammation, but generally from some causes obstructing the principal arteries which used to supply those parts with blood; consequently, from a defect of fluids, and a considerable evaporation going on, such a degree of humidity cannot occur as in other cases of gangrene. See Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 94. Edinb. Med. Com. vol. ix. p. 78. London Med. Journal, vol. iii. p. 369; vol. vii. p. 263.

NECROSIS USTILAGINEA. See RAPHANIA.

NECTARIUM, (from *nectar*, honey,) the melliferous part of the vegetable, peculiar to the flower. It commonly makes a part of the *corolla*, but is sometimes entirely distinct from it, and is then called a proper nectary. It is frequently in form of a horn, or spur; sometimes it takes the shape of a cup; whence this part is named in English by some, the HONEY CUP.

NEDUMSCHETTI. The name of a bacciferous shrub which grows in the East Indies, of which an ointment is made by boiling in oil, and is then used against pruriginous disorders.

NEDYIA. See ABDOMEN.

NEDYS. See STOMACHUS and ABDOMEN.

NEDYUSA. See SITIS.

NEFRENDÉS. Properly SUCKING PIGS; but it is applied to young children, or old people, who have no teeth.

NEIËRA. See ABDOMEN.

NEIEM-EL-SALIB. See GRAMEN CRUCIS.

NELUMBO. See FABA ÆGYPTIA.

NEMOROSA. See ANEMONOIDES.

NENUFAR. See NYMPHÆA.

NEPA. A crab, a scorpion, and *genista spinosa major*.

NEPA THEOPHRASTI. See GENISTA SPARTIUM.

NEPENTHES, from *νη*, importing negation, and *πενθος*, mourning.

The *nepenthes* of the Egyptians was, according to Olaus Borrichius, a preparation of opium and daturay, both the

produce of Egypt. Romantic accounts are given of it. See Schultz's Hist. Med. See also BANDURA.

NEPETA.

NEPETELLA. } See MENTHA CATARIA.

NEPHRALGIA. Pain in the kidneys or ureters.

NEPHRALGIA CALCULOSA. *Nephralgy*, PAIN from a STONE in the KIDNEYS. This differs from a nephritis, from the same cause, and is considered as a disease whose principal symptom consists in a fixed pain in the region of the kidneys and ureters, *without any acute febrile affections*, and is thought to depend on a rather large stone fixed in the kidneys, or ureters, which is discoverable by pain and very severe uneasiness in either lumbar region, seldom happening in both, and that fixed and permanent; which pain extends itself along the duct of the ureter in the abdomen towards the bladder, attended in men with a painful drawing up of the testicle of the same side; in women, with a stupor, or numbness of the thigh, and pain, if the fit should be intense. In the violence or the pain a nausea and frequent vomiting are occasioned; by laying on the pained side the uneasiness is mitigated, but on that which is opposite, increased; and lastly, the urine has different appearances; in the beginning, it is watery, and small in quantity; afterwards turbid and copious, often extremely hot and bloody. The chief relief in these cases is to be expected from bleeding, rest, diluting mucilaginous liquids, decoctions of infusions of linseed, marsh-mallows, barley, gum-arabic, &c. anodynes, oily medicines, warm bath, and a thin cooling diet, &c. See CALCULUS and NEPHROTOMIA.

— RHEUMATICA. See RHEUMATISMUS.

NEPHRELMINTICA ISCHURIA.

A suppression of urine from worms.

NEPHRITICA. A suppression of } See ISCHURIA.
urine from inflammation in the kidneys.

NEPHRITICA AQUA. See NUX MOSCHATA.

NEPHRITICUM LIGNUM, also called *perigrinum lign.* NEPHRITIC WOOD. Dale thinks it to be the wood of the tree which bears the *nux ben*, ben-nut. It is the *GUilandina Moringa* Linn. It is brought from America in large compact pieces; the out-part is of a whitish or pale yellow colour; the medullary substance is of a dark brownish, or reddish colour. If it is bruised, and macerated in water for half an hour, or an hour, it imparts a deep tincture, appearing, when placed betwixt the eye and the light, of a golden colour; but in other situations, of a fine blue colour; a property in which it differs from all other known woods. Pieces of other woods are often mixed with it, which only give a yellow tincture. If this wood is steeped in rectified spirit of wine, the same blue tincture is observed as when water is the menstruum: if an acid is joined to the tincture, it becomes yellow, but the blue is again restored by an alkali. It is the only vegetable blue that is destroyed by acids.

To the taste it is slightly bitter, and the raspings have a faint aromatic smell. A strong infusion of it in water is gently astringent, and is recommended in dysury, nephritic complaints, and all disorders of the kidneys and urinary passages. It does not, like the warmer diuretics, heat or otherwise offend the parts; but its efficacy hath not obtained it a place in general practice. See Raii Hist. Lewis's Mat. Med.

NEPHRITICUS, from *νεφρος*, a kidney. Belonging to the kidneys. It is used with respect to disorders of these parts, or to medicines adapted to their cure.

NEPHRITIS, from *νεφρος*, a kidney, INFLAMMATION. AN INFLAMMATION in the KIDNEYS. This disorder is not very frequent, for a determination of the fluids to the kidneys occasions an increased secretion of urine, sometimes mixed with blood, which prevents inflammation. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CL. PYREXIÆ; and ORD. PHLEGMASIÆ; which he defines a febrile affection, attended with pain in the region of the kidney, often following the course of the ureter; frequent micturition, voiding water either thin and transparent, or very red; vomiting, numbness of the thigh, and retraction or pain of the testicle on the same side as the kidney affected. The true species, he calls NEPHRITIS VERA; the symptomatic consists of five.—1. NEPHRITIS *calculosa*;—2. NEPHRALGIA *calculosa*;—3. *arenosa*;—4. *purulenta*;—5. *arthritica*, according to the cause from whence the inflammation arises, whether from a stone in the kidney, gravel, pus, or the gout.

The GENERAL CAUSES are, whatever hinders the extremities of the arteries from transmitting their fluid; as a wound, contusion, abscess, tumor, long continued defluxion, or a small stone, &c. — whatever hinders the conveyance of the urine into the pelvis, ureters, and bladder; — such as forcibly convey the thicker parts of the blood into the urinary ducts, as running, violent riding, excessive heat, an effort of the body, a plethora, acrid diuretics, poisons, &c. — a long continued spasmodic contraction of these vessels. When these vessels are seized with a violent inflammation, they are often so constricted, that no urine can be discharged; or if a small quantity, it is pellucid, thin, and aqueous, which is an unpromising sign; the nerves cohering to these vessels, and lying contiguous to them, being often irritated, pains and convulsions are produced in the stomach, mesentery, intestines, and uterus; hence arise eructations, nausea, vomiting, fluxes, iliac passions, retentions of urine, stupor, immobility of the legs, &c. preternatural heat in the loins.

A stone in the kidney usually excites inflammation in the internal membrane thereof, and in the tubuli uriniferi.

The inflammation begins with a pungent burning pain in the region of the kidney, that is, in the back, near the articulation of the short ribs, higher up on the left side than on the right, often shooting down by the ureters to the bladder, and by the spermatic cord to the testicle; — a fever; — the urine is sometimes red at the first, but soon becomes pale, and is frequently discharged in small quantities, and that with difficulty, pain, and heat. — Sometimes a redness appears externally; — the thigh and leg of the affected side is seized with a stupor; — the pain is increased upon standing, walking, couching, lying on the opposite side, or in any other case where the kidney is moved, or the surrounding part extended; — there is pain in the groin, and in the testicle next adjacent; — the pulse is hard and frequent, and, as the pain increases, it often becomes small, quick, and sometimes intermittent, with coldness of the extremities, cold sweats, sickness, bilious vomitings, fainting, delirium, convulsions, &c. The patient lies with the most ease on the affected side.

A true inflammation in the kidneys, should be distinguished from the gravel, a stone obstructing the ureter, an inflammation of the psoas muscle, or other adjacent parts, from the colic, and other inflammatory and spasmodic pains in the intestines.

If the disease is protracted beyond the seventh or eighth day, and there is a stupor or heaviness of the part, with frequent returns of chilliness and shivering, &c. there is reason to suspect that matter is forming in the kidney, and that an abscess will ensue.

If the urine becomes higher coloured, is secreted in a larger quantity, and at last is copious, thick, and mixed with mucus, a gradual relief follows, and thus the cure is effected. It may go off by a metastasis, or terminate in an abscess, mortification, or a scirrhus. Inflammations in this part often suppurate on the fourth day, if not prevented by either a natural, or an artificial attempt towards a cure: but yet these failing, an abscess may be begun so late as the fourteenth day. This abscess may be discharged into the pelvis of the kidney, the abdomen, or externally through the integuments and the skin; in the first case, if the matter is kindly, a cure may follow, but otherwise an hectic destroys the patient; — in the second case it is fatal; — in the third, an ulcer of very uncertain cure is formed.

When the presence of this disorder is once manifested, immediately bleed, and in general proceed as in other internal inflammations.

Decoctions of parsley-roots, infusions of linseed, or the Arabic emulsion, with a double quantity of the gum, are convenient as common drink; and to prevent their palling the appetite, a little lemon juice and sugar may be added to render them grateful.

A moderately warm semicupium, and laxative clysters frequently injected, contribute much to promote the secretion of urine.

If inflammation appears externally, apply fomentations and poultices to the part so affected.

In case of a suppuration, the treatment is nearly the same as in a suppuration of the liver. After the abscess is burst, the patient should drink freely of a decoction of marshmallow-roots, or such like liquors, and take the bark freely. In this case the bark is preferable to the usual method of administering balsamics.

If pains are excessive, give opiates to moderate them; and if vomiting is troublesome, give tepid water, sweetened with honey, and let the patient drink small quantities frequently.

If a gangrene takes place, it is known by the violence of the cause, of the symptoms, the want of relief by remedies, and the sudden remission of the pain without apparent cause, cold sweats, a weak intermittent pulse, hiccoughs, either no discharge of urine, or such as is livid black, full of hairs, fetid, and foul, with a sudden and considerable loss of strength. In those cases, no cure can be expected.

See Boerhaave's Aphorisms, and Van Swieten's Comments thereon. Fordyce's Elements, part the second. Brooke's and the London Practice of Physic. Cullen's First Lines, edit. 4. vol. i. p. 387.

NEPHROLITICA ISCHURIA. A suppression of urine from the stone in the kidneys. See ISCHURIA.

NEPHROMETRAE. See Psoæ.

NEPHROPLETHORICA ISCHURIA.

A suppression of urine from a plethora.

NEPHROSPASTICA. A suppression of urine from a spasm in the kidneys.

NEPHROTHROMBOIDES. A suppression of urine from grumous blood in the kidneys.

NEPHROPYICA. A suppression of urine from purulent matter in the kidneys.

NEPHROPHLEGMATICA. A suppression of urine from pituitous or mucous matter in the kidneys.

NEPHROPLEGICA. A suppression of urine from a paralytic state of the kidneys.

NEPHROS. See REN.

NEPHROTOMIA. NEPHROTOMY. It is the extracting of a stone from the kidneys by a wound made for that end. Rouset was the first who advised this operation. In Mezeray's History of France is the following narrative: "The doctors of the faculty of physic at Paris, knowing that an archer of Bagnolet, who had been very much afflicted with the stone, lay under sentence of death, begged of the king that he might be put into their hands, to make an experiment whether they could open the kidney, and take out the stone. They obtained their request, and the operation succeeded so well, that the man lived many years after in good health: so says the historian. And many writers speak in favour of this operation, and assert that it is practicable with safety; but from the course of the renal artery it does not appear to be possible, without destroying the patient. See RENES. Besides the objection from the renal artery, there are others apparently insurmountable. See Avicenna, Serapion, Weddijus, Meckren, Heister, Med. Mus. vol. ii. p. 370. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 144. White's Surgery, p. 368.

NEPONES. See BARONES.

NERANTIA. See AURANTIA HISPALENSIS.

NERION, } called also *rhododaphne*, *rhododendron*,
NERIUM, } *oleander*, *laurus rosea*. The DWARF
ROSE BAY. It is called nerion, from *neros*, humid, because it grows in moist places. *Rhododaphne*, from its flowers resembling a rose, and its leaves a bay-tree. *Rhododendron*, because it sometimes grows to the size of a little tree, and hath a flower like a rose. The branches are divided and subdivided by threes, and the leaves grow three together. It grows in maritime places. The leaves and flowers are poisonous; if any of them are swallowed, deglutition is immediately stopped, but vomiting and purging soon come on. Vinegar is an antidote in this poison. See Raii Hist.

NEROLI OLEUM. See AURANTIA HISPALENSIS.

NERONIANA. See PHLEBOTOMIA.

NERVALIA OSSA. See ARCUALIA OSSA.

NERVEA SPONGIOSA. See CORPORA CAVERNOSA PENIS.

NERVI, named also *neuri*. The NERVES, are those productions of the brain, which are the means of sense and motion in every part. They are continuations of the medullary substance of the brain; and, like the brain, they have an infinite number of blood-vessels dispersed about them. They receive their strength from the membranes that surround them. They have two coats, at least as far as the eye can trace them, one from the pia mater, the other from the dura mater. The nerves are supposed to deposit their coats when they arrive at the place of office. In their rise and progress from the brain they are supposed to decussate each other, that is, those which

rise on the right side of the brain pass out on the left, and those which rise on the left pass out on the right; their origin, however accurately traced, cannot be found out: that they decussate each other, is suggested at least from a concussion of the brain, in which case a blow is received on one side, and the injury done is on the other; but again, there are many exceptions to this. Frequently the *nerves* form plexuses in their course, in which they become one. In their course through the body they commonly branch with the blood-vessels, but ramify more regularly. That junction, which in the arterial and venal system is called *anastomosis*, in the *nerves* is denominated *communication*. From this communication of *nerves* some instances of sympathy are accounted for; but how far this is the truth is not easy to assert, as there is hardly a *nerve* but in its passage communicates with some branch of almost every *nerve* in the body. In the ganglions of the *nerves* there is always a particular redness, on which conjectures are formed by different anatomists, but their opinions are not well supported: Lancisi says that these ganglions are only on those *nerves* which are governed by the will.

All the *nerves* in the body originally proceed from the cerebrum or cerebellum, by means of the medulla oblongata, or medulla spinalis. They go out in pairs, and are afterwards divided into branches to be distributed on all parts of the body.

From the head there goes out ten pair of *nerves*; the FIRST and SECOND PAIR proceed from the cerebrum, and are called the *olfactory* or first pair; and the *optic nerves*, or second pair. The rest proceed from the cerebellum, and are called *motores oculorum*, or THIRD PAIR; *pathetici*, or FOURTH PAIR; *trigemini*, or FIFTH PAIR; *motores oculorum externi*, or SIXTH PAIR; *auditorius*, or SEVENTH PAIR; *par vagum*, or EIGHTH PAIR; *hypoglossi externi*, or NINTH PAIR; *suboccipitales*, or TENTH PAIR.

From the spinal marrow there goes out about TWENTY-FOUR PAIR, which have the general name of *vertebrales*; *seven* of which passing through the vertebrae of the neck, are called *cervicales*; *twelve* pass through those of the back, and are called *dorales*; *five* pass through those of the loins, and are called *lumbares*; and there are *five* or *six* pair which, passing through the os sacrum, are called *sacri nervi*.

The *nerves* that serve the vital functions arise from the cerebellum; those that are subservient to the senses proceed chiefly from the basis of the brain; and those that are destined to the voluntary motions of the touch, are principally from the spinal marrow.

In many instances, if the *nerve* is cut, compressed, or destroyed, all motion, sensation, and nutrition in that part to which the *nerve* is distributed, is lost; yet this does not always happen, for if all, or at least the principal *nerves* in the part are not destroyed, it recovers its health and vigour. This is evident in performing the operation for the aneurism, in which case, if the *nerve* is tied with the brachial artery, a temporal numbness only is felt, and sensation in any degree below the ligature is not lost. If a ligature is made on the *nerve* on the side of the windpipe, the animal will be dumb. If a pointed instrument is pushed between the occiput and atlas of a dog, he dies instantly. The same symptoms happen in wounds of the cerebrum, cerebellum, and medulla spinalis.—All *nerves* which have their origin below an injury of the medulla spinalis, lose their sense and motion.—A member may be deprived of its motion, and yet not lose its sensation; or it may lose its sensation, and retain its motion.—Sensation remains some time after the limb is amputated.—Pressure makes a part paralytic.—As the *nerves* are continuations of the medullary part of the brain and spinal marrow, it is probable that they are partly nourished by those vessels which are spread on that production of pia mater which surrounds them, in like manner as the brain derives its nourishment from the arteries of pia mater; if this be the case, we may readily see why the *nerves* lose their powers when they are wholly deprived of the arterial blood, and also retain them, in some measure, after the brain is ossified and petrified.

The *nervous fluid* is often spoken of as synonymous with the animal spirits, &c. But Dr. Kirkland observes, in his Inquiry, vol. i. p. 433. that, by *nervous fluid*, we mean what we discover upon dissecting the brain or *nerves*; and which a rupture in the tumor, accompanying the bifid spine, discovers to be essentially necessary to life: for we may easily suppose a fluid residing in the

nerves, of such high importance to life as it evidently appears to be, to bring on (when both the *nerves* and itself are diseased) the *nervous* symptoms we discover before the gouty matter is thrown off into the extremities, &c. in other instances of disease.

There are many classes of *nerves* differing in smallness, and it is supposed that one class may remain entire, while another is somewhat hurt, and perhaps this is the cause of a gradual decline of the senses.

It is also to be observed that some *nerves* are susceptible of one impression only, or with such at least as many others are not affected by; e. g. the semen stimulates the *nerves* of the testicles and vesiculae feminales, but of no other part;—some assist in vision,—others smell, &c. The ancients not only gave the name of *nerve* to these productions of the brain, but also to the tendons and ligaments.

By what means the *nerves* perform their different functions, we are at a loss precisely to point out; but, it is generally believed, they act by a fluid, derived from the medullary part of the brain, and spinal marrow. Dr. Monro says, “that the matter upon which the nervous energy depends, is a secreted fluid, we are, indeed, far from being able to prove; but, to say, that the offices of the nerves are not performed by a secreted fluid, merely because we cannot comprehend how any part of the blood, or any humour prepared from it, could render the mind sensible of an injury, or throw a muscle into action, is, in my opinion, saying a great deal too much; for, in the generation of animals, effects more incomprehensible, and astonishing, seem to depend on the secretion and mixture of the fluids of the testes and ovaria; the brain, the nerves, the nervous energy, and complex fabric of other organs being thereby produced.”

On the *nerves*, their use, &c. see Winflow's Anatomy, where the *nerves* are very accurately described; Monro's Diss. on the Nerves; it is annexed at the end of his Osteology; besides these, the curious may consult Steno, Vieussens, Willis, Ridley, Leuwenhoeck, and Ruysch. See also Hales's Stat. Essays, vol. ii. p. 59, 60. Whytt on the Sympathy of the Nerves, and Nervous Disorders. Kirkland's Diss. on the Brain and Nerves, and on the Sympathy of the Nerves. Monro's Observations on the Nervous System.

NERVI VAGI.

— SYMPATHETICI MEDII. } See PAR VAGUM,
— STOMACHICI.

NERVINA. See NEUROTICA.

NERVOSA FEBRIS. The NERVOUS FEVER, called by the ancients *cardiacus*; and also *pituitosus morbus*. Under this name we may consider *nervous* diseases in general; they are numerous; some authors have divided them into *habitual* or *chronical*, and *acute*, nervous fevers; for, in some, the fever is latent, in others it is less obscure.—Indeed from difference in degrees, or other circumstances, the different denominations arise, and, from a simple yawning, to the greatest extreme of madness, is the extent in which these varieties are manifested. SYDENHAM says, that fevers make two thirds of the disorders to which men are subject, and the hysterical or *nervous* disorders one half of the rest.

When these disorders of the nervous class are *chronical*, though the stomach, or intestines, or other particular part, may most be complained of, the cellular membrane is probably their immediate seat. When *acute*, a contaminated lymph is the source of every morbid symptom.

The CHRONICAL kinds are called *vapours*, *hysterics*, *hypochondriac disorder*, &c. The ACUTE is usually denominated the *nervous fever*, LITTLE FEVER, SLOW FEVER, a FEVER on the SPIRITS, &c.

Those who have disordered viscera, lead sedentary lives, are studious, oppressed with long anxiety, who are easily affected by external occurrences, &c. are the most subject to nervous complaints.

The symptoms attendant on nervous complaints resemble almost every disorder to which the human body is subject: according to the part more immediately affected, and the peculiarities of the patient's constitution, the different diseases proper to that part will seem to present themselves. As the occasional cause then is, and the part in which its influence is exerted, the symptoms will be, wind in the stomach and bowels, heart-burning, sour belching, squeamishness, and ejection of a watery fluid or other kind of matter from the stomach, a want of appetite,

petite, and indigestion, or an uncommon craving for food, and quick digestion, debility, faintness, a sense of emptiness about the stomach when hungry, a strong desire for uncommon food, inflations of the stomach, pain and cramp in the stomach, oppression about the præcordia, uneasy, though not painful, sensations about the stomach, low-spiritedness, anxiety, timidity, strong pulsations within the belly, spasms in the bowels, distensions of portions of the bowels, colic pains, a grumbling noise in the bowels from wind, the belly often lax, but more frequently costive, pains in the back and belly resembling the gravel, a sense of irritation and heat in the neck of the urethra, with a frequent desire of making water, a copious discharge of limpid urine, frequent spitting, sudden flushes of heat all over the body, shiverings, a sense of cold in certain parts as if water was poured on them; and at other times an universal glow, flying pains in the limbs, pain in the back and between the shoulders, pains attended with a hot sensation, shifting often from the sides or back to the interior parts of the abdomen, cramps or convulsive motions of the muscles, or of a few of their fibres, sudden startings of the legs or arms, frequent involuntary motion of the muscles of the neck, or head, or arms, or legs; a general convulsion affecting at once the stomach, bowels, throat, legs, arms, and almost the whole body, in which the patient struggles as in an epileptic fit; long faintings, which, in some instances, follow one another after short intervals, palpitation of the heart, pulse variable, a dry cough, with difficult breathing or a constriction of the lungs, which in some persons return periodically; yawning, hiccough, sighing, a sense of suffocation as if from a ball or a lump in the throat, crying, laughing; in the day the patient is mostly cool, with a slow or natural pulse, but in the time of sleep hot flushes often spread over the whole body; the pulse is quicker and stronger, and faintness or sickness is felt; a giddiness, especially after rising up hastily; pains in the head, which in many return periodically; pain in a small part of the head, which generally fixes on the crown, as if a nail was drove in; ringing in the ears, dimness of sight, mist before the eyes, objects seen double, unusual smells perceived, obstinate watchings, sometimes attended with uneasiness which is not to be described, but which is lessened by getting out of bed; disturbed sleep, frightful dreams, night-mare, drowsiness, fear, peevishness, sadness, despair; at intervals the spirits are too active and gay, wandering thoughts, impaired memory, ridiculous fancies, strange persuasions of their labouring under diseases from which they are free, and imagining their complaints as dangerous as they find them troublesome.

After being long afflicted with some of these (for they never are all attendant in the same person), the patient sometimes becomes melancholy or mad, or goes into the black jaundice, a dropsy, the phthisis pulmonalis, palsy, apoplexy, or some other fatal distemper.

Those who are liable to the above symptoms are distinguished into the following classes:

1. Such as, though usually in good health, are yet, on account of a preternatural irritability of the nerves, apt to be affected frequently with violent tremors, palpitations, faintings, and convulsions, from fear and grief, surprise, or other passions, and from whatever disagreeably affects the more sensible parts of the body. These may be called simply *nervous*.

2. Such as, besides being liable to the symptoms mentioned in the first class, from the same causes, are always troubled with indigestion, flatulence, &c. may be said to be *hysterical*, or *hypochondriacal*.

3. Those who from a less delicate feeling are scarce ever affected with palpitation of the heart, fainting, &c. from disturbed passions; but, on account of the disordered state of their stomach and bowels, are seldom free from indigestion, flatulence, want of appetite, or too great craving, and such symptoms as therefrom arise; such as belching, costiveness, oppression about the præcordia, low spirits, disagreeable thoughts, disturbed sleep, &c. and may be ranked as *hypochondriacal*.

4. When a fever is manifest in a patient attended with nervous symptoms, above recited, or when a fever coming on from a cause which induces nervous symptoms, the disorder is called a *NERVOUS FEVER*, which Dr. Cullen names *TYPHUS*, and defines a contagious disease, wherein the heat of the body is not much increased, the pulse small, weak, and for the most part frequent; the urine but little changed, the functions of the sensorium much disturbed, and the strength greatly diminished;

of which he forms two species.—1. *TYPHUS petechialis*, when it is attended, as it is frequently, with petechial eruptions; which species varies in degree, thence named *mitior*, or *gravior*, according to the mildness or violence of the symptoms.—2. *TYPHUS icterodes*, when attended with a yellowness of the skin.

Of the different kinds which have been treated on by different authors, all of which belong to some of the divisions, there are not less than sixty enumerated, with their proper references. See *Synopsis Nosologiæ Methodicæ*, vol. ii. p. 71—78. The symptoms, however, are concisely and well described by Hippocrates: "There are frequent transient chillinesses in the day; a giddiness or mist before the eyes; a listlessness, with great lassitude and weariness all over the body; frequent yawnings, with little flying pains; dozing, inappetency; dryness of the lips and tongue; sighings, with great and unaccountable anxiety; deliriousness and forgetfulness by fits; oppression and pain about the region of the heart and stomach; difficulty of breathing by intervals; the tongue generally white, but sometimes redder than ordinary, together with a heat in it; a low, quick, unequal pulse; heat and thirst, but moderate; pale urine, often and suddenly made; frequent nauseae and flushings; faintings on every the least motion and surprise; cold clammy sweats by turns: these, more or less, usually accompany the *nervous fever*, and will continue thirty or forty days, unless stupors, syncopes, and death, end the scene before." Huxham describes the *nervous fever* admirably; and sir Richard Manningham, in his *Febricula*, is very particular in his description of it, and to the above symptoms he adds, that the pathognomonic signs are:

1. *A low, quick, and unequal pulse; that is, it is swift, frequent, and large, then presently it becomes low and quick, &c. alternately; this, he observes, is its greatest inequality, and is a characteristic of this fever.*

2. *A heat in the tongue, without much thirst.*

In all diseases the nerves suffer more or less; but nervous diseases are such as arise, FIRST, from a peculiar or preternatural irritability of the nerves in general, or of those in any part in particular, whence, what is applied to them, whether of a morbid quality or not, may alike be productive of that variety of symptoms which form the description above given; or, SECONDLY, from the peculiar quality of such morbid humours, &c. whose most manifest effects are from the disorders which they excite in the nervous system. But, perhaps, the first may more strictly be called nervous, though the second enlarge the lists of disorders so called, considerably.

The remote causes are numerous; they are violent passions; long continued ones in less degrees, such as grief, fear, &c.—indolence;—exercise beyond the supplies received for a due support;—eager pursuits, whether of pleasure or business;—irregularity in diet, or in the general manner of living;—a cold damp, or a hot and moist air—sudden and great changes in the climate—defective perspiration,—excessive evacuations, and indeed whatever much lessens the vis vitæ.

The immediate causes are, a defect of vital heat,—an acrimony from contagion, or from some other cause;—and sometimes the peculiar or preternatural sensibility of the nerves is the immediate cause, as when nervous affections are excited by what in a natural or healthy state of the nerves would be unperceived.

Many circumstances occur to, or are attendant on persons subject to nervous disorders, which prove occasional causes: such are flatulence in the stomach and bowels, worms, &c. scirrhus obstructions in any of the abdominal viscera, &c.

And as to the acute species, or *nervous fever*, if whatever can excite fever, is attendant on any of the immediate causes of nervous disorders in general, there will no more be required to produce it.

NERVOUS DISEASES, it is already observed, resemble almost every other disease which affect the human frame; and oftentimes it is very difficult to distinguish whether it is the real disease, or only nervous affections assuming the type; for, as scarce any part of the body is without nerves, and very few altogether without feeling, the nerves must not only suffer, when they themselves, or the brain, or the spinal marrow, are primarily affected, but also when the other parts are diseased; and hence the difficulty of fixing a certain criterion by which nervous disorders may at once be distinguished from all those not so called; though, in some instances, a small degree of attention will enable us to clear away the uncertainty.

The prognostics in nervous disorders, of the chronical as well as of the acute, are both difficultly formed and uncertain; IN THE FIRST, if the disease is recent and left to itself, it is rather troublesome than dangerous; but a faulty treatment may be productive of other complaints, that are both difficult of cure and dangerous. IN THE SECOND, *the favourable signs are*, the symptoms being slight; the pulse becoming fuller on the use of cardiacs; if toward the end of the disease a gentle sweat or diarrhoea, but particularly if a salivation without aphthae break out; or if miliary eruptions appear, without any preceding profuse sweat: the less favourable ones are, a coldness of the extremities, whilst the rest of the body is warm and perspires; the fauces becoming livid, and reddish or purple spots appearing on the skin; *but the following are fatal*, a trembling of the tongue, the nails becoming livid, the sight failing or being nearly lost, the delirium changing to a coma, the excrements discharged involuntarily, and the tendons twitching.

However troublesome *nervous disorders* are, they have this advantage, viz. that their subjects are not very liable to those of the inflammatory kind, and rarely, if ever, suffer much from them. But before a cure is attempted, the patient should be informed, in *the first place*, that his disorder admits of relief, but hardly of a radical cure; for the remaining disposition to be strongly affected by slight causes, not being changed, relapses are so easily occasioned, that a continuance of health, when all manifest symptoms are removed, cannot be promised. Secondly, that without perseverance in the use of means, no advantage can be expected.

THE GENERAL INDICATIONS OF CURE WILL BE,

1. To palliate the symptoms.
2. To lessen or remove the morbid irritability of the nerves.
3. To correct the occasional causes, especially the morbid ones.

1. TO PALLIATE the SYMPTOMS, the most remarkable of which, with the method of relief, are as follow:

Convulsive motions, or fixed spasms. In these cases, if slight, a gentle opiate given an hour before the approach of the fit, when its return can be guessed at, will often prevent it; but, in the more violent instances, bleeding should sometimes precede, and then opiates must be given freely, both as to the largeness of the dose and the frequency of the repetition. Besides this, *which of all others is the most powerful*, the following in different degrees, and on different occasions, afford the wished-for relief; they are *camphor, castor, musk, fetid gums, æther, volatile alkaline spirits*, &c. To these may be added, the *warm bath, semicupiums, pedilaves, emollient clysters, and warm fomentations*.---Sometimes the spasms in one part are relieved by painful applications on another, such as *blisters, acrid cataplasms, and frictions*;---*fear or surprise*, when they can be prudently excited, may produce the most desirable effect.---Bandages tightly applied to the part affected, and continued for a short time, will often procure relief. The particular cause being discovered, and the particular disposition of the patient being attended to, will assist in determining which of these methods may most likely be successful.

Fainting with convulsions. If the pulse admits of it, bleeding should be the first means used;---the strongest acid spirits should be held to the nose, or, in want of them, take the fetid and volatile alkaline spirits;---hot bricks may be applied to the feet, and the legs, arms, and belly may be strongly rubbed; or, if convenient, the legs may be put into water that is blood warm, or rather more so; and as soon as the patient can swallow, if the constitution is sanguine and plethoric, give a draught of water, with a large spoonful or more of sharp vinegar in it; *but if the habit is lax and feeble*, a gentle cordial is to be preferred.

Pain with cramps in the stomach. If there is a tendency to vomit, wash the stomach with a few draughts of camomile-tea, after which give from fifty to eighty drops of the tinct. opii, in six ounces of warm water, by way of clyster.---If the cramps return, the clyster should be repeated;---musk should be given in large doses with some cordial liquid,---the anodyne balsam may be rubbed on the region of the stomach, or the patient may be put into a warm half-bath. *Except great weakness forbids*, bleeding should be used, if the pain is violent.

Indigestion and vomiting, with pains in the stomach. When they happen from faulty humours in the stomach, vomits,---gentle bitter purges,---the testacea---elixir of vi-

triol, &c. are proper.---If too great sensibility in the stomach is the cause, besides strengthening the stomach with the bark, bitters, &c. from five to thirty drops of laudanum may be taken an hour before dinner and supper. In some instances, a draught of warm water with a little brandy, after the principal means, prevents those symptoms.

An hysterical or flatulent colic. If there is costiveness, give a laxative clyster with a dram or two of assa foetida dissolved in it;---and if there are troublesome vomitings, after several draughts of water in which toasted bread hath been boiled, give the same draughts, with pepper-mint water, and a few drops of tincture of opium in each:---or, if the tincture was given clyster-wise in warm water, and the saline mixture swallowed whilst in the act of effervescence, the effects will be more certain and speedy; besides, if a thorough passage can be procured by means of a few pills with calomel and aloes, this operation will be much favoured by the opiate clysters, and thus the symptom is, for the most part, effectually removed.

Flatulence in the stomach and bowels. Besides keeping the body solutive, draughts of warm water may be taken, in which is a small quantity of pepper-mint water, brandy, spirit of nitre, or spirit of hartshorn, according as one or other are observed to be most generally useful; with some a little acidum vitrioli dilutum answers this purpose, and others require a few drops of tincture of opium.

The nervous or spasmodic asthma. Bleeding according to the state of the pulse, and repeated doses of the tinct. opii camphorata usually succeed.---Or if the wind in the stomach causes or increases this symptom, a solution of assafoetida with a little spirit of hartshorn will be a useful help. But if the asthma is attended with fixed obstructions of the lungs, or a considerable accumulation of phlegm, opiates must be omitted, and bleeding, with blisters, used in their stead; the lac ammon. with assafoetida will also be proper.---To prevent returns, be careful to supply the patient with every proper means for recovering and establishing the strength of the constitution in general.

A palpitation of the heart. If this symptom arises from sympathy when the stomach is weak and disordered, for present relief give an opiate; and then go on to recover the healthy state of the stomach.---If the matter of the gout, &c. be repelled, and occasions this disorder, the proper means of relief will be *warm stomachics, laxatives, camphor, volatile salts, warm pedilaves, blisters on the legs, sinapism on the feet*, and, if PLETHORIC, *bleeding*.---If suppressed evacuations are the cause, they should be restored;---or, if polypi, &c. produce it, the best palliatives are, frequent small bleedings, gentle purges, cooling attenuants, a light diet, and the avoiding of all that hurries either body or mind.

An immoderate discharge of pale urine. An opiate, mixt with any convenient vehicle, gives the speediest relief.

Periodical head-achs. After those general methods which usually remove disorders in the stomach, such as crudities and indigestion, give the bark in an infusion of valerian root; but if the case is symptomatic, regard must be had to the original disease.

Low-spiritedness. The cold-bath is, in general, the best help in this case; but, besides this, the particular cause of the *nervous disorders* in general which affect the patient, should be adverted to, and also of this symptom in particular; such as a disordered stomach, grief, obstructed usual evacuations, &c. each of which must be remedied before success can be expected.

2. TO LESSEN OR REMOVE the MORBID IRRITABILITY OF THE NERVES.

The medicines adapted to this end are, such as not only strengthen the stomach in particular, but also the whole constitution; and also those which, by their peculiar action on the nerves to which they are applied, lessen for a time the too great sensibility of the general system; and of this kind are,

Bitters. Of which the properest are *gentian root, the tops of the lesser centaury, and the yellow rinds of Seville oranges*; these may be infused in strong white wine; but if the stomach is disturbed with acidities, in which case a peculiar coldness is also felt there, an infusion in boiling water will be the best, and to this a proper quantity of brandy may be added: if these heat too much, add a little of the *acidum vitrioli dilutum* to each dose. The *lignum quassia* is here an admirable medicine. Sometimes

times it happens that bitters lie heavy on the stomach, and lessen the appetite; in this case vomit, and proceed with other means.

Bark. This strengthens more and heats less than any of the bitter kind of medicines. It may be given in such forms and in conjunction with any other means as present circumstances render necessary. Joined with bitters, and given in a spirituous vehicle, it generally answers the intention of prescribing it.

Diluted vitriolic acid. When this kind of preparation agrees with the stomach, twenty or thirty drops may be taken twice a day in a glass of water, or brandy and water. It strengthens the stomach, restores a decayed appetite, and both allays flatulence, and helps digestion. When the tongue is white, and some degree of thirst attends, from a heat in the stomach, it moderates the same, and relieves all its consequent symptoms.

Iron. Few, if any, medicines so remarkably strengthen the stomach and bowels, and indeed the whole habit, as preparations of this kind. The best preparation has been said to be the *simple filings*, just as they fall from under the file, if they can be complied with, notwithstanding the symptoms which they sometimes excite. From five to twenty grains or more may be taken three times a day; but if the filings offend, the tincture, or other preparations, may be tried. The *rust prepared*, or the *tartarised iron*, particularly the latter, is now held in high estimation, where acidities are prevalent in the stomach; where not, some other of the more compound preparations. If there is a strong acidity upon the stomach, the iron is by much the best remedy given in substance, for it assists in immediately correcting the acid, and forms a very active chalybeate salt. Preparations of iron sometimes succeed best in conjunction with the bark and bitters. *The Bath waters* excel in disorders of the nervous kind.

As these medicines require a long continued use before any good can be expected from them, the bark and bitters may be taken during the winter and spring, now and then intermitting their use for a week or two; and in summer use such preparations of iron as are found most convenient; this direction is principally to be regarded when the waters are drank from ferrugineous springs.

Cold bathing. This should be regularly continued during the spring, summer, and autumn quarters. Those with spare habits may go into the bath twice or thrice a week; but the more corpulent or fleshy may go in daily.

It should be noted that, though all these are recommended, they are not all to be used at once, but singly or in conjunction, at the discretion of the prescriber; and further, *when the patient hath a quick pulse and a preternatural heat, instead of bitters and iron, the bark with the diluted vitriolic acid will be most proper.*

Air. If the air is hot, whether from the sun or a fire, it injures nervous patients; and, whether hot or cold, if it is moist, the worst nervous symptoms will thereby be produced; so that a dry air is always to be chosen, and a cool or warm one, as the sensations of the patient may direct.

Food. The solid part of diet should be such as affords a due degree of nourishment with the least trouble to the stomach. All excesses are hurtful, so are fat meats, and rich sauces.

Wine. Much wine, and indeed of any liquid after eating, retards digestion in weak stomachs. The best time to take wine or other cordials is when the stomach is nearly empty. If those whose stomachs are weak, and upon motion, have hot qualms, are languid and apt to sweat, were, on such occasions, to eat a morsel of bread and drink a glass or two of wine, their strength would be speedily recruited, and every disagreeable affection would vanish.

Exercise. Without this the best remedies may fail. Riding shakes the body equally, and more than walking, and fatigues it less: and, whatever mode of exercise is engaged in, the last meal should be nearly digested before attempting it.

Amusement. As nothing injures the stomach more than uneasy and painful affections of the mind, it ought to be amused by some means or other, so that the spirits might be kept in a state of cheerfulness, and content; and here it will be proper to observe, that people are apt to give way to lowness of spirits, and rather indulge in, than attempt to conquer that unhappy frame of mind. Under such circumstances, medicine can do little; it

therefore is a point essentially necessary to be insisted upon, to dissipate all gloomy ideas by change of scene, amusements which will engage the attention, and exhilarate the spirits, particularly cheerful company.

3. TO CORRECT the OCCASIONAL CAUSES, ESPECIALLY the MORBID ONES; such as,

Morbid matter in the blood. In many instances we cannot discover this: but when it is manifest, as when a wandering gout attends, such means as lessen its increase, or determine it to the extreme parts, are immediately to be prescribed, and steadily persisted in. If there is a scorbutic, or other kind of acrimony, means adapted to each respectively will be the proper method for removing those nervous symptoms depending on it.

A diminution or suppression of natural evacuations. When these are observed to give rise to nervous disorders, they must be recalled; and in the mean time the nervous symptoms must be palliated.

The drying up of old ulcers, and the sudden retiring of pimples on the face. In these cases, gentle purging, perpetual blisters, and issues, are the only means, except the ulcers can be made to discharge afresh, and the pimples to return.

A defect of crassamentum in the blood. In this case, whilst troublesome nervous symptoms are palliated by means of cordial and anodyne medicines, whatever attending disorder can conduce towards diminishing the crassamentum, must be removed: and by means of such medicines and aliments as are best adapted to this end, the blood must be replenished. Besides a *light cordial and nourishing diet, moderate exercise, a dry air, the bark, aromatics, and preparations of iron*, will be the best.

Tough phlegm in the stomach and bowels. Gentle but repeated emetics, after which, to strengthen the stomach, bitters, chalybeates and exercise, will be necessary; and to restore the secretory vessels to a healthy state, give the *tinct. aloes frequently in small doses*. According as the phlegm abounds, more or less, repeat the emetic every second or third week, and work it off with warm water, in which is a little flour of mustard. Besides these, *as lime-water dissolves phlegm in the stomach, a quart at least should be drank, at three times, every day*; the first draught may be taken an hour before breakfast, the second as long before dinner, and the third the same distance of time before supper.

Aliments noxious from their quality or quantity. Whether a habit is formed of eating too freely or too sparingly, let the error be gradually avoided. Valetudinarians should never eat so much at a time as to incommode them either for business or study. As to the quality of what is eaten, such things should be avoided as rest uneasily on the stomach, create flatulence, or are very fat.

Violent affections of the mind. Besides other general methods recommended in nervous disorders, diverting the mind by pleasing objects in the day, and an opiate at night, are the most proper, except it be the fruition of the object in cases of disappointment.

When a fever attends, or in the nervous fever, blisters should be applied early; by their stimulus, the advantage overbalances the inconveniences; *the patient should be kept in bed: light cordials, with diaphoretics, volatiles, and as early a use of the bark as possible*, are the principal remedies. To moderate the feverish heat, *Clutton's febrifuge spirit*, joined with any proper cordial, and taken in all the patient's drink, is a most agreeable medicine. *The sp. ætheris nitrosi* very effectually abates the sickness which often attends.

In this kind of fever there is rarely any extraordinary degree of plethora, so there is as rarely any remarkable critical discharge observed. In giving the cordial, diaphoretic medicines with volatiles, as above directed, their too free use will produce a sweating, which keeps up the fever; therefore, to secure the proper medium, observe the urine; if from being pale, it assumes an amber colour, the doses are duly proportioned; and that more especially if when in bed a kindly moisture comes on without restlessness. As soon as a turbidness appears in the urine, give the bark with cordials. For procuring sleep in nervous fevers, *a few grains of ferrum ammoniacale* are by many preferred to every other means. A symptom of all others the most to be dreaded in this disorder, is madness, which sometimes comes on when women are much reduced in child-bed; in this case carefully avoid bleeding, and all else that can lessen the vis vite. And steadily adhere to the cordial diaphoretic method in general used

to remove the *nervous fever*, and to these add the extract of bark with the *ferrum ammoniacale*.

On *nervous disorders*, amongst the ancients, see Hippocrates, Aretæus, Fernelius, Duretus, Hellerius, Mercurialis, &c. Among those of later date, see Wallis's Sydenham, Hoffman, Shebbear's Practice of Physic, Smith's Dissertation on the Nerves and *Nervous Diseases*, Whytt on *Nervous Diseases*, Huxham, Hume, and Sir Richard Manningham on the *Nervous Fever*.

NERVORUM RESOLUTIONES. See COMATA.

NESTIS. See JEJUNUM.

NEURI. See NERVI.

NEUROCHONDRODES, from *νευρον*, a *nerve*, and *χονδρος*, a *cartilage*. A hard kind of cartilaginous ligament, partly broad, partly round; a certain middle substance between cartilage and ligament; harder than the latter, but softer than the former. CASTELLI.

NEUROLOGIA. - NEUROLOGY. A description of the nerves.

NEUROMETERES. See Psoæ.

NEUROSES, from *νευρον*, a *nerve*. NERVOUS DISEASES. These form the second class in Dr. Cullen's Nosology; and under this title he comprehends those preternatural affections of sense or motion, which are without fever, as a part of the primary disease; and all those which do not depend upon a topical affection of the organs, but upon a more general affection of the *nervous system*, and of those powers on which sense and motion more especially depend. He concisely defines them, sensation and motion injured, without any idiopathic fever, or local disease.

NEUROTICA, vel NERVINA. NERVOUS MEDICINES. By these are meant such as are suited to relieve the diseases, or correct disorders of the nervous system, on which Dr. Cullen makes this remark. The obscurity which still attends the mode of the operation of medicines upon the nervous system, might excuse this term; but it seems to be more general than necessary, and we shall never get the better of the obscurity mentioned, until more precision is attempted upon the subject.

NEUROTOMIA, from *νευρον*, a *nerve*. An anatomical dissection of the nerve.

NEUROTROTOS, from *νευρον*, a *nerve*, and *τρωχω*, to wound. A person who labours under a wound of a nerve.

NEUTER. NEUTRAL. In CHEMISTRY this word is applied to salts, formed of such proportions of acid and alkalies that neither of them predominate in the compound, called also *enixi*. There are many salts of this kind, which yet have different qualities from each other; some of them are natural, and others are artificial. They have a more extensive use in medicine than any other kind. In general they are EVACUANTS, i. e. *cathartics*, *diaphoretics*, and *diuretics*; and are esteemed under some circumstances antispasmodics: and when mixed with human blood, in that they produce not any change.

NEUTHA. Thus that part of the membrane is called which is torn away, and covers a part of the whole face of a child at its birth.

NHAMI BRASILIENSIBUS. A plant in Brasil, whose leaves, when chewed, taste like mustard or nasturtium, and, if rubbed on a bubo, presently remove it. See Raii Hist.

NHAMBU GUACU. See CATAPUTIA.

NHANDU, also called *piper caudatum*. It is a small shrub which grows in the woods in Brasil, and bears a species of katkins, full of round blackish seeds, as large as those of the poppy, and with a taste much resembling that of pepper. See Raii Hist.

NICON. See HELLEBORUS.

NICOTIANA, called also *petum*. The Indians name it *petun*; *tabacum*, *hyoscyamus Peruvianus*, *picot*. TOBACCO. It is the NICOTIANA TABACUM, *foliis lanceolato ovatis sessilibus, decurrentibus, floribus acutis*. CLASS PENTANDRIA, ORDO MONOGYNIA, LINN. Gen. Plant. 248. It is a plant with alternate leaves and monopetalous tubulous flowers, divided into five sections; the flowers are followed by an oval capsule, which opening longitudinally, sheds numerous small seeds. Its root is annual. It is sown in spring and flowers in July. Boerhaave mentions four species, but there are several more.

— AMERICANA. AMERICAN, or VIRGINIAN TOBACCO. It hath large sharp-pointed, pale, green, short leaves, about two feet in length, joined immediately to the stalk without pedicles. It was brought into Europe

by M. Nicot, a Frenchman, from whom it is called *Nicotiana*; he brought it from the island of Tobago in America, about the year 1560; but it is now cultivated in many parts of Europe. Sir Francis Drake first brought it into England, and Sir Walter Raleigh first made its use a sort of fashion amongst us.

The leaves have a strong disagreeable smell, and a burning acrid taste; they give out their active parts both to water and to spirit, but most perfectly to the latter, but yield nothing considerable by distillation with either; nevertheless their acrimony is much abated in inspissation of the tincture, the watery extract being less pungent than the leaves themselves, and the spirituous not much more so. The *American tobacco* is stronger than that which is raised in England, and affords a more fiery extract, though in less quantity. This plant is considered as a narcotic, which it discovers in all persons, even in small quantity, when first applied to them. Small quantities snuffed up the nose have been known to produce giddiness, stupor, and vomiting: and when applied in different ways, in larger quantity, there are many instances of its more violent effects, even of its proving a mortal poison. In all these instances, it operates in the manner of other narcotics. But along with its narcotic qualities, it possesses also a strongly stimulant power, perhaps with respect to the whole system; but especially with respect to the stomach and intestines, so as readily, in no great doses, to prove emetic and purgative, by this account, concise as it is, may be explained the whole medicinal effect of *tobacco*.

If *tobacco* is taken inwardly in too large a dose, or if a strong decoction of it is used as a clyster, it proves violently cathartic and emetic, occasioning extreme anxiety, vertiges, stupors, and disorders of the senses; however, in proper quantities, it has been employed as a purgative in clysters, and is generally very effectual. ENEMA NICOTIANÆ. TOBACCO GLYSTER. See HERNIA INCARCERATA. It is employed in all cases of more obstinate *costiveness*; and in this, the *ileus*, and *incarcerated hernia*, the smoke of burning *tobacco* has been thrown into the anus with great advantage.—It has been lately recommended as a powerful diuretic; but from the sickness and vomiting it occasioned before it became efficacious, from the increase of the doses, it has been in some degree laid aside.—By long boiling in water its deleterious power is abated, and at length destroyed.—The smoke of *tobacco* received by the anus is of singular efficacy in obstinate *constipations of the belly*, for *destroying ascarides*, and for *recovering men that seem to be drowned*.

Tobacco is sometimes used in lotions and unguents for *cleansing foul ulcers*, and *destroying cutaneous insects*;—it is destructive to all insects, whether in the vegetable or animal world.—Beat into a poultice with vinegar, and applied to the *hypochondres*, it hath *discovered tumors there*. Beigius recommends a fomentation of it in *paraphymosis*.

A constant chewing of *tobacco* destroys the appetite, by depriving the constitution of too much saliva; however, though it is improper for lean, dry, and hectic habits, it is useful to the more gross, to those of very moist temperaments, and those who are subject to diseases of the colder kind.—When the gums are surcharged with rheum, or when the lungs are oedematous, *tobacco* may be useful as an *errhine*.—Snuff never hurts, if not swallowed, but is better omitted by those who are inclined to an apoplexy. The oil of the *tobacco* which ascends in the smoke, blackens the teeth, and decays them. Cullen's Mat. Med.

NICOTIANA MINOR, called also *hyoscyamus luteus*; *priapeia*. YELLOW HENBANE. ENGLISH TOBACCO. Its leaves are short, and somewhat oval, and set on pedicles; by these three characters it is distinguished from the American sorts, with which it agrees in their qualities, but is weaker. See Raii Hist. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Edinb. Med. Essays, vol. ii. art. 5.

NIDI CYNIPIDIS. See GALLÆ.

NIDOR. The smell of burnt animal substances; hence crustations, which have a savour like putrescent flesh, are called *nidorous*.

NIGELIA. It is a plant whose root is annual, leaves capillaceous, and flower roseaceous. Boerhaave enumerates ten species. The sort formerly used as a medicine, was the NIGELLA SATIVA Lin.

— ARVENSIS, also called *melanchium*. WILD FENNEL-FLOWER.

— ROMANA, also called *gith*, *git*, *melasperrum*. FENNEL-FLOWER.

It is called *nigella*, as it were *nigrella*, from the black colour of the seeds; alio *melanthium*, i. e. BLACK FLOWER, though the flowers are not black; and *melaspermum*, BLACK SEED.

None of the species of this plant are use in with us; they are said to be aperitive, resolvent, diuretic, and carminative. The seeds possess similar virtues, but are also expectorant. See Raii Hist.

NIGELLASTRUM, called also *pseudomelanthium*, *lychnis segetum major*, *gethago. nigella officin. lychnoides segetum*, COCKLE, or CORN-CAMPION. It is Boerhaave's sixth species of *lychnis*; the seeds are useful in flatulent disorders, but are rarely given. The plant grows amongst corn, and flowers in June and July. See Raii Hist.

NIGRITIES OS. See **CARIES**.

NIGRUM PIGMENTUM. See **CHOROIDES**.

NIGUS. So the Spaniards call the worms which get under the toes of the Indians, and which are destroyed by the oil from the shells of cashew-nuts.

NIHIL ALBUM, } See **ALBUM GRÆCUM**, and
— **GRISEUM,** } **POMPHOLYX**.

NIR-NOTSJIL. A kind of tree or shrub, in Malabar; the leaves of which, when eaten with ruc, are said to cure the lues venerea. See Raii Hist.

— **PONGELION.** A tree which resembles the pear-tree, and grows in Malabar. The fruit is eaten by parrots; the seeds are used, with other ingredients, for making an antispasmodic liniment. See Raii Hist.

NIL. See **INDICUM**, and **COLINIL**.

NILENTIUNDA. See **SOLANUM**.

NIMBÆ ACOSTÆ. See **AZEDARACH**.

NINDSIN, }
NINZIN, } See **GENSING**.

NIQUI. See **GUAPARAIBA**.

NIRLES. See **MORBILLI**.

NIRUALA. A large tree in Malabar, whose leaves provoke urine, though only externally applied. See Raii Hist.

NISI. See **GENSING**.

NITRIALES. All things capable of reducing to a calx, as nitre, sulphur, &c.

NITRI PULVIS COMPOSITUS. See **DYSURIA**.

NITRO DE PILULÆ. See **DIACOLOCYNTHIDOS PILULÆ**.

NITRUM. NITRE. Called also *sal petræ*, *alaurat*, *algali atac*, *baurach*, *acusto*, *halinitrum*, and **SALT-PETRE**. **C.** in the chemical alphabet, signifies *salt-petre*, cabulator, cabalator. There is a kind called callena. It is a neutral salt, formed by the coalition of the common vegetable fixed alkaline salt, with a peculiar acid; it hath a sharp penetrating taste; it is composed of near equal quantities of volatile and fixed nitrous aerial salts; it is soluble in eight times its weight of very cold water; and in less than three times its weight of water which is temperately warm; and in one third its weight of boiling water. Dr. Alston observes, that when the atmosphere is temperate, two ounces of water dissolves half a dram of nitre. A saturate solution of nitre, set to crystallize, shoots into crystals like sprig crystals; but on evaporating part of the fluid first, it concretes into transparent colourless crystals, of an hexagonal prismatic shape, terminating in pyramids of the same number of sides. In a moderate heat it melts as thin as water, and when heated to ignition, it deflagrates on the contact of any inflammable substance, with a bright flame, and a considerable hissing noise; and leaving, after detonation, its fixt alkaline salt, the acid being destroyed by the act of accension; and thus is produced the

NITRUM FIXUM, N° 1.

Take of powdered nitre, four ounces; of powdered charcoal, five drams; mix them well by rubbing in a mortar; then inject the mixture by a little at a time, in a red-hot crucible. A deflagration, with a hissing noise, happens on each injection: the whole quantity being thus deflagrated, continue the fire strong for half an hour. Thus the acid of the nitre is either destroyed or changed to another nature, and the remaining salt differs not from the salt of tartar, except that a very minute portion of the nitre generally remains unchanged. This *nitrum fixum* is purified by solution in water, filtration, and evaporation. It must be kept close from the air. Dr. Alston says, it is a *styptic*, and of the nature of *alum*; but it is rarely used, except for the making of the tinct. nitri, which does not appear to differ from the tinct. sal. tart.

The origin of the acid of nitre is unknown. It is true, that common waters, both atmospheric and subterraneous, often contain a little of this acid in combination with earthy and other bodies, so as to yield by crystallization, on supplying the vegetable fixed alkali, a perfect nitre; and that when animal and vegetable substances, mixed with porous and absorbent earths, have been exposed to the air till they are thoroughly rotted, they are found in like manner to contain a small portion of nitre, or of nitrous acid, so as to give out a little nitre to water, either without addition, or on being supplied with the proper alkaline basis. On this foundation nitre is prepared in several parts of Europe; where they expose earth, wet with urine, or animal dung, to absorb the aerial acid; on sea-coasts, sheds are made over heaps of vegetable substances, both the marine and others; of animal substances, as the entrails, &c. of beasts and fishes, the rubbish of old buildings, &c. promiscuously jumbled together, and open to the air, but covered from rain; on the surface of these heaps, a nitrous crust is found. The greatest quantities are brought to us from Persia and the East Indies; but whether it is there a natural or artificial production, is not known. It is brought to us crude, and of different complexions, as grey, blackish, &c. but that which is of a blackish cast is the best, as it requires only a bare solution, colation, and crystallization for purifying it. Very often it is mixed with sea-salt, from which it is purified as follows:

2. NITRUM PURIFICATUM.

Boil nitre in water until it is dissolved; filtré the solution through paper, evaporate, and set it to crystallize in a cool place. The liquor which remains after crystallization may be further evaporated, and set to shoot as before; but this process must not be too long protracted. The usual method of evaporating for crystallization, is till a pellicle appears; but this direction fails in nitre, for it does not contract a pellicle: here, when the liquor is become ready for shooting, a little should be taken up in a spoon; as it cools, the salt will begin to shew itself in threads. In this process, the sea-salt is all separated, for it remains dissolved, after the greatest part of the nitre hath crystallized. The crystals which shoot after the second evaporation, are not totally free from the sea-salt; but the refiners purify it so well, that such as is found in the shops is perfectly fit for use. It is given in doses, from five to thirty grains, with equal quantities of gum arabic and sugar, and dissolved in a cup full of barley-water, thin gruel, or the like. In acute fevers and other inflammatory disorders, it is administered as cooling and attenuating; mix it with some of the absorbent powders, it is supposed not so readily to run off by the urinary passages, as it is apt to do without this combination. In large doses, it seldom sits easy on the stomach, and is apt to debilitate and depress hypochondriac and nervous habits; on which account, when necessary to be given to them, it is sometimes joined with a few grains of camphor.

Geoffroy says, that nitre loses, in melting, half its weight of watery moisture, and recovers this again on being dissolved and crystallized; whence, it seems, that one part of melted nitre is equal to two parts of the crystals; but on making the experiment, his observation is not found true.

To improve the virtue of nitre, it is deflagrated with sulphur; by which a portion of the nitrous acid passes off with the sulphur; and, as Dr. Alston observes, the nitre is thus rendered a little less cooling. The process is as follows; and when finished, the preparation is called,

3. SAL PRUNELLÆ. Called also *Anodynum Minerale*, *Crystallum Minerale*.

Take two pounds of pure nitre; melt it in a crucible, or in an iron pot; then sprinkle into it, by little and little, the flowers of sulphur, waiting each time until the deflagration is over, and then add more, until an ounce hath been thus consumed; then with an iron ladle take it out, and cast it into moulds of what shape you please. If the sulphur is in a larger proportion, its effects will be to change the nitre into a different medicine; as is instanced in the

4. SAL POLYCHRESTUM. Salt of many Virtues.

Take of pure nitre, melt it in an iron pan, and then add, by little and little, an equal weight of the flowers of sulphur, waiting until the deflagration of one portion is

over before another is added; when all the sulphur is expended, continue the *nitre* over the fire for an hour. Thus the acid of the *nitre*, and the inflammable principle of the sulphur, detonate together, and are dissipated; whilst the acid of the sulphur or vitriolic acid remains combined with the alkaline basis of the *nitre*. For this sal polychrestum, the *nitrum vitriolatum* is substituted. Dr. Alston says, that this salt much resembles the tart. vitr. but is rather more acrid, and that a dose of half a dram is *diaphoretic*; a dram, is *diuretic*; and two drams, *cathartic*. The salt may be obtained by pouring gradually on *nitre*, the pure acid of vitriol, or sulphur; this acid decomposes the nitrous acid, which flies off immediately in yellow or red fumes, and may be collected in a retort, with a moderate heat, and is the

5. SPIRITUS NITRI, or SPIRITUS NITRI GLAUBERI, now called ACIDUM NITROSUM. NITROUS ACID.

Take of *nitre*, sixty ounces; vitriolic acid, twenty-nine ounces; mix, and distil. Ph. Lond. 1788. If two parts of *nitre* are taken to one of oil of vitriol, the remaining alkaline basis of the *nitre* is completely saturated with the vitriolic acid; and the result is a neutral salt, the same as the vitriolated tartar: if no more *nitre* is used, a part of the *nitre*, in substance, will remain behind, blended with this vitriolated salt; if less *nitre*, it cannot afford alkali enough to saturate the vitriolic acid, and the residuum will not be neutral, but very acid. In this last case, one advantage attends; the acid salt is readily dissolved in water, so as to be got out without breaking the retort, which the other cannot. The specific gravity of the nitrous acid is to that of distilled water as 1,550 to 1,000. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

The acid of *nitre* is next in strength to the vitriolic, and dislodges all but that from the alkaline salts and earths. It differs from all the other acids, in deflagrating with inflammable matters; if it is dropped on ol. carui, it will flash, and make an ebullition as strong as though on the fire, and will yield such fumes as, by mixing with air, will be sensible for three or four hours. If a solution of any inflammable substance, as hartshorn, &c. in this acid, be set to evaporate, as soon as the matter approaches to dryness, a violent detonation ensues. This acid is chiefly used as a menstruum, and as the basis of some other preparations. *Diluted in water, it hath been given as a diuretic from ten to fifty drops.*

If three parts of *nitre* be used to one of the vitriolic acid, a part of the *nitre* remains unchanged, after the spirit is distilled from it. On dissolving the whole residuum in hot water, and setting the filtered solution to crystallize, the vitriolated salt shoots first, the greatest part of the *nitre* continuing dissolved; and this is the

6. NITRUM VITRIOLATUM. *Vitriolated Nitre*, called also *ducis Holstatiæ sal*, *duobus de sal*; *panacea duplicata*; *arcantum duplex*; now *kali vitriolatum*, vitriolated kali.

Take the salt which remains after the distillation of the nitrous acid, two pounds; distilled water two gallons; burn out the superfluous acid, with a strong fire, in an open vessel; then boil it a little while in the water; strain and set the liquor aside to crystallize; this, as already observed, differs not from the tart. vitr. except in being a little more acrid; nor is its difference from the sal polychrestum considerable. Vitriolated tartar in small doses, as, ʒi. ss. or ʒss. is an *useful aperient*; in larger ones, as four or five drams, a *mild cathartic*, which does not pass off so hastily as the sal amarus, or natron vitriolatum.

7. AQUA FORTIS SIMPLEX.

Take of *nitre*, and of green vitriol, not calcined, of each three pounds; of calcined green vitriol, a pound and a half; mix them well, and distil them with a strong fire, as long as any red vapours arise. The ingredients should be perfectly well mixed together before they are put to be distilled, or else but a small quantity of the aqua fortis will be obtained. Mixing the vitriol requires somewhat more heat than when the oil of vitriol is used, for its acrid spirit must be separated before it can act on the *nitre*; but then, too much heat may force over some of the metallic part of the vitriol. The produce of the process is, a spirit of *nitre*, containing so much more phlegm or watery moisture than Glauber's spirit, as the vitriol employed does more than an equivalent quantity of the oil of vitriol, and is liable to an admixture with the vitriolic acid, more or less of which is generally

forced over. For this the College order nitrous acid and distilled water, a pound of each, to be mixed together, and call it acidum nitrosum dilutum. Ph. Lond. 1788.

8. AQUA FORTIS DUPLEX.

Take equal parts of *nitre*, green vitriol calcined to redness, and of dried clay. Distil them in an earthen retort. The making of this is a distinct trade, on account of the large demand for it amongst the dyers, and other artists. But when this is intended for medicinal uses, or for the nicer chemical experiments, it requires to be purified; for the rough *nitre* is used, and a great heat, whence both the spirit of salt and a solution of iron are contained in it.

9. AQUA FORTIS PURIFICATA.

Drop into the impure aqua fortis a small quantity of the tincture of silver, and when the cloudiness of milkiness which it occasions, subsides, drop in more, and thus continue until a fresh addition occasions no farther change; then pour the liquor into a glass retort, and distil it in a sand-heat to dryness. The silver absorbs both the marine and the vitriolic acids, and forming a concrete with them, they all fall together.

Good aqua fortis dissolves about half its weight of silver.

10. AQUA FORTIS COMPOSITA.

Take of aqua fortis sixteen ounces in weight, of sea-salt, one dram, distil to dryness. This is designed as a menstruum for quicksilver, for the preparation of hydrargyrus nitratus rub. which the marine acid in this composition renders of a more sparkling appearance, and more beautiful to the eye, than when made with the nitrous acid alone.

11. AQUA REGIA.—REGALIS REGIS. *Aqua Stygia*, called by Helmont and others *Chrysolea*.

Put an ounce of crude sal ammoniac powder into a large cucurbit, and add to it, by little and little, four ounces of the spirit of *nitre*, or of double aqua fortis; let them stand in a sand heat until the salt is entirely dissolved. Or, the salt may be powdered fine, and gradually added to the acrid spirit, which should be of a middle strength, between single aqua fortis and strong spirit of *nitre*.

The nitrous spirit obtained from rough *nitre* contains some of the marine acid, as well as the vitriolic; the first is discovered and separated by dropping in a little solution of silver; the latter by a solution of chalk, or any other calcareous earth, made in the pure nitrous acid; the silver absorbing the marine acid, and the chalk the vitriolic, and forming, with those acids, indissoluble concretes, which immediately render the liquor milky, and then fall to the bottom. The solutions may be slowly dropped in, until no more milkiness appears; and in case of an excess of their quantity, and the spirit is required pure, it must be re-distilled.

The nitrous spirit, combined with vegetable fixed alkalies, reproduces common *nitre*; with the mineral fixed alkali it produces,

12. NITRUM CUBICUM.

Dissolve chalk or lime in purified aqua fortis, and add the solution, by degrees, to a solution of natron vitriolatum in water, so long as a fresh addition produces any milkiness, a white powder will precipitate; after which, the liquor is to be filtered, and after due evaporation, set to crystallize. Thus a species of *nitre* is formed, not much different from the common fort; it crystallizes into cubical, instead of prismatic figures; but as a medicine, this, and the common fort, may be indifferently used.

13. NITRUM FLAMMANS,

Is a combination of the nitrous acid and volatile alkaline salt. It is also called *nitrum volatile*, and *nitrum ammoniacale*; it is very subtil, pungent, and dissolves in rectified spirit of wine.

The nitrous acid in its most concentrated state, saturates about five-sixths its weight of vegetable fixt alkali. Solutions of calcareous earths in this acid are bitterish and pungent, difficultly assume a crystalline appearance and when evaporated, and exsiccated by heat, it soon deliquesces again in the air. The nitrous acid dissolves zinc, iron, copper, lead, bismuth, mercury, and silver, the most readily of all the acids; it dissolves tin imperfectly, and

and it only corrodes the regulus of antimony. Aqua fortis dissolves silver, mercury, iron (and that best when mixed with equal parts of common water), copper, lead, regulus of antimony, bismuth, zinc, tin imperfectly, gold not at all: but by the addition of sal ammon. crud. it loses this name, and becomes aqua regia, so called because it dissolves gold, which chemists call the king of metals; it also dissolves iron, copper, tin, mercury, regulus of antimony, bismuth, zinc, and lead more than the spirit of sea-salt does; but does not dissolve silver.

The concentrated acid combined with spirit of wine loses its acidity, the coalition of the two producing a new compound called,

14. SPIRITUS NITRI DULCIS, now SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI.

Take of rectified spirit of wine one quart, of nitrous acid half a pound. Mix them by pouring the nitrous acid on the other, and distil one pound ten ounces. Ph. Lond. 1788.

This dulcified spirit is held in just esteem for quenching thirst, promoting the natural secretions, expelling flatulencies, and moderately strengthening the stomach, but more particularly as a diuretic and cooling febrifuge; it is strongly antiseptic. Mixed with a small quantity of liquor c. c. or sp. ammoniac comp. or any volatile alkaline spirit, it proves mild, yet efficacious, diaphoretic, and diuretic, especially in fevers. The sp. ætheris nitrosi allays vomiting when saline mixtures fail. It is often adulterated with water, which diminishes its grateful scent. A small proportion of sp. ætheris nitrosi gives a French brandy flavour to malt spirits. Dose from 20 to 60 drops.

Nitre makes no impression on blue paper, nor tincture of turnsol, nor syrup of violets; a violent fire is necessary to draw the spirit from this salt; it flames upon the fire, and kindles readily, though its spirit extinguishes fire; it does not curdle milk; nitre and oil of tartar make an almost insensible ebullition.—It is one of the principal of the antiphlogistics, of general use where inflammations attend from the ardency of the blood;—it is an antispasmodic, when irritation or inflammation is excited by stimulating drugs; for if mixed with regulus of antimony, gamboge, scammony, &c. their usual ill effects are prevented.—When used in gargarisms for inflammations of the fauces, in acute fevers, it thickens the salival fluids into a mucus, which keeps the part moist for some time, whereas if nitre is not added, a dryness of the mouth presently ensues.—It promotes urine, tends to loosen the belly in hot dispositions, and checks diarrhoeas from the acrimony of the bile;—it is of singular service in the cholera morbus when accompanied with anxiety, and in the cardialgia of hypochondriacs;—its virtues are similar to those of neutral salts in general, but exceed them in degree in many instances;—in the small-pox, if the fever runs too high, nitre soon reduces it; sometimes it is assisted in its efficacy by a conjunction with volatile salts or camphor, at the same time that it is often by this means rendered more grateful to the stomach; thus managed it is useful in removing pains in the limbs;—it checks bloody urine from an inflammatory cause; hæmorrhages from rarefaction, and inflammations are restrained by its internal use; in hæmoptoes and other disorders of the lungs, nitre is generally useful;—as an alterative, it hath been useful, by a long continuance of it, in the leprosy, and particularly so in the cure of old ulcers in the legs;—joined with warm carminatives, it carries their efficacy through the intestines, which otherwise would be confined to the stomach.

Nitre, however, should not be given without caution; though useful in most disorders of the lungs: if the vis vitæ is defective it is better omitted; the same may be observed in almost all other cases.—It often occasions a nausea, or a pain in the stomach if taken in a solid form; in this case, plentiful dilution, or warm medicines accompanying its use; these are prevented, or removed, if they happen to come on.

The dose of nitre may be from three grains to two scruples, or more, every hour or two. And if each dose is given as soon as it is dissolved, its efficacy will be greater, and thus it also rests more easy on the stomach.

15. DECOCTUM NITROSUM.

Take half an ounce of nitre, one scruple of cochineal, boil them in a quart of water until the nitre is dissolved, then add two ounces of sugar; and when cold, strain off

the clear liquor. This is palatable, and agreeable to the eye. Three or four table spoonfuls may be taken for a dose, and repeated according to the intention of giving it. In some instances nitre produces pain, nausea, and even sickness. It is said that, when it is boiled before it is administered, no such effects are observed; and farther, that when nitre has excited a nausea, &c. it may afterwards be given as above prescribed, and it will remove the sickness previously excited.

See Hoffman de Salium Medicorum, & de præstantissima Nitri Virtute. Stahl de Usu Nitri Medico. Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med. Dict. of Chem.

NITRUM ANTIQUORUM. See ANATRON.

—ARTIFICIALE HOFFMANNI. It is made of the spirit of sal ammoniac and spirit of nitre. It perfectly dissolves in rectified spirit of wine.

—CALCAREUM VERUM. It is a solution of calcareous earth, in the nitrous acid.

—CAUSTICUM. See ANTIMONIUM, N° II.

—FACTITIUM, } See BORAX.

—NATIVUM, }

—STIBIATUM, called also *anodynum minerale*. After making the calx of antimony, it is directed to be washed in several waters, until they become insipid; these waters being mixed, then evaporated over a gentle fire till a cuticle forms on the surface, yield in the cold, crystals which are thus called. They possess but little of the antimony.

NIX FUMANS. See CALX.

—ANTIMONIALIS. See ANTIMONII FLORES under ANTIMONIUM.

NOCHETZLI NOPALLI, } See COCCINELLA.

NOCHEZNOPATLI. }

NOCTAMBULATIO, } See SOMNAMBULO.

NOCTAMBULO. }

NOCTUINI OCULI. GREY EYES.

NOCTILUCA TERRESTRIS. See CICINDELA.

NODOSA. KNOTTED. IN SURGERY, it is an epithet for a sort of future; and for various bandages. Also for a species of the gout. See ARTHRITIS.

NODULAS. IN PHARMACY, it is a knot tied on a rag, including some medicinal ingredient, with which the liquor this *nodulus* is suspended in, is intended to be impregnated.—It is also a bag, in which ingredients are included, in order to be suspended in a diet-drink, or medicated wine.

NODUS. See GUMMA. IN BOTANY. It is a protuberant joint in the stem of some plants, particularly in corn and grapes, in order to strengthen their otherwise weak hollow culms.

NOELA TALI. The INDIAN BARBERRY-TREE, with an orange leaf. It grows in Malabar, it is evergreen, its fruit resembles barberries; they are cooling and antiseptic. See Ray's Hist.

NOLI ME TANGERE, called also *formix*. TOUCH ME NOT. IN BOTANY, it is the *persicaria filiquosa*, and a name for the *caaco*, or SENSITIVE PLANT. IN SURGERY, it is a species of ulcer, and a kind of wart on the eye-lid which appears blackish, in which case it presently mortifies; or a cancerous sore, which, because it is usually provoked by medicines, is called *touch me not*. It is also a name of a species of *scirrhus*, and *herpes*. See HERPES. Sp. 5. POLYPUS NARIUM.

NOMA, } A phagedenic ulcer, from *νῆμω*, to eat away.

NOME, } Also a species of herpes. See HERPES. Sp. 5.

NONANA. An erratic intermitting fever returning every ninth day.

NON-NATURALIA. The NON-NATURALS, so called because they affect man without entering into his composition, or constituting his nature; but yet are so necessary that he cannot live without them. They seem more properly to merit the appellation NECESSARIÆ RES, as they are things *natural* in themselves, and to man's existence *necessary* and unavoidable. They have usually been divided into six:

1. AIR.
2. ALIMENT.
3. EXERCISE and REST.
4. PASSIONS and AFFECTIONS of the MIND.
5. WAKEFULNESS and SLEEP.
6. REPLETION and EVACUATION.

But these six might with great propriety be confined to the first four—for *exercise* and *rest* produce pretty nearly similar effects to *wakefulness* and *sleep*—hence might these not improperly be reduced to one head; allowing something

thing more to *exercise*, than *wakefulness*, because of the muscular motion employed in the former.

And as for *repletion* and *evacuation*, they may be considered in the light of morbid affections; because when profuse on the one hand, or too sparing on the other, they certainly constitute disease, viz. if *perspirable matter passes not off as it ought, but is obstructed*—plethora—fevers—head-ach, &c. will ensue. If *what we eat lies too long on the stomach*—indigestion—heart-burn—flatulence, &c. If *too great a flux happens from the salivary glands*, it constitutes a *ptyalifin*. If *from the liver—or pancreas—or intestines*—cholera morbus—bilious cholic—looseness, &c. and a variety of others might be adduced to prove the same point. See WALLIS on Health and Disease, edit. 2.

The luxury of most climes consists very much in the excess of what is needful in its kind, and in the requisites to correct that excess. In hot climes they surfeit themselves with fruits, and other vegetables;—they cool their fruits, creams, wines, &c. to an unsalutary degree, with ice, &c. Then, to correct the inconveniences of these excesses, they use brandy, hot tea, high fauces, &c.—In cold climes they surfeit with animal diet, fermented liquors, exercise, cloathing, &c. for which they use opposites to moderate their excesses, or rather the inconveniences thereof.

There are very few disorders happen to our frame, in which an error in one or more of the *non-naturals* have not an influence as a cause thereof.

Besides what is said on each article of the *non-naturals* in these sheets, see Dr. Fr. Clifton's translation of Hippocrates on Air, Water, and Situation; Wainwright on the *Non-naturals*; Sanctorius's Med. Static. Keil's Animal Economy. Mackenzie on Health.

NONUS HUMERI MUSCULUS PLACENTINI. See CORACO-BRACHÆUS.

NORTHAW, or NORT-HALL WATER. It is of the purging kind, and similar to that of Epfom, but not half so strong, and, though a little brackish and bitterish in the throat, not so nauseous. This water will not ferment with the vitriolic or muriatic acid, though it contains a little lime-stone, some calcareous nitre, with a small mixture of sea-salt. It is slightly purgative.

NOSOCOMIUM, } from νοσος, a disease, and κομω, }
NOSODOCHIUM, } to take care of. An HOSPITAL.

NOSOLOGIA, from νοσος, a disease, and λογία, a discourse. NOSOLOGY. It is an explication of diseases, or a discourse concerning the nature and properties of them, dividing them into CLASSES, ORDERS, genera, species and varieties; by which means accurate distinctions are formed, and much confusion avoided. See Sauvages's *Nosologia Methodica*. Cullen's *Synopsis Nosologiae Methodicae*. Vogel, Linnæus, Sagar, and Macbride, on the same subject.

NOSOS. See MORBUS.

NOSTALGIA, from νοστος, redire, and αλγεια, moror. BROKEN HEART, longing for home; or NATIONAL INSANITY. SAUVAGES makes a genus of MOROSITATES, in which strangers in any place have such an unconquerable desire to return to their parents and their own country, that being denied they become extremely sorrowful, and are afflicted with restlessness, loss of appetite, and other violent symptoms. Dr. CULLEN places this in his CLASS LOCALES, and ORDER DYSO-REXIE, which he concisely defines, in those who are absent from their own country, a vehement desire of returning to it. He observes two species. 1. *Nostalgia simplex*, when no other disease attends. 2. *Nostalgia complicata*, when it is attended with some other disease. The reason for this arrangement, see MOROSITATES.

NOSTOCH. See CÆLI FLOS.

NOTHÆ COSTÆ, from νοθς, spurious. See COSTÆ.

NOTIÆUS, from νοτος, the back. See MEDULLA SPINALIS.

NUBA. See MANNA and ÆSECAVUM.

NUBECULA, } See URINA, ENCAUMA, and AL-
NUBES. } BUGO.

NUBECULA SUSPensa. See ENÆOREMA.

NUCAMENTA. See AMENTACEI FLORES.

NUCES GALLÆ. See GALLÆ.

— OLEOSÆ. See FARINACEA.

— PURGANTES. See CATAPUTIA MINOR.

NUCHA. The BACK of the NECK. Properly the region upon the first vertebra of the back. It is an Arabic term.

NUCI PRUNIFERA & NUCIFERA. See NUX VIRGINIANA.

NUCIOSITAS. See MYOPIA.

NUCIPERSICA. The NECTARINE.

NUCISTA. See NUX MOSCHATA.

NUCLEUS. A KERNEL. IN BOTANY the seed of a nut, and stone fruits, that part of the fruit which is inclosed in a hard shell, as the kernels of almonds and apricots.

NUCULA TERRESTRIS. See BULBOCASTANUM.

NUMMULARIA. This plant is so called from *nummus*, money; because its leaves are round. It is also called *centimorbia*, because it is said to be useful in an hundred diseases. In English it is named HERB TWO-PENCE, and MONEY-WORT.

It is a low creeping plant with square stalks, and smooth, little, roundish, or heart-shaped leaves, set in pairs at the joints, upon short pedicles; in their bosoms appear yellow solitary monopetalous flowers, each divided into five oval segments, and followed by a small round capsule, full of minute seeds. It is perennial, grows wild in moist pasture grounds, and flowers from May to the end of summer. It is refrigerant, antiscorbutic, and vulnerary. Boerhaave thinks it similar to a mixture of scurvy-grass and sorrel; but it is weaker than either of them.

NUMMULARIA RUBRA; called also *Lysimachia*. The species formerly used in medicine was the *LYSIMACHIA NUMMULARIA* Linn. The juice of this species of *moneywort*, is like that of becabunga; it hath a saponaceous, aromatic, and balsamic taste; its virtues are the same as a mixture of cochlearia with acetosa. See Raii Hist. Lewis's Mat. Med.

NUSCITIOSUS. See NYCTALOPS.

NUTRICATIO, *Accretio alitura*. NUTRITION, ACCRETION, or GROWTH. It hath generally been thought that *nutrition* is chiefly performed by means of the nervous fluid, because those parts whose nerves are destroyed, or wholly deprived of their usual power, are observed to become smaller; but this is without foundation, for, from certain experiments, it is known, that the motions of the fluids, in the very small vessels, depend in a great measure upon the influence of their nerves; and that when this is wanting, the fluids either do not circulate at all through the vessels, or at least in a very languid manner; whence the parts to which they belong collapse, and are not properly nourished. See WHYTT'S Physiological Essays, edit. 2. p. 22, &c. p. 49, and 50. Monro's Observations on the nervous System, edit. fol. chap. 25. p. 78. The standard of *nutrition* varies in persons of different ages; for, during infancy, more is added to the body than is thrown off from it; but to old age, the consumption is greater than the addition. The first of these is the growth, the latter the decrease, and so decay of the body. In infancy and youth the fibres are extensible; and the force of the circulation proportionably greater than in later life: on the arrival of maturity, the last lessens, and the first is totally at an end. See Haller's Physiol.

NUTRITUM UNGUENTUM. It was formerly made by mixing certain proportions of vinegar, oil, and litharge; but the London College substituted, as a nearer application, the *ungt. saturninum*, which they now call *unguentum cerusse acetate*, OINTMENT OF ACETATED CERUSSE, and make in the following mode: take of acetated cerusse, two drams by weight; white wax, two ounces by weight; olive oil, half a pint; rub the acetated cerusse, previously powdered, with some part of the olive oil; then add it to the wax, melted with the remaining oil. Stir the mixture until it is cold. Ph. Lond 1788. See UNGUENTUM LITHARGYRI acetati, under LITHARGYRUS.

NUX MOSCHATA; also called *myristica nux*, *nucifera*, *pala*, *chrysobalanus Galeni*, *unguentaria*, *assala*, *nux aromatica*, the NUTMEG. Weston, in his Universal Botanist, names the tree *myristica moschata*, and describes it *myristica arbor*, *nucis moschatas & macem gerens*. The NUTMEG and MACE-TREE. Linnæus in his Suppl. 265, names the tree *MYRISTICA OFFICINALIS*. There is a spurious sort of this tree called *panempalka*. The TRUE NUTMEG tree, however, is the *MYRISTICA MOSCHATA*, *foliis lanceolatis*, *fructu glabro*. CLASS DIÆCIA, ORD. SYNGENESIA, LINN. Genera Plantarum Nova, per SHREPER 1562.

It is the aromatic kernel of a large nut, produced by a tree said to resemble the pear-tree; it grows in the East Indies, principally on the Isle of Banda, and on the Molucca

lucca Isles. The outer part of the fruit, which is the size of a peach, is a soft fleshy substance like that of the walnut, which spontaneously opens when ripe; under this lies a red membrane, called *macis*, *mace*, forming a kind of reticular covering, through the fissures of which is seen the hard woody shell that includes the *nutmeg*. C. Bauhine speaks of three sorts; but there are two which are frequently enough met with; one of them is of an oblong figure, called *male*; the other roundish, called *female*; this last is the official species, being preferred to the other, on account of its stronger and more agreeable flavour, and its being, as is said, less subject to become carious. The Dutch monopolize this part of trade, as well as the rest of the spices in general, whence we seldom have them genuine.

The *nutmeg* is moderately warm, grateful to the taste, and unctuous. It is considered as antiseptic, stomachic, cordial, carminative, and restringent, in doses of from six grains to half a dram; but to encrease its last power the *nutmeg* in substance should be roasted; and from this effect it has been much used in diarrhoeas and dysenteries. People should be cautious of using it in large quantities, as it is apt to affect the head, and manifest such a strong hypnotic power as to prove extremely dangerous. BONTIUS says, this is a frequent occurrence in India, and Dr. CULLEN saw a remarkable instance of its hypnotic power in a person, from taking two drams, or a little more of *nutmeg* in powder. See Cullen's Mat. Med. vol. ii. p. 204. An ordinary kind of *nutmegs* is called *arecæ, avellanae Indicae*, &c.

The London College directs a gallon of proof spirit to be drawn by distillation from two ounces of *nutmegs*, and this is called *spiritus nucis moschatæ*; but when a few hawthorn flowers are added, it is called *nephritica aq.* Tincture made from the *nutmeg* in proof spirit, is a more excellent medicine.

By distillation with water, *nutmegs* yield nearly one tenth their weight of a limpid essential oil, which is very grateful, and possesses the flavour of the spice in perfection; it is recommended as antispasmodic and hypnotic. It is similar in quality to the oil of *mace*, but not quite so grateful.

On the surface of the remaining liquor in the still, after the ascent of the essential oil, called *oleum nucis moschatæ essentielle*, is found floating an unctuous concrete, like tallow, of a white colour, nearly insipid, not easily corruptible, and hence commended as a basis for odorous balsams; the decoction, freed from this sebaceous matter, and inspissated, leaves a weakly bitter sub-astringent extract.

Rectified spirit takes up the whole smell and taste of the *nutmegs*, and receives from them a deep bright yellow colour; the spirit drawn off from the filtered tincture is very slightly impregnated with their flavour; the greatest part of the specific smell, as well as the aromatic warmth, bitterness, and subastringency of the spice, remaining concentrated in the extract.

Both the oil, the spirituous tincture, and extracts, agree better with weak stomachs than the *nutmeg* itself.

Ol. N. M. per Expr. commonly called Ol. Macis per Expr.

When *nutmegs* are heated, and strongly pressed, they give out a fluid yellow oil, which concretes on growing cold, into a sebaceous consistence. We are informed, that in the Spice Islands, the imperfect and damaged nuts are separated for obtaining this expressed oil. In the shops we find three sorts, under the name of *oil of mace*. The BEST is brought from the East Indies in stone jars; it is softish, of a yellowish colour, an agreeable fragrant smell, greatly resembling that of the *nutmeg* itself; it is of the colour of *mace*.—The NEXT comes from Holland in solid masses, generally flat, and of a square figure; it is paler coloured, weaker in its smell, and inferior in its quality to that of India.—The LAST is the worst; it seems to be a composition of suet, palm-oil, and such like expressed ones, flavoured with a little of the genuine oil of *nutmeg*.—The best is the sebaceous matter of the *nutmeg* and its essential oil; by distillation in water, and maceration in rectified spirit of wine, the essential oil is separated, and the sebaceous matter is left quite insipid. The chief use of these is for liniments, &c. to be applied to the stomach, or as a part in anodyne and nervous ointments. See Tournefort's Mat. Med. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

NUX vel GLANS UNGUENTUARIA. See MYROBALANI.

— METELLA. See NUX VOMICA.

— VIRGINIANA, called also *prunus prunifera, nucifera, nuciprunifera, mastichen odoratum fundens*, MASTICH of LIGON, and VIRGINIA NUT: Its leaves thin like those of the bay-tree, and it differs from other pruniferous trees in its fruit, which is small, turbinate, and contains but a little pulp.

The fruit is of the shape and size of a filbert, smooth, of a brown colour, with an eye near one end, containing a hard stone, with a white globular kernel, of a bitterish taste and an aromatic smell. It is antiscorbutic, deobstruent, and warming. See Raii Dendr.

— VOMICA, called also *nux metella, caniram; faba febrifuga, godhakadura, igasur*, VOMIC NUT. It is a flat roundish seed, or kernel, about an inch broad, and a quarter of an inch thick, with a prominence in the middle, on both sides of a grey colour, covered with a kind of woolly matter, internally hard and tough like horn. It is the produce of a large tree growing in the East Indies, which Plukenet calls CUCURBITIFERA MALABARIENSIS ænoplæ foliis rotundis fructu orbiculari rubro, cujus grana sunt nuce vomica officinarum. The *nux vomica* is the fruit of the STRYCHNOS NUX VOMICA, vel Indica, foliis vatis quinque nervis, cauli interni, CLASS PENTANDRIA; ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 253.

They have no place in the present practice; to the taste they are bitter, but have no smell. Fallopius says, in doses to 3 ss. they procure sweat; but Hoffman informs us, that two doses of seven or eight grains each, were fatal to a girl of ten years old. They poison dogs, crows, &c. When imprudently swallowed by men, they produce great anxiety, convulsions, paralytic symptoms, retching, an increased motion of the heart and of the lungs. The poisonous matter is probably the same as that of bitter almonds, which act chiefly on the nervous system. See Raii Hist. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chemical Works.

Dr. Hagstrom, a Swedish physician, commends the usefulness of the *nux vomica* in the dysentery. See the Lond. Med. Journal, vol. iii. p. 189, &c.

However, they appear to be too dangerous to be admitted into practice, especially where other medicines, less deleterious, are equally efficacious.

— VOMICA SERAPIONIS, called also *faba sancti Ignatii, pepita nux, faba Indica, catalogay*. ST. IGNATIUS'S BEAN. It is the produce of a tree called MANAOG, also *cantara*. It is met with in the East Indies and the Philippine islands. The fruit resembles a gourd, in each of which is from twenty to thirty seeds, improperly called *beans*. They are of a roundish figure, irregular and uneven, the size of a middling *nutmeg*, semi-transparent, of a horny texture, and of a colour betwixt white and a sky-blue. These seeds have a bitter taste, but no smell, except a degree of a musty scent whilst fresh. The inhabitants of the Philippine islands use them as a medicine, but they affect the Europeans violently, producing the same effect as occurs from vomic nuts. See Act. Phil. Lond. No. 249, p. 44. Med. Mus. vol. iii.

Nux is a term added to many vegetable productions, viz. *Nux basilica, Euboica, Persica, & regia*. See JUGLANS.—*Ben, & unguentaria*. See BEN.—*Barbadiensis & cathartica*. See CATAPUTIA MINOR.—INDICA. See PALMA COCCIFERA.—*Malabarica*. See CUMBULU.—*Vomica minor moliceana;—altera*. See COLUMBINUM.

NYCTALLOPIA. See AMBLYOPIA.

NYCTALOPS, from νύξ, night, and ὤψ, an eye, NIGHT-BLINDNESS. Celsus calls the disease *imbecillitas oculorum*. Sometimes these patients are called *luscitiosi*, or *nuscitiosi*, but improperly; for *luscitiosus* is one who sees but little, through some defect of the eye, and sees better in the evening than at noon. But amongst both the Greek and Latin writers, there is a direct opposition in the use of the word *nyctalops*; some saying it signifies those who see by night;—and others express by it those who cannot see during the night. However, at present, it is understood to signify that disorder, in which, as the night approaches, the patient loses his sight, he remains blind until the morning, at which time the sight returning, it continues all the day, and so continues to return with the day, and to depart at night.

The words *hemeralopia*, in Vogel's Genera of Diseases, stands

stands for blindness in the night, and sight in the day; and *nyctalopia*, in Linnæus's and Vogel's Genera, stands for blindness in the day, and sight in the night.

The difference in the account of this disorder, as to its appearing in the night, or in the day, is reconciled by considering it as of the intermitting kind; the difference then will consist in the different times of its approach, so may be called *periodical blindness*. Intermittents appear in a variety of modes, and the success of the bark, in some instances of this sort of blindness, both favour the opinion of its being an intermitting disease of the eyes. See Lond. Med. Transf. vol. i. and Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. i. p. 111, &c. Wallis's Sauvages's Nosology of the Eyes, p. 265.

NYMPHÆ, called also *alæ internæ minores clitoridis*, *colliculum*, *collicula*, *myrtocheilides*. They run down on each side of the clitoris, and with the frænum of the perinæum they form what some call the fossa magna, or entrance into the vagina. In MIDWIFERY this is called *os externum*. Sometimes the *nymphæ* are large, and appear cancerous; when this happens, the part may be cut off with scissars, and it will then heal as a common wound. Galen and other ancient writers, sometimes call the *clitoris*, and sometimes the *hymen*, by the name of *nymphæ*; but what the moderns call *nymphæ*, or *cristæ clitoridis*, or *alæ minores sive internæ*, are two prominent folds of the inner skin of the greater or external *alæ*, reaching from the præputium of the clitoris, to the two sides of the great orifice of the uterus: they begin narrow, grow broader, then at their lower end they grow narrow

again, and are lost about the orifice of the vagina, in the labia externa.

NYMPHÆA, called also *nenuphar*, *leuconymphæa*, *microleuco-nymphæa*. The GREAT WHITE WATER-LILY. NYMPHÆA ALBA Linn. It is called *nymphæa*, because it lives in waters where the nymphs are feigned by the poets to inhabit. There are several species, distinguished by their white and yellow flowers, &c. but their virtues, which are said to be anodyne and demulcent, are too insignificant to demand any notice in medical practice. See Raii Hist. It is also the name of a preternatural excrecence on the *nymphæ*.

— GLANDIFERA.

— INDICA.

— MADRASASTANA.

} See FABA ÆGYPTIA.

NYMPHOIDES, from its resemblance to the nymphæa, both in its form and virtues, thus named. It is also called *nymphæa lutea* and *alba minor*.

NYMPHOMANIA, from *νυμφία*, *nymphæa*, and *μανία*, *furor*. See FUROR UTERINUS.

NYMPHOMANIA PRURIGINOSA. A variety of the *nymphomania*.

NYMPHOTOMIA. A section of the clitoris when too large; for the ancients called the clitoris by the name of *nympha*.

NYSTAGMOS. A WINKING or TWINKLING with the eyes, such as happens when a person is very sleepy. When a disease, it is an instance of the clonic kind of convulsion.

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OB. Selden says that *Ob* was usually translated Python, or magician. This *Ob* is as a spirit, or demon, that gave answers which seemed to come from the pudenda, the head, or the arm-pits, but with a voice so low, as not to be distinctly heard.

OBELÆA, from *obelos*, a dart or a spit. See **SAGITTALIS SUTURA**.

OBELCHERA. See **CUCURBITA**.

OBSITAS. *Corpulentia*. **CORPULENCE**, or **FATNESS**. It is observed that for one fat person in France or Spain, there are an hundred in England and Holland. This is supposed to be from the use of new malt liquors, more than from the difference of climes, or degrees of perspiration. Indolence may cause *fatness* in some constitutions; but in general, those who are disposed to this habit will be fat in spite of every endeavour to the contrary, except that of destroying health. Vinegar never prevents *fatness*, but by inducing a worse disorder. One of the best methods of emptying the cellular membrane of its oil, seems to be a gentle mercurial salivation, and decoctions of guaiacum wood at proper intervals. See a remarkable instance of *fatness* in the *Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq.* p. 69—84. Though people may be extremely corpulent, and enjoy a good state of health, yet still it frequently lays the foundation for disease; see **POLYSARCIA**.

OBLATES PURGANTES. They are figured purging cakes, made of flour, sugar, and purging ingredients.

OBLIQUUS. A name for several pairs of muscles; also a name of the *pronator teres*.

OBLIQUUS ASCENDENS, } called also **ACCLIVIS**.
INTERNUS, }

belly receive their name from the oblique ascent of their fibres. They lie under the *obliquus descendens*. The same error which many anatomists have taught with respect to the *obliquus descendens*, they have committed with respect to these muscles; they have no communication with the lumbar vertebræ, they arise fleshy from the spine of the os ilium and ligamentum pubis, and the upper edge of the os sacrum, according to Dr. Hunter; but some others say, that there is no part of them that comes from the os sacrum, but passing forward and upward from the ossa pubis and ilii, they form a broad membranous thin tendon, implanted into the whole length of the linea alba, and the cartilages of the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth ribs. Their tendons divide into two lamellæ, one of which joins the *rectus* on each side, and the other the *transversalis*. These muscles are not perforated by the spermatic cord. Besides their use in compressing of the belly, that part which arises fleshy towards the back part of the edge of the os ilium, and goes to the cartilaginous endings of the ribs, not only depresses them, and straitens the thorax in expiration, but also the order of the fibres of these muscles intersect those of the oblique descending muscles, and counteract them in the turning the trunk of the body, on the axis of the vertebræ; as on its contrary side, its series of fleshy fibres being parallel to those of the said oblique muscle descending on the opposite side, may act in concurrence with them in discharging of their office.

— **DESCENDENS**, } This pair of muscles is also
 — **EXTERNUS**. } called *declivis*. They are the external muscles of the belly, and derive their name from the progress of their fibres, which run obliquely down-

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wards. They arise by productions partly fleshy, and partly tendinous, from the lower edge of the fifth, sixth, seventh, and most of the inferior ribs, which indent themselves into the the fleshy dentiform processes of the *serratus anticus major*. Their fibres run forward and downward, terminating in the spine of the ilium, os pubis, and linea alba. Part of these fibres, which run toward the ilium, are lost in the fascia of the thigh, and those which run toward the os pubis, are doubled under themselves. This duplication (being supposed to be a ligament) goes by the name of *ligamentum Poupartii*, and through it the spermatic vessels of men, and the round ligaments of the womb in women, perforate. The ring through which these pass, is formed by the tendinous fibres parting. From their origins, which are mostly fleshy, their oblique descending fleshy parts expand themselves into a broad membranous tendon, before they go over the *rectus* to their insertion in the linea alba and os pubis, from whence still descending, they end partly tendinous in the *ligamentum pubis*, but chiefly fleshy on the superior and forepart of the circular edge of the os ilium. They do not adhere to the transverse processes of the vertebræ lumbares, but their largest, last, and most fleshy digitation, leaving the lowest bastard rib at its extreme point, in their oblique descent going forwards, still recedes gradually from the vertebræ, forming a triangular interstice, which is taken up by the *sacro-lumbus os ilium*, and its lower side; in this area the fibres of the subjacent muscles plainly appear. These muscles give strength to the parietes of the belly, sustain and compress the viscera, propel the fæces, urine, and the fœtus: that part of them which is interjacent, between the linea alba, os pubis, and the spine of the os ilium, bearing an analogy in its position to the mastoideus of the head, serves for the circumrotation of the trunk, upon the axis of the vertebræ, when we turn the body to the contrary side, and the feet remain unmoved.

OBLIQUUS INFERIOR, } also called *capitis obliquus*
 — **MAJOR**, } *inferior*.

One of these muscles rises on each side, from the side part of the spinal process of the vertebra dentata, then goes upward and outward, and is inserted into the transverse process of the atlas. They are the principal rotators of the head, and run in a contrary direction to the *obliquus superior*.

— **MAJOR OCULI**, also called *superior*; *trochlearis*, *amatorius*; *longissimus oculi*. It is called *trochlearis* from its tendon passing through a cartilaginous pulley, that is situated in the orbit of the eye to the inside of the internal angular process of the os frontis near the inner angle. This muscle rises tendinous from the bottom of the socket near the entrance of the optic nerve, and passing towards the upper part of the socket near the great angle of the eye, its round tendon runs through a cartilaginous pulley, which is there fixed to a depression in the os frontis; from thence it is reflected, and runs obliquely backward, inclosed in a ligamentous sheath, and is inserted tendinous into the sclerotica, upon the upper part of the globe of the eye, a little more backward than the insertion of the *rectus superior*. When it acts singly, it rolls the eye about its axis, drawing the globe forward and the pupil downward; when it acts in conjunction with the *obliquus minor*, the eye is drawn outward or forward.

OBLIQUUS

OBLIQUUS MINOR. See **RECTUS MINOR.**

— **MINOR vel INFERIOR OCULI.** It rises chiefly, fleshy, just within the edge of the lower and anterior part of the socket, near the caruncula lachrymalis, and passing obliquely backwards under the globe, it is inserted into the sclerotica on the external side of the eye, near the optic nerve. It is also called *amatorius*.

— **NASI,** called also *laterales musc.* These are thin muscles running along the sides of the pyramides nasi; they are fixed to the apophysis nasalis of the ossa maxillaria, and are inserted into the alæ narium.

— **PALPEBRARUM.** The muscles of the eye-lids thus named, are all that extent of fleshy fibres, which by a thin stratum furrounds the edge of each orbit, and from thence, without any interruption, covers the two eye-lids all the way to the cilia. These fibres are mostly transversely oval. They adhere to the skin of the eye-lids and wrinkle them.

— **SUPERIOR.** These muscles are on each side covered by the head of the trachelo-mastoideus; they each rise from the transverse process of the atlas, and have their insertion into the os petrosum and os occipitale, near the processus mastoideus; they serve to bend the head backward; called also *capitis obliquus superior*.

— **SUPERIOR OCULI.** See **OBLIQUUS MAJOR OCULI.**

OBLIVIO. See **AMENTIA.**

OBOLUS. A weight of about nine grains.

OBSIDIANUM. See **ANTIMONIUM VITRIFICATIONUM.**

OBSIDIANUS LAPIS. See **AMPELITIS.**

OBSONIORUM RHUS. See **RHUS.**

OBSTETRICATIO. **MIDWIFERY.** The first mention that is made of this is in Gen. xxxv. 16, 17. And then it appears to have been in the hands of women. Amongst medical writers, Hippocrates was the first who gave any account of it, either as a branch of science, or of art; after Hippocrates, Celsus, Moschion, Rufus Ephesus, Galen, Oribasius, Aetius, Paulus Ægineta, Avicenna, Alberis, and others, have enlarged on this subject; but the last improvers are Mauriceau, Dionis, Memis, the Chamberlains, Chapman, Daventer, La Motte, Giffard, Heister, Smellie, Hamilton, Leake, Denman, Clark, &c.

It may here be observed, that the English and the French are not peculiar nor unprecedented in calling in the assistance of men. When women fell in labour, it appears in history, that the Athenians had a law to forbid slaves and women to practise *midwifery*; afterwards, indeed, a law was made, by which free-women were allowed to practise it.

Midwifery, at present, is taught and practised as a distinct branch of art; and in order to a proficiency therein, the practitioner is supposed to possess a competent knowledge of the following particulars, most of which are, more or less, noticed in the respective parts of this work. They are as follow:

The parts of the pelvis, its dimensions, the depth of its cavity, its various distortions, &c.—The parts of women, subservient to generation.—The state of the womb and its neck, in the different periods of gestation.—Twins.—Monsters.—Superfoetations.—Extra-uterine foetuses.—Moles. The progress of a child's head through the different parts of the pelvis in a natural labour.—The secundines.—The various complaints which usually attend pregnancy.—The manner and use of touching.—The difference betwixt false and true labour pains.—The different kinds of labour.—The various modes of the child's presenting, with the methods of delivery.—The disorders of childbed women.—The management of the child and its mother during the time of lying-in, &c. on which see the articles **PELVIS**, **PARTURITIO**, **GESTATIO**, **INVOLUCRA**, **PRÆSENTATIO**, &c.

OBSTIPATIO. **COSTIVENESS.** Thus Dr. Cullen names this genus of disease. He places it in the **CLASS LOCALES**, and **ORD. EPISCHESES**, which he defines, no defection of feces, or less frequent than usual. Its species are, 1. *Obstipatio debiliū*; it happens in lax and weak men who have generally but a weak digestion. 2. *Obstipatio rigidiorum*; it happens to men who have rigid fibres, and often are hypochondriac. 3. *Obstipatio obstruētorum*; when there are symptoms of the spasmodic colic,—the colic of Poictiers,—the accidental colic,—or the colic from stony concretions in the bowels. See **CONSTIPATIO**, where the modes of cure are specified.

OBSTIPITAS. See **CONTRACTURA.**

OBSTRUCTIO. **OBSTRUCTION.** It is when the fluids can no longer pass through the vessels of a particular part; and may happen from the increased viscosity of the fluid;—a diminution of the capacity of the vessels;—or a concurrence of both these causes. These are more or less difficultly removed, according to the age, constitution, &c. of the patient. The word *oppilatio*, is used in the same sense, but means a close kind of obstruction; for **RHODIUS** says, it not only signifies to shut out, but also to fill.

OBTUNDENTIA. Medicines suited to cover, or blunt the acrimony of the fluids. See **DEMULCENTIA.**

OBTURATOR EXTERNUS. Some call it *marfupialis*, and *burfalis musculus*. This muscle covers the foramen magnum ischii, and rising from the bone before the foramen, runs backwards under the head of the os femoris, covered by the quadratus femoris, and is inserted into the trochanter major, contiguous to the internus, and is, like it, a rotator.

OBTURATOR INTERNUS, or MARSUPIALIS, also *burfalis musculus*. This muscle takes its origin from the inner circumference of the foramen magnum ischii, and goes out playing round the ischium as on a pulley, and is inserted into the trochanter major, contiguous to the pyriformis, and is a rotator of the thigh. The tendon of this muscle plainly rooves the bone in its passage.

— **NERVUS.** This nerve is a branch of the crural; it passes through the foramen ovale, and is lost in the inner muscles of the thigh.

OBTURATRIX ARTERIA. It is a branch of the hypogastric. It perforates the obturator muscle, whence its name; and goes out of the pelvis, at the upper part of the ligament of the foramen ovale, having first sent a branch over the symphysis of the os ilium, and os pubis, to the inguinal glands and integuments. It sends out a branch which communicates with a branch of the sciatica arteria; and gives out branches to the adjacent muscles, and sends many small ones by the neck of the thigh-bone.

— **VENA.** It is a branch from the hypogastric vein, and receives this name, where it enters into the internal obturator muscle.

OCCA. See **CETE ADMIRABILE.**

OCCIPITALIS ARTERIA. It is the first external, or posterior branch of the external carotid. It passes obliquely before the internal jugular vein; and having sent out twigs to the adjacent muscles, it runs between the styloid and mastoid apophyses, along the mastoid groove, and goes to the muscles and integuments, which cover the occipital bone. It communicates with the temporal, vertebral, and cervical arteries.

OCCIPITALIS MUSCULUS. It is one of the *quadrati*. This is mentioned by Columbus, and accurately described by Fallopius. There are two of them; they are short, broad, thin, and fleshy; they are situated on the occiput, where the mastoideus and splenius muscles are inserted; they soon become tendinous, join with the pericranium, which firmly adheres to the hairy scalp on the finciput. When they act they pull the hairy scalp backwards.

— **NERVUS.** A branch from the tenth pair of nerves which proceed from within the skull; it spreads and runs on the upper and lateral parts of the head.

— **POSTERIOR ARTERIA.** It is a branch from the vertebral. It spreads on the occiput.

— **VENA.** A branch from the posterior, or upper external jugular; but it sometimes proceeds from the vertebralis, or axillaris. It spreads on the occiput.

OCCIPITIS OS. This bone is of a rhomboidal figure, a transverse ridge running from the mastoid process of one side to that of the other, divides it into two parts. Its external surface is convex, except at the cuneiform process, at the base of which, on each side of the foramen magnum, are the condyles which connect the head to the spine; on the outside of these condyles the bone makes a projection, and there is a notch where the internal jugular vein passes. The bone is divided into four cavities in its inside, by a crucial spine, which hath four canals in it; the superior, for the longitudinal sinus; the inferior frequently hath the occipital sinus; these on each side, for the lateral sinuses, which are continuations of the longitudinal. There are five foramina proper to this bone; the first is the foramen magnum: just above the condyle there is a hole on each side for the ninth pair of nerves, and generally there are two holes which pierce from behind the condyles to the fossæ of the lateral sinuses. Besides these, there are two common foramina which

which are one on each side, between the processus cuneiformis and os petrosum.

OCCIPITO-FRONTALIS. Albinus calls it *epicranium*. It rises from the posterior part of the occiput, goes over the upper part of the os parietale and os frontis, and is lost in the eye-brows. It is a very thin muscle; its office is, to raise the eye-brows, and wrinkle the forehead. It is antagonist to the corrugator cocterii.

OCCIPUT, called also *prova*; the hind part of the head, called *inion* by some. BLANCHARD says inion is the beginning of the spinal marrow; others that it is the back part of the neck.

OCHEUS. See **SCROTUM**.

OCHLAGOGI, *οχλος*, *populus*, and *αγωγος*, *duilor*. See **AGYRTÆ**.

OCHRA, called also *vitriolum abortivum*. **YELLOW OCHRE**. Some is found of a brown colour; and some is red. The darkest red sort is called **RED OKER**, *rubrica fabrilis*; *Creta rubra*, *arcanne*, **MARKING STONE**, **RUDD**, and **RUDDLE**. They are an argillaceous earth, less tenacious when moistened than the clays and the boles; impregnated with a small portion of iron, and thence their colour. By burning, their argillaceous nature is discovered; and by digesting in aqua regia, their iron is extracted, and then the *ochre* remains white. Their chief difference from bole is in their being less viscid. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

— **NIGRA**. See **PLUMBUM NIGRUM**.

OCHREA. See **TIBIA**.

OCHRUS, also called *lathyrus*, and *ervilia*. Boerhaave mentions this plant. It bears cylindrical pods with round seeds as large as peas, which are eatable, but not very easily digested.

OCHTHODES, from *οχθος*, importing the callous tumid lips of ulcers; or from *οχθη*, a bank. See **ULCERS**.

OCIMASTRUM, } *Lychnis sylvestris*, *alba simplex*. **WILD WHITE CAMPION**.
OCYMASTRUM, }
OCYMOIDES. }

It is Boerhaave's fourteenth species of *lychnis*. It is found in hedges and borders of fields; it flowers in May. The flower is said to check the fluor albus, and inward bleedings; the herb boiled in posset, is said to cure convulsions in children; but its virtues hath not obtained it a place in practice. See Raii Hist. It is a name for the *circea lutetiana*, and several species of *lychnis*.

OCTANA. An erratic intermitting fever, which returns every eighth day.

OCTAVUS HUMERI MUSC.

— **HUMERI PLACENTINI MUSC.** } See **TERES MINOR**.

OCULARES COMMUNES. See **MOTORES OCULORUM**.

— **EXTERNI**. **MOTORES OCULORUM EXTERNI**.
OCULARIA. See **EUPHRAGIA**.

OCULI CANCRORUM. **CRABS EYES**. Called *cancrorum lapides*, *lapilli*. They are stony concretions, of what, at first, was but a milky juice, found in the head of the *astacus fluviatilis*, or river craw-fish; they are lodged in a bag on each side of the stomach, which also is in the head of this fish; two of them are lodged in the head of each. These stones are roundish, flattened on one side, in colour white, having sometimes a reddish, and at others a bluish cast; the blue are the best, the white are taken out after the fish hath been boiled; they are internally of a leafy texture. The largest quantities are the produce of Muscovy, particularly of the river Don; great quantities are also found in other parts of the Russian empire.

They are used as an absorbent of acid humours in the primæ viæ, and are supposed, when combined with the acid, to be more aperient and resolvent than most of the other absorbent earths; however this may be, it is certain that the earth of *crabs-eyes* differs much from the earth of *crabs-claws*, for the first is not convertible into quicklime. The medical difference of their earths, dissolved in any acid of the vegetable or animal kingdom, does not appear to be great; the solutions of the two are alike in taste. The earth of *crabs-eyes*, as to its chemical characters, is the same as the earth of hartshorn.

These stones are counterfeited with pipe clay, or with chalk, mixed with glutinous materials, or with the shells of fishes; but these compositions are easily distinguished from true *crabs-eyes*, by their texture being uniform, and not leafy;—by their sticking to the tongue, which *crabs-eyes* will not do;—by their softening with water, which *crabs-eyes* will not do;—by their dissolving in acids, while

crabs-eyes steeped in vinegar retain their form; but when the artificial sort are made with shells, the want of the lamellated coats is the best method of distinguishing them. See Tournefort's Mat. Med. Lewis's Mat. Med.

OCULO MUSCULARES. See **MOTORES OCULORUM**.

OCULO MUSCULARES EXTERNI. See **MOTORES OCULORUM EXTERNI**.

OCULUS. The **EYE**; called also *illos*. The **EXTERNAL PARTS** are, the *eye-brows*, the *eye-lids*; the extremities of which, where the eye-lashes grow, are called *orchos*; the cilia, the forepart of the globe, the membrana conjunctiva, the cornea lucida, the iris, the pupilla, the carunculae lachrymales, and angles of the *eye-lids*, &c. The external of which are named *paropia*; the internal, *pegæ*. The **INTERNAL PARTS** are the globe of the *eye*, the adnata or albuginea; the extremity of which is called *premnion*; the sclerotica, the choroides, the retina, the aqueous humour, called *hydatodes*, *hydatoides*; *ooeides*; *ovatus* vel *oviformis humor*; *albuginosa humor*; the vitreous humour, called *hyaloides*; crystalline humor, called *phacoides*; the muscles that move the *eye*, and the optic nerve, &c. For an account of these, see the respective parts described under each head specifically.

A new-born child shall be observed, perhaps, never to keep its *eyes* fixed on any one object, but continually changing from one to another; and if you put your hand before them, the children will not wink; hence some have thought, that new-born infants have no sight; but this is a mistake, and the true reason why their *eyes* are in perpetual motion is, that they have not yet acquired the habit of examining one thing at once with their *eyes*; their not winking at the approach of the hand arises from their want of experience how easily their *eyes* may be hurt; but, in a few days, they get the habit of winking, so that afterwards their *eyes* do it spontaneously at the approach of danger.

See a Description of the *Eye*, and its adjacent parts, by J. Warner, Surgeon. Remarks on the Ophthalmology, &c. by J. Ware, Surgeon. Winflow's Anatomy. Cheselden's Anatomy, &c.

ARTIFICIAL EYES are made of concave plates of gold, silver, or glass, and are stained so as to resemble the natural *eye*. They must, when fixed in the orbit, be taken out and cleaned every night, and replaced in the morning. If no more of a diseased *eye* is removed, than what is preternaturally projected, or if enough is left, to leave the muscles unhurt, the artificial *eye* will have a little motion from the muscles that remain. If the *eye* does not fit well, it irritates and inflames the other *eye*; in which case, lay it aside, until one can be had that fits better.

On disorders of the *Eyes*, see St. Yves; Benedict Duddell; and J. Warner, Surgeon. Ware's Remarks on the Ophthalmology, &c. Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 232—519. Wallis's Nosologia Oculorum.

OCULUS. See **COLIQUAMENTUM**.

— **BOVINUS**. See **PROPTOSIS**.

— **BOVIS**. See **BELLIS MAJOR**.

— **BUBULUS**. See **PROPTOSIS**.

— **CHRISTI**. See **HORMINUM SYLVESTRE**.

— **ELEPHANTINUS**. See **PROPTOSIS**.

— **GENU**. See **PATELLA**.

— **LACHRYMANS**. See **EPIPHORA**.

OCYMASTRUM. See **OCIMASTRUM**.

OCYMASTRUM VERRUCCARIUM. See **CIRCEA**.

OCYMOIDES, also called *lychnis sylvestris five aquatica purpurea simplex*. **RED WILD CAMPION**.

It is Boerhaave's twentieth species of *lychnis*. It grows in hedges, and flowers in summer. The seeds are purging, but it is not known in present practice. See Raii Hist.

— It is a name for several species of *lychnis* and *ocimastrium*.

OCYUM, *οκως*, *swiftly*. It is thus called from its sudden growth. It is also called *basilicum*, because of its excellent smell. It is the **OCYUM BASILICUM** Linn. Boerhaave enumerates twenty-four species. The chief use of *ocymum* is for improving the flavour of sp. vol. arom.

OCYUM Caryophyllatum, — *minimum*, — *vulgaris*, — *medium*, — *citratum*; — see **BASILICUM**.

ODAXISMOS, from *οδης*, a tooth. A biting sensation, pain or itching in the gums. See **DENTITIO**.

ODONTAGOGOS, } from *αγω*, to draw, and *οδης*,
ODONTAGRA, } a tooth. See **DENTAGRA**.

6 X **ODONTALGIA**,

ODONTALGIA, from *ὀδῶν*, a tooth, and *ἄλγος*, pain. The **TOOTH-ACH**. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the **CLASS PYREXIÆ**, and **ORD. PHLEGMASTIÆ**, which he defines a rheumatism or pain of the jaws from carious teeth. The Doctor used to consider this as a species of rheumatism; but observing that its cause was totally different from every other rheumatism, viz. an acrid humour irritating the sensible membranes, he has now arranged it as a distinct genus. This disease happens either from **EXTERNAL** or from **INTERNAL CAUSES**. The *external* are such as rot the teeth, by destroying their enamel, and thus procuring an access of air to their bony part: hot liquors, frequent picking of the teeth with hard instruments, as pins, &c. soon destroy this enamel; various are the modes of cure advised in this case. A pill of opium, and red precipitate applied in the hollow of the tooth, or camphor and opium in the same way; muriatic acid dropped into the part, and neutralized with alkaline salt; the actual cautery applied to a particular part of the ear, and dividing the branch of the fifth pair of nerves which serves the teeth; and several other methods, have been recommended; but when once the tooth is carious, the only cure is to extract it. The **INTERNAL CAUSES**, are acrid particles excreted from the blood, in which case an emollient gargarism should be frequently held in the mouth as warm as is convenient; blisters behind the ears are also useful; and if the gums swell, leeches may be applied, or small scarifications made in them with a lancet. See Bell's Surgery, vol. iv. p. 248. Dr. Cullen's First Lines, edit. 4. vol. ii. p. 38. also **DENS**.

ODONTIASIS, from *ὀδῶν*, a tooth. See **DENTITIO**.

ODONTICA. Remedies for pains in the teeth.

ODONTIRRHOËA. Bleeding from the socket of the jaw after tooth-drawing.

ODONTIS, } Names for several species of lych-

ODONTITIS. } nis.

ODONTOGLYPHON, from *ὀδῶν*, a tooth, and *γλυφω*, to scrape. See **DENTISCALPIUM**.

ODONTOIDES, from *ὀδῶν*, a tooth, and *εἶδος*, form. The tooth-like process of the second vertebra of the neck.

ODONTOPHYIA, from *ὀδῶν*, a tooth, and *φύω*, to grow, See **DENTITIO**.

ODONTOTRIMMA, from *ὀδῶν*, a tooth, and *τρίβω*, to wear away. See **DENTIFRICIUM**.

ODORATUS. See **OLFACTUS**.

ODORIFERÆ GLANDULÆ. These are about the pudenda, arm-pits, &c. They are of the same kind as the sebaceous glands. Dr. Hunter says he never could discover the orifices of these in the axilla, therefore he supposes the discharge to be from innumerable small pores that are imperceptible.

OE. See **SORBUS**.

OECONOMIA, from *οἶκος*, an house, and *νομος*, a law, or rule. Hippocrates uses this word to express the management of a sick person. The **ANIMAL OECONOMY** is the conduct of nature in preserving animal bodies.

CEDEMA, from *οἰδῶν*, *tumescit*. It signifies properly any tumor, but is now generally confined to serous tumors that are seated in the cellular membrane, and form partial anasarca swellings. See **ANASARCA**.

When the glands are diseased, the lymph cannot pass towards the heart, but goes to the lower extremities, merely from gravitation; and for want of a due absorption, the limbs swell.

When the vessels are not too much debilitated, rollers, or laced stockings, are sometimes useful. See Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 499.

CEDEMA ERYSIPELATOIDES. It is that cedematous tumor which is white, pellucid, and accompanied with heat, called also *erysipelas bullatum*—*inflammatorium*.

Dr. Kirkland, in the first volume of his Inquiry, speaks of an inflammatory *cedema* which comes on suddenly, and is sometimes accompanied with an erysipelas, or more commonly a simple inflammation of the skin. He describes it as a cold, indolent, doughy humour; and, in order to its cure, requiring discussion. He observes, that an *cedema* is always local; it is always confined to one place, or member.

It is sometimes caused by a metastasis of inactive matter from the blood and other juices; sometimes from nervous affection.

Distinguish this disease from the anasarca.

In an *cedema*, which comes on suddenly, and is of short duration, the fluids have not had time to become viscid in the cellular membrane, they are therefore easily set at

liberty, and the inflammation disappears as the swelling subsides.

As an external application, a cerate may be made of the empl. e min. fusc. cera flav. & ol. oliv. As soon as the swelling begins to subside, apply a bandage, and gradually increase its tightness as circumstances will permit. Over night give small doses of calomel, and next morning a purging draught, in which is dissolved a proper quantity of the soluble tartar. Sudorifics, or diuretics, may be given to hasten the cure; which, when tolerably advanced, will require the bark; this at first should be accompanied with the sal diuret. but when evacuation is no longer required, the bark may be given alone.

See Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. i. p. 468.

CEDEMATODES. It is that serous tumor which is simply called *cedema*; or, according to some, the cold *cedema*.

LACTEUM. See **LYMPHADUCTUS**.

CEDEMOSARCA. A species of tumor mentioned by M. A. Severinus, of a middle nature, betwixt an *cedema* and sarcoma, called *uteriformis abscessus*.

CELNIZIUM, } Called also *Thyfellinum* *Pli-*

CELSNICHIMUM, } *nii*, *opium sylvestre*, *elsenichium*.

CELSNITIUM, } **MILKY-PARSLEY**. The root of this plant is perennial, large, and full of milky juice, as is the whole plant. The leaves resemble those of the fennel; the seed is oval, flat, large, striated, margined, and sometimes casts its husks. There is another species called *thyfellinum palustre*, and *seseli palustre*. They are both hot and acrid; the roots are aperient and detergent, their milky juice is of the nature of scammony. See Raii Hist.

CEANANTHARIA. SWEET-SCENTED OINTMENTS. Paulus Aegineta says they are not thus named because they have *ceanthe* in their composition, but because they are sweet-scented and fragrant, or on account of the wine and lilies, which are ingredients in them.

CEANANTHE CHÆROPHYLLI FOLII, from *οἶν*, *vitis*, and *αἶθος*, *fios*, *ceanthe*, *petroselinidi folio*, *venenosa*, *ceanthe cicuta facie lobelii*, *filipendula cicuta facie*. G. HEMLOCK DROP-WORT. DEAD-TONGUE. It is the **CEANANTHE CROCATA** of Linn. Near Clonmell, in Ireland, it is called **TAHOW**.

The root is long, thick, tuberous, extremely succulent; and on exposure to the external air, the juice becomes of a yellow complexion. The stalk is striated, round, branched, of a yellowish red colour, about three feet high. The leaves are of a pale green, some are winged, but more are doubly winged; the little leaves are wedge-shaped, smooth streaked, and jagged at the edges. The flowers are very small and white; disposed in umbels, placed among the principal stalks, with short ones at the subdivisions: each flower is composed of five petals; some of them are bent inwards and heart-fashioned; tips, purple or brown; fruit-stalks angular, scored; the general fence not always present. The seeds are striated on one side, and dented on the other.

It is found on the banks of rivers; is perennial; flowers in June or July.

The whole of this plant is poisonous. It is said that the root is the most virulent of all the vegetable poisons that Great Britain produces. It is one of the class of poisons which produces epileptic symptoms, &c. See **VENENUM**. The general effects of this poison are convulsions, locked-jaws, giddiness, some instances of furious madness have occurred, loss of hair and nails, violent heat in the throat and stomach, vertigo, sickness, purging: one or more of these symptoms soon attack after swallowing any part of this plant, and the consequence is often fatal in a few hours.

This herb hath been mistaken for wild celery, water-parsnip, finallage, and for Macedonian parsley. The root hath no ill taste; hence the more apt to be unsuspected.

In Pembrokehire the root is called **FIVE-FINGERED-ROOT**; and is much used in cataplasms for whitlows, &c. In Cumberland it is called *dead-tongue*, and applied in cataplasms to some diseases of horses. An infusion of the leaves, or three tea-spoonfuls of the juice of the root taken every morning, hath been effectual in curing some obstinate cutaneous diseases, but not without greatly disturbing the constitution.

On suspicion of this poisonous plant being swallowed, give an active emetic as speedily as possible, and aid its operation with warm water and oil. If the spasms prevent the patient's swallowing, there is no hope.

Withering's

Withering's Bot. Arrang. Wilmer's Obs. on poisonous Vegetables; a case of a boy poisoned by the root of *hemlock-dropwort*, related by Dr. Houlston, in the Lond. Med. Journal, vol. ii. p. 40, &c. This is the name also for WATER-HÉMLOCK, and a species of *thalicttrum*.

CENAREA. The ashes prepared of the twigs, &c. of vines.

CENELÆUM. A mixture of oil and wine.

CENOGALA, from *ονος*, wine, and *γαλα*, milk. A sort of potion made of wine and milk; but according to some, it is wine as warm as new milk.

CENOPLIA, also called *nabca*, *paliurus*, *nap*, *napeca*, **GREAT JUJUBE.** This is produced in Egypt and Crete; it is astringent before it is ripe. When ripe it is agreeable to the palate, and like cherries is subject to corrupt in the stomach. This fruit is eaten as a delicacy in Egypt and Turkey.

CENUS. WINE. From the Greek word *ονος*, *vinum*, a term also by which different wines are distinguished by the addition of some epithet, viz.

CENUS ANDRIUS. *Genetous wine*, or else *wine* of the island of Andros.

ANTHINOS. *Flowery wine.* Galen says it is either *œnus anthosias*, or wine impregnated with flowers, in which sense it is an epithet for the *cyceon*.

ANTHOSMIAS, from *ανθος*, a flower, and *σμυνη*, a smell. *Sweet-scented wines.*

APODÆDUS. *Wine* in which the dias or *tæda* hath been boiled.

APÆZEMENUS. A wine heated to a great degree, and prescribed among other things, as garlic, salt, milk, and vinegar.

DEUTERUS. *Wines* of the second pressing.

DIACHEOMENUS. *Wine* diffused in larger vessels, cooled, and strained from the lees, to render it thinner and weaker. *Wines* thus drawn off are called *saccus*, and *saccata*, from the bag through which they are strained.

GALACTODES. *Wine with milk*, or wine made as warm as new milk.

MALACUS, five **MALTHACUS.** *Soft wine.* Sometimes it means *weak* and *thin*, opposed to *strong wine*; or *mild*, in opposition to *austere*.

MELICHRŌOS. *Wine* in which is honey.

CENODES. *Strong wine.*

SIRÆOS. See **SAPA**.

STRAPIHIDIOS LEUCOS. *White wine* made from raisins.

TETHALASMENOS. *Wine* mixed with sea water.

CENOSTAGMA. See **VINUM ADUSTUM**.

CENOTHERA. See **LYSIMACHIA**.

COPATA. See **ANACARDIUM**.

ŒSOPHAGÆÆ ARTERIÆ. These are generally two or three, and sometimes but one. They rise anteriorly from the aorta descendens, and are distributed to the œsophagus. Sometimes the uppermost œsophagææ produce a bronchial artery.

ŒSOPHAGÆUS. See **ŒSOPHAGUS**.

ŒSOPHAGISMUS. **IMPEDED DEGLUTITION**, or spasm of the œsophagus.

ŒSOPHAGUS, from *οισω*, the future tense of *οισω*, to carry, and *φωγω*, to eat, because it carries the meat into the stomach, called also *Gula*, and *Læmos*, (a Greek primitive) *laucania*; the **GULLET**. It is the contracted continuation of the *pharynx*. The *œsophagus* beginning at the last part of the fauces, has, at its beginning, a large cavity, called by the Greeks *pharynx*, and by the Latins *infundibulum*. Its anterior part is connected with the root of the tongue, the os hyoides, and the larynx; and its posterior part closely adheres to the vertebra of the neck. It is moved by various muscles, which elevate and dilate the pharynx, and by their constrictory muscles, which shut it. There is one pair of these muscles, which arising by three origins from the os hyoides, the cartilago cricoides, and the cartilago thyroïdes, totally surrounds the pharynx, and is called *œsophagæus*, the *sphincter* of the *œsophagus*. There are principally three pair of these muscles, viz. the *cephalo-pharyngæus*, *spheno-pharyngæus*, and *stilo-pharyngæus*. At the end of the pharynx the *œsophagus* begins, which first of all runs straight between the aspera arteria and the vertebrae of the neck and back, but turns to the right about the fifth vertebra of the back, and to the left about the ninth; then proceeding through the middle of the thorax and the muscular part of the diaphragm, behind the little lobe of the liver, it is united

with the superior orifice of the stomach.—The *œsophagus* itself consists of **FOUR COATS**, the *outermost coat* of which being membranaceous, thin, vascular, and cellular, derives its origin from the pleura, and joins the *gullet* to the adjacent parts. Some reckon the cellular membrane in the number of its coats, but this is not peculiar to it. The coat next to the outer is muscular, furnished with annular or orbicular fibres, and above these with longitudinal ones. The third coat is nervous, common to the mouth and fauces, and reaching three fingers breadth within the stomach, it is thick set with glands, to which, on the opposite side, are distributed some vessels, from which they receive a certain liquor, more pinguious than the saliva, and which drops into the cavity of the *gullet*. The fourth coat or innermost, is covered with a slippery mucus, villous, and every where perforated like a sieve, with many emunctories. The cuticle lines the *œsophagus*, but is too thin to be demonstrated.—The *œsophagus* is furnished with *numberless glands*, partly those which being smaller than the eggs of silkworms, are lodged in the nervous coat, and are easily perceived, if upon taking off the nervous coat the fleshy coat is exposed to the sight, or the *gullet* is macerated in water; and partly with other glands placed without the *œsophagus*, amongst which the most considerable are the dorsal glands about the fifth vertebra of the back, adhering to the *gullet*, and the thyroid gland situated between the thyro-cricoid cartilage and the *œsophagus*. Its upper part receives arteries from the internal carotids, its middle part from the aorta and intercostal, and its inferior part from the gastric arteries. The superior part receives veins from the jugulars, its middle from the vena sine pari, and its inferior from the coronary veins of the stomach. The nerves proceed from the par vagum. The function of the *œsophagus* is, swallowing; obstructions to which may happen from various causes. See *Incapacity of Swallowing* under **DEGLUTITIO**. It is also subject to inflammation. See **INFLAMMATIO ŒSOPHAGI**.

Spasms in the *œsophagus* sometimes prevent deglutition. Hoffman observes, that spasms of the *œsophagus* are accompanied with the general symptoms of other distensions of the upper parts;—a coldness of the extremities, particularly the feet;—tremor of the limbs,—suppression of the alvine evacuations,—regurgitation of flatulencies upwards,—strictures, pains, and rumbling of the belly,—straitness of the præcordia,—retchings to vomit,—cardialgia,—thin watery urine—and a hard and large pulse.—The **SYMPTOMS PECULIAR TO SPASMS OF THE PHARYNX**, are, a difficulty, or a total inability of deglutition; a rigid constriction and pain of the parts cohering with the pharynx, as the tongue, the larynx, and the whole neck; a suffocative uneasiness; a sensation, as of a stake thrust into the fauces, or of something endeavouring to get out; and a loss of voice. These complaints return at intervals, and sometimes terminate in convulsions of the whole nervous system.—In spasms of the *œsophagus* itself, the aliment is swallowed freely, but a kind of resistance is perceived to its descent, about the upper orifice of the stomach: cold liquors are particularly resisted, and increase the constriction, whilst warm ones often pass freely into the stomach. A pain is felt on the spine, between the scapulæ; often anxious retchings or vomiting are joined with nausea, and a discharge of limpid mucus from the mouth, distinct from the vomitings. A combination of these symptoms with those above enumerated, denote the whole canal to be affected. Spasms of the pharynx are distinguished from a paralysis or relaxation of the part, by the difficulty of swallowing, being in the latter continual, in the former intermitting:—in the *paralysis*, solids are more easily swallowed than liquids;—in *spasms* the difficulty of swallowing solids and liquids is equal;—spasms, of the pharynx are distinguished from inflammations, by the latter being accompanied with swelling, redness, heat in the fauces, thirst, and fever.—Spasms of the *gullet* have also one symptom, the *resistance to the descent of food*, in common with some other disorders, as an obstruction of the *œsophagus* from some solid bodies sticking in it, tumors, excrescences, swellings of the glands joined to the *œsophagus*, about the fifth vertebra of the back. But in these cases, though solid foods stop, and are thrown up again, liquids, both cold and hot, pass down with a greater or less degree of freedom; whilst, in spasmodic strictures, cold liquors pass with remarkably greater difficulty than such as are warm: spasms in the *œsophagus* are also accompanied with pains in the scapulæ.

Idiopathic spasms of the pharynx are apt, from improper treatment, to become obstinate and habitual. Those which arise from acrid substances threaten an inflammation: from hysterical passions, an apoplexy. Etmuller observes, that a difficulty of swallowing from a convulsion, in wounds, is dangerous; and Hippocrates, that a sudden contortion of the neck, obstructing deglutition, without any swelling in fevers, is mortal. Spasms of the *gullet* from passion at meals are apt to lay the foundation of cholera, and bilious fevers. THE GENERAL INDICATIONS OF CURE ARE, *to alleviate the spasms and remove their causes.* The first is answered by antispasmodics and anodynes, mixed with discutients, both given internally, and applied externally.—The more violent the constriction, the more necessary it is to begin with externals. Emollient glysters, with the addition of corroborants, are to be two or three times repeated; and the feet bathed in pretty warm water, to invite the humours downwards; when pediluvia are called in aid, be careful that the feet be not too cold; if they are, they must first be warmed by frictions and bottles of hot water. To the part affected apply paregoric nervine liniments, composed of vinous spirit, aq. ammoniac; essent. croci; ess. nucis Moschat. camphor. liquor. minor. anod. &c. The bals. vitæ, and the spt. ætheris vitriol. comp. may be dropped on sugar, and kept in the mouth, to be slowly swallowed. A bladder of warm water may be applied to the throat.—If the face is red, the vessels inflated, with strong pulsation in the arteries of the head, and at the same time there are constrictions of the fauces, a vein may be opened to prevent an apoplexy.—The spasms allayed by means of antispasmodics externally and internally used, proceed to subdue the cause.—*If acrid substances, drastic purgatives, or emetics, have given rise to the disease, their acrimony must be immediately obtunded by mucilages, oils, milk, fat broth, warm water drank plentifully, so as to promote a gentle vomiting.*—In spasms of the *œsophagus*, *from a violent fit of anger during a meal*, there is generally an effusion of bile into the stomach; in this case give absorbents, and mucilaginous substances, as water-gruel, or barley-water; and afterwards evacuate by means of manna, or rhubarb, or other gentle laxatives; or emetics, as antimonium tartarizatum gr. i. vel ij. with one of these laxatives. But never give either emetic or purgative immediately after passion:—in case of flatulencies offending, oily and carminative clysters are to be preferred.—*In chronic spasms of the gullet, from a general bad habit, or from crudities in the stomach and bowels*; the first must be obviated by suitable alteratives and absorbents, the latter by manna, rhubarb, &c.—*In very obstinate cases* mineral waters are extolled.—*In hypochondriacal cases*, where uterine or hæmorrhoidal hæmorrhages are obstructed; the sulphureous mineral waters, with bleeding and proper exercise, are the principal remedies.—*Chronic spasms of the œsophagus, from a debility of the nervous system*, are chiefly to be cured by dietetics, and light slender food; balsamic elixirs to strengthen the stomach; moderate, but frequent exercise; occasional bleedings; the hot sulphureous waters both for drinking and bathing in.—*In spasms of the lower gullet*, externals are best applied to the spine, with which the *œsophagus* is immediately connected. If the spasms are so violent that the patient cannot swallow, he must be supported by nourishing clysters.

See Hoffman's Practice of Physic, translated by Lewis, vol. ii. p. 147, &c. Percival's Essays, Medical and Experimental, vol. ii. p. 141, &c. Lond. Med. Transf. vol. i. p. 165. vol. ii. p. 90.

CESTRUM. See BOVINA AFFECTIO.

CESTRUM VENERIS. See CLITORIS.

CESTROMANIA. See FUROR UTERINUS.

CESTYPE, CESTYPOS, or CESTYPUM. The greasy fordes of wool.

OFFA ALBA HELMONTII. If rectified spirit of wine be poured gently into a fully saturated volatile alkaline spirit, the spirit of wine running on the side of the glass, which must stand in a cold place, immediately an opaque dense coagulum is formed, which on gently shaking, falls into a consistent mass; this mass soon resolves, by warmth, into a solid and fluid part; the solid part is called *offa alba*. It is supposed to be a volatile soap, composed of the volatile salt of one spirit, and the oil of the other; but it is no more than the alkaline salt dissolved by the vinous spirit.

OFFICINALIA. OFFICINALS. IN PHARMACY it is an appellation given to such medicines, whether simple or compound, as are required to be constantly

kept in the apothecary's shop; or to such vegetable substances as are selected for medicinal purposes, by which the species in use is particularized.

OFFUSCATIO. See AMAUROSIS.

OLAMPI. The name of a gum which resembles copal, and is brought from America. Lemery says it is sweet to the taste, and somewhat astringent. It is not in use with us.

OLCACATZAN. See CHINA OCCIDENTALIS.

OLEA, seu OLIVA. The OLIVE TREE. It used to be called by the ancients *cotinus*. It is the *OLEA EUROPEA, foliis lanceolatis integerrimis racemis axillaribus cæcatis*. CLASS DIANDRIA, ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gener. Plant. 20. It is an evergreen, with oblong, narrow, willow-like leaves, and monopetalous whitish flowers, cut into four sections, followed by clusters of oval black fruit, containing, under a fleshy pulp, a hard rough stone. It is a native of the southern parts of Europe, and bears the ordinary winters of our climate. There are five varieties; four of which take their names from the shape of the leaves, and one from its colour; as *long-leaved*,—*broad-leaved*,—*twisted-leaved*,—*box-leaved*,—*iron-leaved*. The olives, when they are ripe and fall from the trees spontaneously, are called *drupas*, seu *drypa*.

The fruit hath a bitter, austere, disagreeable taste: pickled it proves less ungrateful, and is supposed to promote an appetite, help digestion, and attenuate viscid phlegm in the first passages. The Lucca olives are the smallest and weakest, and the Spanish are the largest and strongest tasted. The middling size, which are brought from Provence, are generally most esteemed: but the principal consumption of this fruit is, for the obtaining their oil. When taken from the unripe fruit, it is called *omotribes*—*omphacinum*. The oil for use is procured when the fruit is ripe. It is ground and pressed; the purer and finer oil issues out first, by gentle pressure; and inferior sorts, on heating the residuum, and pressing it more strongly. The best olive oil is of a bright pale amber colour, bland to the taste, and without any smell; it becomes rancid by age, and the sooner, if kept in a warm situation; by cold, at the 38th degree of Fahrenheit's thermometer, it congeals, and does not become rancid if preserved in a degree of cold equal to the freezing point of water. All the mild expressed vegetable oils are nearly of the same nature; however, a preference should be given to the most fluid; hence the oil of olives, and that of almonds, are most commonly directed for internal use. See AMYGDALÆ; and GROSS and EXPRESSED OILS, under OLEUM; and also HYDROPHOBIA.

OLEAMEN. A thin liniment composed of oils.

OLEANDER. See NERION.

OLEASTER. THE WILD OLIVE, called also *elæagnus*, *agriolæa*. It differs from the olea, or garden olive, only in culture.

OLECRANON, from *ὠλεον*, *cubitus*, and *κεφαλον*, *the head*. The ELBOW, also called *ancon*, *pechys*. It is the largest of the two apophyses at the upper end of the ulna; it ends in a rough tuberosity and an obtuse point. The tuberosity makes the corner of the elbow, called *acrolenion*; the point is lodged in the posterior cavity of the lower extremity of the os humeri, when the fore arm is extended. Also the head of the *humerus*.

OLENE. See CUBITUS.

OLEOSACCHARUM. Essential oils, ground with eight or ten times their weight of sugar, become soluble in water, and may be diluted to any assigned degree; and thus *oleosacchara* are formed, and kept in well stopped bottles for making extemporaneous distilled waters, either simple or compound.—Mucilages render them miscible with water into a milky liquor; they dissolve also in a little more than their weight of rectified spirit of wine. The extemporaneous waters which are made by means of the *oleosacchara* are not so grateful as those that are distilled, for want of the volatile saline parts which remain in distillation.

OLEUM. OIL. Oils are *animal*, *vegetable*, and *mineral*.—*Animal oils* are the fat of animals. All animal substances yield this oil by distillation.—*Vegetable oils* are principally procured by expression, distillation, and by boiling. The *mineral ones* are obtained spontaneously, and by distillation.

Among the substances naturally contained in vegetables, and separable by art, without alteration of their native qualities, are the following:

I. GROSS

1. GROSS, OR EXPRESSED OILS. These are produced by some fruits; but abound chiefly in the kernels of fruits, and in certain seeds, are commonly extracted by expression, and hence are distinguished by the name of *expressed oil*. This *oil* is contained in all parts of a vegetable, and may be forced out by the action of fire, but thus their qualities are altered.—*Expressed oils* are not dissoluble in water, nor in spirit of wine, without first being mixed with some suitable medium.—If exposed to the cold they lose much of their fluidity, some of them congealing into a consistent mass with a small degree of cold.—If they are kept some time in a warm air, they become thin and rancid, their softening quality is changed into an acrid one; and in this state, instead of allaying irritation, they occasion it: this rancidity is extracted even in the kernels, &c. in which this *oil* resides before its being expressed; yet on triturating those seeds, &c. with water into an emulsion, this emulsion, instead of growing rancid, turns sour.—In such a degree of heat as will occasion a small evaporation from these *oils*, a pungent vapour arises, seemingly of the acid kind; and when suffered to grow cold again, they are found to have acquired a greater degree of consistence than they had before, together with an acrid taste.—In a heat approaching to ignition, in close vessels, greatest part of the *oil* arises in an empyreumatic state, a black coal remaining behind.

In order to obtain these *oils*, the seeds, &c. which contain them, must be ground or powdered small, then included in proper bags, and wrapped in hair-cloths, then committed to the press, by which the *oil* is forced out. To facilitate the expression, it is usual to warm either the press, or the plates, betwixt which the seeds, &c. are squeezed, or to heat the subject which is to be pressed. But heat occasions rancidity, so should only be admitted when this circumstance interferes not with the use for which the *oil* is designed.—Many are the different seeds, &c. which afford *oil* by this treatment, but the present practice attends but to few, viz. *olive, almond, linseed, rape, and mustard-seed*. Indeed, there is not much difference betwixt the expressed *oil* of one and another, the discriminating quality of the subjects not residing in the *oil* which is thus obtained; the *oil* of mustard is as soft, insipid, and void of pungency as that of sweet almonds, the pungency of the mustard remaining in the cake left behind after expression; it is true, that there are certain specific differences betwixt them, but as medicines, they are so nearly alike, that they may generally be indiscriminately used; they are emollient, they soften and relax the solids, and are supposed to obtund acrimony in the humours, and thus may be used internally to obviate the effect of various stimuli which produce irritation, and consequent inflammation. Hence OIL has commonly been prescribed in some coughs—catarrhal affections—and erosions; also successfully used in worm cases—in nephritic pains—spasms—colics—constipation of the bowels, &c.—and been recommended in cases of canine madness. See HYDROPHOBIA. Externally, it has been found of use in bites and stings of various poisonous animals, burns, tumors, and other affections, by itself, or mixed in liniments, injections, clysters, and poultices. Rubbed over the body it has been singularly beneficial in dropsies, particularly in ascites. The following are some of the forms in which *oil* is exhibited:

ENEMA OLEOSUM. *Oily Clyster.*

R Decocti avenæ lb j. Olei olivarum ʒ ij. m. Where the principal intention is to foment the abdominal viscera, this clyster must be thrown up in a very gradual manner, that as slight a stimulus as possible may be given to the intestines, and their immediate reaction prevented. An ounce of Glauber's salt added to this, and exhibited in a different mode, affords an eligible purging clyster.

ENEMA OLEI CUM OPIO. *Oil Clysters with Opium.*

R Olei olivæ ʒ iv. Tincturæ opii gtt. xl. m. This is administered in spasmodic affections of the neck of the bladder, and in that sense of weight and uneasiness in affections of the prostate gland in gonorrhœa, and some other surgical cases to allay pain.

ENEMA OPIATUM. *Opiated Clyster.*

R Mucilaginis amyli. lb j. Tinct. opii ʒ j. m. This is used for the same purposes as the above enema.

INJECTIO OLEOSA. See INJECTIO.

LINIMENTUM OLEOSUM. See AMBUSTA.

LINIMENTUM OLEOSUM COMPOSITUM. *Compound oily Liniment.*

R Olei olivæ ʒ ij. ss. Olei terebinth. ʒ j. Acidi vitrioli gutt. xlv. Add the vitriolic acid to the other ingredients *gradually* in an open vessel. In chronic affections of the joints, and in debility and some other effects of long standing from sprains and bruises; this is said to be an efficacious remedy, though by no means an elegant one.

Though expressed *oils* may be combined with water, by the intervention of gum or mucilage, yet they do not act upon, or unite with the gummy or mucilaginous parts of vegetables; hence the *oil* e mucilaginis, does not contain any of the mucilage with which its ingredients so much abound.—Expressed *oils* may be tinged by vegetable matters of almost all colours; in making the official *oils* by decoction, in order to have the colour clear and strong, the best method is to strain off the *oil* as soon as it hath acquired a sufficient depth of colour, and then again to boil it until no aqueous vapours exhale. If the water is not all exhaled, the *oil* will have a dingy colour, and soon be mouldy; and if the leaves that are boiled in the *oil*, continue after they are crisp, they occasion a disagreeable blackness.

2. A GROSS SEBACEOUS MATTER: From the kernels of some fruits, as that of the chocolate-nut, instead of a fluid oil, a substance is obtained which is of a butyraceous consistence. These are most commodiously extracted by boiling the subject in water; this sebaceous matter, liquefied by heat, separates and arises to the surface, and resumes its proper consistence as the liquor cools.—The substance of this class have the same general properties with expressed *oils*, but are less disposed to become rancid than most of the common fluid *oils*.—It is supposed that their thicker consistence is owing to a larger admixture of an acid principle; for in their resolution by fire, they yield a vapour more sensibly acid than the *fluid oils*; and *fluid oils*, by the admixture of concentrated acids, are reduced to a thick and a solid mass.

3. ESSENTIAL OILS. They are obtained only from those vegetables, or parts of vegetables, that are considerably odorous. They are the direct principle in which the odour, and oftentimes the warmth and pungency, and other active powers of the subject reside, whence their names of *essences*, and *essential oils*.—ESSENTIAL *oils* unite with *rectified spirit of wine*, though some of them require for this purpose a much larger proportion of the spirit than others;—*water* also, though it does not dissolve their whole substance, may be made to imbibe some portion of their more subtle matter, so as to become considerably impregnated with their flavour, as happens in distillation;—by the admixture of *sugar, gum, &c.* they are totally dissolved with water.—Digested with volatile alkalis, they undergo various changes of colour, and some of the less odorous acquire considerable degrees of fragrantcy, whilst fixed alkalis universally impair their odour.—In the heat of boiling water these *oils* totally exhale, and on this principle they are commonly extracted from subjects that contain them; for no other fluid that naturally exists in vegetables is exhalable by that degree of heat except the aqueous moisture, from which greatest part of the oil is easily separated. Some of these *oils* rise with much less heat than others. In their resolution by a burning heat, they differ little from expressed *oils*. When exposed for some time to a warm air, they suffer an alteration very different from that which the expressed undergo; instead of growing thin, rancid, and acrimonious, they gradually become thick, and at length harden into a solid, brittle concrete, with a remarkable diminution of their volatility, fragrantcy, pungency, and warm stimulating quality. In this state they are found to consist of two kinds of matter, a fluid *oil*, volatile in the heat of boiling water, and nearly of the same quality as the original *oil*, and of a grosser substance, which remains behind, not exhalable without a burning heat, or such a one as changes its nature, and resolves it into an *acid*, an *empyreumatic oil*, and a *black coal*. The admixture of a concentrated acid instantly produces in *essential oils* a change nearly similar to that which time effects.

The *oils* expressed from aromatic substances differ from those which are thus obtained from olives, almonds, &c. These retain for the most part an admixture of the aromatic matter of the subject; thus aniseed, mace, and nutmegs, yield, upon expression, an *oil* impregnated with the flavour of the spices, and an *oil* expressed from aniseed hath a great share of the peculiar smell of the seeds.

A purgative *oil* is expressed from the seeds of the ricinus. The rinds of oranges, lemons, and citrons, yield, by a kind of expression, their *essential oils*, almost as pure, and nearly similar to those which are obtained from them by distillation. The *essential oils*, in which the fragrance, and aromatic warmth of these fruits reside, are contained in numerous cells, or vesicles, which may be distinguished by the naked eye, and are spread all over the surface of the peel; it is most conveniently obtained by rubbing a piece of lump-sugar on the surface of the flesh peel; the vesicles are thus burst, and the sugar imbibes the *oil*; when the surface of the sugar is sufficiently moistened therewith, scrape it into a phial, and keep it close until it is used.

Moist essential oils are drawn by distillation. A quantity of water is added to the subject, sufficient to prevent its burning, and in this water it is macerated a little before the distillation; the *oil* comes over with the water, and either floats on its surface, or falls to the bottom. The water employed in distilling *essential oils* imbibes some portion of them; it cannot, however, retain above a certain quantity, and therefore such as have been already used, and almost saturated itself, may be advantageously employed instead of common water in future distillations of the same subject.

Essential oils are very often adulterated. If the mixture is with an expressed *oil*, the fraud is discovered by adding a little rectified spirit of wine to a few drops of the suspected *essential oil*, and, shaking them together; the spirit dissolves all the *essential oil*, and leaves the expressed untouched;—or if it is the heavier *essential oils*, the suspected one may be dropped into water, and the *essential oil*, after a brisk agitation, falls to the bottom, and the expressed *oil* swims at the top;—or evaporate a little in a silver spoon, by which the *essential oil* will leave the expressed behind.—If the adulteration is with rectified spirit of wine, drop a little of the suspected *oil* into water, or into spirit of turpentine; and if a milkiness appears on the mixture being shaken, there is spirit of wine in the *oil*.—If the *essential oil* is mixed with other cheaper *essential oils*, dip a rag into the suspected *oil*, and then hold it before the fire: thus the flavour of the genuine *oil* passes off, and leaves that of the added one sufficiently distinct behind. The cheap *essential oils* that are added are usually those of the turpentine kind, which are also discovered by dropping the suspected *oil* into spirit of wine, for then a milkiness is produced, but not if the *oil* is genuine.

Essential oils, medically considered, agree in the general qualities of pungency and heat, though in these they differ in their degrees; in particular virtues they differ, as the subjects do from which they are obtained. Some of these *oils* are used to correct resinous purges; they make them easy in the stomach at the first, but so far from abating their irritating quality, they add a fresh stimulus. These *oils* are best administered with powders, pills, boluses, or electaries.

4. CONCRETE ESSENTIAL OIL. Some vegetables, such as roses and the roots of elecampane, instead of a fluid *essential oil*, yield a substance possessing the same general properties, but of a thicker and sebaceous consistence. This substance appears of as great volatility and subtilty as the fluid *oils*; it equally exhales in the heat of boiling water, and concretes upon the surface of the collected vapour. The total exhalation of this matter, and its concreting again in its original consistent state, without any separation of it into a fluid and a solid part, distinguishes it from *essential oils* that have been thickened or indurated by age or by acids. See Hoffman's Obs. Phys. Chem. lib. i. Neumann's Chem. Works. Dict. of Chem.

OLEUM AMYGDALARUM. See AMYGDALÆ.

— OLIVARUM. See OLEA SEU OLIVA.

OLEUM is a term for the product of several substances, viz. *Oleum balsami*, see BALSAMUM. *Salis*, see CIRCULATUM. — Myrrhæ per deliq. see MYRRHA. — Antimonii. See ANTIMONIUM, No 7.

OLFACTORII NERVI. The OLFACTORY NERVES. They were formerly called *processus mammillares*. They are the first pair of nerves from the brain. They seem to approach nearer each other as they pass towards the crista galli. They divide into many small filaments, which pass through the foramina of the os ethmoides. On these nerves no covering from the dura mater can be traced. See OLFACTUS.

OLFACTUS. The SENSE of SMELLING, called also *odoratus*. The mucous membrane which lines the nostrils, hath its surface greatly enlarged by its spreading into the two frontal sinuses, the antra of Highmore, the cells in the sphenoid bone, and on the spongy bones of the

nostrils. The olfactory nerves, without their dura matral coat, pierce the holes in the ethmoid bone, and spread themselves in the mucous membrane of the nostril. These nerves are widely expanded, and no where are the nerves so soft, naked, and consequently so easily affected and injured as in this; yet an insipid mucus is constantly separated in the membrane of the nose to defend the nerves. A branch from the fifth pair is also sent to this membrane, by the irritation of which sneezing is excited when the mucus is not duly discharged. The objects of *smell* are those parts of substances which are lodged in their spirit, oil, salt, or soap, if they are so divided as to become capable of floating in the atmosphere: but from experiments it is plain, that the spirit lodged in the *oil*, is that which excites the *sense of smelling*; for when this spirit is separated, the subject is inodorous, and to whatever subject this spirit is communicated, there the odour is also. The *sense of smell* is only excited when the odorous effluvia contained in the air, and attracted through the nostrils, are impressed on the olfactory nerves. The longer the nostrils, the more the surface thereof, and if the spongy bones there are enlarged, the more acute is the *sense of smelling*.

OLIBANUM, called *Conder*, *Thus masculinum*, & *corticifum*. LYCIAN JUNIPER or CEDAR. The Greeks called *Thus*, *olibanum*. See *THUS*. The *olibanum* is a gummy resin brought from Turkey and the East Indies. Dale says he found a species of cedar in Carolina, which afforded a gum so like this, that he could not perceive any difference in it. The tree is the JUNIPERUS LYCIA, or JUNIPERUS foliis ternis undique imbricatis ovatis obtusis, CLASS DIOECIA; ORDO MONADELPHIA, LINN. Gener. Plant. 1134. It is usually in drops or tears, like those of mastich, but larger, of a pale yellowish colour, which by age becomes reddish. It hath several names, according to its different appearances; the single tears are called simply *olibanum*, or *Thus*; when two are joined together, they have been called *Thus masculinum*; and when two were very large, *Thus fœmininum*; sometimes four or five have adhered together, about as big as filberts, and, perhaps, found on the bark of the tree; these have been named *Thus corticifum*; the finer powder which rubs off from tears in carriage is called *Mica Thuris*; the coarser, *Mamma Thuris*. This drug, however, is not in any of its states what is now called *Thus*, or *frankincense*, in the shops.

This gummy resin hath a moderately strong, not very agreeable smell, and a bitterish pungent taste. In chewing it sticks to the teeth, becomes white, and renders the saliva milky. Laid on a red-hot iron it readily catches flame, and burns with a strong diffusive smell, which is not unpleasant. It is supposed to have been the incense used by the ancients in their religious ceremonies. On trituration with water, the greatest part of it dissolves into a milky liquor, which on standing deposits a portion of resinous matter, and being now gently inspissated, leaves a yellow extract, which retains greatest part of the smell as well as taste, of the *olibanum*, the odorous matter appearing to be of a less volatile kind than that of most other gummy resins. Rectified spirit of wine dissolves less than water, but it takes up nearly all the active matter. It is recommended in disorders of the head and breast, in hæmoptoes, and in alvine and uterine fluxes by some authors: its dose from ʒ i. to ʒ i. though Dr. Cullen thinks it has no medicinal virtues; therefore takes no notice of it. Notwithstanding which, some practitioners have a favourable opinion of it, and prescribe it in gleet, leucorrhœa, and some other supernatural discharges, where stimulants in the urinary passages or parts contiguous are necessary, in form of draughts, or electary. The following is an hospital composition:

ELECTARIUM OLIBANI. *Olibanum Electary.*

R Gummi olibani pulv. balsami copaibæ ʒā ʒ ss. conserv. cynobatæ ʒ j. fyr. simplicis q. s. ut fiat electarium; bis vel ter de die drachmæ duæ vel tres exhibeantur singulis vicibus. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

OLISTHEMA, from ολισθαίνω, to fall out. See LUXATIO.

OLIVARIA CORPORA. Two eminences on the lower part of the medulla oblongata, near where it commences medulla spinalis. Many tables place these higher, but unjustly.

OLOPHLYCTIDES. See PHLYCTENÆ.

OLSENICHIIUM. See CÆLSNITIUM.

OLUS

OLUS ATRUM. See HIPPOSELINUM.

— AUREUM. See ATRIPLEX.

— HISPANICUM. See SPINACHIA.

OMAGRA. See ARTHRITIS.

OMASUM, or OMASUS. See ABOMASUM.

OMELYSIS, from *ωμος*, *crude*. Some say it is the meal of barley not parched; others, that it is any sort of meal.

OMENTA. See DURA MATER.

OMENTALIS PERITONITIS, } See PERITONI-

OMENTITIS. } TIS.

OMENTUM, called EPIPLOON by the Greeks, and by us the CAWL. It is also called *reticulum*, and *ganganon*, from its structure resembling that of a net. Fæsius calls it *dertron*. Below the liver, floating over the intestines, is the *omentum*, whose superior portion is, as it were, divided into two borders, one of which is fixed along the great arch of the colon, and the other along the great curvature of the stomach. The union of these two borders on the right side is fixed to the ligament, or adhesion of the duodenum and colon; that on the left side to the longitudinal scissure of the spleen, to the extremity of the pancreas, and to the convex side of the great extremity of the stomach. The *omentum* is generally larger on the left side than on the right. Its use is, by its fat, to lubricate the parts adjacent, to prevent adhesions of the intestines, and as a preparatory organ for the bile.

The little *omentum*, called also *meso-gaster*. See MESOGASTRION.

OMOCOTYLE. See SCAPULA.

OMOHYOIDÆUS MUSCULUS. See CORACO-HYOIDÆUS MUSC.

OMOLINON, from *ωμος*, *crude*, and *λινον*, *linum*. RAW FLAX; which Hippocrates uses for burning or cauterizing, when necessary, or in the cure of the fistula in ano, which mode ÆGINETA calls *apolingfes*, or in a tubercle of the side after cutting, and cauterizing, or in dropsy.

OMOPLATA, from *ωμος*, *the shoulder*, and *πλατυς*, *broad*. See SCAPULA.

OMOPLATO-HYOIDÆUS. See CORACO-HYOIDÆUS MUSC.

OMOS. See HUMERUS and UTERUS.

OMOTRIBES, } See OLEA.

OMPHACINUM. }

OMPHACIUM. See VITIS.

OMPHACITIS. A small kind of gall, an excrescence of the oak.

OMPHACOMELI. A sort of oxymel made of the juice of ripe grapes and honey.

OMPHALOCARPOS. See APARINE.

OMPHALOCLE, from *ομφαλος*, *the navel*, and *κηλη*, *a rupture*. See HERNIA UMBILICALIS.

OMPHALOS. See UMBILICUS, and HERNIA UMBILICALIS.

OMPHAX. See AGRESTA.

ONAGRA. See ARTHRITIS.

ONEIRODYNIA, from *ονειρον*, *somnium*, and *οδυνη*, *cruciatu*. DISTURBED or TROUBLED SLEEP. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS NEUROSES, and ORDER VESANIÆ. He defines it, violent or disturbed action of the imagination during sleep; and observes two species. 1. *Oneirodynia activa*, when people are in their sleep excited to walk about, or perform various other motions, called *somnambulæ*, which see, &c. 2. *Oneirodynia gravans*; when a sense of pressure is perceived, particularly on the breast. See INCUBO.

ONEIROGMOS, from *ονειρωμις*, *femen in somno profundere* VENEREAL DREAMS. Thus Cælius Aurelianus calls this disorder, and he describes it as disturbing the patient with wild delusive dreams, and frequently emitting their *femen* whilst asleep. He says it is the result of impressions on the fancy, which affect the patient during sleep, and arising from extraordinary desire of, or great abstinence from venery. See Cæl. Aurel. Morb. Chron. lib. v. c. 7, also GONORRHÆA DORMIENTIUM, under GONORRHÆA.

ONEIROGONOS. So the Greeks call an occasional emission of the semen in sleep, when it only happens rarely.

ONISCI. See ASELLI.

ONISCUS. See ASELLI.

ONITIS. See ORIGANUM, CRETICUM, and ANGELICUM.

ONOBRYCHIS, called also *polygalon Gesnerii*, *caput gallinaceum*, HOLY-HAY, COCK'S HEAD VETCH, SAINT-FOIN.

It grows on hills, in highways, and corn-fields, but always in a dry chalky soil exposed to the sun. It is cultivated for feeding of cattle. It is said to generate much milk in cows.

ONOCHELIS, } See ANCHUSA.

ONOCHELES, }

ONOCLEA. }

ONOPTERIS MAS. See ADIANTHUM NIGRUM.

ONONIS. See ANONIS.

ONYCHIA. See PARONYCHIA.

ONYX. The Greeks gave this name to a disease of the eye. See ABCESSUS OCULI, and ALBUGO.

OOEIDES. See OCULUS.

OPERCULARES. See COCHLEÆ.

OPERCULUM COCHLEÆ CCELATÆ. See UMBILICUS MARINUS.

OPHIASIS. See ALOPECIA.

OPHIOGLOSSUM, from *οφις*, *a serpent*, and *γλωσσα*, *a tongue*, because the fruit of the plant resembles a tongue. See Cyclopædia, *Adder's tongue*; also *brassadallia ars*. ADDER'S TONGUE, called also *brassadella*, or *brassatella*; *lingua serpentis*. It is the OPHIOGLOSSUM VULGATUM Linn. This plant hath only one leaf, with a slender stalk arising from the bottom of it, dented about the edges, and supposed to resemble the tongue of a serpent. It grows in meadows; the leaf is thick, of a fresh green colour, and juicy; the seed is in a green spike.

OPHIOSCORDON, or OPHIOSCORODON: also called *victoralis*; *allium agninum*, *allium montanum latifolium maculatum*; *allium alpinum*; *idæa*, *moly alpinum*; SPOTTED RAMSONS; BROAD-LEAVED MOUNTAIN GARLIC. It is a species of garlick, kept in the gardens of the curious, but grows wild in most countries. Its virtues are similar to the common *garlic*. See Rati Hist.

OPHIOSTAPHYLON. See BRYONIA ALBA.

OPHRIS, and OPHRIS MAJOR. See BIFOLIUM.

OPHRYS. See FRONTIS OS.

OPHRYS UNIFOLIA. See MONOPHYLLON.

OPHTHALMIA, from *οφθαλμος*, *an eye*. INFLAMMATIO OCULI, also *ophthalmitis*, *blepharotis chemosis*. AN INFLAMMATION OF THE MEMBRANES WHICH INVEST THE EYES; particularly the ADNATA.

Monf. de St. Yves distinguishes this disorder into fourteen or fifteen different kinds, according to their different causes, or other circumstances.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS PYREXIÆ, and ORDER PHLEGMASIÆ, which he defines redness, and pain of the eye, with incapability of bearing the light, and most commonly with weeping. He distinguishes two species. 1. The *ophthalmia membranarum*; that is, when the tunica adnata, and membranes lying under it, or the coats of the eyes, are the seat of the inflammation. 2. *Ophthalmia tarfi*, when the inflammation is attended with tumor, erosion, and glutinous exudation of the tarsus, or edges of the eye-lids. The FIRST he considers as varying according to the degree of inflammation, and according to which of the tunics are principally affected. The SECOND includes but two varieties. He further distinguishes betwixt the idiopathic and the symptomatic: in the first are included the above named species; in the last, he forms the varieties from the disease that causes the inflammation, being in the eye itself, or in the general habit, or some other part of the body separate from the eye. Here, the different distinctions in the *ophthalmia* are seen at one view: and as much perplexity attends the inquirer in this particular, if unpossessed of this valuable work, his arrangement is here inserted as follows.

OF THE FIRST SPECIES, and which varies according to the degree of external inflammation, are the

<i>Ophthalmia</i> Taraxis	<i>Ophthalmia</i> Erysipelatosa.
Humida	Pustulosa
Chemosis	Phlyctænodes.

Of the same species, but which vary according to which coat of the eye is affected, are the

Ophthalmia Chloroidea
Tenebricosa.

OF THE SECOND SPECIES, which are seated in the tarsus, also affecting the eye-lids, are the

Ophthalmia Trachoma.
Sicca.

OF THE VARIETIES THAT ARE SYMPTOMATIC; those that take their rise from other disease of the eye or the eye-lid, are the

<i>Ophthalmia</i> Angularis	<i>Ophthalmia</i> a Lagophthalmo
Tuberculosa	ab Elcomate
Trichiasis	ab Ungue
Cancrofa	a Corneæ fistula
a Synechia	Uveæ.

THOSE VARIETIES THAT ARE SYMPTOMATIC, and take their rise from diseases in another part of the body, or of the whole habit, are the

<i>Ophthalmia</i> Metastatica	<i>Ophthalmia</i> Syphilitica
Scrophulosa	Febricosa.

For the most part this disorder is in the adnata; but sometimes the interior coats are affected: indeed the inner ones are sometimes the seat of the inflammation.

Any of the causes of external inflammation may produce the same in the external coat of the eye; and the same causes which produce this disorder in other internal parts may also produce it in the inner membranes of this organ. Accidents from without, as cold air, dust, too much exposure to vivid colours, blows, wounds, &c. and as internal causes, the measles, and small-pox, scrophula, &c. are all occasionally the causes of this complaint. The red vessels in the eye are increased in their size, and there appear many more than did in their natural state. There is pain which is increased on the least motion, which produces tears from the lachrymal glands. When the affection of the adnata is considerable, it is communicated to the subjacent membranes, even to the retina, which thereby increases in sensibility, and the least degree of light is painful.

Dr. Cullen considers all the cases of *ophthalmia* membranarum as the same disease, differing only in situation or degree, and as being to be cured by the same means, more or less employed.

The *ophthalmia* subsequent to blows on the head, by which the meninges are hurt, is a sign of death. When in the beginning of the small-pox this disorder is attendant, the consequence is generally fatal.—When attended with long and violent head-achs, blindness is to be feared.—When *ophthalmia* is an original disease, when the temples ach, the forehead itches, and the body sweats at nights, there is danger even of life.—The humid species, the erysipelatous and venereal kinds, that of the choroides, and the chemosis, all greatly tend to destroy the sight.

IN THE CURE of the above species of inflammation in the eye, the distinctions may very well be lost in most of them. When a flux of humours attends, it usually abates by whatever relieves the inflammation; and in general to consider and treat these disorders under the simple idea of inflammations will be the most proper and easy: as to particular circumstances, they may be attended to, and treated according to their respective natures, as directed here and in other articles, or as the prescriber's particular experience may direct. It is happily observed by Dr. Kirkland, in the first volume of his Inquiry, p. 480. that “like all other inflammations, it gives way to those remedies which remove the irritating cause, and lessen the sensibility of the parts.”

All heating, spirituous, and aromatic food must be avoided; a cooling liquid diet will be necessary; a freedom from all forcible exercise must be enjoined; and the eye may be shaded from the light, and all glaring objects, by means of a stiff paper, lined with black silk.

Bleeding according to the strength and quickness of the pulse: besides taking blood from the arms, leeches may be applied to the external angles of the eyes. Opening the temporal artery is very generally advised;—Mr. WARE observes, that the two following difficulties attend it. 1st. It frequently will not yield a quantity of blood sufficient to answer the intended purpose. 2d. The troublesome and dangerous hæmorrhages which have sometimes burst from the orifice, at the distance of many hours from the operation. He farther observes, that considerable advantage hath followed a complete transverse division of this artery; whereby the patient not only received benefit from the sudden derivation of a large quantity of blood, but one principal source from which the blood circulated to the inflamed part, was cut off. The external jugular vein has also sometimes been opened in this complaint; but as it does not come from the eye itself, it does not yield a very direct derivation. As to

leeches, when they are applied to or near the eye-lids, they have sometimes occasioned them to swell to a large size, and have increased for a time the irritation of the eye; to prevent which, when they are applied near the eye, confine them as near as possible, in the hollow of the temple, about an inch and a half from the outer orbit.—Dr. KIRKLAND thinks that any other bleedings than that from the arm, are not attended with superior advantage; as to leeches, he says they leave an inflammation behind, and occasion a greater irritability in the neighbouring parts.—Dr. CULLEN says, that in many cases a very effectual remedy is, that of scarifying the internal surface of the inferior eye-lid; and more so still, is cutting the turgid vessels upon the adnata itself.—As soon as blood is taken away, let a cooling purge be given; and small doses of the *natron vitriolatum* may be repeated every day after, so as to procure a few stools, until the violence of the symptoms give way. Particularly be careful to avoid strong purges.—A blister applied to relieve inflammation in the eyes, is most effectual when laid upon the fore part of the head, and kept open a few days; apply the plaster from the crown to the forehead, having first shaved the part. Dr. KIRKLAND is of opinion that blisters, like leeches, are prejudicial by increasing irritability where they are applied, and to some extent around them.—The feet and legs may be placed in moderately warm water every night.—A scion, if necessary, is best fixed under the lower jaw, in the side where the affected eye is, or if both eyes are bad, it may be placed under the chin; when it is fixed in the side of the jaw, let it be betwixt the external jugular vein and the larynx.

AS AN EXTERNAL REMEDY, the *vegeto mineral water* of Goulard is almost the only one needful; begin with it very mild, and increase its strength so as to avoid irritation. Whether inflammations are phlegmonous, scrophulous, cancerous, or erysipelatous, from bruises, &c. this water is of singular efficacy. *Ammonia acetata*, and *rose water*, equal parts, or to these may be added an equal quantity of the comphorated mixture. And also one dram of *cerussæ compositus pulvis* may be mixed with acetated ammonia and rose-water, two ounces of each, or forty drops of tincture of opium; all of which form agreeable and efficacious collyria. *Vitriolated zinc* is the usual remedy in these cases; it cools, dries, and restringes; it is very useful when there is a defluxion, or an inflammation in the eyes, but the disorder should be giving way before its use is begun with: some prefer *alum*; bleeding, purging, and every proper evacuation, should also have preceded; from two grains to five of *vitriolated zinc* may be dissolved in two ounces of water, beginning with the weaker and gradually proceeding to the stronger; if it is too weak, the redundant tears will wash it away before it produces any effect; or, *R. zinci vitriolat. 3 ss. camphoræ gr. x. bene triturentur, et affunde aquæ ferventis 3 vj. deinde per chartam colantur.* Blue vitriol is useful when the humours are thick, and formed into fordes; and when they begin to form small membranes in the tunica albuginea, which frequently happens after the small-pox and the measles; in such cases, a grain or more may be added to an ounce of water; but it should be omitted in all instances of inflammation attended with saline, hot, acrid defluxions, with redness and itching, because it increases these symptoms.—WHEN THE INFLAMMATION IS DEEP, violent, and dangerous, the eye being almost deprived of the sight and sensibility, happy effects have been found from the use of tepid camphorated spirit of wine mixed with the Peruvian balsam. Weak solutions of camphor abate these inflammations, but a free use of it increases them. Dr. Kirkland recommends a small quantity of *natron vitriolatum*, in fine powder, to be blown into the inflamed eye; he observes, that at first the inflammation seems to be increased by it, but soon a discharge of lymph follows, and the next day the inflammation is much abated or gone. Opium is said by some not to ease pain in the eye; but that this symptom is relieved by the external use of aloes; however, it is clear from experience, that small quantities of opium, mixed with any cooling liniment, speedily abates inflammation in this organ. Mr. WARE strongly recommends a few drops of the tinct. Theb. Ph. Lond. to be dropped into the eye, once every day; and supports his assertions in its favour, with narratives of facts which admit of no doubt. Dr. Kirkland observes, with respect to it, that “with due perseverance, it sufficiently answers our intention, where it can possibly do service, without occasioning pain. It may be used with advantage where the sensibility

sensibility in the beginning is often exquisite, and where few other remedies can be applied without giving offence." WHEN A CORRODING ACRIMONY IS OBSERVED IN THE HUMOUR THAT IS DISCHARGED, the eye may now and then be washed with a thin solution of gum arabic, or the mucilage of quince-seed.—IF THE EYE REMAINS VERY WEAK, after the inflammation abates, the best applications are, the *alum curd* which may be spread thin on a rag, and applied over the eyes every night; and a *solution of alum* in the proportion of a dram to half a pint of water; to which may be added the white of one egg; and to finish the cure, the patient may bathe in the sea, or cold water may be poured upon his head every morning for some time.

WHEN FILMS ATTEND, OR ARE FOLLOWED BY DEFLUXIONS ON THE EYES, OR WHEN THE TRANSPARENCY OF THE CORNEA IS DIMINISHED, *borax* proves an admirable means of relief, and may be used as follows. R Boracis opt. ʒ ss. sacch. alb. ʒ i aq. rosar. ʒ ii. m. f. collyr. Let a little of this be frequently dropped into the affected eye: Or, R æruginis pp. gr. iv. ammoniæ muriatæ ʒ ss. aq. calcis recentis ʒ viij. m. Vel, liquoris hydrargyri muriati, gutt. i. aq. distillat. ʒ iv. Vel, R hydrargyri nitrati rubri, lapidis, calamin. pp. āā ʒ i ss. lythargyri levigati ʒ i. tutiæ pp. ʒ ss. hydrargyri sulphurati ʒ i. bene commisceantur, deinde adjiciantur adipis suillæ ʒ ij. balsam Peruvianum gutt. xv. m. This last is called PELLIER's Ointment. WHEN PIMPLES ON THE EYE ATTEND AN INFLAMMATION, the solution of vitriolated zinc usually succeeds; WHEN MATTER IS FORMED IN THESE PIMPLES, pierce them with the point of a lancet, and then wash them with the just named solution; or, R ungt. sperm. ceti, ʒ v. cerussæ acetatæ, ʒ i. quibus super porphyrite simul tritis instillentur tinct. benzoin comp. ʒ ii. hujus paululum, linteo exceptum, oculo dolenti omni nocte imponatur.—WHEN A BLOW IS THE CAUSE, and a BLACKNESS remains about the eye-lids, R conf. rosar. rub. ʒ iii. tinct. opii. ʒ ii. m. vel, R acet. distil. ʒ ii. aquæ ammon. ʒ i ss. m. In Gooch's Cases and Remarks, page 44, &c. is an instance of relief, when the tunica albuginea was inflamed so as to resemble, if not constitute the chemosis.—A GOUTY OPHTHALMIA requires that the gout, if possible, should be brought into the extremities, and then the disorder in the eye immediately vanishes; if the inflammation is violent, bleed, purge with aloetics, and wash the eye with a mixture of tepid water two parts, and brandy one part. WHEN A TRANSLATION OF RHEUMATIC MATTER, FROM THE HIP, OR ELSEWHERE, is the cause, blisters may be applied to, or near the part whence the rheumatism receded; a seton may be fixed under the lower jaw, and the bark with guaiacum may be given. IN THE SCROFULOUS INFLAMMATION of this organ, the bark is the sovereign remedy: if in this case, the glands under the ears are affected, apply a caustic on one of them, and then another, if there are more than one, and the consequent discharge will soon remove the inflammation; proper alteratives, as required, may accompany the bark; and the head should be washed every morning with cold water. Nitre, given to a scruple three times a day, hath been found to be remarkably efficacious in this as well as with the common *ophthalmias*.—THE VENEREAL OPHTHALMIA admits not of vitriolic collyriums; it calls for the speediest aid, which should consist of bleeding in the foot; an inward use of mercurials; the warm bath night and morning; purges repeated every day from the first day of bathing, until the inflammation abates, if other circumstances do not forbid; compresses squeezed out of brandy and water may be constantly kept on the eye.

The OPHTHALMIA TARSII, so far as it is produced by the *ophthalmia membranarum*, the same remedies may be necessary. Some ulcerations are often formed on the tarsus; these require the application of mercury or copper, either of which often entirely cure the disorder. It often depends on an acrimony deposited in the sebaceous glands of the part, and will require various remedies, according to the nature of the acrimony in fault, as scrofulous, or other diseases with which this *ophthalmia* may be connected. When the nature of the acrimony is not ascertained, mercury may be tried.

See Heister's Surgery. Gooch's Cases and Remarks, page 44, &c. Boulton's Surgery, chap. vii. in the Appendix. Lewis's Translation of Hoffman's Practice of Medicine, vol. i. page 308. Ware's Remarks on the *Ophthalmia*, &c. White's Surgery, p. 223. Bell's Surgery, voll. iii. p. 232. Kirkland's Inquiry, vol. i. p. 473.

Warner on the Eye, and its Diseases. Cullen's First Lines, edit. 4. vol. i. p. 260. Wallis's Sauvages's Nosology of the Eyes, p. 96, &c.

OPHTHALMIA MUCOSA. The MUCOUS OPHTHALMIA. It is a variety of *ophthalmia* of the membranes of the eye, though not in Dr. Cullen's Nosological Arrangement. Mr. Ware calls it the purulent eye, but owns that the term is not to be strictly understood; he says, "the discharge from the eye is not real pus, but only *mucus* increased in quantity, and altered in colour." See his Remarks on the *Ophthalmia*, &c. p. 114.

Dr. Wallis, in the notes to his translation of Sauvages's Nosology of the Eyes, places it amongst the diseases of the eye-lids, in the inner membrane of which the inflammation begins, and when it extends, the eye becomes more or less affected, and calls it *ophthalmia mucosa puriformis*, because there is a discharge of mucus, discoloured like pus, though not possessing the properties of pus.

This disorder rarely happens, except to new-born children; in whom Mr. Ware observes, that it first discovers itself by a redness in the eye-lids, which quickly swell to a size so large as to prevent their being separated, without the utmost difficulty; after which a constant discharge of thick yellow matter soon succeeds; which, if the lids can be separated, will appear to spread over the eye, so as entirely to cover it. In common, both eyes are affected nearly in the same manner; and in bad cases, whenever the child cries, the inside of the lid is turned outwards; which is also the case, whenever an attempt is made to separate them with the fingers; this is sometimes the constant state of the lids, and though they are restored by the fingers to their proper situation, yet on being left to themselves, they immediately return to their former everted state.

Occasionally this complaint is accompanied with eruptions on the head and other parts of the body; and sometimes is attended with symptoms of a scrofulous habit.

The swelling of the eye-lids necessarily occasions a tightness, or constriction of their ciliary edges, by means of which the matter, which is formed on the inside of them, is prevented from wholly running off; and its continuing between the lids and the globe serves still farther to increase the inflammations, and is also the frequent cause of ulcers and specks, which very often partially, and sometimes totally, cover the pupil. These effects may, in a great measure, be produced by the acrimony of the matter; but even allowing that the retained fluid is perfectly bland and mild, its continual lodgement on the eye is sufficient, by maceration only, to destroy the transparency of the cornea; and when it has been joined with the pressure of the swollen eye-lids, it has been known to cause the cornea to burst, the humours to be partially or wholly discharged, and the eye, of course, to sink in the orbit. To this accurate description of Mr. Ware's, it may be added, that usually, if left to nature, the quantity of *mucus* gradually increases until about a tea-spoonful of it may be squeezed from each eye every day; soon after this, if no extraordinary symptoms attend, the *mucus* decreases, and without art, a cure is effected.

This kind of inflammation may arise from any of the causes that produce external phlegmonous inflammations. Mr. Ware observes, that the tunica conjunctiva is defended from the acrimony of the tears by a soft, thin, *mucous* fluid, which is supposed to exhale from innumerable small perforations dispersed all over its surface. This fluid, as it naturally exists, is very small in quantity; on which account, as it is pellucid, it is undiscernible by the naked eye; nevertheless it is liable, by an irritation or inflammation of the parts which furnish it, not only to be increased greatly in quantity, but to be so altered and changed in quality, as very much to resemble pus itself, both in consistence and colour. This inflammation is not often connected with any other disorders, and is most frequently supposed to arise from the child's being imprudently exposed to the cold air.

When early assistance hath been given, it was generally successful; but when neglected, a partial blindness at least, and too often a total one, hath been the consequence. Like all inflammations of the eye, it is apt to terminate in an opacity of the cornea.

IN ORDER TO THE CURE, it is recommended by some to wash the *mucus* out of the eye, whilst in a tender inflamed state, with a collyrium of equal parts of the common emulsion and julep of camphor.—Others with a syringe wash out the *mucus*, but prefer mild fluids, such as

warm barley-water; and until the swelling of the eye-lids subside, they apply to them cooling ointments and emollient cataplasms; at the same time, they repeat gentle purgatives as often as the patient's strength, &c. seems to require.—Leeches are applied to the temples, and a blister between the shoulders, which is kept open as long as a tendency to a discharge of *mucus* in the eye appears.—When the turgidness of the eye-lids abates, and the inflammation of the conjunctiva disappears, the decoct. cort. Peruv. is given inwardly, and collyriums directed that are of an astrigent kind, and used three or four times a-day. Though blisters are generally applied, some have, from an extensive practice, concluded that their omission would be no disadvantage to the patient. Mr. Ware proposes on the first attack to begin with resisting the discharge of *mucus*, by strengthening the external coat of the eye. To this end he directs the eye to be cleared of the morbid *mucus*, by injecting into it by a syringe, a gentle astrigent collyrium; in particular he prefers the aq. cupri vitriolati camphorata, diluted with common water, in the proportion of a dram, less or more, to two ounces. This practice he uses in all the stages of the disease. As the matter increases, the collyrium may be used more frequently, and gradually increased in its strength: in a slight case it may be used two or three times a day, but in the more malignant ones it may be repeated every hour, and the stypticity of the collyrium may be increased in proportion; as the disorder gives way, the strength of the medicine, and the frequency of using it, may both be decreased. To abate the swelling of the eye-lids, Mr. Ware prefers a cataplasm of the coagulum aluminos. & ungt. flor. samb. an. p. æq. this should be applied cold. When the eye-lids adhere strongly, they will be best separated by washing their edges with fresh butter dissolved in warm milk. If the inside of the eye-lids turn outward, only when the child cries, and returns as soon as it ceases so to do, nothing more need be done than what is already recommended, but if this symptom is constant, it will require a more frequent repetition of the injection, and to employ a person immediately after the use of it, to return the lids, and to keep a compress dipped in the diluted aq. camph. constantly upon them with his finger, in order that the habit may be removed, and the eye-lids may recover their proper tone and strength. When the inside of the eyelid is much inflamed, the tinct. opii may be dropped on them with advantage every day; and when the quantity of *mucus* is so diminished as that the tincture may come in contact with the eye, it may be applied there also once a day. If there is reason to suspect any particular humour in the habit, give such alteratives as their nature may appear to require.

Mr. Ware gives an instance of a case in which blood instead of *mucus* was discharged, and which gave way to the same treatment as is here recommended; on account of which, with many other important particulars, his publication deserves the attention of every practitioner.

See Ware's Remarks on the *Ophthalmia*, &c. A Treatise on the Eye and its Disorders, by Joseph Warner, edit. 2. Dr. Wallis's *Nofologia Oculorum*.

OPHTHALMIA SICCA, & TARSII. See XEROPHTHALMIA.

OPHTHALMICI EXTERNI. See MOTORES OCULORUM EXTERNI.

OPHTHALMICUS WILLISII. The *ophthalmic* branch of the fifth pair of nerves. This is the first branch of the fifth pair of nerves, which runs through the foramen lacerum to the orbit, having from its passage thither a connexion with the sixth pair. It is afterwards distributed to the ball of the eye, with the third; to the nose along with the olfactory, which the branch of the fifth that passes through the foramen orbitarium internum joins. This *ophthalmic* branch likewise supplies the parts at the internal canthus of the orbit; the glandula lachrymalis, fat, membranes, muscles, and teguments of the eye-lids; its farthest extended branch passing through the foramen superciliale of the os frontis, to be distributed to the forehead. See TRIGEMINI.

OPHTHALMITIS. See OPHTHALMIA.

OPHTHALMOPONIA. An intense pain in the eye, whence the light is intolerable.

OPHTHALMOXYESIS. A brushing of the eye.

OPHTHALMORRHAGIA. Bleeding from the eye or the eye-lid.

OPHTHALMOXYSTRUM. A BRUSH FOR THE EYE; it was formerly made of the beards from barley or

rye. It was so drawn across the inside of the eye-lids, to make them bleed. It is also called *blepharoxysis*.

OPIATA. Properly medicines in which are opium; see also ELECTARIUM.

OPII. TINCTURA CAMPHORATA. See PAREGORICUM ELIXIR.

OPISTHOTONOS, from *οπισθεν*, backward, and *τονος*, from *τενω*, to stretch. See TETANUS.

OPIUM, } Probably from *ὀππος*, juice, called by the

OPION. } Arabians AFFION, AFION; *ansian*, also named *manus Dei*. This name seems to be by way of eminence, as by cort. is understood the cortex Peruv. Galen is the first among the Greeks who used the word to express this drug. *Opium* is the milky juice which exudes from the heads of poppies when incisions are made in them; this juice is gradually dried in the sun, to a proper consistence. The species of poppy, is the PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM, or PAPAVER *calycibus capsulisque glabris foliis amplexicaulibus incis.* CLASS POLYANDRIA; ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 648. It is brought from Turkey, Egypt, the East Indies, and other parts of Asia. Neumann says, that the *opium* we receive from all the just named places, is obtained by the pressing the juice from the heads of the poppies.

Opium is brought into Europe in flat cakes, or irregular masses, from four to sixteen ounces in weight; covered with leaves to prevent their sticking together. It is a gummy resinous substance, softish, and tenacious, especially when warm or much handled; of a dark reddish brown colour in the mass, and yellow when reduced to powder. It hath a faint disagreeable smell, and a bitter taste. If chewed a little it affects the tongue with a sense of heat, which spreads to the palate, and then in a less degree to the lips, and provokes a discharge of saliva. It heats the nose, and so irritates it as to excite a sneezing.

Choose that in which, when sliced, no visible impurities are lodged; when broken, appears brightish, of a dark red, blackish colour; that is dry, not unctuous, but moderately ponderous and compact; that is inflammable, of an acrid bitter taste, a faint smell resembling that of unripe poppy heads, and without any empyreumatic flavour; and that communicates to water, not yellow, but a reddish tincture.

Hippocrates seems not to have been a stranger to its narcotic quality. The ancients rarely used it. Sylvius de la Boe first brought it into vogue. Sydenham first used it in the small-pox; but now it obtains very extensively in practice.

Bellonius observes, that it is so adulterated, that sometimes a pound does but contain about four ounces that is pure genuine *opium*; but such faulty sorts are not brought amongst us. Sand is added to increase its weight, and many foreign bodies are found mixed with it; but that the juices of other plants are added, does not appear clear. However it is ordered to be purified in the following manner—OPIUM PURIFICATUM, PURIFIED OPIUM. Take of *opium*, cut into small pieces, one pound; proof spirit of wine, twelve pints; digest the *opium* with a gentle heat, stirring now and then till it is dissolved, and filter through paper. Distil the tincture so prepared to a proper thickness. Purified *opium* should be kept under two forms; one soft, proper for forming into pills, the other hard, which may be reduced into powder. Pharm. Lond. 1718.

The particular matter in which its virtues depend hath not yet been produced in a separate state, nor is it known: but whatever it is, it may by art be acuated, concentrated, obtunded, and destroyed. The principles separable from *opium*, are, a resin, which Neumann says is of two kinds, viz. a hard and a soft one. Mr. Awfiter seems to call this soft resin, its thick essential oil; they both agree that this soft resin, or thick oil, chiefly contains the active matter of *opium*, that is, its narcotic quality, though the other parts are still mildly anodyne after the separation of the soft resin. Besides this resin, there is a gummy part, a saline one, which Dr. Alston says is of the nature of sal ammoniac, and an earth. In distillation with rectified spirit, little or nothing rises from the *opium*, but with water its particular smell is brought over. The most active parts of *opium* are so fixed, that it keeps many years without any sensible loss; a dram of *opium* was kept in the heat of boiling water during five hours, and it scarce lost a grain and a half thereby. It dissolved but partially in rectified spirit of wine, or in water; but

in proof spirit, wine, or vinegar, dissolves all that is good, the impurities only being left. Dr. Alston says, that twelve parts of *opium* contain five parts of gum, four of resin, and three of earthy, with other indissoluble impurities. The gum is a mild anodyne, but free from the narcotic and other disagreeable qualities of the crude *opium*. The resin is almost tasteless, but hath a very musty smell.

Opium enters into several of the compositions of the shop; as in confectio opiata; —puls. e creta comp. c. opio; —puls. ipecac. compositus; and also forms the principal ingredient in many others, viz.

PILULÆ EX OPIO. *Opium Pills*, made in the following manner:

Take of hard purified *opium*, by weight, two drams; extract of liquorice, by weight, one ounce. Beat them until they are perfectly united.

PILULÆ OPII CAMPHORATÆ.

R Opii purificat. 3 j. camphoræ 3 ij. syrup. simp. q. f. fiant pil. 60. Dosis, una vel duæ.

PILULÆ OPII COMPOSITÆ.

R Opii purificati, camphoræ aa 3 j. antimonii tartarifati gr. xv. syrupi simplicis q. f. ut fiant pilulæ 60. Dosis, una vel subinde duæ.

VINUM OPII. *Olim Laudanum liquidum. Tinctura Thebaica.*

R Opii purificati 3 ij. cinnamomi, caryophyllorum aa 3 j. vini alb. lb j. digere per hebdomadam sine calore.

VINUM ANTIMONII OPIATUM.

R Vini antimonii 3 vj. tinct. opii 3 ij. misce. Dosis, guttæ decem, quartis vel sextis horis sumend.

PULVIS OPIATUS. *Opiate Powder.*

Take of hard purified *opium*, one dram; burnt or prepared hartshorn, nine drams. Mix them. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

TINCTURA OPII. *Tincture of Opium*

Take hard purified *opium*, ten drams; proof spirit of wine, one pint. Digest for ten days, and strain. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

EMPLASTRUM OPIATUM.

R Emplastri lithargyri lb iij. fs. picis aridæ 3 ij. fs. ceræ flavæ lb fs. opii 3 iv. m. sec. artem.

ENEMA OLEI CUM OPIO. **ENEMA OPIATUM.**
See ENEMA.

OPIATUM CAUSTICUM. See CAUSTICUM OPIATUM.

OPIATA INJECTIO. See INJECTIO.

The medical properties of *opium* are both numerous and valuable; even so that some have denominated it *manus Dei*. Its operation is generally accompanied with a slow but strong and full pulse, a slight redness, heat, and itching in the skin; it is followed by a weak and languid pulse, low spirits, some difficulty in breathing, or a sense of tightness about the breast, a slight giddiness of the head, dryness of the mouth and fauces, some degree of nausea, heat, and pain in the stomach; but these symptoms are to be understood of a full dose when no particular disease requires it; for very large doses are taken in violent disorders, and no disagreeable effects are observed to follow. In most continued fevers of this climate, there is more or less of inflammatory diathesis; and, so long as this continues, the symptoms would be increased, and, consequently the danger by the administration of *opium*; and, indeed, in the more advanced stage, whenever topical inflammation of the brain exists, and produces delirium, as is sometimes the case, though other nervous or putrid symptoms may be prevalent, *opium* should never be had recourse to; but when irritation of the brain is not of the inflammatory kind, and debility has made much progress, or where delirium is accompanied with spasmodic affections, it then becomes an efficacious remedy, and may be employed in large doses every eight hours, unless a remission of the symptoms and sleep takes place.

In order to stop the recurrence of febrile paroxysms of intermittent fevers, *opium* has been recommended to be

given before the fit; and also, in the cold stage, in the hot stage, and during the interval, with the happiest success, without leaving those visceral obstructions attributed to bark; but the union of the two medicines is considered as the best practice. In some cases of jaundice it has been useful; also, in acute rheumatism, joined with diaphoretics, —small-pox after the completion of the eruption, —or indeed before where the pulse is languid, the countenance pale, attended with restlessness, and other symptoms of irritability, joined with camphor and vinum antimonii, taking care to keep the body in a soluble state. In hæmorrhages, dysenteries, diarrhæas, colic, heart-burn, and a variety of other complaints, where spasmodic affections have been the attendant symptoms, unattended with active inflammation, and proper evacuations having preceded. Indeed, if we consider the result of the action of *opium*, considered only as a narcotic or sedative, we shall not be at a loss to discriminate all those cases where it may be given with safety and efficacy, and where it ought to be prohibited.

Perhaps all the effects produced by *opium* depends on its power in diminishing the mobility, and in a certain manner suspending the motion of the nervous fluids. In proper doses, and repeated at due intervals, it is narcotic, anodyne, antispasmodic; —it dissolves stagnating fluids, whether externally applied, or internally administered; —it removes obstructions arising from spasms; —abates preternatural irritability, and removes convulsions which arise therefrom; —it promotes the discharges through the skin, but retards all other evacuations; —abates all kinds of pains, and totally removes some; —as a carminative it exceeds all of the aromatic tribe, for its efficacy extends through the whole intestinal canal.

One grain of pure *opium* is generally a full dose; three grains can hardly ever be taken by an healthy man who is not accustomed to it; but, by habit, an ounce in a day may be taken. Garcias says he knew a person who took ten drams a day. In Turkey, at this day, sober people take a dram, and drunken ones take five or six, when violent pains, or other symptoms require it. Sydenham observes, the dose and its repetition may be proportioned to the urgency of the symptoms. Frequent experience manifests the propriety of large doses; in spasmodic complaints twenty-two grains of pure *opium*, besides three hundred drops of laudanum, have been given in the space of thirty-six hours; and afterwards no remarkable inconveniences were observed. However, different constitutions require different doses to produce the desired effect; therefore, practitioners should be careful in discovering the precise dose, agreeable to the constitution of the patient, by beginning with small portions, and gradually increasing them till the end is obtained.

When imprudent doses have been taken through mistake, or with an ill design, there follows immoderate mirth, or else stupidity, giddiness, a redness of the face, swelling of the lips, troublesome dreams, starting, convulsions, cold sweats, a considerable dilatation of the pupil, imperfect speech, slow full pulse, quick breathing, nausea, itching in the skin, vomiting, madness, hiccough, fainting, &c. Immediately on the happening of such an accident, give a vomit of vitriolated zinc, purified, and repeat it four, five, or six times; if the constitution is vigorous, bleed; and after this give frequently a spoonful of sharp vinegar; besides these, sinapisms may be applied to the feet, blisters to the arms, clysters of tobacco smoke may be given, frictions may be used, as the case seems to require. Vinegar is the antidote, yet cordials should sometimes accompany it. —When *opium* is given in a solid form, the pure *opium*, or the pills above mentioned, will be the best; when a liquid form is required, solutions in wine, or proof spirit, are to be preferred.

Alkaline salts diminish the soporific effect of *opium*; —the fixed alkaline salts render it diuretic; —the volatile carries it through the skin; and acids almost entirely destroy its powers. See Kæmpfer's Amœnitates Exoticæ. Wedelius's Opiologia. Lewis's Mat. Med. Mead on Poisons. Newmann's Chem. Works. Dr. Alston's Diss. on *Opium* in the Edinb. Med. Essays, vol. v. Med. Mus. vol. i. p. 473, &c. Jones's Mystery of *Opium*. Cullen's Mat. Medica.

OPOBALSAMUM. **BALSAM** of GILEAD. See BALSAMUM.

OPOCALPASON, *Opocarpason, or Opocarphathon.* See CARPASUS.

OPODELDOC. The name of a plaster said to be invented by Mindererus; it is often mentioned by Paracelsus.

cellus. Its present composition, see under LINIMENTUM SAPONACEUM. There is a composition sold under the name of STEER'S OPODELDOC, and is considered a powerful remedy for strains, bruises, and such other complaints wherein the linimentum saponaceum is allowed to be serviceable, and made in the following manner: R Solution. saponis cum caniph. aq. ammon. acet. aa $\frac{3}{4}$ j. aq. ammon. puræ $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. m.

OPODEOCELE. A rupture through the foramen ischii, and into the labia pudenda.

OPOPONAX. The plant from whence the gum thus is produced, is known by the names of opoponacum, *panax heracleum*, *panax costinum*, *panax pastinacea*, *kyna*. HERCULES'S ALL-HEAL, and OPOPONAX-WORT. It is the PASTINACA OPOPONAX, *foliis pinnatis*; *foliolis basi antica excisis*. CLASS PENTANDRIA, ORD. DIGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 362. See PASTINACA OLUSATRA.

The medicine kept under the name of *opoponax*, is a gummy resinous juice, obtained from the roots of the *opoponax-wort*, which grows wild in warm countries, and bears the cold of our own. This gum is brought from Turkey and the East Indies, sometimes in little round drops, but generally in irregular lumps, of a reddish yellow colour on the outside, with specks of white, internally of a paler colour, and often variegated with large white pieces; they have a disagreeable smell, and a bitter acrid nauseous taste; they dissolve in water, and in spirit. As a medicine, this gummy resin is sometimes used as an attenuant and deobstruent; in large doses it is laxative: doses from ʒ i. to 3 i. are given with the same intentions as the galbanum and ammoniacum are used. This is the least disagreeable of the fetid gums, and therefore of the least virtue, and retained in practice merely to afford a necessary variety. See Raii Hist. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neuman's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

OPPILATIO, from *oppilo*, of *pilo*, to condense. See OBSTRUCTION.

OPPRESSIO. See CATALEPSIS.

OPTICUS NERVUS, from *ὀπταμαι*, to see. The OPTIC NERVE. This nerve, with its fellow, are the second pair which proceed from the brain, where they are united, but soon become two distinct cords, each passing through the foramen opticum of the sphenoid bone, to their respective orbits. They unite on the anterior part of the glandula pituitaria, but soon separate again, and pass to the posterior of the eye, into which they are inserted obliquely towards the nose. The optic nerves are each surrounded by the four recti muscles of each eye.

OPUNTIA. It is a shrub or tree, whose flowers expand like a case, having each a great number of stamina in the centre, growing upon the tops of the ovary. The ovary afterwards becomes a fleshy umbilicated fruit, with a soft pulp, inclosing many seeds of an angular shape. Boerhaave mentions eleven species. They are chiefly noted for the cochineal which is gathered from them. See COCCINILLA.

OPUNTIOIDES. It is a marine plant, shaped like the opuntia. It is brittle and hard. Boerhaave takes notice of two species, and reckons them among vermifuge medicines.

ORANGIA. See AURANT HISP.

ORBICULANS LABIORIS. See LABIA.

ORBICULARE OS; called also *lenticulare*. See AURIS.

ORBICULARES PALPEBRARUM MUSC. *Constrictor palpebrarum*. The orbicular muscles of the eye-lids. They lie under the skin about the eye-lids; they rise from the side of the nose; those fibres which run on the eye-lids are elliptical, and terminate at each canthus. These muscles shut the eye-lids.

ORBICULARIS. See SPHINCTER ANI and LYCOPERDON VULG.

ORBICULARIS CLAUSOR. The orbicular muscle of the eye-lid.

LABIORUM. See SPHINCTER LABIORUM.

ORBITA. The ORBIT of the EYE, or circular cavity in which the eye is placed; called by Hippocrates *cyelos*.

ORBITALES ARTERIÆ. The arteries of the orbits of the eyes. They are branches of the inferior maxillary arteries. See MAXILLARIS ARTERIA.

ORBITARE EXTERNUM FORAMEN. It is in the os maxillare, below the orbit. Through it the nerves and vessels which come from the teeth pass to the cheek.

ORBITARE INTERNUM FORAMEN. It is a little above the os planum; through it goes a branch of the fifth pair of nerves to the nose.

ORBITARIUM NERVI. See MOTORES OCULORUM EXTERNI.

ORBITARIUS PROCESSUS. See MAXILLARIA SUPERIORA OSSA, FRONTIS OS, and SPHENOIDES OS.

ORCHEA. See SCROTUM.

ORCHIS. A TESTICLE; also the name of a plant with a testiculated root; of which Boerhaave enumerates fourteen species; and Dale adds five more.

The chief of these are the following species; *orchis*, also called *satyrion*; *cynorchis*; *testiculus caninus*; *serapias*. It is the ORCHIS MASCULA, or ORCHIS *foliis sessilibus maculatis, bulbis indivisis nectarii labio quadrilobo crenulato, cornu obtuso, petalis dorsalibus reflexis, flore pupureo*. CLASS GYNANDRIA, ORD. DIANDRIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1009. MALE ORCHIES;—SATYRIUM;—DOGS' STONES;—FOOLS' STONES.

This plant hath six or seven long, narrow, smooth leaves, variegated with dark-coloured spots or streaks, issuing from the root, and one or two embracing the stalk, which is single, roundish, and striated. On its top appears a long loose spike of irregular, naked, purplish-red flowers, consisting each of six petals, one of which is large, cut into three sections, hanging downward; the other smaller, forming a kind of hood above it, with a tail behind. The root consists of two roundish, whitish tubercles, about the size of nutmegs; one plump and juicy, the other fungous and somewhat shrivelled, with a few large fibres at the top. It is perennial, grows wild in shady grounds and moist meadows, and flowers in May or sooner.

The plump roots or bulbs are the only parts used in medicine; they have a faint smell, and sweetish viscid taste. The properest time for gathering them is when the seed is formed, and the stalk ready to fall; because the new bulb, of which the salep is made, is then arrived to its full maturity, and may be distinguished from the old one by a white bud rising from the top of it, which is the germ of the orchis of the succeeding year. Their properties are similar in general to those of the rad. althææ. The dried roots are brought from Turkey, under the name of *salep*, and *saleb*, formed from the root of the *orchis moribund*. Mr. Mault, in the Philosophical Transactions, says it may be formed from several other species of the same genus, but those of our own growth are as good. Those that are brought from Turkey are in oval pieces, of a yellowish white colour, clear and pellucid, very hard and horny, of little or no smell, tasting like gum tragacanth. Our *orchis* roots, when robbed of their skin by boiling in water, and then dried in the air, gain exactly the same appearance. Reduced to powder, and dissolved by boiling in water, a mucilage is formed, which is of a very nourishing quality; more so than any other known vegetable, though Dr. Cullen thinks, as a nutritious root, it has been greatly over-rated. Sometimes it occasions costiveness, but this is remedied by a little of any vegetable acid mixed with it, or a little sea-salt. *Half an ounce of the powder is sufficient for a gallon of thick mucilage.* The powder should be sprinkled with a little boiling water, then stirred well into it, and afterwards mixed with the water in which it is to be boiled. If this powder is kept dry, it never spoils, so would be an excellent part of seamen's diet, particularly when they are in warm countries. A dram and a half of salt in a pint of portable salep, is not disagreeable, whence, when fresh water fails at sea, this powder would be an excellent expedient for lessening that inconvenience. As a diet, it far exceeds rice in every point of view; and for children particularly it is peculiarly proper. This powder, and the dried gelatinous part of flesh, or portable soup, dissolved in boiling water, form a rich thick jelly capable of supporting life for a considerable time. One ounce of each of these articles, with two quarts of boiling water, will be sufficient subsistence for one man a day.—As A MEDICINE, the salep is mucilaginous, demulcent, obtunds the acrimony of the sea-scurvy;—in diarrhæas and dysenteries it is of singular efficacy by lubricating the bowels, and correcting putrefaction.—In symptomatic fevers, from the absorption of pus, a plentiful use of salep is very demulcent.—In the stranguary and dysuria it is of service by its mucilage. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Percival's Essays, Med. and Exper. Georgical Essays, vol. iv. Cullen's Mat. Medica.

ORCHIS BIFOLIA. See BIFOLIUM. Dr. Cullen says he has seen the salep made from this as pure and as perfect as any that comes from Turkey. Mat. Medica.

ORCHOS. See OCLUS.

ORCHOTOMIA, from *orchis*, testicle, and *temno*, to cut. See CASTRATIO.

ORDO. ORDER. In medicine it is the second division under which nosologists arrange particular diseases. Which orders depend upon certain classes, viz. CLASSIS, Class, PYREXIE, febrile disorders. ORDO, Order. 1. FEBRES, idiopathic fevers. 2. PHLEGMASIE, inflammatory complaints. 3. EXANTHEMATA, eruptive fevers. 4. HEMORRHAGIE, hemorrhages. 5. PROFLUVIA, evacuations, or defluxions. Now all these orders, though different in their appearances, participate of febrile affections, consequently come properly under the class specified. See CULLEN'S Synopsis Nosologiae Methodicae.

OREILLONS. See CYNANCHE PAROTIDEA.

ORELLANA. See ORLEANA.

OREOSELINUM. THE GALBANUM PLANT. Boerhaave mentions three species, but the two following are those which afford the gum galbanum.

OREOSELINUM *Africanum galbaniferum frutescens, anisi folio.*

OREOSELINUM *anisoides arborescens ligustici foliis & facie, flore luteo, Capitulis Bonæ Spei.* It is also a name for *petroselinum montanum*; *apium montanum nigrum*; *oreoselinum apii folio minus*. MOUNTAIN-PARSLEY.

Of this and the two following species, the roots are slenderer than those of the daucus, and not lactescent; the leaves are like those of the apium or cicuta; the seeds are oval, flat, large, striated, marginated, and sometimes cast off their husks.

The *mountain-parsley* grows on the mountainous parts of Germany and other countries. It heats and is diuretic.

— PRATENSE CICUTÆ FOLIO, also called *daucus Alsaticus*; *angelica pratensis apii folio.*

— APII FOLIO MAJUS, also called *libanotis nigra*; *gentiana nigra*; *daucus montanus*; *cervaria nigra*; *daucus jelinoides major*; *laserpitium minus paludapii folio semine cristato*; MOUNTAIN-DAUKE; OR BLACK HERO-FRANKINCENSE.

It grows on mountains in Italy, and flowers in July. The seeds are opening, inciding, diuretic, and emmenagogue. ORESTION. In Dioscorides it is the helenium. See Raii Hist.

ORGANE CELLULAIRE. See CELLUL. MEMB.

ORGASMUS, from *οργασμ*, *turgeo*, I swell. SUD- DEN VEHEMENCE. Its proper signification is a strong desire or impulse for coition, when the turgid semen sollicit as it were its own excretion. When some female animals are, what is styled, *in heat*, gives us the original idea of the term. But HIPPOCRATES and some of his followers transferred this to the excrementitious, superfluous, and preternatural humors, which from thence being agitated, on fermenting in the body, solicit their own discharge. Hence a depraved motion of the humors, or an impulse from excretory stimulus, is called ORGASM. LINNÆUS calls it a subsultus of the arteries. QUINCY considers it as an impetuous and too quick motion of the blood or spirits; whereby the muscles are distended with an uncommon force.

ORICIA. A sort of turpentine-tree, so called from Oricus, a city of Epirus, near which it grows.

ORICOLA. See AURICULA URSI.

ORIENTALIA FOLIA. See SENNA ALEX.

ORIENTALE GUMMI. See GUM. SENEGAL.

ORIGANUM. WILD MARJORAM; called *Marjorana mancarana*; *Origanum vulgare*, Linn. It has been called *Heracleoticum* from Heraclea, where the best was said to be produced, also *Zazarkendi herba*. Boerhaave enumerates eleven species, but the two following are the chief that are in use.

ORIGANUM ANGLICUM, *οριγανον, montis gaudium, quod locis montanis delectatur*, called also *orig. vulgare spontaneum*; *majorana sylvestris*; *acapon*; *sampsuchum*; *agri-origanum*; *onitis major*; *majorana oleracea*; — COMMON WILD MARJORAM. ORIGANUM VULGARE, spicis subrotundis paniculatis conglomeratis, bracteis calyce longioribus ovatis. CLASS. DIDYNAMIA, ORDO GYM- NOSPERMIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 726.

It is a plant with firm round stalks, and oval acuminate leaves, that are uncut, and somewhat hairy. It is set in pairs on short pedicles; on the tops grow scaly heads of pale-red labiated flowers, whose upper lips are entire, and

the lower cut into three segments, set in form of a convex umbel, intermixed with roundish purplish leaves; each flower is followed by four minute seeds inclosed in the cup. It is perennial, grows wild on dry chalky hills and gravelly grounds in several parts of England, and flowers in June.

The leaves and flowery tops have an agreeable aromatic smell, and a pungent taste, warmer than that of the garden-marjoram, and much resembling thyme, with which they agree in medicinal virtue, as also with *marjoram*: infusions of them are drank as tea in weakness of the stomach, disorders of the breast, to promote perspiration and the fluid secretions in general; they are used in nerve and anti-rheumatic baths; the dry leaves powdered are a good errhine. For internal use, an infusion of half an ounce of the leaves in a pint of water is the best preparation. In distillation with water they yield a moderate quantity of a very acrid penetrating essential oil; smelling strongly of the *origanum*, but less agreeable than the herb; this oil is called OIL OF THYME, and is often put into hollow teeth to allay the pain of them. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

— CRETICUM. See DICTAMNUS CRETICUS.

ORIGANUM MAJORANA, seu FOLIIS OVATIS: See MAJORANA MAJORI FOLIO.

ORIS ULCERA SERPENTIA. See APHTHE.

ORLEANA, called also *arbor Mexicana*; *orellana*; the ARNOTTO-TREE.

The *arnotto-tree* is the BIXA ORELLANA of Linnæus. Dr. Brown, in his History of Jamaica; gives the following account of it.

Bixa foliis cordatis cum acumine, floribus racemosis terminalibus. The ROUCOU or *arnotto-tree*, This curious shrub is frequently met with in the cooler vales in Jamaica; it rises commonly to the height of eight or nine feet or more; it thrives best in a cool rich soil, and shoots most luxuriantly near springs and rivulets. All the seeds of this plant are covered with a kind of wax; which is carefully gathered in many parts of America, and is what generally goes by the name of *terra orellana*, *roucou*, and *arnotto*. This commodity is manufactured in the following manner, viz. when the seed-vessels are full grown, and in a perfect state of maturity, they are picked off and opened, and the seeds gathered and put into convenient jars. When they have a quantity of these, proportioned to their vessels and design, they throw in as much hot water as may be sufficient to dilute and suspend the wax or pulp, with ease, which is gradually washed away from the seeds, both with the hand and the spatula. When all the wax is washed off, and the seeds appear quite naked, they are taken out, and the wash left to settle: but when the wax is thoroughly subsided, the clear incumbent waters are decanted off, and the sediment put into shallow vessels to be dried gradually in the shade. When this mass acquires a due consistence, it is made into balls or cakes, and left to dry in some open airy place, until it grows firm and hard, and then it is fit for use, or the market. — The wax is a cool agreeable rich cordial, and hath been long in use amongst the Indians and Spaniards in America, who still mix it with their chocolate, both to heighten the flavour, and raise the colour. It is said to be a successful remedy against the bloody-flux. It is used as a pigment. It is often mixed with other ingredients both by painters and dyers. The roots have much the same properties as the wax; but the roots are somewhat more diuretic.

This American shrub is retained in hot-houses in Great Britain. It is propagated by seeds from America; sown in pots in spring, and plunged in a bark bed; the plants are to be transplanted into separate pots, and always retained in the stoves.

Father Labat says, that the Indians prepare an *arnotto* of a bright shining red colour, almost equal to carmine.

The *arnotto* is difficultly dissolved in water; which it tinges of a pale brownish yellow colour. It readily dissolves in spirit of wine rectified, to which it gives an orange-red colour, and is used in varnishes, to give an orange hue to the simple yellows. Alkaline salt renders it soluble in boiling water, without altering its colour. There is a sort of Orleana, called ACHOTL, which see.

ORNITHOGALLUM. Boerhaave enumerates eleven species; the following is that which is generally used. ORNITHOGALLUM *umbellatum medium angustifolium*; called also *ornithogalare*. The STAR OF BETHLEHEM. It is cultivated in gardens; it flowers in May; the root is bulbous or tuberous, and is sometimes used as a

wholesome nutrient: indeed the roots of all the species possess the same properties, See Raii Hist. It is also a name for *squills*. See SCILLA.

ORNITHOGLOSSUM. BIRD'S-TONGUE. So the seeds of the common ash-tree are called from their shape.

ORNITHOPODIUM. BIRD'S-FOOT. There is another species called *telephium chironium*; *scorpioides*; SCORPION-WORT. They grow on sandy and gravelly places; and flower in summer. Their seeds are said to destroy the stone in the kidneys; but are very rarely used. Boerhaave mentions four more species, but they are not noted as medicinal. See Raii Hist.

ORNUS. See FRAXINUS ORNUS. It is also a name for the *forbus aucuparia*. See SORBUS SYLVESTRIS.

OROBANCHE. See HYPOCISTIS.

OROBUS, also called *asragalus*; *asragaloides*: *asragalo*; *chamaebalano*; WOOD-PEASE; HEATH-PEASE. It grows in woody places; flowers in April; ripens its seeds in May; the tubera of the root taste like liquorice, and in Scotland are used as liquorice is with us. They call the plant *karemyle*. See Raii Hist.

OROBUS.

OROBRYCHIS PEREGRINA. } See ERVUM.

ORPIMENT, } See AURIPIGMENTUM.

ORPIN. }

ORRIS. See IRIS VULGARIS.

ORTHOCOLON, from *ορθος*, *straight*, and *κωλον*, *a limb*. See ANCHYLOSIS.

ORTHOPNEA. This disease, when neither a species of asthma nor of dyspnea, is only a symptom of some other disease. It is a sighing suffocating respiration, and the patient must be erect to breathe; of this there are many species, viz.

ORTHOPNEA SPASMODICA, } These are varieties of
— HYSTERIA. } the ASTHMA SPONTANEUM. See ASTHMA.

— A LIPOMATE, i. e. Dyspnea }
sicca. }

— AB HYDROPNEUMONIA. i. e. }
Dyspnea aquosa. }

— PINGUEDINOSA, i. e. Dy- }
spnea pinguedinosa. }

— TRAUMATICA, i. e. Dyspnea }
thoracica. }

— A VAPORIBUS. }

— A DEGLUTITIS. }

— A FUNGIS. }

— AB ANTIPATHIA. }

— A BRONCHOELE. }

h. f. DYSPNEA EXTRINSECA.

ORVALA. See HORMINUM.

ORVIETANUM. ORVIETAN. A celebrated antidote, so called from Orvieto, a city of Italy, where it was first used; though some say its inventor was one H. F. Orvietanus, and that it is named after him. It is an electary, made up of many ingredients mixed with honey.

ORYZA. RICE. Also called ARAC. It hath its grains disposed into a panicle, which are almost of an oval figure, and covered with a thick husk, like barley. Among the common kinds of grain, *rice* is the mildest. It is less viscous than wheat, but it is also less nourishing. It is used as a diet in diarrhoeas, but the salep is to be preferred. The idea of its being hurtful to the eyes is without foundation. *Rice* delights in a moist soil, and grows even in water. In China they ferment the *rice*, and distil from it the liquor called *arrack*.

ORYZA GERMANICA. A species of barley.

OS. A BONE. Bones consist of a mucilage and an earthy matter. Acids dissolve this earthy matter, leaving the *bone* of its original shape, but soft. The earthy matter forming *bone*, is deposited by the exhaling arteries. The number of *bones* is 304.

The *bones* are composed of fibres, disposed in laminæ, which laminæ, laid over each other, compose the substance of the *bone*. In the fœtus the *bones* seem a network of threads, but when ossification is farther advanced, these threads are not so apparent, the interstices being filled up with others.—The *bones* are composed of a hard, solid, of a cellular, and of a reticular part. The cellular part is formed by the inner laminæ of the solid part, departing towards the axis of the *bone*. The reticular part lies in the cavity of the *bone*, and by degrees, as it approaches the extremities, unites, seeming partly to form the cellular part. There are no nails to join the laminæ, as some have described; they are rather connected by transverse fibres. The cavity of the *bones* serves not only to

contain the marrow, but by the increase of the diameter, the strength of the *bone* is augmented.—The *bones* have numerous blood-vessels, but especially in the spongy and reticular parts, though the solid part is not without them; these vessels run according to the direction of the fibres of the *bone*; thus, in the long *bones* they run longitudinally. In the round *bones*, as in the *os bregmatis*, they run radiated, becoming less and less visible as they approach to the centre of the *bone*, because there the laminæ are the thickest.—The *bones* are full of pores for the admission of vessels; in the middle these pores are more large and conspicuous; in the extremities they are smaller. In every cylindrical *bone* there is a hole about its middle for the admission of an artery and its vein, which pass slanting through the substance of the *bone*, and branch through the internal periosteum, or membrana medullæ, which lies betwixt the medulla and the internal surface of the *bones*, and even branch externally again through the *bone*. These branches frequently anastomose, whence the *bone* may be nourished from within outwards, as well as from without inwards. This internal periosteum is liable to the disorders of other vascular substances, as inflammation, obstruction, suppuration, &c. with their consequences: but where these happen, the structure of the *bone* is frequently quite destroyed, as in the *spina ventosa*.—It is supposed that *bones* are furnished with nerves, and yet they mostly seem insensible; though the granulations from them are extremely sensible. It is probable that there are vessels sui generis, whose office is to carry bony matter, and occasionally to absorb it: as a proof of this, the mollities ossium, from a scorbutic, or a venereal cause, seems rather a defect of this bony matter, than of marrow.—The membrana medullæ not only lines the surface of the *bone* internally, but also divides the marrow into vesicles or membranous bags, which are furnished with very fine minute vessels.—The middle part of the larger bones is much less in diameter than the extremity, to give a greater firmness to the joint, and to allow a greater space for the fleshy belly of the muscles. The middle part of the bones is not smaller than the extremities merely by pressure, as we may observe in the fœtus; it is their original conformation, though pressure seems to have some effect in this case, as we may observe in a weakly constitution, and in women of a sedentary life.—The *bones* are entirely smooth, though in a robust habit there are cavities and furrows on their surface formed by the action of the muscles.—The *bones* are, cæteris paribus, weaker in their middle part, from their diameter being less; whence in this part they are more exposed to fractures; but to compensate this, there are more lamellæ in the middle than in the extremities, and they are more compactly joined; there is a cavity also there which contains the marrow, and thus the strength in this part is greater than otherwise it would be.—Many *bones* have protuberances rising out of them, which are called *processes*; and in many there are cavities; if these are deep, with large brims, they are called *COTYLE*; if superficial, *GLENE* or *glenoid*; which general classes are divided into several species, of which, *pits* are small roundish channels, sunk perpendicularly in the *bone*;—*furrows* are long narrow canals, formed in the surface;—*niches* are small breaches in the *bone*;—*sinuosities* are broad but superficial depressions without brims;—*fossæ* are large deep cavities, which are not equally surrounded by high brims;—*sinuses* are large cavities within the *bones* with small openings;—*foramina*, or holes, are canals that pierce through the substance of the *bones*. The use of these cavities is to allow room for heads of *bones* to play in; to defend and lodge softer parts; and to afford a passage for vessels, muscles, &c.—The *bones* are destroyed in the living subjects, by the excess of air, or by blood lodging upon them.—The classes into which the *bones* are divided are usually as follow. 1st, THE CYLINDRICAL: these are compact in the middle, and spongy in their extremities.—2dly, SPHERICAL; these are entirely spongy, except a thin plate on the external surface.—3dly, THE FLAT; they are compact on the outside and inside, but between the plates are spongy.—4thly, THE IRREGULAR, which when thick, are like the round, and when thin, are like the flat ones.

Mr. Sheldon observes, that *bones* are composed of fibres connected by cellular substance; there are two portions in *bone*; one the living vascular or organized part; the other dead calcareous earth, which, though a dead matter treasured up in a living substance, yet does not stimulate or irritate. If *bone* is soaked in spirit of salt and water, it will leave nothing but vessels and membranes; it appears to be an inorganic concrete, but it is very much organized.

The

The source of blood to the *bone*, is from the internal and external periosteum, whose vessels copiously anastomose with each other in the substance of the *bone*. In the flat *bones* the vessels anastomose in the diploe or medullarium. The arteries, veins, nerves, and absorbents, are all in like manner. — All the spongy bones, as the sternum, vertebrae, sacrum, &c. are covered with a strong ligamentous substance. — The earth of *bones* is considered by the chemists as the purest; they call it VIRGIN EARTH. The whole sensibility of the *bone* does not reside in the periosteum: *bone* becomes most exquisitely sensible, in the diseased inflamed state, owing to the vessels swelling, and the substance round them being inelastic.

See Havers on the *Bones*; Monro's Osteology; Thompson on the *Bones*; Cheselden and Albinus's Osteography; Nesbit's and Kerckringius's Osteology; Monsieur Courty's Obs. Anat. sur les Os. On the diseases of the *Bones*, see Petit.

OS. The MOUTH. Its external parts are the lips, the angles of the mouth, the border or edge of each lip; the fossula which runs from the septum narium to the edge of the upper lip, and the transverse fold which separates the under lip from the chin. The *internal parts* are the palate, the septum palati, the uvula, the amygdalæ, the gums, the fræna of the lips, and the tongue with its apex, root, fides, and frænum.

Os EXTERNUM. IN MIDWIFERY, the entrance into the vagina is thus called, in opposition to the mouth of the womb, which is called the os internum.

— INTERNUM. Called also *os tincæ*, and *amphideon* or *amphidæum*; Galen calls it *oschcon*. IN MIDWIFERY, the orifice into, or mouth of the womb, is thus called, in opposition to the entrance into the vagina, which is called the os externum. If the *os internum* is long and hard, when pains like labour come on, a clyster and an anodyne may be given, for the pains are not labour-pains. — The *os tincæ* is sometimes open, a month or two before the time for labour; but it should be remembered that its thickness and softness undergoes not such alterations, but remains the same whether open or shut, until labour comes on. Nor does it always point in one direction during pregnancy, nor in the beginning of labour. — If the *os internum* is rigid, scooping is bad. — When opened by the membranes, it is soft, and then if contracted again from the discharge of the waters, it is easily dilated. — It sometimes is hardened and thickened by age, or by frequent labours, and then the birth, though natural, is somewhat retarded. — The dilating the *os externum* and *internum* is performed in the following manner: having the hand well greased, begin to dilate the external parts gradually, introducing the fingers one after the other, and moving them in a rotatory manner; when the hand is in the vagina, begin gradually to dilate the *os internum*, resting at intervals, both for your own ease and that of the woman, who suffers much from this practice; proceed with the more care and patience, in proportion to the rigidity of the parts. When the hand can be introduced into the uterus, let it enter with its back to the uterus, and the palm towards the membranes.

OS LEONIS. See ANTIRRHINUM.

— TINCÆ. See OS INTERNUM.

OSCEDO. See OSCITATIO.

OSCHEOCELE, } See HYDROCELE.

OSCHEOPHYMA. }

OSCHEON. See SCROTUM and OS INTERNUM.

OSCILLATORIIUS MOTUS, } (from *os*, a mouth,

OSCILLATORY MOTION, } and *cilleo*, move.)

VIBRATION. According to Borellus, it is that power which directs and regulates the motion of the wheels of a clock, by moving backwards and forwards at equal periods — the instrument is called *pendulum*. He also thinks that such a motion takes place in the blood by means of the inspired air mixed with it in equal proportions, regulating and governing the motion of the spirits by its elasticity.

OSCITANS. The YAWNING FEVER.

OSCITATIO, also *chafme*, *oscedo*. YAWNING. Boerhaave says, "the effect of yawning in the healthy is to move, accelerate, and equally distribute all the humours through all the vessels of the body, consequently to qualify the muscles and organs of sensation for their various functions." Just after sleep, a person is most inclined to yawn, and stretch his limbs, because a greater quantity of perspirable matter going off by the pores at this time than at any other, whenever a person awakes, the increased contraction that then happens, closes much of that

matter in the cutaneous passages, which will continually give such irritations as excite yawning and stretching; and such motions, by shaking the membranes of the whole body, and shifting the contacts of their fibres, upon the inclosed matter, by degrees throw it off. Hence we see the reason why healthful strong people are most inclined to such motions; they perspire most in time of sleep, and, therefore have more of the perspirable matter to lodge in the pores, and hence great irritations to promote that purpose. The advantages of some little exercise just after waking in a morning are considerable, as it throws off all the perspirable matter that is ready for its exit out of the body.

When yawning is troublesome, Hippocrates says, that long deep respiration, or drawing in the air at long intervals, cures it.

OSCULATORIUS MUSCULUS. See SPHINCTER LABIORUM.

OSMUNDA VULGARIS — PALUSTRIS, — and REGALIS. See FILIX FLORIDA.

— OSSA BATUS. See BORZAIL.

OSSA E CORDE CERVI. The BONE of a STAG'S HEART. It is flat, oblong, and without smell or taste. It is formed by the ossification of the arteries.

OSSERVAZIONI. See CYNANCHE PAROTIDÆA.

OSSICULUM. IN BOTANY, it is the shell, or hard covering of seeds, like bony lamella.

OSSIFICATIO. OSSIFICATION. Dr. Nesbit says, that in the blood, or a fluid secreted from it, there is an *ossifying* juice, consisting of particles that are not apparent; that whenever nature designs an *ossification* between membranes, or within a cartilage, she occasions a more than usual afflux of this fluid, which so distends the vessels that were before invisible, as to make them capable of receiving the red globules of blood, which are always to be seen near the place where *ossification* is begun. In this blood, gritty bony particles are to be felt by the point of a knife, which have been formed by the attraction and cohesion of the particles of the *ossifying* juice obstructed, along with the other grosser fluids in the beginning of the vessels prepared to receive the reffluent juices. The blood being capable of forming fine membranes, the membranous parts of a bone, which act as a gluten to keep these particles and fibres together, if there be any such that do not arise from the coats of its vessels, are produced by a cohesion round the ectaceous particles of a part of the fluid, in which they were generated and contained. Thus the membranes of cartilages serve as a bed, between or within which the bony particles are deposited, or shoot; but without any intermixture of the particles of the bone and cartilage, or continuation of the fibres of the one substance to those of the other, as is evident in cartilages containing bones, kept long enough in water, and then slit; for the bone will, as soon as the large vessels that enter its substance are divided, slip as easily from it as an acorn does out of its cup; and there is a smoothness and a polish of the parts of both cartilage and bone, which shew there is no conjunction of the fibres of the two substances. While the bones are increasing within cartilages, the cartilages are extended and spread out, by which, with the pressure which they suffer, and the great influx of various fluids, and the nutritious matter being hindered from flowing freely into them, they decrease continually, and, at last, may truly be said to be entirely destroyed.

Dr. Hunter, in his Lectures, supports Dr. Nesbit's opinion, by curious anatomical preparations, which oppose Kerkringius and others, who say that bones are cartilages in their original state.

Mr. Cruikshank observes, respecting *ossification*, that Dr. Hunter used to send round, at lectures, a preparation of the patella, in which he demonstrated, that the *ossification* of that bone began by the arteries *ossifying* in the centre of the cartilage, which, in young subjects, supplies the place of bony patella. Mr. Cruikshank adds, that he hath prosecuted that subject, from the first appearance of an *ossifying* artery, to the perfect formation of the patella. He supposed that the same thing took place in all other bones, and accordingly made preparations to demonstrate it in every bone of the body; and can show that *ossification* is not only begun, but carried on by the *ossifying* of the arteries.

Ossifications frequently happen in the aorta, lungs, pericardium, and other parts, and advances in infants in proportion to the vis vitæ: thus women judge of a child's strength by the dimensions of its fontanel.

In flat bones, it begins in the centre, and shoots towards the circumference. In long bones it begins in the middle, shooting towards the extremities.

See Kerkringius, Coiterus, Eysianus, Ruysch, Nesbit, Albinus, and Monro.

OSSIFRAGA. See OSTEOCOLLA.

OSTAGRA, from *ὄστρον*, a bone, and *ἄγρα*, a laying hold of. A forceps to take out bones with.

OSTEITES, } called also *ostifraga*, *osticolithos*,

OSTEOCOLLA, } *holysticus*, *amosticus*, *ostracites*, *stellochites*, GLUE-BONE; STONE, OR BONE-BINDER. It is the petrified root of a tree, as of the poplar, pine, &c. It is found in sandy places in several parts of Germany; the sand in which it is met with hath a large mixture of fine, white, calcareous earth, which sticks to the fingers, looks like meal, and when washed by the rains into any cavity, hath the appearance of an emulsion. Of this sand and calcareous earth, so insinuated into the roots of the trees as to make them have a stony appearance, is the *ostecolla* formed. IN FOSSILOGY it is placed amongst the calcareous stones. It hath been famed for its virtues of promoting a coalition of fractured bones. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works Philof. Transf.

OSTEOCOPI, from *ὄστρον*, a bone, *κόπος*, uncauseness. A constant and remarkable pain of the bones from an affection of the internal periosteum, not being increased by pressure, arising chiefly from acrimony of the humors in the spina ventosa; these pains resemble that of great weariness. SAUVAGES arranges it as a genus of disease under his CLASS DOLORES.

OSTEOGENEIA, from *ὄστρον*, a bone, and *γενεα*, generation. OSTEOGENY. It treats of the genesis or production of a bone under its several original states. See OSSIFICATION.

OSTEOGENICA. Medicines which promote the generation of a callus.

OSTEOGRAPHIA. OSTEOGRAPHY, from *ὄστρον*, a bone, and *γραφω*, to describe. It describes a skeleton, and all the bones which compose the several parts thereof; or it is the doctrine which describes the bones.

OSTEOLITHOS. See OSTEOCOLLA.

OSTEOSARCOSIS, is when the bones become soft, and flexible, as sometimes happens in the scurvy, and is said to be relieved by the catapl. antiparalyt.

OSTIARUS. See PYLORUS.

OSTIOLA. SMALL DOORS. So Mundinus calls the valves in the vessels of the heart.

OSTIOLOGIA, from *ὄστρον*, a bone, and *λογία*, a discourse, or osteology. A DESCRIPTION of the BONES. The doctrine relative to the bones. It includes *ostecogeny*, *ostecography*, and *synostecography*. See Monro's Osteology.

OSTRACITES, } HOBGOBLIN'S-

OSTREA LABRIS NON CRENATIS. } CLAW. It is a stony substance, of the shape of an oyster-shell petrified by sparry matter. It is used instead of the pumice stone to take off hairs. A name of the *ostecolla*; see also CADMIA.

OSTREA. The OYSTER. It is an excellent diet if eaten raw, for those who digest slowly, and whose stomachs abound with acidities. It seems to be considerably nutritious, and more so, because it is not readily perspired; besides, it prevents the perspiration of other aliments. The shells are excellent absorbents, and are generally used to correct acidity in the primæ viæ. Before they are taken into the stomach they should be calcined in the sun; or if burnt in the fire, they become a better kind of lime than the stone-lime for calculous complaints; and after being several times used for making the lime-water with, they may be used as absorbents. The hollow shells contain most of the fine white earth. The rough matter of the shell contains much sea-salt. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med.

OSTRUTHIUM. See IMPERATORIA.

OSYRIS, called also *cassia poetica lobellii*, *cassia Latincrum*, *cassia lignea Monspeliensis*, and *cassia monepeliensis*. POETS ROSEMARY. The whole shrub is astringent. It grows in the southern parts of Europe. It is sometimes corruptly called AUYRIS.

OSYRIS. See LINARIA.

OTALGIA, from *ὤς*, an ear, and *ἄλγος*, pain. A PAIN in the EAR. This disorder affects the concha, and the whole meatus auditorius. It is attended with inflammation, tumors, punctation, erosion, tension, pulsation, and a sense of weight. Dr. Cullen places it as a variety of phlogosis pulegmone, on account of its situation.

Extraneous bodies falling into the meatus auditorius, or whatever excites pain in other parts, may cause it here.

The quality of the wax may be faulty, and be a cause; but the most frequent causes are heat and cold; sometimes an acrid serum is secreted in the glands of the ear.

When the wax or other humours are saline, they excite a pricking pain;—when the salts in these humours are corrosive, they excite a gnawing pain;—when the wax ferments, whilst it is yet in the glands, it causes a tensive pain—when the glands are very turgid, there is a sense of weight;—and when there is a tumor, a pulsation is perceived, especially if it tends to suppurate.

If the pain is violent, it seldom fails to bring on a fever, then called otitis, which is early attended with great restlessness; and a delirium, fainting, and often convulsions; are the consequence; for the membrane that lines the ear is exquisitely sensible, and fully stored with nerves; besides, membranes which adhere to bones have a more than ordinary sensibility.

In the beginning, whilst the pain is not very considerable, a little warm olive-oil dropped into the ear will often relieve. — If cold is the cause, keep the head warm. — If there is inflammation and tumor, which will be known by the throbbing pain, a suppuration may be encouraged by cataplasms applied warm on the outer ear; but if the state of suppuration is not manifestly near, endeavour by bleeding, purging, and discutients applied to the ear, to remove the inflammation and pain; if external heat was the cause, bleed, and give daily a moderate dose of Glauber's salt as a purge, until the pain abates, or until there is reason to suspect a suppuration; an opiate may be given at night when the pain is violent. — When acrid defluxions are the cause, inject a warm infusion of poppy-heads in water. — When living insects have crept into the ear, blow the smoke of tobacco therein, and then pour in warm oil. Blisters behind the ears, bladders of warm water laid on the affected ear, and the pediluvium, are occasionally useful. Some of these modes, according to the causes, will be proper to abate the stimulus, and prevent suppuration from taking place. But should this occur, digestive and oleous liniments are to be avoided, and in their stead warm balsamics should be introduced as deep into the ear as is convenient; viz. pellets of cotton, or of wool, dipped in essence of amber, the tincture of myrrh, or the balm of gilead may be used; and if purulent matter discharges itself, tepid water mixed with a little soap, or honey of roses may be injected into the ear.

See James's Med. Dict. Lobb on painful Distempers. Brooke's, and the London Practice of Physic.

OTENCHYTES, from *ὠτος*, the genitive of *ὤς*, an ear, and *εἰσχευω*, to pour in. A SYRINGE for the EARS.

OTHONNA. See CHELIDONIUM MINUS.

OTITIS. Inflammation in the internal ear. See OTALGIA.

OTOPLATOS. A stinking discharge behind the ears.

OTOPUOSIS. A purulent discharge from the ear.

OTORRHEA. A discharge of blood, or of bloody matter from the ear.

OUMERY. See COPOVIC OCCASSOU.

OUYCOU. See CASSADA.

OURLES. See CYNANCHE PAROTIDÆA.

OVA ZEPHYRIA. Eggs which are not impregnated by the tread of the cock.

OVALE FORAMEN. See COR.

OVARIA. The OVARIES. They were formerly called the *female testicles*; but since anatomists have thought that they perceived clusters of eggs in them, they have named them *ovaria*. Dr. Hunter thinks they are properly testicles secreting female seed, which is taken up and conveyed by the Fallopian tube to the uterus. The ovaries are two small bodies situated behind each Fallopian tube; they are of a different size and figure sometimes in the same body. At the age of puberty they are of a proper size, and continue plump and full until the menses are about to depart. They receive vessels from the spermatics, which run on to the uterus, and anastomose with the hypogastrics. The nerves are from the intercostals, lumbar, and sacral. Besides the liquor which resembles the white of egg, they contain two or three vascular bodies called *corpora lutea*, and which by some are called the *eggs*.

The ovaries are subject to great distension from water, which constitutes what is called a dropsy therein. See Hydrops Ovarii, and also a singular Case in Gooch's Obs. and Remarks.

OVATUS,

OVATUS, or OVIFORMIS HUMOR. See OCULUS.

OVI CANDIDUM, } See ALBUMEN OVI.

— ALBUS LIQUOR. }

OVORUM TESTÆ, called also *Anatum*, EGG-SHELLS. They are prepared by boiling them in water, separating the membrane, which lines the inner surface, and then powdering them by levigation. They act similarly with the rest of the testaceous absorbents, but are said to be the least astringent with respect to the primæ viæ. When calcined, they are called *annora*, *anora*.

OVUM. An EGG. Eggs are nutritious, but if hard boiled are difficultly digested. They seem to be a less alcalescent food than almost any other animal substance, and during digestion to be less stimulant; but they should be eat as soon as possible after their being laid, as the nearer they approach to a putrescent state, the more offensive they become to the stomach; nor is it material from what birds they are acquired, as they are very nearly, if not altogether, similar in their nature. The yolk is used as a medium for uniting balsams with water, but the white is preferable, as it is less disgusting to many stomachs. Weak stomachs digest the white more easily than the yolk. Betwixt the serum of the blood and the white of egg there is great analogy. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

OVUM PHILOSOPHORUM, A glass whose belly is of an oval figure, by which a liquor may be distilled by circulation.

— SUBLIMATORIUM. See CUCURBITA.

OXALIS. See ACETOSA, N° 3.

OXALME. A mixture of vinegar and salt.

OXELÆUM. A mixture of vinegar and oil.

OXYA, } See FAGUS.

OXYAS, }

OXYACANTHA. The BARBERRY. See BERBERIS & SPINA ALBA.

OXYCEDRUS. See CEDRUS FOLIO CYPRI.

OXYCOCCUS, called also *vaccinia palustris*, *vitis Idæa palustris*. MOOR or CRANE-BERRIES. This plant grows in marshy and putrid soils, and flowers in June. The fruit is cooling and astringent. See Dale, and Raii Hist.

OXYCRATUM. OXYCRATE. It is vinegar mixed with such a portion of water as is required, and rendered still milder by the addition of a little honey.

OXYCROCEUM EMPLASTRUM, from *οξος*, *vinegar*, and *κροκος*, *saffron*. It is a plaster, in the composition of which there is saffron and vinegar.

OXYDE, } *οξυς*, *acidum*.

OXYGEN. } *οξυς*, *acidum*, and *γεννωμαι*, *gignor*. The atmospheric air is composed of two gasses, or aeriform fluids, see AER; one of which is capable, by respiration, of contributing to animal life, and in which metals are calcinable, and combustible bodies may burn;—the other, on the contrary, is endowed with directly opposite qualities; it cannot be breathed by animals, neither will it ad-

mit of the combustion of inflammable bodies, nor of the calcination of metals. The base of the former, or respirable air, is termed OXYGEN, because, in reality, one of the most general properties of this base is to form acids by combining with many different substances: and this process is termed OXYGENATION. The union then of oxygen with caloric is called Oxygen Gas, which is the same as was formerly called vital, or pure air. And when oxygen is united with a combustible substance, it is said the conversion of that substance into an acid, is to oxygenate it.

OXYDORCIA. See DACNERON.

OXYGALA. SOUR MILK.

OXYGARUM. See GARON or GARUM.

OXYGENATION, } See OXYDE.

OXYGENATE. }

OXYCLICI, } See APOMELI.

OXYGLICUM. }

OXYLAPATHUM. See ACETOSA, N° 1. and LAPATHUM ACUTUM.

OXYMEL, from *οξος*, *vinegar*, and *μελι*, *honey*. Honey and vinegar, boiled together so as to form a syrup, is called *simple oxymel*, also *apomeli*. To this HIPPOCRATES applies the term ADIPSON, a preventer or allayer of thirst. See MEL. *Oxymels* of different denominations are made by macerating some medicinal ingredients in vinegar, and then boiling them up with honey.

— ÆRUGINIS. See ÆGYPTIACUM UNGUENTUM.

— COLCHICI. See COLCHICUM.

— SCILLÆ. See SCILLA.

OXYMYRRHINE, or OXYMYRSINE. See RUSCUS.

OXYPHLEGMASIA. See INFLAMMATIO.

OXYPHŒNICIA, or OXYPHŒNICON. See TAMARINDUS.

OXYPHYLLON. According to Oribasius it is the *chicus*; but he seems to intend by it a different plant from that which we call by that name.

OXYPHONIA. See PARAPHONIA.

OXYREGMIA, from *οξυς*, *acid*, and *ερεγγω*, *to break wind*. AN ACID ERUCTION.

OXYRRHODINON. A composition of vinegar and oil of roses.

OXYS. See ACETOSELLA.

OXYSACCHARUM. A composition of vinegar and sugar.

OXYSAL DIAPHORETICUM. It is a preparation of Angelus Sala. It is a fixt salt loaded with more acid than is necessary to saturate it. The salt of juniper is of this kind.

OXYTOCA, from *οξυς*, *quick*, and *τιτω*, *to bring forth*. Medicines which promote delivery.

OXYTRIPHYLLUM. See ACETOSELLA.

OZÆNA, from *οζη*, *a stench*. See ABSCESSUS NARIUM.

P.

P Æ N

P A L

P. In prescription it sometimes signifies a *pugil*, and sometimes *parts*.

PACAL. A tree in Peru, the ashes of which are mixed with soap for the cure of leprous disorders; the mixture is used as an ointment. See Raii Hist.

PACHYS. THICK. The name of a disorder which is not only unknown to us, but which has never been described by any physician since Hippocrates. It is supposed that the Cnidian physicians are the authors of the description; Hippocrates condemns them for multiplying the species of diseases without necessity; in this they make four species, and the symptoms are very incompatible too. The curious may see the description in James's Med. Dist. or in LeClerc's Hist. Med. lib. iii. c. 11.

PACO-CAATINGA. A coniferous species of BRASILIAN CANNA. The stalk of this plant, if chewed, occasions a spitting; if the saliva is swallowed when this stalk is chewed, it cures a gonorrhœa in a few days; it is also a sort of lithontriptic. Ray takes notice of three species. See his Hist. Plant.

PACOEIRA. See BANANA.

PADRI. A siliquous tree in Malabar. The juice of the leaves is a cure for the mania; the juice of the bark, mixed with the fruit of the pera, restrains the menses. See Raii Hist.

PADUS, called also *cerasus avium nigra*, *cerasus racemosa*. The WILD CLUSTER-CHERRY, the BIRD'S CHERRY.

It grows on rocky mountainous places, and the fruit is used to hang about the necks of children, as a cure for the epilepsy. See Dale, and Raii Hist. Also a name for the *lauro-cerasus*, which see.

PÆDANCHONE, from *παις*, a child, and *αγκυω*, to strangle. See ANGINA.

PÆDARTHROCACE, from *παις*, a boy, *αρθρον*, a joint, and *ακαρον*, an evil. The JOINT-EVIL; intimating that this disorder frequently appears about the joints of children, and oftener in them than in adults, because the bones of children are more soft and spongy, and so more easily corroded by peccant humours, and distended into tumors, sometimes of a very surprising deformity. Severinus calls the *spina ventosa* by this name; he also makes another distinction between the *spina ventosa* and the *pædarthrocace*, for the tumors of the first kind are frequently attended with pain, redness, and all the appearance of inflammation; but the *pædarthrocace* has little or no pain in the beginning, as is observed in ricketty children; but these names are used very promiscuously; by some it is used to express a sort of anasarca. Dr. Cullen places it as a variety of the first species of phlogosis, under phlogosis phlegmone. See M. A. Severinus's Treatise De Recondita Abscessuum Natura, also SPINA VENTOSA; CRIES.

PÆDOPHLEBOTOMIA. The bleeding of children.

PÆNOE. A large tree in Malabar. The root, bark, fruit, and all the parts yield a resin, which is burnt instead of incense in their sacrifices. The kernels of the fruit, made into an emulsion with warm water, strengthen the stomach, relieve from nausea, allay pain in the belly, and cure the cholera. See Raii Hist.

PÆONIA. PIONY. From *Pæon*, the physician who with this plant cured Pluto when he was wounded by Hercules; called also *epiastia*, *idaus dactylus*, *pentorobus*. Boerhave enumerates twelve species, of which the following are sometimes, though very rarely, used.

PÆONIA MAS. MALE PIONY. The *pæonia officinalis*, Linn.

— **FOEMINA.** FEMALE PIONY. The *pæonia officinalis*, Linn.

These plants are so common in gardens as to need no description. The male sort hath dark-green leaves, pale-red single flowers, long thick roots, with red streaks in the stalks and pedicles; the female hath longer, pale, and narrower leaves, deep-red, double flowers, and irregular roots, composed of several tuberous pieces, hanging by rough filaments from one head. They are perennial, and flower in May. The male is preferred; but so little is the difference, that the female is most frequently used. The roots, flowers, and seeds, are anodyne, but their efficacy is very inconsiderable. The flowers impart their colour to water and to spirit. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

PAGANICA. A ball used by the Latins to exercise with. It was so called because used only in villages.

PAGARUS. See CANCER MARINUS.

PAHAZAR. See BEZOAR.

PAHUATLANICA. See CHINA OCCIDENTALIS.

PAIANELLI, called also *couradi*. A tall pod-bearing tree in Malabar. There are two species, the different parts of which are used by the natives against several disorders. See Raii Hist.

PAIDATROPHIA. See ATROPHIA.

PAIDION. So Hippocrates calls the child in the womb when perfected there. See CONCEPTIO.

PAIDOPOIETIC. An epithet applicable to those who have children, from *παις*, puer, and *ποιω*, facio.

PAIN DE MADAGASCAR. See CASSADA.

PAI-PAROCA. A bacciferous shrub in Malabar. An apozem prepared of the leaves, fruit, and roots in water, is useful against the gout. See Raii Hist.

PALA. See NUX MOSCHATA. Also a tall pod-bearing tree in Malabar. The natives use it in various disorders. See Raii Hist.

PALÆTYRUS. See CASEUS.

PALATI OSSA. BONES of the PALATE. They are two irregular square bones, situated in the roof of the mouth, which join each other backwards, and the maxillary bones forward; backward there is a lunated edge, whence the velum pendulum palati hangs. The pterygoid process of this bone passes between the os maxillare superius, and the pterygoid process of the os sphenoides: it is of a triangular shape, broad at its basis, and small above. The nasal process is very thin, it rises upwards, and covers a large part of the aperture of the maxillary sinus. At the superior part of the nasal process, the os palati divides into two processes called the orbital. The anterior is the larger, and its fore part is contiguous to the back part of the maxillary sinus; its posterior surface is cellular, and is contiguous to the ethmoid cells. It is placed likewise on the opening of the sphenoidal sinus, so as to leave a small hole above.

PALATINÆ GLANDULÆ. They are conglomerated

merated glands, situated in the septum and arch of the palate, near the tonsils.

PALATINUS. It is a branch of the upper maxillary branch of the fifth pair of nerves; it runs before the pterygoid apophyses of the os sphenoides in the canal formed by the os maxillare and os palati, and through the foramen palatinum posterius, it spreads in the glandular coat of the palate, and parts adjacent.

PALATINUS PROCESSUS. See **MAXILLARIA SUPERIORA OSSA.**

PALATO-PHARYNGÆUS. See **CONSTRUCTOR ISTHMI FAUCIUM; PERISTAPHILO PHARYNGÆI; and PHARYNX.**

PALATO-SALPINGÆUS. See **CIRCUMFLEXUS PALATI.**

PALATUM. The **PALATE**, sometimes called *cerebri basis, hyperoa*. It is that arch of the mouth which is surrounded before by the teeth and gums, and extending backward the whole breadth of the upper part of the mouth, as far as the great opening of the pharynx. This arch is partly hard and immoveable, and partly soft and moveable. The solid part is formed by the two ossa maxillaria, and the two ossa palati. The soft part lies behind the other. The membrane that lines the *palate* is full of small glands. It sometimes happens when a child is born with the hare-lip, the fleshy and the long parts of the *palate* are defective, from a fissure, or a division through into the nostrils; the uvula also is sometimes divided as into two. In this case, the child cannot suck, but must be fed by the spoon.

PALATUM MOLLE, called also *septum*, and *valvula palati*. Behind the bony palate lies the *soft palate*, from the middle of which the uvula hangs down: the two arches on each side of this uvula, are called *columnæ septi palati*.

PALEA DE MECHA. See **JUNCUS ODORATUS.**

PALIMPISSA, from *παλις*, signifying *repetition*, and *πισσα*, *pitch*. See **PIX NIGRA.**

PALIURUS. **CHRIST'S-THORN**, or **WILD-JUJUBE**; also called *ænopia*; *rhamnus*. It is a species of thorn met with in the southern parts of Europe. The leaves and roots are moderately astringent; but on account of the length of its spines, it is the best of all other bushes for making hedges.

PALLIUM PURPUREUM. A **PURPLE CLOAK**. So Basil Valentine calls a certain powder, prepared of an amalgama of gold and mercury put into a retort, where the mercury being separated, what remains is calcined with sulphur, and turned a purple colour.

PALMA. The **PALM** of the **HAND**. Also *thenar*, and *ages*; *agostus*.

PALMA. The **PALM-TREE**. Boerhaave's characters of this tree are, that its fruit, under an edible pulp, hath an hard strong nucleus, like the stone of a plum. But to this may be added, that the *palm-tree* rises up with one single and individual trunk. The species are numerous; Boerhaave mentions nine; Dale adds six, and Ray increases the number by twenty more. Some of the most noted are, the

PALMA ADY. See **ADY.**

— **CHRISTI**, and **OLEUM.** See **CATAPUTIA.**

— **COCCIFERA**, also called *cocos*, *palma Indica coccigera angulosa*, *coccus de Maldivia*, *coccus*, *cocceira Indica*, *coccys*, *palma Indica nucifera*, *palma nucifera arbor*, *nux Indica*, *inaja-guacuibá*, *tenga*, *polgaha*. The *coco*, or **COCKER-NUT TREE**.

From this tree, the Indians extract a liquor called *suri*, and distil the liquor called *arrac* from it; also a species of fugar called *jagra*. The milk in the shell of the nut is grateful and cooling. The exterior covering of the nuts are at first edible, and are gratefully acid, and gently restraining. By boiling, an oil like that from almonds is obtained from the kernel of the nut.

— **DACTYLIFERA.** See **DACTYLUS PALMULA.**

— **FOLIORUM PEDICULIS SPINOSIS, &c.** See **PALMÆ OLEUM.**

— **HUMILIS.** See **MUSA.**

— **JAPONICA**, also called *sagou*, *palma Indica*, *arbor farinifera*, *sagu*, *todda panna*, *monta panna*. The **LIBBY-TREE**, **INDIAN BREAD**, or **SAGO-TREE**. It is the **CYCAS CIRCINALIS**, or **CYCAS INDICA**, *frondibus pinnatis circinalibus*, *foliolis linearibus planis*, Linn. The pith of these trees being well beat in a mortar with water, forms an emulsion, the *fæcula* of which, when dried, is *fago*.

The fruit of this tree is somewhat astringent, though not so when eaten with sugar.

The *fago* is very nourishing, and is used by the Indians when rice is scarce; when boiled in water, it is resolved into an insipid almost transparent jelly. It is readily soluble, and properly given in this country as an aliment to weakly persons. It is demulcent, and never ferments in the stomach, whence it is properly preferred by many to wheat-flour for the food of infants; its being easily digested, and its demulcent quality, renders it useful for the diet of hectic patients.

PALMA MAJOR. See **DACTYLUS**, and **DACTYLUS PALMULA.**

— **MINOR**, also called *palma humilis dactylifera*, &c. *palma humilis Hispanica spinosa*, & *non spinosa*, *attitara*, *palmites*, *chamærhypes*. The **DWARF PALM**. Its fruit is astringent.

— **NOBILIS**, also called *regulis Jamaicensis* & *Barbadensis*, *palmiste*, *palmeto royal*. The **CABBAGE-TREE**; the cabbages of which are called *cheu de palmiste*. It is a tall straight tree, between two hundred and fifty and three hundred feet high. On the top is a white tender, fatty, medullary substance, which, if eaten raw, is to the taste like a walnut, but boiled and pickled with the white leaves which surround it, it is one of the greatest delicacies in the Leeward islands. This fruit is called the *cabbage of the palm-tree*. On the top of the trunk grows the involucre of the flower and fruits called *spatha*: the fruits are round, and the size of an egg. See **Rai Hist.**

In Jamaica, the *wild cabbage-tree bark* (which is also called **WORM-BARK** of **JAMAICA**;) taken from a tree named *geoffræa inermis*, is much used for the destruction of worms in human subjects. The following is the account which is given by Mr. Anderson, a medical practitioner there for some years. He mentions two sorts of this bark, the one much paler than the other. The paler sort he observes is more rugged in its operation, occasioning nausea, and great uneasiness in the belly. The darker coloured bark, he says, resembles much the cassia lignea in colour, though it is of a much coarser texture. But this last is the kind commonly used in the West Indies: it may be used with safety in any case where an anthelmintic is necessary. The hazardous symptoms ascribed to it, have most probably followed either an over dose, or the use of the paler sort instead of the darker. To secure against an over dose, it is best to begin with a tea-spoonful of the decoction, and gradually increase it as often as it is repeated. The decoction is thus prepared, and administered: Take of the bruised bark, two ounces and a half; of water, two quarts; let it be boiled over a gentle fire to a pint and a half. Strain off the decoction, and keep it for use, in a bottle well corked. Of this decoction a table-spoonful is usually given the first morning for a dose to a grown person; one and a half the second, continuing to increase it gradually to four or five table-spoonfuls, and giving it for eight or nine mornings successively. After this, I commonly give a dose of jalap, with a few grains of calomel, which seldom fails to bring away the worms, some dead, some alive. If at any time I have found the decoction produce more than one or two loose stools, I have added to each dose a few drops of tinct. opii. And in general I have given, with each dose, fifteen or twenty drops of the spirit of lavender on a lump of sugar. Edinb. Med. Commentaries, vol. iv. p. 85, &c. See also **GEOFFRÆA INERMIS**.

— **OLEOSA.** See **PALMÆ OLEUM.**

— **SANCTA.**

— **SPINOSA.**

} See **GUAIACUM.**

PALMÆ OLEUM. It is the produce of the **PALMA foliorum pediculis spinosis, fructu pruniformi luteo oleoso**. Sloane, Jam.—Dr. Brown in his *Nat. Hist. of Jamaica* takes notice of the **PALMA SPINOSA minor fructu pruniformi**, &c. Slo. Cat. 178. called in Jamaica the **MACKAW-TREE**. He observes that the rind of the fruit is thick, and yields a fatty substance, not unlike or inferior to the real palm-oil. He also mentions the **PALMA tota spinosa major**, &c. Slo. Cat. 177. and H. ii. 119. called the **GREAT MACKAW-TREE**, the fruit of which differs but little from that of the little mackaw-tree, the husks of the fruit are also full of oil. He adds in his account of the great mackaw-tree, that the negroes say it is the tree which yields the true **PALM-OIL**. In the *Pharmacopœia* of the Edinb. Coll. this species of tree is described as being the **PALMA foliorum pediculis spinosis**,

spinosis, fructu pruniformi luteo oleoso. Sloane's Jamaic. and Adanson Seneg. Mr. Curtis, in his Catalogue of Medicinal, &c. Plants in the London Botanical Garden, calls the tree **PALMA OLEOSA** Linn. The tree is tall and unbranched, with long reed-like leaves elegantly disposed on the top. Several species of it are met with in the warmer countries. The fruit is pressed, or first bruised, and then boiled in water; by either of these methods the oil is obtained, which is of the consistence of butter, and is eaten as such by the inhabitants in Guinea, and in the Cape Verd islands. It is of a strong, but not disagreeable smell, and hath but very little taste. The colour, whilst good, is of a deep yellow inclined to red, but by long keeping it becomes pale, and is then to be rejected. This oil is used when mixed with some warm penetrating ingredients, to rub on parts affected with old pains, and in some nervous disorders.

PALMARIS BREVIS, } Joannes Baptista Cannanus
— **CUTANEUS.** } communicated this muscle to Fallopius, and it was first published by Valverde, in his Anatomy written in Spanish. It rises from the fascia of the annular ligament, it runs across the ball of the little finger, and is lost in the skin to pull it inwards. Brown calls it *caro muscufosa quadrata*.

— **LONGUS.** This muscle lies on the inside of the extensor carpi radialis, and rising tendinous from the inner condyle of the os humeri, it runs under the annular ligament, makes a radiated expansion on the palm, and is attached to the heads of the metacarpal bones, and the first joint of the fingers. It is also called *ulnaris gracilis*.

PALMETO ROYAL. See **PALMA NOBILIS**.

PALMISTE. See **PALMA NOBILIS**.

PALMITES. See **PALMA MINOR**.

PALMOS. A **PALPITATION** of the HEART, from *παλλω*, to beat. See **PALPITATIO**.

PALMULA. A DATE. Also a name for the broad and flat end of a rib.

PALPEBRÆ. The **EYE-LIDS**, called also *blephara*. They are connected to the circumference of the socket by the tunica conjunctiva, see **ADNATA**. They are composed of the common teguments, a cartilage called tarsus, and an external membrane. They have two angles or corners, one the small or external, the other the large or internal; these angles are called canthuses. The form of each *eye-lid* is that of a segment of a circle, and in regard to the eye, is such, that when both *eye-lids* are shut, they make an uniform arch, adapted to the convexity of the eye, and in contact with it; but in regard to one another when shut, their edges are so contrived, that they leave a sort of groove, or channel between them, which is narrow toward the outer angle, and wider toward the inner, and serves to conduct the tears as they come from the upper part of the eye to what are called the lachrymal points. The margin, or basis of each *eye-lid*, being a cartilage of a considerable thickness, is divided into the outer and inner edges; it is the outer edge only of each lid that is supposed to join when the *eye-lids* are shut, the inner edge being formed oblique or slanting, makes the groove, or channel, above mentioned, for the passage of the tears to the lachrymal points. This margin is the tarsus, and that in the upper *eye-lids* is the broadest. The cutis is very thin on the *eye-lids*. The outer edge of each *eye-lid* is furnished with a row of hairs called cilia. On the internal edge of each lid in the tarsus, is a row of small holes, which are the excretory ducts of the ciliary glands. From the upper edge of the upper tarsus, and the inferior of the lower, is contained a membranous expansion to the neighbouring edges of the orbit: each of those membranes, together with its respective tarsus, has the form of the *eye-lid* to which it belongs, and is called ligamentum tarsi. The ligaments of the *eye-lids* are reckoned to be three; from the inner angle, to the nasal process of the os maxillare superius, we see one which is the tendon of the orbicularis; at the external angle we see another ligament, more diffused on the bony brim, blended with the cellular membrane; a third goes all round, proceeding out of the brim of the orbit from the periosteum. The inside of the *eye-lids* are lined by the **ADNATA**, which see. The muscles which subserve the motions of the *eye-lids*, are the orbicularis, and levator *palpebræ superioris*. The *eye-lids* and their muscles are furnished with branches from the angular, temporal, and frontal arteries, and these communicate with those sent to the internal membrane of the *eye-lids*. The levator *palpebræ* receives a branch from the internal maxillary artery. The veins correspond very nearly with the arteries,

and carry their blood into external jugulars, by means of the veins in the temples and face. The nerves proceed from the ophthalmic branch of the fifth pair, from the superior maxillary branch of the fifth pair, and from the portio dura of the seventh pair; the levator *palpebræ superioris* receives a branch from the third pair. The *eye-lids* defend the eyes from the light during sleep; they preserve the eye from becoming dry by their frequent motion, which spreads the tears over the external surface of the globe. See **LACHRYMALES GLANDULÆ**, **LACHRYMALIA PUNCTA**.

PALPERIA. See **APOPLEXIA**.

PALPITATIO. So the Latins call the *palpitation* of the heart. The Greeks called it *palmos*, a vibration or trembling of the heart. Some confound the *palpitation* cordis with the cardialgia and cardiaca passio. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the **CLASS. NEUROSES**, and **ORD. SPASMI**, and defines it, a violent, irregular motion of the heart. The only one species he calls *palpitation cardiaca*; a palpitation almost constant, at least, often returning without any other evident disease. Of this (though) there are several symptomatic species, a palpitation from the pancreas, also, the *arthritic, chlorotic, hysterical, melancholic*, and *febricose* palpitation.

There is a morbid painful *palpitation* of the heart, which is chronic, and when violent, called *diognus*. There is a kind of this disorder which happens to persons otherwise healthy, and is occasioned by strong passions, surprize, strong exercise, &c. Actuarius says there are two sorts, one from plenitude or heat in the blood, and that this is the most frequent; the other is from vapours. In the first he says, there is an unequal pulse; in the latter, the pulse is unaffected.

Those are the most subject to this disorder who are of a firm habit, of a sanguine, melancholy temperament, of delicate minds, and subject to frights; also the young, who abound in blood and juices, and those whose evacuations of blood, whether natural or artificial, are neglected or suppressed.

A *palpitation* of the heart may arise, either from a quick influx of the nervous fluid into the external surface of the heart about its basis, or from a defect thereof into some of the nerves in this viscus. The formal cause is always so violent a contraction and convulsion of the heart, that it is moved out of its natural state; but the material or proximate cause is a certain stagnation of the blood, especially in the right ventricle of the heart, and a too great congestion of it to the same part; on account of which there happens, an impetuous influx of the nervous kind into the cardiac nerves and fibres of the heart, and a preternatural contraction of them. The mediate causes are either in the heart, about it, or in parts remote from it. Among the first, the most frequent and considerable are polypous concretions, which are always fibrous and membranous, generated principally in the ventricles and auricles of the heart, then reaching into the veins, and thence frequently forced into the arteries;—some fault in the fluids;—a defect in the usual evacuations of blood;—tight stays are not an unfrequent cause of this disorder in young women;—costiveness;—a difficult passage of the blood through the abdominal viscera;—a subtle acrid matter in the blood;—as when the itch, &c. is repelled;—a defect of blood;—great disturbance in the mind;—intense thought produces it in many hypochondriac patients, and particular odours have the same effect in hysterical women;—flatulent aliment;—Hippocrates asserts, that all *palpitations* of the heart are accompanied with flatulencies, strictures of the belly, thighs, and legs; hectic heats; aneurisms, &c.

During this disorder it often happens, that the arteries are every where affected with a violent pulsation, especially those above the clavicles; the disease frequently intermits, especially during the body's being at rest; but after the occurrence of any of the causes it returns; the pulsations are so great that sometimes its motions may be perceived on the outside of the cloaths: it is sometimes more violent, and sometimes less so; sometimes continues a longer, and at others a less time; sometimes it attacks during sleep, and awakes suddenly; sometimes it only happens in the day, and is worst after eating; sometimes anxiety, or uneasiness in the præcordia, precedes; in the paroxysm of *palpitation*, the breathing is difficult; though the pulse is intermitting, it does not correspond with the motion of the heart, but is languid and diminished; in a violent paroxysm, a great uneasiness is perceived in the region of the præcordia, and a considerable languor of the body,

body, with a tremor of the joints, remain after the *palpitation* is over. When polypous concretions in the heart are the cause, the following signs usually attend: the *palpitation* is immediately increased after violent exercise, going up stairs, or the lightest commotions of the blood; great anxiety about the præcordia, with a weak, unequal, and sometimes intermitting pulse; the patient breathes with so much difficulty that sometimes there is danger of suffocation; fainting frequently comes on, and sometimes is fatal; the pulse is sometimes strong, at others more feeble. When the polypus continues fixed, no *palpitation* happens; but when it is removed, it fluctuates in the ventricles of the heart, and partially or fully stopping the passages of the blood through some or other of the vessels, a *palpitation*, or speedy death is the consequence. When a redundancy of blood causes a *palpitation*, the signs are, the countenance is florid, the vessels turgid with blood, and the pulse is large: in a fit of very strong *palpitation*, the distance between the pulsations is greater, and the longer the intervals, the more violent they are.

A *palpitation* of the heart should be distinguished from that which is perceived in women, about the last months of pregnancy, in the epigastric region, and which is only a pulsation of the cœliac arteries, in consequence of too much blood being hurried through them.

One remarkable symptom attending a violent *palpitation* of the heart, is a pain which is acute and pungent, and seated immediately above the right orifice of the stomach. The third pair of cervical nerves pass out between the third and fourth vertebræ, soon communicates with the second, and sending down a large branch, which being joined by another from the fourth, forms the phrenic nerve that runs along the pericardium to be lost in the diaphragm; in this course the right phrenic is obliged to make a small turn round that part of the pericardium which covers the apex of the heart; hence it is, that such as have strong *palpitations* have this kind of pain.

A *palpitation* of the heart, when it frequently returns, continues long, or is violent, is always to be feared, as it often ends in a fatal swooning, or a suffocation. An unequal pulse, or difficulty of breathing attending, are dangerous circumstances. When the disorder is idiopathic, there is very little dependence on any means made use of for relief; but when it is symptomatic, its cure is effected by the removal of the original disorder. When it proceeds from terror, and returns often, it produces polypuses, which again may prove a cause of the worst kind. *Palpitations* attend various diseases, and increase the number of disagreeable prognostics.

The indications of cure are, to allay the preternatural commotions of the nervous parts and fibres of the heart and vessels; to hinder the stagnation of the blood about the heart and lungs, by deriving its afflux to parts elsewhere, and rendering the circulation more free. And, thirdly, out of the paroxysm, to remove the causes which excite the disorder.

To prevent the returns of the disorder, avoid every known occasional cause, and carefully adhere to regularity respecting the non-naturals. If there are any symptoms of a polypus, all violent motions are to be avoided, lest the polypus should be loosened. All tight ligatures should be made easy, and the cloaths should be equally so; the patient should never continue long in the cold; and when the fit approaches, a clyster should be instantly administered, and the extremities rubbed; as to the passions of the mind, endeavour to keep them free from every degree of excess.

During the paroxysm, enquire for the cause. Bleeding is the principal remedy, except the cause be weak nerves, or lax habit, in which, last case give the bark, with nervous and ferrugineous medicines. If the cause be an ebullition, or ferment in the fluids, nitre, antimonium tartarifatum, as a perspirative. Hoffmann's mineral anodyne liquor, &c. in a glass of water. If flatulence produces the fit, or when the patient is costive, skin dry, the feet cold, besides the above medicines, give oily and carminative clysters, rub the feet with warm cloths, and then put them into warm water. If hæmorrhages have preceded, to the above add analeptics and cordials; the essence of amber is particularly proper; bladders of warm water may be applied to the stomach. If an asthma attends, blister, and give the volatile tincture of valerian at proper intervals. If gouty spasms are the cause, bleed, blister, give volatiles, and put the feet into warm water.

Out of the fit, the whole intention of cure consists in removing, or at least diminishing the cause; thus, if there

is a plethora, reduce it by proper evacuations; if a deficiency of good blood, endeavour to improve and increase it; if the *palpitation* is symptomatic, remove the original disorder; if a bilious acrimony gives rise to it, lemon juice, or other agreeable vegetable acids, will be proper; if the pulse begins to be affected, bleed; opiates are often very useful; pedilaves should not be used until the feet begin to grow warm by rubbing them, nor until the fit is going off.

See Actuarius, Hollerius, Sennertus, Lommius, and Hoffmann. Cullen's First Lines, vol. iii. p. 372. edit. 4. Memoirs of the Med. Society of London, vol. i. p. 77.

PALUDAPIUM. See APIUM.

PALUS SANCTUS. See GUAIACUM.

PAMPINIFORMES. See DUCTUS THORACICUS.

PANACEA, from *παν*, the neuter of *παι*, all, and *ακος*, a remedy, whence is derived, *πανακεια*, remedium universale, an universal medicine, or, it comes from *παν*, all, and from the verb, *ανεμαρ*, to heal, quasi omnia sanans; also called *Hygieia*.

PANACEA DUPLICATA. See NITRUM, N°. 6.

There are many *panaceas* in most of the former dispensatories.

— LAPSORUM. See ARNICA MONTANA.

— MERCURII. See MERCUR. DULCIS SUBLIMATUS.

— VEGETABILIS. See CROCUS.

— MOSCHATUM. See HERBATUM CANADENSIMUM.

PANARIS. See PARONYCHIA.

PANARITIA. A WHITLOE with FEVER.

PANARITIUM. See PARONYCHIA.

PANATA, or PANATELLA. PANADA. Bread boiled in water, to a proper consistence, for feeding children, very weak or infirm people with; and also a viand lowered in febrile and other acute complaints.

PANAVA. See CATAPUTIA MINOR, under GRANA TIGLIA.

PANAX. See PASTINACA OLUSATRA.

PANAX ASCLEPIUM. See FERULA GLAUCA FOLIO and MINOR.

— CHIRONEUM. See CHAMÆCISTUS.

— COLONI, called also *stachys palustris*, *fætida galeopsis angustifolia fætida*, *sideritis Anglica strumosa radice*, *galeopsis palustris betonicæ folio flore variegato*, *marrubium aquaticum acutum*. CLOWN'S WOUND-WORT, or ALL-HEAL. Boerhaave ranks it as a species of *galeopsis*. Cæsalpinus calls it *tertiola*, and commends it against the tertian ague.

— COSTINUM.

— HERACLEUM. } See OPOPONAX, & PASTINACA OLUSATRA.

— HERCULEUM. }

— PASTINACEA. }

— QUINQUEFOLIUM. See GENSING.

PANCASCOLUS. See BULBOCASTANUM.

PANCHYMAGOGUM, from *παν*, all, *χυμος*, humour, and *αγω*, to bring away. The name of some cathartic extracts, which are said to purge away all kinds of humours.

PANCRATIUM. It was the name of an exercise which was used by the ancients, and consisted of a mixture of wrestling and boxing.

PANCREAS, from *παν*, all, and *νρεας* flesh; called also *callicreas*; *pancrene*. The SWEET-BREAD. It is situated transversely under the stomach, in the duplicature of the posterior portion of the mesocolon, and reaches from the duodenum to the spleen. Its shape resembles a dog's-tongue. It hath two edges, one anterior, the other posterior; and two sides, one superior, and the other inferior. Its head lies in the first curvature of the duodenum, thence it runs across the spine to the spleen behind and below the stomach. There is a natural cavity into the epiploon, between the lower sides of the stomach, and the upper side of the mesocolon. It is here that the arteries, veins, and nerves enter, and the cystic and hepatic ducts come out to form the ductus communis cholidochus, which goes into the duodenum near the pancreatic duct. The vessels of the *pancreas* come from those of the spleen, which run along it. That head next the duodenum hath vessels from the mesenterica and gastrica dextra. The substance of this viscus is that of a conglomerate gland; in the whole length of it is a duct called ductus Wirtungii, from its discoverer, but generally it is spoken of by the name of ductus pancreaticus: its beginning is towards the spleen; as it goes on it receives branches, grows larger, and proceeds into the duodenum, in the same canal as the biliary

biliary duct; the *pancreatic* duct is very thin, and without valves; it does not always go out jointly with the biliary duct, but it is seldom that we meet with it otherwise. Malpighi makes the *pancreas* a cluster of vesiculæ; Ruysch brings it out to be vascular, as injections prove it to be. The nerves come from the plexus hepaticus, plexus splenicus, plexus mesentericus, &c. The *pancreatic* juice resembles the saliva, but is less viscid, and contains a larger proportion of the salts of the blood; it is probably a menstruum for the solution of our aliment; but that it acts as a ferment, as some have asserted, is doubtful. All the *pancreatic* juice is sent into the duodenum, and is secreted most when the stomach is fullest. This viscus is subject, like the spleen, to inflammation, called *PANCREATICA*; and must in the same manner be treated.

PANCREAS MINUS. Where the great extremity of the *pancreas* is connected to the duodenum, it sends out an elongation, with a distinct duct in it, which opens into the duodenum.

PANCREATICÆ ARTERIÆ. The splenic artery runs from the celiac artery, under the stomach and pancreas, to the spleen; it adheres to the lower posterior part of the pancreas, to which it gives several branches called *pancreaticæ arteriæ*.

PANCREATICÆ VENÆ. They are several branches from the splenic, which run to the pancreas along its lower side. There are other small pancreatic veins which do not arise from the splenic.

PANCRENE. See *PANCREAS*.

PANDALITIUM. See *PARONYCHIA*.

PANDEMIUS. See *EPIDEMICUS*.

PANDICULATIO. *PANDICULATION*, or *STRETCHING*, called also *disentio*. It is that restless *stretching* and uneasiness that accompany the cold fit of an intermitting fever.

PANEM-PALKA. See *NUX MOSCHATA*.

PANICULA. A *PANICLE*. A stalk diffused into several pedicles, sustaining the flowers or fruits. Of this kind are the oat, millet, &c. *Panicula* is also a diminutive of *panus*, a species of tubercle. It is a name for a sort of crude bile.

PANICUM, *linagrostis*; *elymagesis*; *elymos*. A plant so called from its panicle. **COMMON PANIC.** The spike consists of innumerable thick seeds disposed in lesser spikes, so as to appear like a cluster. It is cultivated in Germany. The seeds have been used as food, but are not regarded in medicine. There are several species. See Raii Hist.

PANIS. **BREAD.** From *πav*, all in all; also called *artos*; *cereal*; *farinacea panis*. Good bread should be composed of flour well kneaded with the lightest water, seasoned with a little salt, fermented with the finest yeast, and sufficiently baked. Unfermented bread, called *davatos*, is viscid and glutinous; fermentation destroys this viscosity, and renders it more easily digestible, but at the same time inclines the substances fermented to acidity, whence unfermented bread only can be proper where acidity abounds in the stomach. That bread which is the lightest, and most easily dissolved in water, is the most wholesome, digested with the greatest facility, and soonest converted to laudable nutrition: the additions of lime, chalk, and alum, oppose dissolution. The best bread for general use is made with good wheat, all ground down together. For bran, consisting chiefly of the husks of the grain, is supposed to have a laxative and detergent quality. See *TRITICUM*. Bread made with the whole of the grain, viz. the bran and flour, was called by the ancients, *autopyros*.

PANIS CANINACEUS. See *CANICÆ*.

— *FURFURACEUS*.

— *IMPURUS*.

— *ATER*.

— *CIBARIUS*.

— *GREGARIUS*.

— *CUCULI*. See *ACETOSELLA*, N^o. 3 under *ACETOSA*.

— *PORCINUS*. See *ARTHANITA*.

PANNICULUS. A piece of cloth.

PANNICULUS ADIPOSUS. See *CELLULOSA MEMBRANA*.

— *CARNOSUS*. Drake describes this in the human subject; but Winslow, Hunter, &c. deny its existence, and say it is only in brutes. Some say it is only in the face. It is also called *caruosa cutis*.

PANNONIUM. See *ARTHOICUM*.

PANNONICA. See *HIERACIUM ALPINUM*.

PANNUS. **WOOLLEN CLOTH.** The name of a disorder in the eye, called also *albugo*; and of a disorder in the skin, as a spot or mark, from a venereal or other cause.

PANOCHLÆ. See *BUBO*.

PANOPHOBIA. A kind of melancholy attended with groundless fear. See *MELANCHOLIA*.

PANTHÆ. *PENSILE BEDS*.

PANTICES. See *INTESTINA*.

PANULA, or *PANUS*. A sort of crude bile.

PANUS. See *PHYGETHLON*.

PAO-AGULA. See *AGALLOCHUM*.

PAPAGA & PAPAGALLI. Names for the seeds of bastard-saffron. They are so called from the magpies eating them.

PAPAS. See *BATTATAS*.

PAPAYER, from *pappa*, that is, *PAP*; because formerly nurses mixed this plant with the children's pap-meat, as a remedy against the pains of the colic. The Greek name is *mecon*.

PAPAYER ALBUM, called also *papaver hortense* *femine albo*, *ches baul*; **WHITE GARDEN POPPY**, **PAPAYER SOMNIFERUM ALBUM**, or **PAPAYER calycibus, capsulisque glabris foliis amplexi-caulibus incis**, **CLASS. POLYANDRIA: ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 648.** This species is called white, because its flower-seeds are white. The heads are called *codia*.

As this species affords the largest quantity of active powers, it is always cultivated when the intention is for medicinal uses. A decoction of the heads in water strongly pressed out, depurated by settling, then clarified with the white of an egg, and inspissated, yields an extract amounting to 1-5th or 1-6th the weight of the heads. This extract is said not to produce a nausea or giddiness, which generally follows the use of foreign opium. Its dose is about double that of the opium from abroad: it checks a diarrhoea as well as any other opium, but does not so powerfully check expectoration. The seeds without a portion of farinaceous, contain a great quantity of oily matter, which is produced copiously by expression. It has the same properties of other expressed oils, and has been employed both in diet, and medicine. In the former also the seeds have been used in considerable quantity, nor have they discovered the least of a narcotic quality, but have been similar to the tribe of the *nucis oleosæ*. A cataplasm is formed of the heads, applied to parts in an irritable state, and in all external cases where it becomes necessary to alleviate pain.

CATAPLASMA PAPAVERIS ALBI. *Cataplasm of white poppy.*

Take of a strong decoction of white poppy heads one pint, and form it into a poultice with crumbs of bread; this may be made more sedative, if necessary, by adding to it a solution of opium.

FOTUS PAPAVERIS ALBI. *Fomentation of white poppy.*

Take of white poppy heads, dried, four ounces, water six pints. Let the poppy heads be bruised, and boiled in the water till it is reduced to one quart, then strained. This anodyne fomentation is highly useful in mitigating extreme pain in inflamed and ulcerated parts.

A syrup is made from the *white poppy* heads. The-mison first takes notice of it; he made it with the juice and decoction of these heads, and used honey for giving it the syrup-consistence. The London College directs the following:

Syrupus e Meconio sive Diacondion, now called *Syrupus Papaveris Albi*. *Syrup of WHITE POPPY.*

Take of the heads of dried *white poppies*, without their seeds, three pounds and a half; of water, eight gallons. Slice and bruise the heads, and boil them in the water, to three gallons; in a water bath saturated with sea-salt; reduce by boiling to about four pints, and strain whilst hot, first through a sieve, and then through a thin flannel: set it by for a night, that the faeces may subside; boil the liquor poured from the faeces to three pints, and dissolve six pounds of double refined sugar in it, that it may make a syrup. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

This syrup is given to children in doses of from 3 ss. to one dram or more; to adults an ounce and a half. In general an ounce of this syrup is equal to one grain of opium; but it is subject to great variation in point of strength, from the different degrees of maturity, and the soil

foil and seasons in which the *poppy* heads are produced, varying according to these in the quantity they contain of the narcotic property. See OPIUM.

— CORNICULATUM LUTEUM. See CHELIDONIUM MAJOR.

— NIGRUM, called also *papaver hortensis nigro semine*. BLACK GARDEN-POPPY.

This species is thus named because its seeds are black.

These plants are found wild in some parts of Europe, and several varieties, as to their flowers, are produced by culture in our gardens. The head, stalks, and leaves have an unpleasant smell, and a bitterish biting taste, of the same kind with those of opium. The smell and taste are lodged in a milky juice, which abounds chiefly in the cortical part of the heads, which may be collected in considerable quantities by slightly wounding them when almost ripe, and when the juice is run out, pressing out what did not run, and which, on being exposed for a little time to a warm air, thickens into a tenacious dark-coloured mass, similar to the opium brought from Turkey, &c. it is weaker as a medicine; one grain of foreign opium is often equal to two of ours, yet is stronger in smell and taste. The juices obtained from the white or the black *poppy* differ no other than in quantity afforded by each; the white affording the largest quantity. The seeds contain an insipid oil, used for the same purposes as the olive oil; it is obtained by expression, and is void of the narcotic quality of the *poppy* head.

— RUBRUM, called also *papaver rhæas*, *papaver erraticum*, *calceatans*. CORN-ROSE, WILD POPPY. It is the PAPAVER RHÆAS, *capsulis glabris globosis, caulibus pilosis multistosis, foliis pinnatifidis incisif*, CLASS POLYANDRIA, ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 468. This plant hath deep red flowers, dark-coloured seeds, hairy leaves and stalks. It is common in corn-fields, and is sometimes, like the others, made to vary its flowers by culture. The heads contain the same kind of narcotic juice with those of the preceding, but in so small a quantity that they are wholly neglected. The leaves of the flowers, on expression, yield a deep red juice, and impart the same to watery liquors, and a bright though pale red to rectified spirit. The London College of Physicians order a syrup to be made in the following manner:

Take of the fresh flowers of the wild or red *poppy*, four pounds; boiling distilled water, four pints and an half: put the flowers by degrees into the boiling water, in a water-bath, constantly stirring them. Afterwards, the vessel being taken out of the bath, macerate them for twelve hours; then press out the liquor, and set it aside that the faeces may subside. Lastly, make it into a syrup with double refined sugar. Pharm. Lond. 1788. This syrup has been thought useful as an anodyne and pectoral, and is therefore prescribed with those views; but it seems rather valued for the beauty of its colour, than for any medicinal efficacy.

PAPAVER SPINOSUM, called also *argemone Mexicana*. PURGING THISTLE. Its juice is called *glaucium*, and is used as a cooling external medicine.

— SPUMEUM. See LYCHNIS SYLVESTRIS, BEHEN ALBUM PEPLION, OR PEPLOS.

Boerhaave enumerates thirty-four species. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

PAPAYA MAS, called also *mamæra mas*. The MALE PAPA-TREE.

— FOEMINA, called also *papaya Peruvianis*, *papayamarum*, *platanus*, *mamæra fœmina*. FEMALE PAPA-TREE.

The fruit resembles a melon; it is eaten raw or prepared with sugar, and is said to strengthen the stomach.

PAPILIONACEA. PAPILIONACEOUS. Flowers are thus called from their resemblance to the wings of a butterfly when expanded; irregular and usually four-petalled. The lower petal is shaped like a boat, and is called *carina*, or keel; the upper petal which spreads and rises upwards, is called *vexillum*, standard, or banner: the two side ones stand singly, being separated by the keel, and are called *alæ*, the wings; the keel is sometimes split, and then this corolla is properly five-petalled. These flowers form a natural class, named PAPILIONACEA, and are to be found in the 55th Order of LINNÆUS'S FRAGMENTS, and in the 32d of his Natural Orders. They are chiefly comprehended within the order *Decandria*, of the Class *Diadelphia*, in the artificial system. This is one of TOURNEFORT's classes, and is the same with the *leguminea* of RAY, and other authors.

Of this tribe are peas, beans, kidney-beans, vetches, and other leguminous plants; hence are they called *pea-blossomed* flowers. See Miller's Dict. Martyn's Language of Botany.

PAPILLA. The NIPPLE, also called *mamma* and *mamilla*. Thus the little eminences on the breast are called. In children of both sexes, and in males of all ages, they are commonly no more than cutaneous tubercles. In females arrived at the age of puberty, the *nipple* begins to increase; in pregnant women, and those who give suck, it is large; in old age it decreases and becomes flabby. The body of the *nipple* contains the terminations of the tubuli lactiferi, where they are tortuous, and act as valves; but as they are distensible, as the *nipple* is handled they become straight, and thus the milk hath a free passage.—By this term Peyer calls the intestinal glands.

PAPILLÆ CAPITATÆ, LENTICULARES PYRAMIDALES. See LINGUA.

— MEDULLARES. Small eminences on the medulla oblongata, called by Winslow *tubercula mamillaria*.

— PYRAMIDALES. On the surface of the skin these are observed. They are longer in some parts, as in the fingers, where they are called villi, and appear in rows, each having two ranks contiguous. They are the organs of touch, being the terminations of the cutaneous nerves, each of which are inclosed in two or three covers. See CUTIS.

PAPILLARE OS. See SPHENOIDES OS.

PAPILLARES CARUNCULÆ. See CARUNCULA.

— PROCESSUS. The extremities of olfactory nerves inserted into the mucous membrane of the nose are thus named.

PAPILLARIS HERBA. See LAMPSANA.

PAPPOS. The downy hairs upon the chin.

PAPPUS, } POTATOES. See BATTATAS. Also the

PAPPAS. } down of the seeds of plants: hence plants, whose seeds, when ripe, are furnished with down, are called pappose or pappescent.

PAPULA. A PIMPLE OR ULCEROUS TUBERCLE. Dr. Cullen places it as a variety of phlogosis phlegmone. It suppurates with difficulty.

PAPYRUS. The PAPER-TREE; called also *papyrus* *Nilotica Alpina*, *Ægyptiaca*, *Cyperus Niloticus vel Syriacus*. This tree afforded to the Egyptians food, furniture for beds, and other utensils in houses, sails for ships, shoes for priests, and paper.

PAR. When applied to days it signifies *even*; when used in prescriptions it signifies *a pair*, or two. Some medicines and vessels are called *fine pari*, without an equal.

PAR CUCULLARE. See POSTICI.

— LINGUALE. The ninth pair of nerves from the head.

— MENTALE. See LEVATORES LABII INFERIORIS.

— VAGUM. The eighth pair of nerves from the head, which are also called *nervi vagi*, *nervi sympathetici medii*. This pair is made up of several small chords which come from almost the whole length of the medulla oblongata, and being joined with the accessorius Willisii, which is a small rope running up laterally from the medulla spinalis, passes through the foramen to join this eighth pair, which goes out by that common hole between the temporal and occipital bones, where likewise the internal jugular vein goes out of the cranium. The *par vagum* goes down the neck, by the side of the carotid arteries, and behind the internal jugular, and is accompanied by the intercostal nerve to the last cervical vertebræ, thence passes down into the thorax, gives branches to the pharynx, larynx, &c. and joins many nerves. As they enter the thorax they go across the subclavian arteries, and as the right trunk passes before the subclavian, it sends off a twig, which bends backwards under the artery, and runs up the side of the aspera arteria; this is called the *recurrent nerve*. Afterwards the *par vagum* runs down behind the lungs, to which they give a plexus, and then form two ropes, one anterior the other posterior, which are called *nervi stomachici*, which pass along with the œsophagus through the aperture in the diaphragm, and are dispersed on the stomach, &c.

PARA. A Greek preposition, which, when prefixed to the name of a disorder, denotes its slightness; as paraplexia, a slight apoplexy, &c.

PARACENTESIS, from *παράκεναι*, to make a perforation, called also *compunctio*. This operation is commonly

monly called TAPPING, and is used for discharging water through the integuments of the belly from the cavity thereof. The place appointed for the perforation is about four fingers breadth from the navel, or rather in the middle betwixt the navel and the upper part of the os ilium. The left side is usually preferred, on account of not running any risque of injuring the liver. Mr. Sharp observes that, if the navel protuberates, independent of the intestines or omentum, but from water only lodged there, a small puncture made in that with a lancet will discharge the water, without endangering a rupture of the part.

In the young and robust, or if the constitution is not too much enfeebled, this operation may be performed; but when there is a fever, a scirrhus in any of the viscera, an internal abscess, a consumption, &c. this operation should be omitted.

If the extravasated fluid remains in the same proportion for several years, particularly if the health in other respects is good, the evacuation is a radical cure, provided that the health is otherwise unaffected; but whilst the bulk of the water increases, there is not that confidence of a radical cure.

Upon a sudden evacuation of the waters in a hydrops pectoris, or in an ascites, a violent deliquium may, and often does ensue, because the pressure of the water is taken off from the arteries, whence they dilate, and the blood rushes into them from the upper parts of the body too suddenly, and leaves the brain not sufficiently supplied with that fluid.

In order, therefore, to the easy and safe performance of this operation, it is proper to have in readiness, 1. A roller of flannel, or a flannel laced about the belly, after the evacuation of the water; whether a roller or the laced flannel are used, begin with fastening them tight about the lower part of the belly, and continuing the same upwards, that the bowels may be duly pressed against the diaphragm. 2. A piece of flannel, which, when doubled four-fold, will be about a foot square. 3. A quart or thereabouts of proof spirit, to dip the roller and flannel cloth in, before applying them to the belly. 4. A piece of sticking-plaster about two inches square, in the middle of which should be laid three pledgets of lint, one larger than the other, the least being about the size of a sixpence. 5. The trochar with its canula, the point dipped in oil; and a probe to thrust back the intestines if they obstruct the mouth of the canula when the water is nearly evacuated. 6. Two or three large basons, to receive the water, and a pail to empty them into. 7. Four persons besides the operator, one of whom should stand on each side, to keep a proper pressure on the patient's sides, observing to press from behind rather forward, and continuing this pressure during the time that the water is passing off, and also until the roller or the laced flannel are securely applied. One assistant will be employed in taking the basons away when full, and providing the operator with empty ones; and the fourth assistant will be ready to supply the patient with a little wine or other cordial, if he faints.

When the water is drawn off, lay the pledgets upon the wound, and secure them with the plaster; over them lay the flannel cloth, and then begin with the bandage or laced flannel, as already mentioned. See Heister's Surgery. Le Dran's Operations. Sharp's Operations. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 337, 354. White's Surgery, p. 298, 306.

PARACMASTICI. See ACMASTICOS.

PARACOE, from *παράκουα*, difficult hearing. DULLNESS OF HEARING.

PARACOPE. In Hippocrates it is a slight delirium.

PARACYNANCHE, } from *πάρα*, *de*, and *κυν*, *a dog*,

PARAKYNANCHE, } and *αγκυ*, *to strangle*. A species of quinsy; it being a distemper to which dogs are subject, called also *juxtangina*.

PARACUSIS. DEPRAVED OR FAULTY HEARING. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class locales, and order dysæsthesiæ. He distinguishes two species.

1. *Paracusis imperfecta*; in which sounds are difficultly distinguished. See SURDITAS. 2. *Paracusis imaginaria*; as when the sound perceived is not from without, but is excited within the ear; called also *susurrus*; *syrigmus*, *syringmos*. See TINNITUS AURIUM.

PARADISAICA ARBOR. See THUYA.

PARADISI GRANA. GRAINS OF PARADISE. They have erroneously been supposed to be the seeds of the larger cardamoms, whence they are called by some car-

damum maximum; by others, *malagucta*, *malaguetta*, *melegeta*, *melleguetta*, *maniguetta*, and *cardamum piperatum*. They are brought from Guinea and the East Indies. They are angular, of a reddish brown colour without, and white within; smaller than pepper; in appearance somewhat resembling cardamom seeds. They grow in pods, shaped like unripe figs, and about the size of one. This pod is divided internally into three cells, in each of which is contained two rows of seeds. They have the flavour of cardamoms, and the pungency of pepper: their pungency does not reside like that of cardamoms in their essential oil, but in their resin. The distilled oil possesses their smell, but is mild; the remaining decoction inspissated to an extract retains all the pungency. In some parts, these grains are used instead of pepper. Dr. Trew thinks, that the *cajupati oleum* is extracted from them, which is commended as a nervous medicine, and being useful in some cardialgias; the dose four or five drops in any convenient liquor. As to their medicinal virtue, they are precisely of the same nature with the semina cardamomi, though rather more pungent. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

PARAGLOSSA. A PROLAPSUS of the TONGUE. A SWELLED TONGUE.

PARAGUA. See CASSINE.

PARALAMPSIS. See ALBUGO OCULORUM.

PARALLELA. A sort of scurf or leprosy, affecting only the palms of the hands; it happens sometimes in the venereal disease.

PARALOPHIA, from *πάρα*, *near*, and *λοφία*, *the eminence of the back*. Keil says it is the lower and lateral part of the neck.

PARALYSIS, from *παράλυω*, *to dissolve or weaken*. A PALSY; often it signifies a palsy of a particular part. It is also called *catalysis*. Celsus and Caelius Aurelianus say that the most ancient writers give the name of *attentus morbus* and *stupor* to that species which follows an apoplexy. Dr. Cullen places this GENUS of disease in the CLASS NEUROSES, and ORD. COMATA, which he defines a loss or diminution of the power of voluntary motion, but only affecting certain muscles or parts of the body, often accompanied with drowsiness. He distinguishes four species. 1. *Paralysis partialis*; when some particular muscles are affected. 2. *Paralysis hemiplegica*; when one side of the body is affected longitudinally. 3. *Paralysis paraplegica*; when one half of the body is affected, transversely, as both legs and thighs. 4. *Paralysis venenata*; when too powerful sedatives are applied externally, or taken internally.

The apoplexy, hemiplegy, and palsy, are so nearly connected, that they may be considered in one view. In the beginning, the palsy, which is caused by an excess of good blood, is acute; but it soon becomes chronic; the other palsies are all, and at all times, chronic.

A palsy is when there is an abolition of voluntary motion, or of feeling, or both. Besides the particular species mentioned above, when both sides are seized, and reason is lost, it is then an apoplexy.

When the muscles of the face are paralytic, the source of the disorder is in the brain; but if these be free, the nerves only of the spine, or medulla oblongata, are affected.

Dr. Shebbeare considers this disorder as the effect either of too much vital heat or too little, and that as the same effect follows from opposite causes, so the same disorder will require different remedies, according to the varieties of its origin. Occasionally the palsy may proceed from an apoplexy, an epilepsy, violent pains, suppression of usual evacuations, a translocation of the morbid matter of acute diseases, whatever distends, disturbs, compresses, or contracts the nerves, strong ligatures, luxations, fractures, wounds, gangrenes, inflammatory or other tumors in the coats of the nerves, extreme heat, violent cold, mineral effluvia, a too frequent use of hot water, &c. Dr. Cullen observes, that the power of voluntary motion may be owing either to a morbid affection of the muscles, or organs of motion, by which they are rendered unfit for motion, or to an interruption of the influx of the nervous power into them, which is always necessary to the motion of those that are under the power of the will. The disease, from the first of these causes, as consisting in an organic and local affection, is to be referred entirely to the class of local diseases. As the palsy, that disease only is to be considered, which depends upon the interrupted influx of the nervous power; and

and to this alone the appellation of *palsy* should be given.

From anatomy, we see that the nerves destined for the vital functions arise from the cerebellum; those subservient to the senses, from the base of the brain; and those subservient to the voluntary motions and the touch, principally from the spinal marrow; we may then readily infer, that in all apoplexies the cause compressing the nerves is within the brain; in a *PALSY*, within the spinal marrow. The *palsy*, or loss of motion, thus named, Dr. Cullen observes, may be distinguished into two kinds; one, depending upon an affection of the origin of the nerves in the brain, and the other depending upon an affection of the nerves in some part of their course between the brain and the organ of motion. He further adds, that whatever is necessary to be observed of the first, will readily apply to the latter, both in pathology and practice.

A *palsy* sometimes attacks suddenly without any previous symptoms by which it might be expected; but sometimes an hemiplegy succeeds an apoplectic fit, and begins with a refrigeration of the side to be affected; and a preceding vertigo, and gradually terminates in an abolition of sensation and motion; the sound side is often racked with spasmodic and convulsive motions; the mouth is frequently distorted like that of a dog, and, as the disorder proceeds, the functions of the mind, and especially the memory, begin to be weakened.—A *particular palsy* is sometimes preceded by a sensation of weight in the part about to suffer, a slow motion, accompanied with stupor, paleness, and torpor; the part affected is lax, flaccid, soft to the touch, and cold, like as it is affected in an atrophy or an œdematous tumor.—When the pharynx is affected with a *palsy*, the patient cannot swallow.—A *palsy* in the eye-lids is attended with a discharge of tears.—A *palsy* of the sphincter ani is discovered by the descent of the rectum, and the involuntary discharge of the feces.—A *palsy* in the bladder is known by the involuntary emission of urine. In most other cases the eye discovers the nature of the disorder; or, when it consists of a loss of sense, the patient's complaint determines it. The parts affected sometimes appear puffy, at others they are shrunk and shrivelled; in these respects, as well as in those of sense being lost in some instances, and motion in others, Dr. Shebbeare ingeniously accounts for them as follows. He supposes these disorders to have an excess of vital heat for their cause; in this case, as the body receives its heat from the earth in greater or less abundance, according to the quantity of red globules in the blood; and as this heat is conveyed by means of the nerves, as required for the respective motions, whether voluntary or involuntary; various circumstances may occasion a too sudden and abundant heat to be conveyed to any part, or through the whole frame, in any instant of time; whence, by the return of the same from the brain, to and through the respective parts, the cellular membrane is so dilated as that many cells are ruptured into one; and in proportion as this accident is extensive, so will be the defect of motion; or the excessive motion, as well as quantity of fire, may lacerate the parts of the brain, in which those nerves take their rise, and then passing down by those nerves that are destined to motion, the action of the part or parts is at an end; or passing by those destined for sensation, sensibility is lessened or destroyed; and, in this latter case, by the laceration of the cellular membrane, the nerves are separated from contact with the skin, so that it is not as usual confined, but rises so far as to produce the appearance of unusual fullness. Dr. Cullen observes, that in the *palsy*, the loss of motion is often accompanied with a loss of sense; but as this is not constantly the case, and as, therefore, the loss of sense is not an essential symptom of *palsy*, he does not take it into his definition. He further observes that, so far as it is in any case a part of the *paralytic* affection, it must depend upon the same causes, and will be cured by the same remedies.

The prognostics are generally to be cautiously pronounced, at least when delivered with respect to a recovery. A spasmodic apoplexy and sanguineous hemiplegy, are often removed, but they are apt to return and end in a fatal hæmorrhage in the brain:—the other species of *palsies*, and a serous hemiplegy, do not suddenly prove mortal; but the cure is more difficult and intricate, the more the senses are injured, and these disorders frequently continue during life.—When infants become *paralytic*, they are sometimes relieved at or about the years of puberty, but such favourable changes rarely are ob-

served in adults.—A *palsy* in the belly and lower limbs is generally mortal, and often accompanied with a gangrene of the affected parts.—If convulsions and great heat are perceived in the parts opposite to those that are paralytic, the danger is great.—When a *palsy* follows an apoplexy, or comes on in old age, it is rarely cured.—If the seat is in the membranes of the medulla spinalis, the theca vertebrarum, &c. the case is out of the reach of art, death is unavoidable, but will only gradually approach.—If the part affected is painful, yet capable of sensation, not too cold, nor extenuated, there are some hopes of a recovery, which is still more to be expected, if there is a sensation of formication and puncture in it.

The indications are the same as in the apoplexy; and are,

1. To remove the proximate and remote causes, which contribute to interrupt the influx of the nervous fluid into the nerves.

2. To strengthen the parts affected, and the whole nervous system.

When a sanguine plethora is attendant, the principal cause is the excess of vital heat: bleed to reduce the heat, which must be brought and preserved as near as may be to the standard of health. And as, in this case, a laceration of the cellular membrane is the cause of motion being defective, as well as of the sense of feeling being diminished, a tight stocking, &c. according to the part affected, should be applied, if possible, to assist the reunion of the parts that are torn asunder. In this species of *palsy*, the Bath waters, and all heating medicines, are quite contrary to the curative indication: instead of them, cooling medicines, subtepid baths, and lenient purges, should be used. But though this method may be proper in a recent case; yet, if it is of long standing, and the blood is impoverished, though the cause was too much vital heat, the cure will now be the same as when a defect of heat gave rise to the disorder.

When there is too little heat in the constitution, bleeding, and a cooling method, is evidently injurious; here the Bath water is useful both for bathing and inward use. The shrunk muscle is restored and motion recovered, in curable cases, by means of electricity. In this species of *palsy*, the cellular membrane not receiving its due degree of heat for keeping its cells distended, they gradually cling together, and thus destroy the power of action: warm bathing conduces much to the recovery of these patients. In the fit, apply bottles or bladders filled with hot water to the feet; let the body be well rubbed with rectified spirit of wine; if the lungs have ceased to play, breathe warm breath forcibly into them; and, as soon as the patient can swallow, give him cordial medicines. After recovery from the fit, attend to what affections may have agitated the patient, and then proceed with warm, nervous, corroborant medicines, not neglecting blisters, and such other evacuants as the kind of plethora may require.

In both the above species of *palsy*, a stimulating clyster may be given with all convenient speed; for thus the head will be in some measure relieved; the best stimulant is the sal gem; or, in want of it, common salt.

Blisters are not so well applied on the nape of the neck as on remoter parts; for, in some instances, they have produced convulsive twitchings when placed on the neck or back. In general *palsies*, blisters are useful by their stimulus; but they are most so when only particular parts are affected, and then the properest place of application is where the nerves of the respective part have their origin; for example, when a *palsy* seizes the upper extremities, blisters should be applied to the vertebrae of the neck, and obliquely towards the shoulders: if the lower extremities are affected, the region of the sacrum is the properest part. When, in a *palsy*, there is a plethoric state of the system, blisters do not seem to be a safe means to be applied; but in all instances connected with, or that seem to depend upon a relaxed set of fibres, a moist atmosphere, or the presence of too much serum in the system, blisters are then the principal remedies to be depended on. They are also of service in such species of *palsy* as are produced by poisons of different kinds, especially those of a metallic nature; but in these cases, the use of strong emetics and purgatives must always be pre-mised.

After bleeding in the sanguine species, spasms of the internal parts, and a febrile ebullition, often remain; in which cases it will not be proper to take off the fever solely, but only to keep it within moderate bounds by the

judicious use of nitre, Clutton's febrifuge spirit, and such like medicines.

Diuretics of the warm and stimulating kind are proper in the serous kind of *palsy*; mustard, horse-raddish, and such like, prove highly beneficial.

If other disorders attend, a due regard must be had to their removal.

Baths of rain water, or any other that is light, and in which aromatic ingredients are boiled or infused, may be used when circumstances do not admit of the patient's going to Bath.

As to *liniments*, the linim. saponis perhaps equals any other in its efficacy and usefulness.

When mineral exhalations have been the cause, the cure is difficult: lead particularly destroys sensation, whence often in *palsies*, *purging medicines* are required in very increased doses.

A *palsy* from the colic, requires *perspiratives* inwardly, and *warm applications* outwardly. In this case, the *Bath water* is a specific.

When a *palsy* follows an epilepsy, after proper evacuations, *apply blisters*, and give *assafœtida with salt of amber*.

A *palsy* in the belly is, in some measure, relieved by a *fomentation of hot wine*, in which *aromatics* have been boiled, and by drinking a little of the same when the pulse will admit of it. When the tongue is affected, rub it with *mustard*, or *mustard and brandy*.

Dr. Cullen observes, that in the apoplexy, and in the *palsy*, the causes are, a compression, preventing the flow of the nervous power from the brain into the organs of motion; or, the application of narcotic powers, which render the nervous power unfit to flow in the usual and proper manner. Compression may be from tumor, overdistension, or effusion. The same means that are useful in preventing apoplexy, are useful for the same end in cases of *palsy*. The same may be said respecting the cure; in the beginning, *palsy* proceeds as in the apoplexy. What is said when the cause is from compression, may be repeated respecting the application of narcotic powers being the cause. When the *palsy* hath continued for some time, be the cause what it may, some little deviations from the treatment of apoplexy may be proper. As to the use of stimulants, both in the apoplexy and *palsy* arising from compression, it is true, that they may, and often do, so excite the energy of the brain, as to overcome the compression on the nerves; but then they so act on the sanguiferous system; and, if this happens in a considerable degree, they may be productive of the cause which they were given to oppose: a circumstance that calls for careful attention. As to externals, they have occasionally been useful in slight cases, but much cannot be expected from them. Heat, cold, and electricity, are the most powerful external applications for relieving general affections. Heat is employed in warm bathing, and thus is a powerful stimulant; but as it both stimulates the solids, and rarefies the fluids, it will be unsafe, when compression may be produced by the congestion in the brain, which may follow the use of warm bathing. Warm bathing is most proper when the cause was the application of narcotic powers. Cold is a useful stimulant, if the power of reaction in the body is equal to the action of the cold upon it: if otherwise, cold is extremely hurtful to the paralytic. Electricity acts very powerfully on the nervous system; but as it stimulates the sanguiferous, as well as the nervous system, it requires caution; for its use hath sometimes been more injurious than beneficial. The efficacy of electricity is more from its repetition than from its force: it is also better adapted to relieve when the cause was from narcotic applications to the nerves. Exercise, such as circumstances will admit, is beneficial. Internally, the volatile alkaline salts and spirits, if given in repeated and small doses, instead of large ones, are useful and safe. In many instances of serous *palsies*, those vegetables of the class of *etradynamia*, are several of them very useful. Some resinous substances, as guaiacum, &c. also some of the fetid antispasmodic medicines, have been employed, but without that advantage that is often attributed to them.

See Archigenes, Aetius, Celsus, Cœlius Aurelianus, Aretæus, Bellonius, Trallian, Hoffmann, and Boerhaave. Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Physic. Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. iii. p. 160, &c. p. 257, &c. For many useful elegant forms of medicine, see Brooke's and the London Practice of Physic. See Cullen's First

Lines, vol. iii. edit. 4. Edinb. Med. Comment. vol. iii. p. 9.

PARALYSIS, in BOTANY, the term for a flower, called *primula veris*, Linn. VERBASCULUM PRATENSE ODORATUM, *primula veris odorata*, *flore luteo simplicis*; *primula veris* major, PAIGLES, COMMON COWSLIPS. This plant is sufficiently known not to need any description. It is valued for its flowers, which have an agreeable smell, and used to give flavour to a fermented liquor, known by the name of cowslip wine. The flowers are gently anodyne and antispasmodic.

Boerhaave enumerates twenty species of the *primula veris*, and of these there are the two following:

Primula veris minor. The PRIMROSE. PRIMULA VULGARIS, LINN. It grows in hedges, and woods; its flowers are weaker than those of the cowslip: the leaves and roots partake in some degree of the nature of asarum, and are powerful errhines and emetics.

Primula veris, called also *herba petri*, *primula inodora lutea*; *verbasculum pratense*. ORSLIPS, or GREAT COWSLIPS. The flowers are diuretic.

None of these are now used in medicine.

PARAMESOS. See DIGITUS.

• PARANOLÆ. See DELIRIUM.

PARAPHIMOSIS, from *παρά, de*, and *φίμωσις, to tie with a bridle*. Φίμωσις signifies properly a stricture, such as the neck of a purse; called also *periphimosi*. It is when the prepuce is drawn back behind the glans penis, and cannot be drawn over it. See LUES VENEREA. Dr. Cullen places it as a variety of the phlogosis phlegmone. See Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 534. Whites Surgery, p. 345.

PARAPHONIA. *Cacophonia*, *cacaphonia*. DEPRAVED VOICE, of which by some there are considered, dumbness and difficulty of speech. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class locales, and order dyscinesia. He defines it to be a depravity of the sound of the voice, and distinguishes six species. 1. *Paraphonia puberum*; it is that change of voice so remarkable in boys about fourteen years of age, which from acute and agreeable, becomes grave and very disagreeable. 2. *Paraphonia rauca*; when the voice becomes hoarse and rough, from the dryness or flaccid tumor of the fauces. See RAUCEDO. 3. *Paraphonia resonans*, called also *Rhenophonia*; when from obstruction in the nostrils, the voice is rough, and the sound seems to come whistling through them. 4. *Paraphonia palatina*; when from a defect of the lip, the palate, or uvula, the voice is rough, obscure, and confused. See ASAPHIA, or ASAPHODES. 5. *Paraphonia clangens*, called by some *Leptophonia*; when the sound is shrill or squalling, or like that of geese. VOGEL calls this species the *cacophonia*; it is also called *oxyphonia*. See CLANGOR. 6. *Paraphonia comatosa*; when from the velum palati, and glottis being relaxed, the voice is sent out during inspiration, and somewhat resembles the snoring of people asleep.

PARAPHRENESIS. See DELIRIUM; also the *Paraphrenitis*. AN INFLAMMATION of the DIAPHRAGM. Its causes are the same as those of the pleurisy.

The pain is very violent and deep seated in the lower part of the breast, or under the short ribs, or striking between them and the back; the fever is very acute, and the delirium constant; the belly is drawn up, and kept as much at rest as possible; the respiration is excessively quick, erect, small, suffocating, and difficult, and performed principally by the muscles of the breast; the patient is frequently affected with sickness and hiccup, and often with involuntary laughter, convulsions, and madness; the pulse is usually very frequent and small, often irregular; there is great anxiety; and symptoms of irritation come on, and death frequently ensues: if this does not happen, the progress, termination, and manner of treatment, are much the same as in the pleurisy. The pain is greatly augmented during inspiration, coughing, sneezing, repletion of the stomach, nausea, vomiting, and a compression of the belly in discharging the feces and urine. The risus sardonius, convulsions, madness, abscess, and gangrene, often terminate the disease. Sometimes a purulent ascites is a consequence. In CULLEN'S Nosology, it is synonymous with pleuritis. SAGAR, from what he has experienced in his own patients, gives the following account.

It is an inflammation, attended with an obscure pain at the spurious ribs, oppression of the breast, often bloody spits, difficulty of breathing, and anxiety; the afflicted complained of tightness, like being bound with a cord, at the

the præcordia; often drawing back the angles of the mouth, almost involuntarily, they become delirious; sometimes they are seized with a lethargy, or preternatural propensity to sleep; the pulse is unequal, intermittent, irregular, and hard; the hypochondria drawn inwards, respiration without the motion of the diaphragm; the urine is sometimes pale, at others high-coloured, with an internal burning heat at the præcordia.

THE CURE is generally the same as in the pleurisy. See PLEURITIS. Emollient clysters are peculiarly useful. See Boerhaave's Aphorisms. Fordyce's Elem. part ii.

PARAPHROSYNE. It is a transitory insanity without a fever. A DELIRIUM. A symptomatic madness. See MANIA.

PARAPLEGIA, } from *παρα*, signifying something
PARAPLYXIA, } *injurious*, and *πλησσω*, to *strike*. A *paraplegy*, or a *palsy* of all the parts below the neck: thus it is now understood; but in Hippocrates it seems to signify a *palsy* in any particular part, in consequence of an apoplexy or epilepsy. Dr. Cullen makes it that species of *palsy* which divides the body horizontally, or transversely, all below such a part being paralytic; the palsied part beginning below the neck. See PARALYSIS.

PARAPOPLEXIA. See APOPLEXIA.

PARARYTHMUS. See ARYTHMUS.

PARATHREMA. See LUXATIO. It is also a tumor from protrusion; as an hernia.

PARASITICALES PLANTÆ. PARASITICAL PLANTS. They are such as are produced out of the trunk or branches of other plants, from whence they receive their nourishment, and will not grow upon the ground, as the mistletoe, &c.

PARASPHAGIS. The part of the neck contiguous to the clavicles.

PARASTATA. It signifies any thing situated near another.

PARASTATÆ, from *παριστημι*, stand near. *Assistentes, assistentes glandulosi*. Herophilus and Galen called these the varicose *parastatæ*, to distinguish them from the glandulose *parastatæ*, now called prostaticæ. See also EPIDIDYMIS; and TUBÆ FALLOPIANÆ.

PARASTREMA, from *παρastreω*, to distort or pervert. A perversion, or a convulsive distortion of the mouth or any part of the face.

PARASYNANCHE. A species of QUINCY.

PARATHENAR MAJOR. This muscle in each foot is fixed backward by a fleshy body, to the outer part of the lower side of the os calcis, from the small posterior external tuberosity, all the way to the anterior tuberosity; there it joins the metatarsus, and at the basis of the fifth metatarsal bone, separates from it again, and forms a tendon, which is inserted in the outside of the first phalanx of the little toe, near its basis, and near the insertion of the parathenar minor. It separates the little toe from the rest.

— MINOR. This muscle in each foot is fixed along the posterior half of the outer and lower side of the fifth bone of the metatarsus. It terminates under the head of the bone in a tendon, which is inserted in the lower part of the basis of the first phalanx of the little toe. Some call these muscles *transversales pedis*.

PARAU. See BEZOAR ORIENTALES.

PAREGORICA, from *παρηγορεω*, to console or mitigate. An epithet for medicines which relieve pain. See ANODYNA.

PAREGORICUM ELIXIR; now called OPIUM TINCTURA CAMPHORATA. CAMPHORATED TINCTURE OF OPIUM. Take of hard purified opium, flowers of benjamin, of each one dram; camphor, two scruples; essential oil of aniseeds, one dram, by weight; proof spirit of wine, two pints: digest for three days. Pharm. Lond. 1788. This is useful in tickling coughs, as it allays that uneasy sensation, and is supposed to open the breast, and give greater liberty of breathing. It is given to children against the chincough, from 5 drops to 20; to adults from 20 to 100.

PAREIRA BRAVA, vel PAREYRA; also called *ambutua*, *caapeba*, *convolvulus colubrinus*, *botou*, *boutua*, *beutua*, *brutua caapeba*. WILD VINE. It is the CISSAMPELOS PAREIRA, *foliis peltatis cordatis emarginatis*, CLASS, DIOECIA; ORDO MONADELPHIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1138.

It is the root of an American climbing plant. It is brought from Brasil, generally in crooked pieces of different sizes, from that of a man's finger up to that of a

child's-arm; the outside is brownish, and variously wrinkled; the internal substance is of a pale, dull, yellowish hue, and interwoven, as it were, with woody fibres, so that on a transverse section there appears a number of concentric circles, crossed with striæ, running from the centre to the circumference. There is a white species; the bark of the root of it is white, and the substance within appears like the root of liquorice.

This root has been in high esteem as an attenuant and diuretic, in suppressions of urine, in nephritic and calculous complaints, in ulcers of the kidneys and bladders where the urine is mucous and purulent, and can scarce be voided without pain; in asthmatic cases, when thick phlegm hath been very troublesome, an infusion of this root hath brought on expectoration; in fluor albus, rheumatism, and jaundice;—by some foreign, and French physicians: but from the experiments made by the English it has fallen into disrepute. The dose of the powdered root is from ℥j. to ℥ij. in decoction ʒ iij. to a pint, divided into three doses. It gives out its virtue to water or to spirit. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

PARENCEPHALIS, from *παρα*, near, and *εγκεφαλος*; the brain. See CEREBELLUM.

PARENCHYMA, from *παρεγχυω*, to pour into. Erasistratus is said to have introduced this term to signify all that substance which is contained in the interstices betwixt the blood-vessels of the viscera, which he imagined to be extravasated and concremented blood. According to some, any of the viscera through which the blood is strained.

PARENCHYMATICI. VISCERAL INFLAMMATIONS.

PARESIS. Aretæus says it is a palsy of the bladder, when the urine is either suppressed or discharged involuntarily. It is now generally understood to be an imperfect paralysis; and may be considered as synonymous with ANAESTHESIS, which see.

PARÉTUVIER, See GUAPARAIBA.

PARIETARIA, COMMON PELLITORY OF THE WALL. It is the PARIETARIA OFFICINALIS, *foliis lanceolato-ovatis, pedunculis dichotomis, calycibus diphyllis*, CLASS POLYGAMIA, ORDO MONOECIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1152. This plant is called *parietaria*, from *paries*, walls; *muralis*, from *murus*, a wall; *helixine*, from *ἑλκω*, to draw or attract, because its rough leaves stick close to what touches them; *perdicium*, from *perdix*, a partridge, because partridges love to feed on it; *vitriaria*, and *urceolaris*, *urceola*, *urceoli vitrei*; because by its mucousness it is of service for scouring pots and glasses. This plant hath tender reddish stalks, rough, uncut, oblong leaves, pointed at both ends, and imperfect rough flowers growing in clusters along the stalks, followed each by a small shining seed. It is perennial, common on old walls, and amongst rubbish. It flowers in May.

The leaves have been used externally for cooling; and internally as diuretic and emollient, though now very seldom used:—notwithstanding it stands in both the London and Edinburgh Pharmacopœias. See Raii Hist.

PARIETARIA OSSA, from *paries*, wall; they defend the brain like walls. So the bones of the *sinus* are called. See BREGMA.

PARIGUA. See CASSINE.

PARIN CHAKKA. See CHINA SUPPOSITA.

PARIS QUADRIFOLIA. See HEBRA PARIS.

PARISTHMA, from *παρα*, near, and *ισθμιοι*, a part of the throat so called. See TONSILÆ.

PARISTHMIOTOMUS. An instrument with which the tonsils were formerly scarified.

PARMENTALE. See LEVATORES LABII INFERIORIS.

PARNASSIA, called also *hepatica alba*, *gramen Parnassi*, *cistus humilis*; *pyrola rotundi-folia*. GRASS OF PARNASSUS, or WHITE LIVER-WORT. The leaves are roundish, and disposed in a circle; it grows in flowery marshy places, and flowers in August. The whole plant is said to be cooling and diuretic; but it is not in use at present. See Raii Hist.

PARONYCHIA. A WHITLOE, or WHITEFLAW, from *παρα*, near, and *ονυξ*, a nail. It is also called a FELON. Le Dran calls it *panaris*: amongst the Arabians, it is called *dogga*; also named *pandalitum*, *panaritium*; by Paracelsus, *passa digitum*; when at the side of the finger nail, *onychias*. It is an abscess at the end of the fingers, *abscessus digitorum*, &c. and is generally stumous. It differs not from any abscess in any other part. According

as it is situated more or less deep, it is differently denominated, or divided into species by some writers. Dr. Cullen places it as a variety of the phlogosis phlegmone.

It begins with a slow, heavy pain, attended with a slight pulsation without swelling, redness, or heat; but soon the pain, heat, and throbbing are intolerable; the part grows large and red, the adjoining fingers and the whole hand swells up; in some cases, a kind of red and inflated fusc or streak may be observed, which beginning at the affected part, is continued almost to the elbow; nor is it unusual for the patient to complain of a very sharp pain under the shoulder; and sometimes the whole arm is excessively inflamed and swelled; the patient cannot sleep, the fever, &c. increasing, and sometimes delirium or convulsions follow.

When it is seated in the skin or fat, in the back or the fore part of the finger, or under or near the nail, the pain is severe, but ends well.—When the periosteum is inflamed or corroded, the pain is tormenting.—When the nervous coats of the flexor tendons of the fingers or nerves near them are seized, the worst symptoms attend. The second species proves very troublesome, and sometimes ends in a caries of the subjacent bone. The third species is very tedious in the cure, and usually the phalanx on which it is, is destroyed.

If the first kind suppurates, it must be opened and treated as abscesses in general; but the best method of treating the other two species, is, on the first, or at farthest the second day, to cut the part, where the pain is seated, quite to the bone; if this operation is longer deferred, a suppuration will come on; in which case, suppuration should be speedily promoted, and as early a discharge given to the matter as possible. As the pain is so considerable as to occasion a fever, and sometimes convulsions, the tinct. opii may be added to the suppurating applications, and also given in a draught at bed-time.

See Le Dran's Operations. Heister's Surgery. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. ii. p. 269. Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 431. Pearson's Principles of Surgery, vol. i. p. 82, &c. White's Surgery, p. 18.

PARONYCHIA, called also *sedum*, *saxifraga*, *alsine*, WHITLOW-GRASS. It is said to be emollient; but it is of too little efficacy to maintain a place in practice.

PAROPIÆ. See OCULUS.

PAROPTESIS. from *πρω*, to roast. A provocation of sweat, by making a patient approach a fire, or by placing him in a bagnio.

PARORASIS. AN IMBECILITY OF SIGHT. See DYSOPIA.

PARORCHIDIUM. A DETENTION OF THE TESTICLES, as when they have not yet descended upon the scrotum. The testicles are sometimes detained in the body; this case is called *cripsorchis*; *ehrypsorchis*; or concealed testicles. Sometimes the testicles (one or both) are detained in the groin: usually about the time of the child's birth they descend into the scrotum; in some instances a little before birth, in others soon after. But this is very uncertain with respect to different persons; also in the same person the two testicles will considerably vary as to the time of their descent. Sometimes one, at others both, are detained in the belly, or stick in passing through the groin. These accidents happen and continue a longer or lesser time after the birth; and in some instances never pass down into the scrotum. Mr. Pott takes notice of this case, and gives several instances of it in the quarto edition of his works; where he says, that he knows not of any particular inconvenience arising from the detention of a testicle within the cavity of the belly; but the lodgment of it in the groin renders it liable to be hurt by accidental pressure, &c. When it is so hurt, it may be mistaken for a different disease, and thereby occasion its being very improperly treated. To which considerations he adds, that there is no kind of disease to which the testicle is liable in its natural situation, but what may also affect it in any or all its unnatural ones. In the first case related by Mr. Pott, a testicle being detained in the groin of a young healthy seaman, who hurt the part by hitting it against a piece of timber; the tumor there became extremely painful, and was mistaken as a bubonocoele, from which it might have been more readily distinguished by the following circumstances, had not the extreme tenderness of the injured testicle absolutely prevented any examination there by the touch; and the very hard swelling of the scrotum, which prevented any certainty of a testicle being there or not. But Mr. Pott here says, that the tumor in the groin did not, like the bubonocoele, point obliquely from the ilium towards the pubes, but lay as it

were across the groin: also, as necessarily must happen, that when the scrotum became soft, no testicle could be felt in it. Two striking circumstances by which to distinguish the detained testicle from the bubonocoele, and also to determine the nature of the case. In the earlier part of this young man's life, this detained testicle had been mistaken for a rupture, and a truss had been applied to it. The second case, the testicle was detained in the groin; this patient had also been advised to wear a truss on the supposition that the case was a rupture; but he could not wear it, because of the pain it occasioned. At length getting a clap, this detained testicle inflamed, forming an hernia humoralis, which was mistaken for a bubo. In this case, the tumour was moveable, and the scrotum on that side had no testicle in it: two circumstances sufficient for distinction and determination. Both the above cases were cured as inflammations of the testicles are, when their situation is in the scrotum.

PAROTIDÆA. See CYNANCHE PAROTIDÆA.

PAROTIS, from *παρά*, near, and, *ος*, the ear, or from *παρῶς*, and *ωτός*, genitive of *ος*, the ear. The PAROTID GLAND, to which the terms *eparma* and *eparxis* are often applied. It is seated on each side, in a cavity below and before the ear, between the maxillary process, the zygomatic process, and the angle of the lower jaw; and the duct passes over the buccinator to pierce the membrane of the mouth, near the third dens molaris of the upper jaw. It is a conglomerate gland, and hath vessels from the temporal artery. It hath an appendice at the tendinous beginning of the masseter muscle. It is one of the salival glands. The parotides are called *dioscurei*, from that being the name of CASTOR and POLLUX. It is also an inflammation, or an abscess of the parotid gland. Dr. Cullen makes it synonymous with bubo. A bubo here is called *parotis*, and by some *fugile*. See ABSCESSUS PAROTIDIS.

PAROXYSMUS, from *παροξύω*, to irritate or render sharp. A PAROXYSM; fit of a disease; styled also *exacerbatio*. In which last sense is to be understood, that period of the disease, in which the morbid cause exerts its powers most strongly, perceptible by the increase of violence, and number of symptoms, and indeed either periodically, as in fevers as well intermittents, as continual fevers verging towards the type of intermittents; or even without period; where the paroxysm appears to coincide with the height, or vigour of the disease. Sometimes also paroxysm is taken for crisis, because commonly it is apt to occur in the paroxysm or state of the disease, according to Fœsius.

PARTHENIASTRUM. BASTARD FEVERFEW.

Miller takes notice of two species, one of which grows in Jamaica, where it is called WILD WORMWOOD, and is used as a vulnerary. The other is found in the Spanish West Indies.

PARTHENIUM. A name for the *tanacetum*, *matri-caria*, and *artemisa*.

PARTURITIO, from *partus*, a birth. LABOUR, or the bringing forth of a child.

Women are generally delivered of their burden about the end of the ninth month, or very early in the tenth: instances though have occurred of nature's deviating, and of healthy children, which became vigorous men, being brought forth at different periods, from seven to eleven months, after conception.

The cause and mechanism of labour is as follows, some days before the labour commences, the belly seems less; by its contents sinking lower down; soon after this certain efforts are made by nature, which from their exciting pain, are usually called *pains*; in the beginning, these pains are slight, and the intervals considerable; after some of these efforts, the uterus begins to contract, and a glary mucus discharges from the vagina: after this, the pains become more severe, return more quick, and continue longer; the pulse is now affected, the skin is hotter, the face reddens, and a general agitation follows; the mucus is tinged with blood; the os tincæ opens, its edges grow thin, the membranes protrude with the waters, dilate and widen the orifice; the child, at the instant of pain, is raised by the compressed waters from the os internum, towards the fundus, whilst the uterus itself advances and descends by degrees into the inferior basin. When the pain ceases each time, the womb rises, but not so high as before; the tumor formed by the membranes disappears; the os tincæ is relaxed, and the diameter diminished; the child falls, by its gravity, upon the lower part of the womb; and may be easily distinguished through the relaxed membranes, as also what part of its body presents

sents to the passage: Towards the end of *labour*, the succession of pains are rapid, and the efforts violent: at first the pains usually begin in the small of the back, and terminate about the pudenda; but now they are perceived in the regio umbilicalis, and die away towards the fundament, where, in most instances, they leave a sensibility of weight. The tumor formed by the waters distending the membranes below the mouth of the womb, dilates the parts, until at length it bursts and discharges the waters. If the child's head presents fairly, it stops the discharge of the remaining waters. Sometimes the same effort which bursts the membranes, expels the infant, and terminates *labour*; at others the interval is long before the delivery of the child. The head of the child having passed the os internum, enters the vagina, which widens in proportion as it shortens; the perinæum is vastly stretched, and the frenulum sometimes torn in the passage; the nymphæ are obliterated, and the labia pudendi are turned inward, and confounded in the general distension. At length the head forces the os externum, and the body readily follows, with the rest of the waters, mixed with blood. At this last period, the woman trembles and is convulsed, but is soon relieved by the expulsion of the child; after which there is a calm, until returning efforts are exerted for the exclusion of the *placenta*, &c. called *secundines*. Hence it appears, that *parturition* demands the concurrence of several agents. The cause and determination of *labour* is the first, and this is in the womb itself; the womb contracts, and compresses whatever it contains, in such a manner as forces it to escape by the part which makes the least resistance, which is constantly by the vagina. The womb is muscular, and reticulated; some of its fibres run uniformly parallel upon the inner surface of the womb, from the fundus to the neck; others diagonally crossing upon these, and others again horizontally interlaced, and so closely wove towards the fundus, as to have been mistaken for a muscle destined for the separation of the placenta. The uterus, in short, is capable of dilatation and contraction, analogous to the bladder, and acts in the same manner; the diaphragm and the abdominal muscles co-operating to exclude the urine. The irritation which the womb suffers at the end of pregnancy, is what determines its action, and is the true cause of *labours*, as will thus appear. Before conception, the cavity of the womb is triangular and flattish; the sides of the triangle are curved, with their convexity inward; this renders the angles very pointed, and leaves the uterus more thick in the middle, and at the fundus, where eminences are formed; the neck of the womb also is thick, and equals one third of its length, which together with the above eminences, may be justly considered as the magazine or store, in which nature hath shut up, and closely stowed the folded fibres, coiled and doubled, as it were, in reserve, to expand with the gradual development of this organ; as in the buds of trees are lodged the leaves and flowers, which to expand and blow, need only the juices of the circulating sap. In the first months the retained menses moisten, and penetrate the tissue of the uterus, swell and distend the fibres, to the end of the fifth month, when, and rarely sooner, the cervix begins to shorten, and diminishes daily. The expansion once begun, continues with the growth of the foetus, until the whole stock of fibres are unbent and exhausted. At this period, the volume of the foetus still augmenting, the womb stretches beyond its limited dimensions, becomes irritated, susceptible of pain, and hence *labour* proceeds. The prelude to *labour* consists of gentle efforts of short duration; the womb essays its force, as it were, exactly filled, and meets with equal resistance on every side, except towards the orifice, where the sensation of the first pain begins. The contraction of the womb acting on the orifice, distends its fibres, and causes pain; when the orifice is sufficiently dilated to let the head pass, the pain ceases, but it is renewed when the head enters the vagina, and stretches the fibres of these parts. Hence the degrees of pain may be accounted for, by the more or less extension of the orifice, &c. As the neck of the womb hath neither an equal length, nor equal thickness in different women, and as the development of its fibre may be retarded, or accelerated, by various circumstances; in short, as the operation goes on in proportion with the increase of the child, which may be faster or slower, as well in the womb, as after its *birth*, it is obvious that some children may be protruded before the ordinary time of nine months, or their *birth* be protracted until after this term.

However small the dilatation of the os internum may be, it will occasion a separation of the chorion from the uterus, and break the communicating vessels, so that the fluid, &c. that circulated between them, will transude, and become the source of that mucous discharge by the vagina in the beginning of *labour*; and this separation, affected by gradation, will explain why the placenta retains its adherence until the last. If the membranes are strong, their progressive separation continues until it arrives at the borders of the placenta, where the substance, adhesion, and resistance being greater, the bag generally bursts.

In a natural *labour*, the progress of the child's head, through different parts, is as follows: The head of the child, if it hath not suffered much by pressure, is near an inch narrower from ear to ear, than it is from the forehead to the vertex. The vertex is the part which presents in a natural *birth*. The bones that are pressed together at the presentation, are the two parietal and the occipital; sometimes the frontal bones will be the suffering parts. When the vertex first presents, one ear is to the pubis, the other to the sacrum, so that the forehead must be to one side of the pelvis, and the hind head to the other; thus the broadest part of the head is here in the widest part of the pelvis; so that being squeezed by *labour*-pains, the vertex descends into the lower part of the ischia, where the pelvis becomes narrower at the sides, and here is the advantage of the sacrum being concave; for the forehead now turns round into it, and the vertex towards the pubis, which still takes the advantage of the width of the pelvis; it is then pushed forwards, turning as on a fulcrum, until the forehead rises gradually from under the perinæum.

With respect to preternatural presentations, see PRÆSENTATIO.

Labours are usually divided into natural, laborious, and preternatural.

Natural *labours* are, when the head presents and is delivered by common pains, requiring no other assistance than what is needful in saving the perinæum from being lacerated. Laborious *labours*, called also *lingering*, *non-natural*, and *difficult*. They are when the head presents, but *labour*-pains being insufficient, some safe contrivance becomes necessary to bring the head forward; and these are of two kinds; first, when delivery is effected without destroying the child; and secondly, when, in order to delivery, the head of the child must be opened, that its size may be lessened, and the mother's life saved. Preternatural *labours* are when the legs or breech are delivered first, the body and head last, or when different parts of the body present, except the head, or when the head presents in such a situation that the child is forced to be turned and delivered by the feet.

Some pains which come on about the time of *labour*, and such as resemble *labour*-pains, are not always real *labour*-pains, and therefore should be distinguished. *False pains*, as they are usually called, which are not the effect of *labour*, are caused by costiveness, a purging or a plethora. If the os tincæ is shut during the pains, they are false, and if the woman is costive, give her a clyster; if a purging attends, gentle opiates will relieve; and if she is plethoric, bleed. True *labour*-pains are promoted by opium much more than by stimulating cordials. Giffard says, that clysters to provoke too languid throws, an opiate to put away false pains, and a cordial after delivery (if the woman was low), were all the medicines he used. False and true pains sometimes attend at the same time; in this case an opiate should be given.

Until the woman is likely to be soon delivered, she may be up or in bed; but in order to delivery, the most convenient posture for herself and her assistant is when laid on her left side upon a bed, with the knees drawn up towards the belly. Short-breathed people may be laid high with their heads, or delivered in a sitting posture, with their knees raised towards their bellies.

The assisting powers in a natural *labour* are, particularly the diaphragm, abdominal muscles, feet resisting against something to keep the abdominal muscles tense, holding something to pull with the hands, that the muscles of respiration may be tightened; a strong inspiration at the beginning of each pain, and a retention of the breath during its violence, and as the pain abates, a leisurely passing out of the breath. The practice of crying out and of drawing up the breath as the pain goes off, retracts the foetus, and lessens its force in distending the parts.

When the child's head presses against the perinæum, it should be supported by gently pressing with the hollow of the hand during the pain, to prevent its tearing.

Laborious *labours* may be caused by previous weaknesses, unskilful management, convulsions, passions of the mind, rigidity of the os internum, especially when an inflammation is brought on, by dilating it with the fingers, and the head being got through, it contracts about the neck; narrowness of the pelvis, largeness of the head, a distorted pelvis, &c. Lingering *labours* will sometimes exhaust the woman's strength, when the head is in a right position, notwithstanding all our care. The head being long confined in the pelvis, is equally dangerous to the mother and the child; for by its pressure against the soft parts it may stop the circulation, and bring on inflammation and gangrene, which would prove certain death to the mother, and to the child by its affecting the brain; when danger of these kinds attend, the forceps are to be used.

Preternatural *labours* are more or less difficult, according to the position of the child and the contraction of the uterus; therefore are divided into three classes. 1. When the lower parts of the child, as the feet, knees, or breech, present. 2. When it is known that the presentation is wrong, and we have the advantage of turning the child immediately on breaking the membranes, by means of the waters. 3. When the child presents wrong, and the uterus is closely contracted, the advantage of the waters being lost.

When it is known that the breast, belly, shoulders, or any part but the head, feet, knees, or buttocks present, when the membranes have somewhat protruded, break them, and immediately introducing the hand, bring the feet into the passage, and so deliver, as when the feet present. See PRÆSENTATIO.

PARTUS. See BIRTH.

PARULIS, from *παρά*, near, and *ελεν*, a gum. An INFLAMMATION, boil, or abscess in the GUMS. See ABSCESSUS GINGIVARUM.

PASMA. See CATAPASMA.

PASPIER. See CRITHMUM.

PASSA. See PARONYCHIA.

PASSIO. A PASSION, AFFECTION, OR DISEASE. See AFFECTIO, and HYPOCHONDRICUS MOBBUS.

PASSULÆ. See UVÆ PASSÆ.

PASSUM. See VITIS.

PASTA REGIA, } See COLLIX, and TROCHISCI.

PASTILLUS.

PASTINACA. PARSNEP. The root is thick, fleshy, and juicy; the leaves are large and broad, and strengthened by a thick rib; the seed is oval, large, thin, marginated, and casts its husk. Boerhaave enumerates eight species. It grows in meadows, and on the borders of fields, flowers in July, and is chiefly noted as a food most agreeable to rabbits. The name is given to several vegetable products, viz. *Branca ursina Germanica*, *spondylium*, *Cow-Parsnep*. It is likewise a name for a species of *fium*, *dacus*, *tordilium*, and *cuminoides*.

— HORTENSIS. See PASTINACA SATIVA.

— OLUSATRA, called also *opoponax*, *pseudocostus*, *panax heracleum majus*, *panax pastinacea*, *spondylium vel pastinacæ Germanicæ affinis panax*, *panax Herculeum*. HERCULE'S ALL-HEAL, OR WOUND-WORT. It hath uncut leaves, and heart-shaped, but with one of the sides lower than the other; the middle ribs bearing the several sets of leaves, which stand in pairs along a larger rib. It is a native of the warm climes, and bears the cold of our's. The gum *opoponax* of the shops is the concentered juice of this plant. The seeds are much warmer than the wild or the garden *parsnep*. The roots and the stalks smell like *opoponax*. Boerhaave says, that on wounding the stalk of one of these plants, he obtained a juice, which, being inspissated, agree in all respects with the gum called *opoponax*, which see.

PASTINACA SATIVA, called also PASTINACA HORTENSIS. GARDEN PARSNEP. The leaves are paler coloured than the wild sort; they are smooth and indented. The roots have a considerable sweetness in their taste, contain a great deal of mucilage, and are very nutritious; they yield with rectified spirit of wine a sweetish extract, and in distillation with water a small portion of essential oil with the flavour of the root; the seeds are aromatic, but those of the wild species are more so. These roots are chiefly used as a part of diet.

— SYLVESTRIS, also called *elaphoboscum*, *elaphison*, *batcia*, *banica*, and WILD PARSNEP.

It hath dark green, indented leaves, and slender woody roots; it is common about the sides of fields, flowers in June and July, and ripens its seeds in September. On eating the roots a heat is complained of in the mouth, which is soon followed by thirst; then the pupil gradually dilates, and the sight is lost; a delirium comes on, but on a discharge by vomit, these symptoms soon abate; the dilatation of the pupil is the last that disappears. Among the garden sort a faulty one is sometimes met with, but *wild parsneps* are harder when boiled than the garden sort, at least than the good ones, and thus the bad may easily be known.

PATELLA. A diminutive of *patina*. The KNEE-PAN, called also *rotula*, *mola*, *genu*, *scutiforme os*, *cartilaginofum*, *disciforme*, *oculus genu*, *caucaloïdes*, *epig-natis*, *epimulis*, *mylacris*, *mylc*, and CAP of the KNEE. It is a flattened bone, situated at the anterior part of the joint of the knee, with its broad part upwards, and the pointed part downwards. Its anterior surface is smooth; its posterior surface is also smooth, and covered with a cartilage: it is divided internally by a longitudinal ridge, and transversely likewise, so that there are four cavities, the two lower of which move upon the femur in the extension, the two upper in the flexion of the leg. The tendons of the extensors are inserted into the upper part of the *patella*, and a ligament runs from the lower part, to be connected to the tibia. The *patella* suffers the leg to have some degree of rotation, which if it had been a fixed process like the olecranon, it would not: it likewise is less incident to fractures than if it had been one solid bone with the tibia. At the time of birth it is cartilaginous.

— DOCMASTICA. See CUPELLA.

PATETÆ UVÆ, or PATETHEISÆ. See UVA PASSA.

PATHECA. See JACE BRASILIENSIBUS.

PATHEMA. See AFFECTIO.

PATHETICI. See DYSOREXIE.

PATHETICUS, from *πάθος*, passion. An epithet of the fourth pair of nerves, because they direct the eyes to intimate the passions of the mind. They are also called *trochleares*, and *musculi obliqui superiores*. They are the smallest pair in the body, and appear below the edge of the transverse processes; they pass by the side of the fella turcica, and go through the foramen lacerum orbitale superius, to the superior oblique muscle.

PATHOGNOMONICUS, from *πάθος*, a disease, and *γινωσκω*, to know. An epithet for a symptom or a course of symptoms that are inseparable from a distemper, and are found in that only, and in no other. Quod convenit omni, foli, & semper. Pathognomic symptoms are therefore those by which a disease may with certainty be discovered, the enumeration of which forms the most concise definitions.

PATHOLOGIA. See MEDICINA.

PATIENTIA. See LAPATHUM HORTENSE.

PATIENTIÆ MUSCULUS. See LEVATOR SCAPULÆ.

PATOR NARIUM. See NARES.

PATRAPPIUM. See APIUM.

PATRIMONIUM. See PUDENDA.

PATRUM CORTEX, vel PULVIS. See CORTEX PERUVIANUS.

PATURSA. See LUES VENEREA.

PAU DE SANGUE. See GUM. RUB. ASTRING.

PAULINA. CONFECTIO. The CONFECTION called PAULINA. This is a warm opiate. It is the *Paulina* of Aristarchus, which is the same with the confectio Archigenis. The London College have rejected it from their Pharmacopœia of the year 1788, and not improperly.

PAVANA, i. e. MOLLUCENSE LIGNUM. See CATAPUTIA MINOR, under GRANA TIGLIA.

PAVATE, PAVETTE. See MALLEAMOTHE.

PAVINA. See HIPPOCASTANUM.

PAVOR. FEAR. See PRURITUS.

PECHEDION. See PERINÆUM.

PECHYAGRA. See ARTHRITIS.

PECHYS. See OLECLANON.

PECHYTYRBE. See SCORBUTUS.

PECTEN. See PUBIS OSSA.

PECTEN VENTRIS. See SCANDIX.

PECTINATIO. COMBING. It is a species of friction.

PECTINÆUS vel PECTINALIS Musc. From *pecten*, the os pubis. It rises from the upper part of the os pubis, on the outside of Poupart's ligament, runs downwards, backwards, and outwards, and is inserted into the linea aspera below the little trochanter. Brown says the

it is called *pectineus*, because it rises from the os pectinis (pubis); it is also called *lividus*, from its colour.

PECTORALE DECOCTUM. See **HORDEI DECOCTUM COMPOSITUM.**

PECTORALIS. **PECTORAL.** An epithet for medicines which are appropriated to disorders of the breast. Employed in that general sense, Dr. CULLEN thinks it absolutely improper, and that it has certainly led to abuse. Though, as it is at present, commonly employed in the same sense as expectorantia, it perhaps might be allowed; but certainly the latter term, as more precise, ought to be the one commonly made use of. If the pectoralia may, with Mr. LIEUTAUD, be of three kinds, demulcents, astringents, and resolvents, it will be very obvious that the general term will be liable to much abuse.

— **MAJOR vel ADDUCENS HUMERI.** This muscle rises in a radiated manner from the anterior and inferior part of the clavicle, then from the sternum, and at the lower part from the third, fourth, and fifth ribs, from the cartilage, and partly from the bony portion of the sixth rib; then passes towards the arm, with its upper edge contiguous to the deltoid, betwixt which two the cephalic vein has its course; near its insertion the pectoralis doubles in, on its lower edge, and forms a posterior and anterior lamella; then it runs to be inserted into the anterior part of the biceps groove. This muscle is partly a rotator of the arm, but its great use is to bring the arm forward, close to the body.

— **MINOR.** Some call it *ferratus anticus minor*: it lies beneath the pectoralis major. It rises by three digitations from the third, fourth, and fifth ribs, then passes obliquely upwards and outwards, and joins with the short head of the biceps, to be inserted into the carotid process of the scapula. Some make this a muscle of the scapula, others of respiration, according as they make one or the other termination the fixed point.

— **INTERNUS.** See **TRIANGULARIS STERNI.**

PECTORARIA HERBA. See **ANGELICA SATIVA.**

PECTORIS OS. See **STERNUM.**

PECTUS. The BREAST, called also *chelys*, because it resembles in its figure the back of a tortoise, from *χελών*, a tortoise; also the *metatarsus*.

PECTUSCULUM. See **METATARSUS.**

PEDECELLI. See **PHTHIRIASIS.**

PEDICULUS MORBUS. See **PHTHIRIASIS.**

PEDIBUS BOVIUM, OLEUM. NEAT'S FOOT OIL. It is prepared by boiling the joints of horned cattle in large vessels. See **ANCHYLOSIS.**

PEDICULI INGUINALES. See **MORPIONES.**

PEDICULARIA. } See **STAPHISAGRIA.**

PEDICULARIS. }

PEDICULATIO. See **PHTHIRIASIS.**

PEDICULUS. A LOUSE. In BOTANY it is synonymous with **PEDUNCULUS**, from *pedo*, *pedure*, the same as *fulcire*, to prop, or support, a **PEDUNCLE**. By older writers, it was called the *foot stalk*; by several moderns, the *fruit stalk*. To the first of which MARTYN objects, because there is the same term for the support of the fructification and leaf; to the second, because the peduncle being the support of the flowers, as well as of the fruit, we are reduced to the absurdity of saying, a many-flowered fruit stalk; and, to both, because peduncle is generally received, and intelligible in every nation where botany is studied; for the peduncle is the *fulcre* of the *fructification*, or a *partial stem supporting that only*. Ray, and other writers, used the classical word *pediculus*. LINNÆUS probably changed it for *pedunculus*, because the former signified a sort of insect, as well as a little stalk that supports a fruit. See MARTYN'S Lang. of Botany.

PEDICUS. See **EXTENSOR DIGITORUM BREVIS.**

PEDILUVIUM, lavapedium. A BATH for the FEET. The feet are very sensible, and a bath of warm water removes their spasm, and, by consent, spasms and pains in the belly. If the feet are cold, the belly is colic; pain, such as the colic, affects it; the skin is rough, perspiration defective, and the salutary evacuations from the uterus and hæmorrhoides checked; hence the *pedilave* is extensively useful. Baths for the feet should be used at bed-time, and thus a general perspiration is produced. If used a few days before the menstrual discharge, they are said to promote them. They are also particularly useful in some affections of the head, and at the onset of febrile complaints.

PEDION, and PELMA. See **PES.**

PEDORA. The SORDS of the eyes, ears, and feet.

PEDRO DEL COBRA. See **COBRA DE CAPELLO.**

PEDRO DEL PORCO. See **BEZOAR HYSTRICIS.**

PEDUNCULÆ CEREBELLI. See **CEREBELLUM.**

PEDUNCULUS. See **PEDICULUS.**

PEGANON. See **RUTA.**

PEGE. A FOUNTAIN. See **OCULUS.**

PELADA. A shedding of the hair from a venereal cause.

PELECANUS. A PELECAN. The name of an instrument for drawing the teeth; also a glass vessel formerly used in chemistry for the digestion and circulation of liquors poured in at their narrow necks, which were afterwards hermetically sealed: at present two matrasses are used instead of a *pelecan*, the neck of one being entered into the neck of the other.

PELIOMA. See **SUGILLATIO.**

PELLICULA MEMBRANACEA. It is in general any thin membrane. A name also of the **AMNIOS.**

PELMA. See **PES.**

PELTATA CARTILAGO, from *pelta*, a buckler. See **ASPERA ARTERIA.**

PELVIS. A name for the inferior part of the cavity of the belly. It is bounded forward by the os pubis, backward by the os sacrum above, and coccygis below, laterally by the ilia above, and ischia below.

In midwifery, the knowledge of the structure, and peculiarities of the *pelvis*, is an important circumstance. The brim of a well-shaped *pelvis* represents an irregular oval, or something that approaches to a triangle; if it is considered as an oval, its greatest axis is from side to side; if we consider it as a triangle, the posterior part is far longer, and the ossa pubis constitute the other two sides of the triangle, the lower circumference is formed behind by the sacrum and os coccygis, on each side by the ischium and sacro sciatic ligaments, and before by the lower part of the pubis; when the body is reclined, or half-sitting, as it were, the brim of the *pelvis* is horizontal, and a line would pass from the navel, through the middle of the cavity; but when a woman is in labour, or near her time, this imaginary line must take place higher, and accordingly we find, that the first of the external parts, which the head of the child presses against, is behind the anus, and from thence it gradually advances up the perineum, until it comes to the lower part of the symphysis of the ossa pubis. The chief uses we are to make of this supposed line, are, first, by it we place the woman in a good position during labour; for then she can act more strongly with her abdominal muscles, and the child's head will fall directly into the middle of the *pelvis*; secondly, it will be a direction for us to introduce the forceps upon the child's head, and the hand into the uterus, when necessary.

In considering the *pelvis*, we should observe its width, the depth and form of its cavity, and the extent of its brim from the fore to the back part, which, in a well-formed *pelvis*, is an inch less than it is from side to side, four inches and a half from the fore to the back part, and five inches and a half from side to side.

The lower circumference of the *pelvis* is nearly equal, but when we allow for the os coccygis being moveable, it makes a quarter of an inch more in its longer direction from the os coccygis to the os pubis, than from ischium to ischium. The depth of the *pelvis*, from the upper edge of the sacrum, where it articulates with the vertebræ lumborum, to the lower part of the coccygis, is about five inches in a straight line. When the os coccygis is pressed back, it is then six inches; from the brim of the *pelvis*, to the lower part of the symphysis of the os pubis, is only two inches: whereas, from the under part of the ischium, it is four inches. The brim is concave internally all round.

A strait *pelvis* will cause a difficult labour; its straitness is known as follows: introduce your finger up the vagina, and if you can feel the os sacrum, the *pelvis* is strait; or touch the ossa pubis with your fore-finger, and strive to touch the vertebræ of the loins with your middle finger; if you can reach them, it is considered as narrow, and vice versa. It is also the name for a cavity in the kidneys; for the cochlea of the ear; and hence *pelvis renum, aurium, & cerebri*.

PELVIS. See also **CEREBRUM**, and **RENES.**

PEMPHIGODES, or PEMPHINGODES. Fevers distinguished by flatulencies, and inflations, in which we feel a sort of ærial effluvia passing through the skin of the patient in the manner of an exhalation, and striking upon the touch. Galen's Com. on 6 Epid. sect. i. aph. xvii.

Others

Others say it is a fever, by the intenseness of whose heat pustules are excited in the mouth, called *aphonæ*, or thrush. Fœsius says, that some will have it to be a synochus, in which, by the heat, the blood-vessels are inflated, whence some call it an inflative fever.

PEMPHIGUS, from *πυρῖς*, *bullæ*, a vesicle. The vesicular fever, called also *bullosa febris*, *exanthemata scrofa*; *morta*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS PYREXIÆ; and ORD. EXANTHEMATÆ. He defines it to be a contagious typhus. It is a rare disease in this country. On the first, second, or third day of the disease, little vesicles, the size of a nut, appear on different parts of the body; they continue a few days, and at last exude in the form of a thin ichor. To this, he annexes the following observations: "from the opinion of others, rather than my own, this character is taken; because I have seldom seen this disease, and never have observed it epidemical, or pursuing a regular course, as is here described."—And, with regard to the species, he says, "Since I never have seen a pemphigus, which I could consider as an exanthematous fever; and have found only very few observations in the writings of physicians concerning a disease of this kind, almost every thing inserted in our Nosology must necessarily be taken from SAUVAGES; therefore, I have followed him, though I would willingly have omitted this malady, since almost all that has been said about it, appears to me doubtful, obscure, and ambiguous. Francis Home, an eminent colleague of mine, shewed me a man slightly feverish, in whom vesicles, the size of a hazel nut, arose first on his arms, and afterwards, successively, on his whole body, which in two or three days after, exuding a little serous humour, collapsed. But this fever discovered no peculiar disposition or type, and, being by no means contagious, soon disappeared." Synopsis Nosol. Method. p. 148, 149. WALLIS on Health and Disease.

Dr. Withers, in his Treatise on the Asthma, p. 154, 155, says, "In the case of E. P. the vesicular eruption, which was very fore and painful, was preceded and accompanied with some feverish symptoms evidently of the low kind. It continued only for a few days, and then gradually went off. As it was so mild, it did not require any particular treatment; but had it been violent, and attended with a malignant, nervous, or putrid fever, the bark, elixir of vitriol, red wine, and stimulants, would have been highly necessary. By that method of treatment, not entered upon too hastily, nor delayed too long, I cured two patients a few years ago of the pemphigus, in which the fever was extremely putrid, and a great many gangrenous sloughs, of a fetid smell and most dreadful appearance, followed the eruption of the blisters, attended with a low delirium for many nights, and the greatest dejection of countenance and prostration of strength." See Acta Helvetica, vol. ii. p. 260. Cullen's First Lines, ed. 4. vol. ii. p. 254. Edinb. Med. Commentaries, vol. vi. p. 79.

PEMPTÆUS. See INTERMITTENS FEBRIS.

PENÆA SARCOCOLLA. See SARCOCOLLA.

PENICILLUS. A TENT OR PLEDGIT.

PENGUIN. See KARATAS.

PENIS, from *pendo* vel *pendendo*, to hang, because it hangs without the belly. It is also called *caulis*, *coles*, *colis*, *mentula*, *priapus*; and is composed of three parts, viz. the two corpora cavernosa, and the corpus spongiosum urethræ. Its skin, which is thin, and without fat, hath a reduplication, which makes a hood, præputium, which covers the glans penis, or *balanus*; the small ligament, by which it is tied to the under-side of the glans, is called *frænum*, also *canis*, and *filellum*; the use of the prepuce is to keep the glans soft and moist, and to preserve its sensibility. The penis hath a small ligament, which arises from its back, a little from its root, and which ties it to the upper part of the os pubis. It receives two branches of veins from the hypogastric vessels, and its arteries from the hypogastric and pudicæ; the two veins unite towards its root, and make one trunk, which runs on the back of the penis. It hath two nerves from the sacrum, and several lymphatics, which empty themselves into the inguinal glands. It hath three pair of muscles, viz. the erectores, acceleratores, and transversiles. Cowper observes, that the cuticula on the glans penis is villous or downy, and that the cutis is thinner here, and on the scrotum, than any where else. Regnerus de Graaf accurately describes the penis. Ruysch describes the *glans penis*, called also *cuspis*, better than de Graaf. See also Cowper's Observations on the Penis.

†

PENNA, called also *mentula alata*. A FEATHER. If a feather is swallowed, it should, if possible, be extracted. In the third vol. of the Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. p. 7, &c. is an account of a successful attempt to recover a quill from the stomach, by means of a whalebone with a sponge at each end, to each of which was a thread loosely connected, and by which the quill was entangled, and so brought up.

PENO-ABSOU. A tree in America, whose bark is very fragrant, and whose fruit, which is the size of an orange, contains from six to ten nuts, from which an oil is expressed. The fruit is poisonous, but the oil is used to cure the wounds received by poisoned arrows.

PENTADACTYLON. See CATAPUTIA.

PENTAGYNIA, (*πεντη*, *quinque*, *five* and *γυνή*, *mulier*, *a woman*.) The name of one of the orders in the 5th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, classes in the Linnæan System, containing those plants which have five pistils in an hermaphrodite flower; which pistils in the sexual system are considered as the female organs of generation.

PENTANDRIA, (*πεντε*, *quinque*, *five*, and *ανδρ*, *maritus*, *husband*.) The name of the fifth class in the Linnæan System, comprehending those plants which have hermaphrodite flowers, with five stamens.

PENTANEURON. See PLANTAGO MINOR.

PENTAPHARMACUM. A medicine consisting of five ingredients.

PENTAPHYLLUM. CINQUEFOIL. See QUINQUEFOLIUM.

PENTAPLEURUM. See PLANTAGO MINOR.

PENTOROBUS. See PÆONIA.

PEPASTICA, also **PEPTICOS**. DIGESTIVE MEDICINES. These are supposed to promote the production of a proper or laudable pus in wounds and ulcers. It however seems doubtful whether this general term be proper or necessary, because though there are medicines which certainly seem to answer this purpose, yet whether they directly contribute to this by their immediate action, or only correct those circumstances which impede the operation of nature, is a little uncertain.

PEPITA NUX. See NUX VOMICA SERAPIONIS.

PEPLION, or **PEPOS**. They were purging medicines for evacuating bile and phlegm. Sometimes it is spoken of under the names of *mecon*, *meconis*, and *meconium*; also *chamæsyce*, *papaver spumeum*, *symphytum*, and *tithymalus*.

PEPLIOS LUTETIANORUM. See FABAGO.

PEPO. COMMON POMPION. Boerhaave enumerates fifteen species. They are not easily digested. By pressure an oil is obtained from the pulp, which softens the skin. See Raii Hist.

PEPTICOS. See PEPASTICA.

PEQUETI RECEPTACULUM. See RECEPTACULUM CHYLI.

PERAGU. A shrub in Malabar, whose juice kills worms, and its roots cure the lientery, colic, &c. See Raii Hist.

PERCOLATIO. See DEPURATIO.

PERDETUM. See SISARUM.

PERDICUM. See PARIETARIA.

PEREGRINUM LIGNUM. See NEPHRITICUM LIGNUM.

PERETERION, from *περαω*, *transfodio*, to dig through. See TREPANUM.

PEREXYL LUSITANIS. See CAAPONGA.

PERFECTI MAGISTERII OLEUM. See LATER.

PERFOLIATA. See BUPLEURUM.

PERFORANS MANUS. See FLEXOR TERTII INTERNODII DIGITORUM MANUS.

— **PEDIS**. See FLEXOR LONGUS PEDIS.

PERFORATA. See HYPERICUM.

PERFORATIO. See SETACEUM.

PERFORATUS MANUS. See FLEXOR INTERNODII SECUNDI DIGITORUM MANUS.

— **PEDIS**. See FLEXOR SUBLIMIS PEDIS.

— **CASSERII**. See CORACO-BRACHIÆUS MUSCULUS.

PERFRICATIO. See HORROR.

PERIAMMATA. See AMULETA.

PERIADYSMIA. See GASTRODYNIA.

PERIANTHIUM, (from *περι*, *circum*, and *ανθος*, *flos*, *a flower*.) The calyx, so called, when contiguous to the fructification. When it includes the stamina, and germen, it is the perianthium of the fructification; when the stamina, without the germen, are included, the perianthium,

anthium of the flower; the perianthium of the fruit, when it contains the germen, and not the stamina. See CALYX.

PERIANTHIUM ABBREVIATUM. Shorter than the tube of the corolla.

PERIAPTA. See AMULETA.

PERIAPTON, *salutis magneticum*. See DRIFT.

PERIBLEPSIS, from *περιβλεπω*, to stare about. That kind of staring look which is observed in delirious persons.

PERIBOLE, from *περιβαλλω*, to surround. Sometimes it signifies the dress of a person; at others, a translation of the morbid humours to the surface of the body.

PERICARDII ARTERIA. The ARTERY of the PERICARDIUM. This arises from the anterior middle part of the common trunk of the subclavian, or the carotid; it runs down upon the pericardium all the way to the diaphragm, to which it sends some branches.

— VENA. The VEIN of the PERICARDIUM. It sometimes springs from the trunk of the superior cava, at others from the origin of the right subclavian. The left vena pericardii comes sometimes from the left subclavian before the mamma, sometimes from the mamma or diaphragmatica superior on the same side.

PERICARDITIS. See INFLAMMATIO PERICARDII.

PERICARDIUM, from *περι*, about, and *καρδια*, the heart, called also *capsula*, *involucrum*, and *sacculus cordis*. The first membrane of the *pericardium* is formed by the pleura, which is connected to the *pericardium* by a cellular membrane; but this is only an occasional covering, leaving the *pericardium*, where it adheres to the diaphragm. The substance of the *pericardium* is a strong tough membrane, composed of two lamellæ, the external of which is by much the stronger; the internal is a complete bag, without perforation, being reflected over the heart itself. This internal coat contains the fluid called liquor pericardii, which was supposed to be secreted by glands lodged there, but is certainly secreted by the small continuations of the arteries. In sound habits this liquor is found in a small quantity; in unsound habits we find a larger quantity: its appearance is like serum, a little tinged with blood. The redness is owing to the transfusion of the blood in the muscular cavities of the heart; and the longer the body is kept, the redder the liquor grows. The use of the *pericardium* is to afford the liquor, and to confine the heart; and as it is connected by a great surface of the diaphragm, perhaps it keeps the heart unmoved by the motions of the diaphragm in inspiration: but there is very little in this, as the middle of the diaphragm hath not much motion in inspiration and expiration. The *pericardium* is much larger than the heart; it is not fixed to the basis of the heart, but round the large veins above the auricles, before they send off the ramifications, and round the large arteries before their divisions. This membrane is subject to different affections, particularly dropsy, inflammation, and suppuration, which see under HYDROPS, INFLAMMATIO, and ABSCCESSUS PERICARDII.

PERICARDIO-DIAPHRAGMATICÆ VENÆ. See DIAPHRAGMATICÆ superiores.

PERICARPIUM, from *περι*, about, and *καρπος*, fruit, or seed. The germen, so called in its state of maturity; it is a viscus, big with seeds, or a vessel producing seeds, which it lets drop when they are ripe; or, it may be considered as the ovary or germ fecundated, or arrived to a state of maturity, after the flower is past, containing ripe seeds analogous to fruitful eggs. It is distinguished by several appellations, as *capsula*, *siliqua*, *legumen*, *conceptaculum*, *drupa*, *pomum*, *bacca*, *strobilus*, *folliculus*. Our English botanists call the pericarpium of LINNÆUS, *seed-vessel*. See also CATAPLASMA.

PERICHONDRIUM. The *perichondrium* is said to be only a continuation of the periosteum. This Dr. Hunter says may be true of that sort of cartilage which supplies the place of bone in an adult, as the trachea; or in such as supplies the place of bone in infants, as epiphyses; but on the cartilages that are expanded over the extremities of articulating joints, the *perichondrium* is the inner layer of the capsular ligament, reflected over the cartilage extremely fine. This is not discoverable in adults, but in young subjects, where the parts are separable, it is easily discernible.

PERICHRISIS. See LINIMENTUM.

PERICHRISTA. Any medicine with which the eye-lids are anointed in an ophthalmia.

PERICLASIS, from *περι*, about, and *κλωω*, to break. A fracture with a great wound, wherein the bone is laid bare.

PERICLYMENUM. See CAPRIFOLIUM.

PERICLYMENUM PARVUM. See IPECACUANHA.

PERICRANIUM, from *περι*, about, and *κρανον*, the head. The membrane which immediately invests the bones of the skull, or under the hairy scalp. It is made up of two lamina, closely united; the external lamina parts from the internal at the semicircular plane surrounding the temples, and becomes a very strong aponeurotic, or ligamentary expansion, which covers the temporal muscle, and is afterwards fixed in the external angular apophysis of the os frontis, in the posterior edge of the superior apophysis of the os maxillæ, and in the superior edge of the zygomatic arch, as far as the root of the mastoid apophysis. At this place the aponeurotic coil seems to form the external lamina of the *pericranium*, and they both communicate with particular aponeurotic expansions of the mastoid, masseter, zygomatic, and other neighbouring muscles.

PERIDESMICA, ISCHURIA. A suppression of urine from stricture in the urethra. See ISCHURIA.

PERIDROMOS. The extreme circumference of the hairs of the head.

PERIESTECOS, from *περιεστημι*, to surround, or guard. An epithet for diseases, signs, or symptoms, importing their being salutary, and that they prognosticate the recovery of the patient.

PERIGRAPHE, } An inaccurate description or de-
PERIGRAPHÆ. } lineation. See also RECTUS ABDOMINIS.

PERIGUA. See CASSINE.

PERIN. See TESTES—PERINÆUM, and ANUS.

PERINÆOCELE. A rupture in the perinæum.

PERINÆUM, from *περινωω*, to flow round. Because that part is generally moist, called also *interfœmineum*; *gressura*; *pechedion*; some name it *perin*. It is the space between the anus and the parts of generation; it is divided into two equal lateral portions by a distinct line, which is longer in males than in females.

In midwifery it is observed, that when the os externum is so much dilated by the head of the fœtus as to allow the delivery of the same, it is generally stretched to the length of three, and sometimes of four inches; whence at this time delivery should not be precipitated, lest a laceration in this part should be the consequence. Instead of stretching back the *perinæum* with the finger, as is the practice of some, it should be supported with the palm of the hand, and the head of the child, at the same time moderately opposed in its force against it, that its distension may be made gradually, until sufficiently dilated for delivery. Inflammations and lacerations of the *perinæum*, if they occasion vomiting, are fatal in a few days. If a laceration happens, keep the woman long in bed, and advise her to keep her knees close, as constantly as possible; her bowels should be kept soluble.

The puncture of the *perinæum* is an operation which was used to be performed when the bladder was under such a suppression of urine as could not be relieved by any gentler method. The operation was performed by pushing a trochar from the place where the external wound in the old way of cutting for the stone was made, into the cavity of the bladder, and so procuring the issue of the water through the canula. At present, instead of this method, the water is evacuated by pushing the trochar into the bladder, from a little above the os pubis. This method of discharging the urine hath succeeded, but when the suppression is of any considerable standing, the operation is dangerous. See Le Dran's Operations. Sharp's Operations. Sharp's Critical Enquiry. White's Surgery, p. 466. There are also abscesses formed in this part. See ABSCCESSUS PERINÆI.

PERINÆALIS ISCHURIA. See ISCHURIA.

PERINENEUCOS. See EPINENEUCOS.

PERIN-PANEL. A bacciferous Indian shrub, the leaves of which are used in suffumigations against hysterical symptoms. See Raii Hist.

PERINYCTIDES. PUSTULES, or PIMPLES, which break out in the night.

PERIOSTEUM, from *περι*, about, and *οστων*, the bone; called by LE DRAN, *circumossalis*. It is that membrane which covers the bone. It is divided by authors into

two layers; the internal layer (or *periosteum* itself) lies close to the bone, and appears furrowed, as the bone is: this is one of the finest, thinnest membranes imaginable; and appears, upon a successful injection, to be extremely vascular; the reason of which is, that the vessels which run to the bone, play a while upon the surface of this membrane, before they enter into the substance of the bone. The external layer is of a white glistening appearance. It is merely adventitious, being composed of the fibrous expansions of membranes, ligaments, and tendons; wherefore it runs in various directions, according as these tendons, &c. are variously inserted. The *periosteum* is not elastic; Dr. Hunter thinks it is not very sensible; and advises, in amputations, not to scrape it, but only to pass the knife about it, a little above the place where you intend to saw. The *periosteum* is wanting on those parts of a bone where strong tendons enter, as in the trochanter. The uses of the *periosteum* are, to prevent the bad effect of friction on the bones, to protect the vessels running into the bones; to connect epiphyses; and to give origin to muscles. See ABSCESSUS PERIOSTEI and INFLAMMATIO.

PERIPHIMOSIS. See PARAPHIMOSIS.

PERIPLOCA. Italian and French SCAMMONY; called also *scammonia Monspelica rotundioribus foliis*, *apocynum latifolium*. Its concreted juice purges in somewhat larger doses than the *scammony* of the shops. Boerhaave takes notice of four other species, but they are not purging.

PERIPNEUMONIA. } A PERIPNEUMONY, from
PERIPLEUMONIA. } *περί, about, and πνεύμων, the lungs, also pulmonia*. Dr. Cullen places it as a species of PNEUMONIA, and defines it a *peripneumonic pneumonia*, attended with a pulse not always hard; sometimes soft; an obtuse pain in the thorax; a constant difficulty of breathing, often not perceived unless when the body is in an erect posture; the face swelled, and of a purple colour; most commonly with a moist cough, and often bloody spits. Of this he makes three divisions.—1. *Simple idiopathic peripneumonies*.—2. *Idiopathic peripneumonies, complicated with fever*;—examples of which are, the *putrid*,—*ardent*,—and *malignant peripneumony*.—3. *Symptomatic peripneumonies*, viz. the *arthritic*—*exanthematic*—*phthisical*—*hydrophobic*,—and *rachialgic*. By other authors, three kinds of *peripneumonies* are distinguished, as follow: the TRUE, or *inflammation in the lungs*; the SPURIOUS, or *when a pituitous matter obstructs the vessels of the lungs*; the CATARRHOUS, or *when a thin acrid fluxion on the lungs is the cause*.

The true *peripneumony* is produced by cold applied to the skin, or mouth, or stomach, where there is inflammatory diathesis; an over distension of the lungs; or by any of the general causes of inflammation. Such causes as particularly affect the *lungs*, are a faulty air, caustic matter in the atmosphere, or other faulty exhalations, violent exercise of the *lungs* by running, wrestling, &c. violent disturbances of the mind, a quinsy, accompanied with an orthopnea, a violent pleurisy, or an excessive paraphrenitis. The disorder excited, various effects will be produced, according to the diversity of the part affected; for a bronchial inflammation by compression and contagion inflames the contiguous extremities of the pulmonary artery. When the extremities of the pulmonary artery are inflamed, the blood becomes stagnant, the vessel is extended, the thinnest part of the fluids is expressed, as it were, by transudation, and the thicker parts are accumulated: and all the blood, as yet capable of circulation, is collected between the right ventricle of the heart, and the extremities of the pulmonary arteries: hence the *lungs* become oppressed, incapable of expanding, and are livid, the left ventricle of the heart is deprived of blood, a great weakness is brought on, with a variety of other symptoms, as follow:

Inflammation of the chest, or of its contents, is always known by the following symptoms, fever, difficult breathing, cough, and pain in one part of the breast or another.

This fever is of the inflammatory kind, and begins with an obtuse pain in the breast, which is rather tense and oppressive than acute; sometimes this pain is felt in one, and sometimes in both sides; sometimes it extends along the reins, at others it shoots to the back and to the scapulæ; the breathing is difficult, and affected with a kind of snoring; a cough usually attends; it is sometimes dry, at others the matter discharged is bloody, or chiefly blood; this cough is more acute than that which attends

in the pleurisy, the air from the *lungs* being particularly hot: the mouth, tongue, and skin are very dry; there is a sense of fulness in the thorax, anxiety about the præcordia, with restlessness and tossing in bed continually; this restlessness never fails to attend, and that even in the beginning; sleep becomes a stranger; the pulse is commonly hard, always quick, but seldom strong or regularly full; it is sometimes soft, slender, and intermitting; before bleeding it is hardly to be perceived in some cases, but after bleeding it is stronger; the urine is often turbid; the difficulty of breathing, and the sense of fulness increase; and a quantity of thick mucus being secreted, occasions a sound as the air passes through the branches of the trachea: if the symptoms are violent at the first, the patient is not able to lie down; when he does, it is only on his back; for he can hardly breathe if not erect, and the passage of the blood through the *lungs* is obstructed, so that he fears suffocation; the veins of the neck swell, the pulse becomes every way irregular; one arm is often affected as with a palsy; the face swells, is of a dark colour, especially about the cheeks and the eyelids; and if the weather is sultry, livid spots appear on the neck and breast, the tongue swells, and is of a dark-red colour; the eyes are dull; a stupor, and a low delirium succeed, in which the patient raves, and seems neither asleep nor awake; sometimes there is a degree of paleness, and an air of astonishment at the beginning of the disease, the eyes staring wildly, and this portends much danger. The best expectoration resembles what is spit up with a cold, but rather more yellow and streaked with blood; but becoming less so, inexpressible anguish is felt, and at last the patient is suffocated. If the symptoms do not arise to so great a height, and at the same time no means of resolution have been applied before the fourth day, or if these means are not sufficiently powerful, or if they are not continued until the disease is totally carried off, a suppuration takes place, and is indicated by slight and frequent shiverings; the pain at the same time going off gradually, the sense of fulness, and the cough, with the other symptoms diminishing, and the patient being only able to lie on that side which was most affected.

This disorder should be distinguished from a pleurisy; from a difficulty of breathing in fevers; from the spurious peripneumony; inflammation in the mediastinum, or in the intercostal muscles; from the catarrh, the asthma, and other difficulties of breathing which happen in chronic diseases.

A white sediment in the urine, or a red sediment changing to a white, promise a safe and speedy recovery.—If the *peripneumony* takes place after a cold fit of a fever, and the fever continues along with the inflammation, which hath been relieved either naturally or artificially, a crisis in the second week sometimes carries off both diseases.—If in the young and robust, a bloody spit appears on the fourth day, it is a good sign; and if, on the seventh day, the same patient sweats spontaneously, the disease is ended. If in phlegmatic and languid constitutions, when the disorder hath a deep seat in the *lungs*, there is a termination of the disease on the eleventh or fourteenth day, partly by expectoration, and partly by sweat, the pulse becoming softer, the sleep calmer, and the strength being increased, the disease ends well.—If the disorder continues to the twenty-first day, an abscess will be the consequence.—It is most dangerous in flat-breasted and in asthmatic persons.—Frequent stools, and urine without any sediment, are bad signs.—If the pulse is small, soft, and irregular, the danger is great.—If the disease rushes on at once with a violent attack; if the horror, coldness, and shivering, lasts many hours, and are followed with nearly a scorching heat; if the brain is affected at the first onset; if there is a small purging with a tenesmus; if the patient abhors the bed; if either excessive sweating, or excessive dryness of the skin attend; if the natural countenance is greatly changed, there is reason to apprehend the most fatal consequences. Suppuration generally proves fatal.

Avoid the extremes of heat and of cold where the patient lies. All the drink and medicines should be lukewarm.

Dr. Fordyce, in the second part of his Elements, speaks of a natural cure. He says, that this may happen by a secretion of mucus from the *lungs*, which at first is spit up thin, and with uneasiness, becoming gradually thicker, and of a yellowish or greenish cast; it is often mixed with blood, relieving, and gradually diminishing the symptoms,

symptoms, so as to carry off the disease before the fourteenth day. Or, this disorder may depart by an hæmorrhage, or by an inflammation arising in some other part of the body, as the nose, &c.

The artificial cure, the same author observes, is effected by simple resolution, or by evacuation from the mucous glands. The first method is to be pursued in the robust, the second in the more infirm. Thus, *in all cases, on due bleeding, or expectoration, the cure chiefly depends.*

When the cure is attempted by resolution, the first step will be to bleed freely. This operation must be used in point of frequency, according to the strength of the pulse, or its fulness and hardness. A large orifice should be made to discharge the blood. The sooner blood is taken away, the more beneficial the evacuation proves. When from the violence of the inflammation, the pulse is small, very frequent, and irregular, it often rises, and becomes regular after the operation; and from the disease increasing, or recurring, it is frequently necessary to repeat this evacuation two or three times. As soon as the preceding cold fit is over, take by a large orifice from $\frac{3}{4}$ xii. to $\frac{3}{4}$ xvi. of blood; this large bleeding gives more relief than twice the quantity taken at three times; and except symptoms promise well after the first bleeding, take from $\frac{3}{4}$ vii. to $\frac{3}{4}$ xii. more in four hours after; and, as required, repeat it in somewhat less quantities in six or eight hours. *If florid frothy blood is spit up*, bleed as far as the patient's strength will admit; but if the blood which is taken from a vein appears pale, and jelly-like, without the true buff; or if a spitting is already come on, bleeding will be injurious. The air in the room should be kept moderately warm. The vin. antim. and kali acetatum should be given in the usual doses as in inflammatory fevers; and if *they are repeated every hour, or at least every two hours, their efficacy will be more suited to the intention.* Emollient clysters, in which nitre is dissolved, should be frequently injected. Nitre may be mixed in every draught of the patient's drink, or it may be rendered agreeably acid by the addition of Clutton's febrifuge spirit. Blister the back and sides, especially after bleeding: if in the course of the disorder expectoration stops too suddenly, and is not immediately followed by some other evacuation, blister both the legs. *A decoction of the rad. serpent. seneka*, given in proper doses, and at due intervals, is of singular advantage.

If expectoration is attempted as the means of relief, bleeding is rarely admitted. If the expectorated matter be yellowish, or streaked with blood, by keeping it up, the most desirable ends will be answered. The gum ammoniacum is usually prescribed in this case, but the antimonium tartarificatum, or the vin. antim. given in such doses as will keep up a nausea, are of more extensive efficacy. But expectorating medicines, as such, must not be given before the matter to be discharged becomes fit for excretion, for otherwise a greater flow of humours will be invited to the *lungs*. Vapours from warm water may be frequently received into the *lungs* with the breath. From the beginning give the decoct. rad. senekæ, besides which few other medicines will be required. If the disease seems to be of a mixed kind, or if the lungs are not so much inflamed, as they are loaded with a viscid or pituitous matter, apply blisters between the shoulders, and on the sides. When the mucus that is spit up is very thin, opiates may be used in small doses, to moderate the pain; and, to ease the cough, let mucilages be frequently swallowed. A sharp sudden cold air, too hot an air, excessive sweating, imprudent purging, and disturbed passions of the mind, may any of them check expectoration, in which case proceed as already directed. This disorder, though generally carried off by expectoration, is sometimes removed by urine, which on the seventh, ninth, or eleventh day, or, sometimes, in the intermediate days, begins to let fall a plentiful sediment of a pale red colour, and sometimes real pus; these discharges are succeeded by salutary sweats, but are preceded by anguish, palpitations, an irregular pulse, &c. If the pulse flags, give a few grains of the sal c. c. with the conf. aromatica. If when blood is taken away from a vein, it appears of a loose or broken texture, immediately desist from any discharge of it, and begin with the use of cooling antiputrescents, as the acet. camphorat. the juice of oranges or lemons in the patient's drink, or let his drink be acidulated with Clutton's febrifuge spirit, joined with some proper cordial, &c.

A *peripneumony* is very apt to return on a little irregularity of diet. It terminates variously, as by a resolution, a

suppuration, a scirrhus, a copious spitting, a bilious flux, or by a copious thick urine, in which is either a sediment of a pale red colour, or of a purulent quality. When the patient dies, he is carried off by a suffocation, from the difficulty of coughing up the matter which is lodged in the *lungs*. See Cullen's First Lines, edit. 4. vol. i. p. 306.

PERIPNEUMONIA NOTHA. The **SPURIOUS**, or **BASTARD-PERIPNEUMONY**. This disorder may appear at any time in the year, but for the most part it approaches early in the spring, particularly after a very sharp winter. This kind of *peripneumony* is chiefly distinguished from a dry asthma, by the degree of fever, and signs of inflammation which are manifest in it; in most symptoms, the *spurious peripneumony* also resembles the true, but the heat, pain, and thirst, are not so considerable in the first as in the last.

Those advanced in years, and those of any age who have a gross habit of body, and are addicted to spirituous liquors, also those who are subject to catarrhs, are most subject to this kind of disorder.

It is often caused by cold north and north-east winds. Bodies that are loaded in the winter with gross and sluggish humours, which at the approach of spring are rarefied, the *lungs* becoming turgid therewith, a bad cough is produced, and then the *peripneumony* is soon introduced. A redundant viscid serum, or even a putrid tendency in the juices, may induce this disease. The drying up of an old ulcer or an issue may, in some circumstances, be a cause. A weakened state of the *lungs*, as when an œdema forms itself there, may also occasionally be productive of this disease.

Boerhaave observes, that the bastard *peripneumony* steals upon the patient unawares with a slight weariness, weakness, a general prostration of the faculties of the mind, thick and short breathing, and an oppression of the breast. The commotions it excites are so small, that the heat and fever are scarce sufficient to make the patient sensible of his disorder: afterwards slight shiverings, which come on by fits, and the attacks of a gentle fever appear, whence difficulty of breathing, and weakness suddenly increasing, bring on death, of which there was scarce any sign by the pulse or urine. Sydenham was one of the first who distinguished this disorder from the catarrh, and he gives the following account of its manner of invasion, and its progress. The patient is hot and cold alternately, is drowsy, complains of an acute pain in the head, when the cough is most troublesome; he vomits up all liquids, sometimes with, and at others without coughing: the urine is turbid and intensely red; the blood taken away resembles pleuritic blood; the patient breathes quick and with difficulty; if he is advised to cough, his head akes as if it would burst; a pain is felt in the whole breast; a wheezing is observed by the attendants whenever the patient coughs. To what Sydenham hath said, it may be added, that the patient's cheeks and eyes often appear red and inflamed, the pulse is small, a low fever attends, and the urine is generally pale-coloured.

If the strength does not return after the disease is removed; if the pulse is still quick, though soft; if the breathing is difficult and oppressed; if there is at times a cold shivering, with flushing in the cheeks, the lips are dry, and the appetite defective, a phthisis may be expected soon.

The indications of cure will be to expel the pituitous colluvies. 2dly, To strengthen the habit in general, and the lungs in particular.

Attenuating stimulating expectorants, stomach purges, emetics, blisters, both by their stimulus and discharge, and issues in the inside and bottom of the knee, are all thought useful. For common drink, mustard-whey, or a decoction of madder-root, will be very convenient: bleeding, except in a small quantity, when comatous symptoms appear, is not to be practised, but blisters applied to the back, sides, and arms, with gentle puking at proper intervals, and suitable expectorants, may be much depended on. The decoct. rad. senekæ, is also useful in this disorder.

If the cough is violent, opiates will be very useful, and may be given as soon as expectoration is become tolerably free; a mixture of the pil. c. styracæ and pil. ex aloe cum myrrha may be safely given in doses as circumstances may require. To keep the bowels lax is a necessary point in order to relief, and the opiate may be given to any quantity, not to interfere wholly with the usual efficacy of the purgative which it accompanies.

As expectoration is a principal means of relief, to the

saline draughts, made with the aq. ammoniæ acetatæ, add as much of vin. antim. as will excite and keep up a nausea: thus every useful secretion and excretion will be promoted.

When the breathing is easy, and expectoration free, begin to strengthen the habit by means of the bark to each ounce of which a dram, or more, of the balsam of Tolu, may be added; mild chalybeates may also be used.

This disorder terminates by a spitting, a bilious flux of the belly, or by plenty of thick urine, with a thick sediment.

Dr. Macbride arranges this disease amongst asthmatic complaints, which he says commonly seizes the old and phlegmatic, the weak and lax, the fat and unweildy, and is most rife in wet and slabby situations; in foggy weather, and winter seasons. All which circumstances point out, as the cause, an accumulation of serum in the cellular cavities of the lungs, whence great oppression on the air-vessels, and some degree of obstruction in the pulmonary and bronchial arteries, thereby hindering the free and regular circulation of the blood. This disease is *always extremely dangerous*; and requires the utmost circumspection in our prognostics, as the mildness of the symptoms, at the beginning, is too apt to mislead both the patient and attendant. For, as it arises from a viscid accumulation among the inert solids of the lungs, the symptoms do not appear very distressing, till it is generally too late for relief, and there can be no hope of a resolution of the offending matter, since there is no way for it to be carried from the cells wherein it stagnates, but by the absorbent system, and it is generally too viscid to be taken up by such slender vessels. Writers, from not making the necessary distinction between the cellular and tubular part of the lungs, and, by supposing the offending matter in the *peripneumonia notha*, chokes up the extremities of the pulmonary artery, have confounded the theory of this disease, since the symptoms cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, on the supposition that the morbid matter is lodged in any other place than the cellular interstices, whereby it presses both upon the air-vessels and blood-vessels, hindering the first from being fully distended with air, and the last from transmitting blood. In this disease, therefore, bleeding is of no service, but does harm, and our only hope is founded on repeated emetics and blisters; the most proper emetics are those of the antimonial class, nor should the patient drink much after a vomit is given, in order that the agitation from puking may be stronger, and the blisters are to be laid on the back, sides, and arms, which are also to be bathed, and the body kept open by clysters. But all this will very rarely answer, and we may foresee the death of the patient, from the perpetual laborious wheezing, great anxiety, and intolerable oppression of the præcordia, together with a constant dozing, coldness of the extremities, and a livid colour in the hands and face. People advanced in years, who are of a gross habit and flabby texture, may perhaps be prevented from falling into this disease, by suffering issues to be made between the shoulders, as these will prevent the accumulation of lymph in the cellular part of the lungs, and probably prolong life.

On inflammations of the lungs, see Trallian, Cœlius Aurelianus, and Aretæus; and on both the kinds of *peripneumony*, see Hoffmann, Boerhaave, Wallis's Sydenham, Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Physic, Fordyce's Elements, part ii. Cullen's First Lines, vol. i. p. 349—355. Dr. Macbride's Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Physic.

PERIPYEMA. A collection of matter surrounding any part.

PERIRRHOEA, from *περίρρηω*, to flow from every part. A copious flux of the humours, or morbid matter from all part of the body, to the proper emunctories, in order to their discharge, or rather the discharge itself.

PERIRRHEXIS. See HÆMOPTYSIS.

PERISCEPASTRUM. See FASCIA.

PERISCYPHISMUS. It is an incision made across the forehead, or from one temple to another, over the upper part of the os frontis, over the coronary future. It was formerly used when a considerable inflammation, or defluxion in the eyes attended. The lips of this wound are to be kept asunder with lint, or when the disorder abates, rasp the denudated bone, and proceed to healing. See P. Ægineta, lib. vi. c. 7.

PERISTALTICUS, from *περιτελλω*, to compress, or contract. The motion by which the intestines protrude,

the faeces, is called the peristaltic motion. It is a worm-like motion.

PERISTOMA. See INTESTINA.

PERISTAPHYLO-PHARYNGÆI. Two small muscles inserted between the uvula and lower extremity of the internal ala of the apophysis pterigoidæus; they run obliquely backward on the sides of the pharynx. They are difficult to find in very lean subjects, and seem to be what M. Santorini calls *hypero-pharyngæi*, or *palato-pharyngæi*.

PERISTAPHYLINUS EXTERNUS. See CIRCUMFLEXUS PALATI.

PERISTAPHYLINI INTERNI. See PETRO-SALPINGO-STAPHYLINI.

PERISYSTOLE. The interval of rest betwixt the systole and diastole of the heart.

PERITERION. See TREPANUM.

PERITTOMATICOS. See APERITTOS.

PERITONÆOREXIS. A burbling of the peritonæum, and consequent hernia.

PERITONÆUM, from *περιτελλω*, to extend round. Dr. Douglas is the first who hath given us any true idea of this membrane, which lines the belly, and invests all the viscera contained therein. It is of a close texture, and yet very pliable; it is capable of great extension, after which it can recover itself, and be contracted to its ordinary size, as appears in pregnancy, &c. It is connected to all the circumambient parts by a cellular membrane; it is this cellular membrane (which is generally called the external lamella of the *peritonæum*) which forms what we call the processes of the *peritonæum*. The *peritonæum*, nevertheless, hath productions of its own; but they are different from those of the cellular membrane, for they run from without inwards, and give an external covering to the contained parts.

PERITONITIS. INFLAMMATION of the PERITONÆUM, including the mesentery and omentum, hence *inflammatio mesenterii*. Dr. Cullen defines it to be a fever, with pain in the belly, which is increased when the body is erect; but without other proper signs of abdominal inflammations, &c. places this genus of disease in the CLASS PYREXIÆ, and ORDER PILEGMASIA; and distinguishes three species. 1. *Peritonitis propria*; that is, when the peritonæum, strictly so called, is inflamed. 2. *Peritonitis omentalis, omentitis, or epiploitis*. See PUERPERILIS FEBRIS. 3. *Peritonitis mesenterica*. See INFLAMMATIO MESENTERII.

PERIU TODDALI. See LACCA.

PERLE. See ALBUGO OCULORUM.

PERLÆ. See MARGARITÆ.

PERMANENS AQUA. See AZOTH.

PERNIO, from *πέρνω*, heel, chilblain, erythema a frigore, besanen, bugantia, cheimelon. A KIBZ or CHILBLAIN. This disorder attacks the hands, feet, heels, ears, nose, and lips; all ages are subject to it, but children of a sanguine habit, and a delicate complexion are the most so. Dr. Cullen places this disorder as a variety of phlogosis erythema.

When the parts subject to this complaint are suddenly exposed to cold, or from being cold are too speedily heated, they are somewhat inflated, afterwards come on heat, redness, pain, and itching. These symptoms increasing, small blisters are formed, which soon burst, leaving a slight excoriation, which speedily ulcerates; this ulcer soon becomes deep and obstinate, discharging a sharp ill-conditioned matter; in the last, and worst degree, a gangrene is formed.

Besides a fulness of the humours, and a tenderness in the skin, which are the most frequent causes disposing to chilblains, the wearing of woollen gloves or those of fur and muffs, are too oft the productive causes; like the warm bath, they render the skin more sensible, and increase the afflux of blood thereto.

The principal methods of prevention and relief are as follow: the skin is rendered less tender, and more firm; changes of weather are guarded against; the vicious quality of the temperament is corrected; and, according to the different degrees of the complaint when present, the subsequent applications are made use of.

When winter approaches, let the parts usually affected be frequently put into cold water, avoiding every occasion of subjecting them to warm. Issues, or frequent gentle purges, will drain off a redundancy of humours. As to a faulty quality in the blood, of whatever kind it may be, proper alteratives are not to be neglected; but when the disorder is present, whilst in its lowest degree,

dip the part into water that is cold, and as near to freezing as may be, and there continue it during a minute or two; or if the cold chills or benumbs the part very much, dip it in and take it out two or three times, at short intervals; after this it may be gently dried; the same process being repeated, at least every morning and evening, until all uneasiness is removed. The most troublesome itching is removed by dipping the part in cold water, or by applying snow to it, though in some few instances the snow rather increases than diminishes the disorder. When the patient cannot bear the cold, when a cough attends, or other circumstances which forbid the application of cold to the extremities, the best substitute is, to wear dog-skin socks, or gloves, day and night, until the inflammation is removed. Linnæus recommends the diluted marine acid for bathing the part affected with. The following embrocation is an efficacious remedy, applied by dipping in it linen rags, and keeping them applied to the parts. R. aceti, sp. vini tenuioris 3ā lb. fs. aluminis 3 ij. m. In greater degrees, as when the part may be said to be frost-bitten, the treatment will be as directed in the article CONGELATUS; in this case dog-skin gloves or socks should be worn. Vapours sometimes agree better than baths, in which case the vapours from vinegar are the best; but as their vapour softens the skin, it should afterwards be often washed with a mixture; water two parts, and camphorated spirit of wine one part. If the parts are ulcerated, gentle purges may be used, the swelled parts exposed to the steams of vinegar, and digestive ointments applied to the sore. When a gangrene comes on, treat it as when the same happens from any other cause, attendance being given to the circumstances of the constitution.

See Heister's Surgery. M. A. Severinus's Diff. de *Pernionibus*, in lib. de Abscessibus. Tissot's Advice to the People. Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 440. Pearson's Principles of Surgery, vol. i. p. 142. White's Surgery, p. 22.

PERONÆA ARTERIA. The **PERONEAL ARTERY.** It is the smaller division of the posterior tibialis; it passes down behind the fibula, between the soleus and the flexor pollicis, passes over the interosseous ligament, and about the upper and back part of the os calcis it forms an arch with the tibialis posterior.

PERONÆUS MUSCULUS, from *perone*, the fibula. It rises from the outer part of the fibula, it lies in a groove in the malleolus externus, and is inserted in the basis of the last metatarsal bone of the little toe.

— **LONGUS**, called *fibuleus*. It rises from the head of the fibula, its tendon is turned back under the tarsus, passing over the os cuboides, at which place it hath a sesamoid bone, and runs across the sole of the foot to be inserted into the basis of the first metatarsal bone, being an abductor.

— **SECUNDUS**, vel *semifibuleus*. It rises about the middle of the outward part of the fibula, and as it runs under the malleolus externus, it becomes tendinous, and is inserted with the tendon of the peronæus brevis into the metatarsal bone of the little toe.

— **VENA.** It is one of the divisions of the poplitea; it runs nearly the same course with the artery of the same name.

PERONE. See **FIBULA**.

PERONEUS BREVIS. See **EXTENSOR DIGITORUM LONGUS**.

PERSEA. **PERSEA PRÆCOX.** See **MALA ARME- NIACA**.

PERSICA. The **PEACH-TREE.** *Persica* from *Persia*, whence they were first transplanted. It hath been called *Rhodacinea*, or *Rhodacina*, because it was planted in *Rhodes*. The kernel of the peach is called **MACHÆRIA**; the fruit, *malus Persica*.

PERSICARIA, **URENS**, called also *hydropiper*, **CUL- RAGE**, **LAKE-WEED**, **WATER-PEPPER**, and biting **ARSMART**. It is the **POLYGONUM HYDROPIPER** Linn. It is an annual plant, with oblong uncut leaves, pointed at both ends, and with imperfect flowers set in spikes on the tops of the stalks; the cup is thick and fleshy, divided into five oval segments, which closing form a cover to an angular glossy seed. The leaves have a burning taste, and seem nearly allied to the arum; their acrimony is dissipated by distillation, and is destroyed in the process; they are *antiseptic*, *diuretic*, and *aperient*. It is called *persicaria*, because the leaves resemble peach leaves, and *hydropiper* because it grows in water, and tastes like

pepper. It is not used in the present practice. See **Raii Hist.**

PERSICARIA MACULATA, **DEAD OR SPOTTED ARS- MART.** *Persicaria mitis*. It is the **POLYGONUM PER- SICARIA** Linn. It is so called from most of the leaves having a blackish spot in the middle: it grows also in wet grounds. It is said to be *antiseptic*, but is not in use as a medicine. See **Raii Hist.**

— **SILIQUOSA**, also called *balsamina lutea*, *noli me tangere*, *impatiens herba*, *mercurialis sylvestris*, **QUICK IN HAND**, **TOUCH ME NOT**. This species is a *forcible diuretic*, but is rarely used. See **Raii Hist.**

PERSICON. See **JUGLANS**.

PERSICUM BALS. See **BENZOINUM**.

PERSICUS IGNIS. See **CARBUNCULUS**.

PERSISTENS FEBRIS. A **REGULAR INTERMIT- TING FEVER**, the paroxysms of which return at constant and stated hours.

PERSONATA. See **BARDANA MAJOR**, and **BAR- DANA ARCTICUM**.

PERSPIRATIO. **PERSPIRATION**, also *transpiratio*; *dilatatio*, *anapneusis*; *diaphone*; *discussio*; *diaphoresis*; *diapnoe*; *diffusio*. Without a free perspiration no animal nor plant can continue in a healthy state. The matter of perspiration is separated through the skin, and also from the lungs; it is simply serum. This discharge is usually less in women than in men; if in either women or men, the perspiratory vessels are obstructed, the circulation of the blood meets with great resistance.

Perspiration is of two kinds, viz. that which is continually transuding, and is called *insensible*; the other is the sensible, called *sweat*. It hath been supposed that different vessels throw off these discharges, but that is not the truth; the same vessels which throw out the insensible, being more strongly acted upon, throw out the sensible *perspi- ration*.

All animals have an absorbing power, similar to that of a sponge, which is evident from the speedy penetration of sea-salt and salt-petre into the most interior parts of the largest pieces of butchers' meat; it is most probable that the pores, &c. through which the salt passes, are those through which the perspiration is carried on in living animals. The pores are sometimes so enlarged as to transmit particles of red blood, as happens in the muriatic scurvy; and sometimes are so contracted that the necessary evacuation can no longer be continued, whence a variety of disorders proceeds. The fat under the skin is supposed to prevent a too free exhalation of the serum from the body; and want of fat in the lungs, to be a reason why so free a discharge is made therefrom. The coats of all the vessels are perforated by the pores through which the matter of perspiration passes; hence, when morbid humours are attenuated, they pass through the skin, and are exhaled with the matter of perspiration, or they may, and often are, absorbed into the blood, and then excreted with the urine, &c.

PERTURBATIO ALVI. See **DIARRHOEA**.

PERTUSSIS, also called *tussis ferina*, *convulsiva*, *rheu- matica*, a **KINK-COUGH**, **HOOPING**, or **CONVULSIVE COUGH**. Dr. Butter says it is an epidemic, contagious, spasmodic disease. It seems to be analogous to an inter- mittent fever in the periodic return of the fits; they both prevail in the same seasons, arise from the same cause, and are cured by the same remedies. See **Huxham de Aëre**, &c. **Morb. Epid.** p. 76, 77. Farther, the autumnal *hooping-cough* and intermittents are analogous, in that they renew their attacks in the returning spring, though seemingly cured, long before. The *hooping-cough* resembles the small-pox, in not usually returning, in being infectious to the predisposed, and in that it must have its course.

It is originally symptomatic; is often a symptom in the asthma. **SYDENHAM** says that the cough is excited by vapours which are thrown into the lungs from the blood.

— **DR. BUTTER**, that its seat is in the intestines; that neither the stomach nor the lungs are concerned in it; that the primary affection is a morbid irritability of the mucous glands; and that an infectious miasma is the occasional cause.—Again, whilst some assert that the disorder is a convulsive one, occasioned by irritating matter lodged about the bronchia, trachea, and fauces; others say, and indeed with greater seeming probability, that it is a convulsion in the diaphragm, excited by sharp humours in the primæ viæ, and which cause a spasmodic stricture in the glottis.—**WALSCHMEID** says, it proceeds

from a disorder of the stomach.—Dolæus says, it is caused by tough viscid matter lodged in the coats of the stomach.—Hoffman attributes it to thin and acrid juices in the ducts destined to respiration, as the *aspira arteria*, &c.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS NEUROSES, and ORDER SPASMI, which he defines a contagious disease, attended with a convulsive strangulating cough, and sonorous reiterated inspiration, often with vomiting.

This disorder begins with a hoarseness, but usually with a dry cough, which continues about two weeks, and then becomes convulsive, and some phlegm is discharged; its increase and state takes up about four weeks more, and in six weeks after it generally goes off, though sometimes it continues eighteen or twenty weeks: sometimes the phlegm is ropy, at others it is mixed with sharp serum, but always is thrown up with difficulty: at the height, the phlegm is more concocted, and as the cough declines the expectorated matter is whitish. After recovery a relapse may easily happen from taking cold; but these relapses are slight and short. Some have only the antecedent short dry cough: these get well in two or three weeks, but if phlegm begins to appear, the patient is not so soon quit of this disorder. When the cough is in any degree violent, the blood is so obstructed in the face as to occasion blackness there, and, according as the vessels of the nose are more or less able to resist, so an hæmorrhage from thence is more or less copious and frequent.

The *hooping-cough* is most fatal to children under two years of age. Older children usually swallow the phlegm and then puke it. After three years of age it seldom proves fatal; though, in some instances, wherein great weakness attends, and the bark hath been neglected, a consumption follows, and the patient is carried off.

As opinions vary with respect to the seat, &c. of this complaint, so the methods of relief that are proposed are also various; but in general, gentle antimonial emetics administered about half an hour before the return of each fit, when the periods can be guessed, are the principal assistants that hitherto have been observed. Particular symptoms are relieved by bleeding, blisters, gentle laxatives, &c.—In the beginning, if the face is very black during the fit, or if the blood is discharged with the cough, bleed.—If the breathing is difficult, the *lac ammon.* will be proper. To moderate the violence of the cough, give now and then the *styr. papaveris albi* in small doses, or rather mix opiates with purgatives, and give them in such doses as whilst the violence of the cough is moderated, the bowels may also be kept solutive.—Dr. Butler extols the use of *hemlock* as a cure. He directs to begin with a small dose, and gradually to increase until the symptoms of relief appear, and then continue that dose as long as it produces good effects; when this medicine begins to lose its effects, then augment the quantity gradually until its advantages are again manifest. For a child from *six months to two years old*, he advises to begin with *gr. i.* which when diffused in an ounce and a half of water, may be given in the course of one day. From *two years to four years of age*, *two grains* may be mixed in two ounces of water to be taken in the day. From *four years upward to twenty*, the *first daily dose may be increased half a grain for each year*. If a liquid form is disliked, a pill or a bolus may be given; and Dr. Morris declares the most successful efforts from castor one part, and the bark two parts; the dose from \mathfrak{z} i. to \mathfrak{z} ss. and repeated every four hours.—If there is much fever, the bark is not convenient; expectorants sometimes should accompany this remedy, and often its efficacy is only advantageous in the decline of the disease: the fever is no objection to the *cicut.*—When there is little or no fever, *cantharides* have been used with advantage. Dr. Lettsom in his Medical Memoirs, from his own as well as other experience, says, “From the efficacy of the following composition, the action of vomiting is less necessary to be frequently excited, as the disease usually terminates in a few days after the exhibition of this remedy; hence, he adds, I have rarely had occasion to give the antimonial powder more than two or three times.” The composition was communicated to the doctor by his friend Mr. Sutcliffe, a surgeon and apothecary in Yorkshire. R Tr. cort. Peruv. \mathfrak{z} i. fs. tinct. opii camphoratæ \mathfrak{z} ss. Tr. cantharidis, \mathfrak{z} i. m. This is to be given in small doses three or four times a-day, and to be gradually increased until a slight strangury is excited; and then the dose must either be diminished, or repeated at longer intervals. It is then observed that the strangury usually comes on about the third

day, and the *hooping-cough* seldom continues above six days after giving this medicine.

Dr. Cullen considers this disease under two periods: *the first* is when the contagion which caused it is recent, and continues to act; *the second* when the contagion ceases to act and the disease continues by the power of habit. *The indication of cure under the first period* is, to obviate the violent effects of the disease and its fatal tendency. To this end, in plethoric habits, or where the blood is difficultly transmitted through the lungs, bleeding will be necessary; but its repetition must be admitted with caution. The belly must be kept lax. If there is any inflammatory tendency in the lungs, blisters should be applied to the thorax, and renewed if required. Emetics should be duly repeated; they interrupt the return of the spasmodic affections; and by determining to the surface of the body, take off the determination to the lungs.—*The indication of cure under the second period* is effected by antispasmodics or tonics. Of these, a variety have been proposed, and occasionally with success, as castor, musk, hemlock, cupress, opium, Peruvian bark, &c. When neither fever nor difficulty of breathing forbid, opium is powerful in abating, but it is not efficacious in removing the cough. In this last stage of the disease, the bark, or some proper preparation of it, will be singularly useful.

In the Med. Comment. of Edinburgh, vol. x. p. 272. it is observed that the *hooping-cough* was relieved by vomits and laxatives, till every symptom of pyrexia was gone; then the bark, and cold bathing, proved a certain and effectual remedy. The same person gave the bark and camphor, as a preventive, and observes that few were attacked that persevered in taking it for any length of time.

The late Dr. Rutherford of Edinburgh, observes, that when convulsions attend, the application of blisters will be necessary, but as to their situation in this case, he prefers the side of the neck behind the ears, because in that part there is the nearest communication with the nerves of the glottis.

See Wallis's Sydenham. Huxham de Aër. & Morb. Epid. p. 76, 77. Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. iii. p. 281—286. 319—325. a Treatise on *Kinkough*, by W. Butter, M. D. Dr. Cullen's First Lines. vol. iii. edit. 4. London Med. Journal, vol. ii. p. 398.

PERUANUS CORTEX. See CORT. PERUVIANUS.

PERUVIANUM BALSAMUM. PERUVIAN BALSAM, or BALSAM OF PERU: it is also called *hutzochitl*, *hoitziloxitl*, *Mexican balsam*; *Indicum balsamum*, *balsamum Americanum*, *caburciba*. The trees which afford it, are the *balsamifera*, *balsamifera arbor Indica*, and on the authority of Piso, and Ray, the *carburciba*, or *carburiiba*. PERUIFERA, vel MYROXYLON PERUIFERUM Linn. There are three kinds of this balsam, viz. the white; it is of a pale yellowish colour (though called white); it is the native *balsam*, preserved as it issues out from the tree: this is the best sort, but very rarely met with. The dry *balsam*; this is the white sort inspissated by the sun's heat in gourd shells, in which it is sometimes brought to Europe; it is of a reddish colour, and a very agreeable smell; it is seldom to be met with. The common or black *Peruvian balsam*; this is artificially extracted from the bark, branches, and leaves of the tree, by cutting them in pieces, and boiling them in water; it is of the consistence of honey, of a dark black colour in the mass; but, when spread thin, it is of a clear reddish or yellowish brown, of an agreeable strong smell, somewhat approaching to that of a mixture of benjamin and storax, and of a bitterish pungent taste, easily inflammable, not in the least miscible with water, nor rendered white nor turbid on being agitated therewith. It is brought from Peru and Mexico.

Distilled in a retort with an open fire, it yields a butter like that of benzoin, and sometimes a considerable quantity of concrete saline flowers similar to those from the same resin. If this balsam is rubbed with sugar, the white of an egg, or with the mucilage of gum arabic, it is rendered miscible with water, but is longest suspended with the last.

It is used for the cure of wounds in nervous and tendinous parts: it strengthens the stomach, is useful in asthmas, and as an antispasmodic; though not so immediately useful or so powerful at present as opium, yet it is far more lasting in its efficacy. It cures, according to Sydenham, the *colica pictonum*, and a tincture of it in spirit of wine is warmly recommended by Hoffman.

See Tournefort's Mat. Med. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

PERUVIANUS GRISEUS, vel SPURIUS. See THURIS CORTEX.

PERVERSIO UTERI. See PROCIDENTIA UTERI.

PERVIGILIUM, also the *agrypnia* of authors. A WANT OF SLEEP, or rather INTENSE WATCHING. A symptom very common in fevers, and always a bad preface.

PERVINCA MAJOR. See VINCA PERVINCA.

PES. The FOOT. It is divided into the tarsus, metatarsus, and toes. The TARSUS consists of seven bones, viz. the *astragalus*; it is the superior, and its upper head is received into the cavity of the tibia. The *calcaneum*, or *calcis os*. The *navicularis*, or *naviforme*. The *cuboidei*, which is the external of the four anterior. The *cuneiforme externum*. The *cuneiforme medium*. And the *cuneiforme internum*. They follow in reckoning upwards. These bones being convex above, and concave below, make the tread more secure, and from their number the shock is broke in jumping. A caries happening in these bones is dangerous, on account of their spongy substance, size, and number. The sole of the foot is called *peza*; *thenar*, *pedion* or *pelma*; this last term is applicable also to a sock.

When children's feet are distorted at their birth, or turned into a bad position, bring them as near as possible to a natural one, then with a roller dipped in flour and the white of an egg, roll them from near the knee to the toes, let them be held in a good position until the roller is dry, and change the bandage every fortnight.

This term *Pes* is given to many vegetable substances; as *Pes asperinus*, see CHENOPODIUM.—*Afininus*, see ALLIARIA.—*Capra Lusitanica*, see BINTAMBURU ZEYLAN.—*Cati*, see GNAPHALIUM.—*Colubinus*, see GERANIUM COLUBINUM.—*Leonis*, see ALCHIMILLA.—*Leporinus*, see LAGOPUS.—*Vituli*, see ANUM.

PESSARIUM. A PESSARY, called also *balanos*, and *balanocastanum*, from its shape being formerly like an acorn. Among other external remedies used by Hippocrates *peffaries* were one; they were a kind of suppositories which they introduced into the exterior neck of the matrix; they were prepared of wool, lint, or linen, mixed with powders, oils, wax, &c. and made round like a finger. *Peffaries* were in much use amongst the ancients, and were formed of different ingredients, according as the different diseases, &c. of the womb required them. See P. *Æginet.* lib. vii. c. 24. At present their use is chiefly confined to the support of the falling vagina or uterus. They are useful to women who labour under an incontinence of urine. Sponges of such a size as, when expanded, fill up the cavity of the vagina, are very good *peffaries*; they may be dipped in any liquor that will assist in the intention of using them. They support the uterus; at the same time, by putting a string through them, the end of which is to be left hanging out of the os externum, the woman can take them away and apply them herself.

Commodious *peffaries* are described in Heister's Surgery in the article *Procidentia Uteri*. Dr. Simson invented one and described it in the *Edinb. Med. Essays*, vol. iii. p. 313.

Dr. Leake, in the fifth edition of his Medical Instructions, asserts that the use of *peffaries*, by the pain and irritation they occasion, are apt to produce the whites. He observes, that in cases of bearing down and descent of the womb, to direct the curative method to the seat of the disorder is in every respect preferable to the application of those painful and indelicate instruments, so often made use of with bad effect; for instead of strengthening the weak part, they lay additional stress upon it, and consequently are highly improper. It is evident that *peffaries* only prevent the descent of the womb, by obstructing the passage; therefore, so long as a part is kept in a state of continual distension, it never can be braced up or strengthened by the power of art or nature. If the *peffary* is introduced too small, it will soon be forced away by the first fit of coughing, or straining, &c. And if it is too large it will bring on the fluor albus in a high degree; beside, it generally becomes so painful as not to be endured, and being a pernicious application, ought to be rejected from practice. It never can answer any good purpose; but, on the contrary, will always increase the disease, by overstraining and weakening that part which was too weak before. As a further dissuasive from the use

of these instruments, the Doctor gives the two following cases.

First, A woman advanced in years had worn a *peffary* for some time; she complained of great heat and inflammation at the lower region of the belly, attended with violent colic pains, and frequent but ineffectual endeavours to void her urine; she had much fever, and at last became delirious, from want of sleep and violence of pain, which threatened a mortification in the bowels. The *peffary* was made of cork, was very large, and closely confined by means of the inflammation of the part, considerable force was required to extract it, which occasioned much pain and discharge of blood; however, by proper care she recovered and remained well.

Second, A *peffary* was extracted from the fundament of a woman, after making its way through the vagina into the rectum, by a mortification of the parts.

PESSOLATÆ. See MORPIONES.

PESTILENTIALIS. Belonging to the plague.

PESTIS. The PLAGUE. PARACELSUS calls it *cha-olida*. Many writers have observed that the *plague* visits England once in thirty or forty years; but happily for us this does not happen: a period of more than 120 years has elapsed since so melancholy and lamentable a visitation.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS PYREXIÆ, and ORD. EXANTHEMATA, and defines it a typhus, very highly contagious, attended with extreme debility, and says that contentions have arisen among physicians, concerning the character of the *plague*, which are easily cleared, so that the characteristic signs which occur in every case of the *plague*, may be given with perspicuity; it therefore may be sufficient to give such as happen in most of them. Its varieties are owing to its degrees of violence, hence the species are the *peffis benigna*, *vulgaris*, *Ægyptiaca*.

The *plague* is the worst degree of putrid fever, the most violent, rapid, and suddenly fatal. In the beginning it is sometimes attended with inflammatory symptoms when it happens in cold climes, but it speedily becomes most putrid. It is called pestilential when the patient falls into sudden weakness, and is affected with the worst symptoms, and in the greatest degree at once. It is called *plague* when the worst symptoms attend, but the loss of strength is not quite so sudden; and all the other species are called putrid fevers; they are all of the same general nature, but denominated from their most remarkable symptoms, or other attending circumstances.

Whatever be the nature of the pestilential miasmata, the effects are immediately to diminish, and, according to the degree of its power, to extinguish the vital heat. It breaks the fibres of the blood, and dissolves its texture, whence the purple spots.

The *plague* approaches with a chilliness and shivering; soon after, a violent vomiting, a painful oppression of the breast, and a burning fever; all which continue till death changes the scene, or till the eruption of a bubo or a parotis discharges the morbid matter, and cures the patient. If the morbid matter is not thus thrown out upon the surface of the body, it proves mortal. Sometimes, though rarely, the disease is mortal before the signs of fever approach; the broad purple spots, which denote immediate death, coming out even whilst the person is abroad about his business: these spots go in and out before death's approach. Sometimes swellings appear, without having been preceded by a fever, or any other considerable symptom. The breath and sweat are very offensive. The pathognomonic symptoms are, the *buboes* and *carbuncles* which appear in various parts of the body.

The *plague* and the erysipelas so resemble one another, that in time of *plague* they are not always duly distinguished at the first.

The air does not seem capable of carrying infection far. Heat and moisture aggravate, but cold destroys the infectious nature of the *plague*; so that in these northern climates the infection must be received at first from some person, or from some subject in which it is lodged. The pestilential seminum readily adheres to spongy and porous bodies, and thus may be conveyed to a great distance, without any loss of its pernicious quality.

From the general nature of the *plague*, bleeding seems to be an improper method for relief; yet it is strongly advised by many practitioners of note, and amongst the rest Sydenham is one. Great circumspection is doubtless necessary with respect to this operation; however, if symptoms

symptoms of inflammation run high, by lessening the quantity of blood, the propulsion of the virulent matter to the glands may perhaps be promoted; and this more particularly if the course of the blood to the external parts be afterwards assisted by mild sudorifics. One, two, or at most three days, will effect all that is proposed by taking away blood, so that great difficulty will attend the determination, for depriving the patient of what he will so soon stand in the greatest need.

Mixtures with acids are peculiarly beneficial, and mild cordials should accompany them. The juice of oranges may be squeezed in all the patient's drink, sweet spirit of nitre, Clutton's feb. spt. are very powerful remedies. Perspiration may also be promoted by means of antimonials; as soon as the pulse will admit, the bark should be given.

The air in the patient's room should be as cool as is most agreeable to the sensations of the patient: his linen should be often changed, and excrements immediately buried.

The earlier the tumors appear on the surface of the body, the better; for thus all other symptoms are removed. See BUBO and CARBUNCULUS.

When the *plague* is fatal, *some* die of a fainting the first or second day;—*others* in whom the poison is not thrown out upon the external surface, or, if thrown off, returning back, brings on a mortification of the nervous coats of the noble parts, as the œsophagus, pleura, stomach, intestines, &c. whence the corpse swells, and have an intolerable stench. Sometimes, when the tumors are too numerous, the patient dies of a symptomatic fever, from the inflammation, pain, and heat.

See Mindererus on the *Plague*, Johannes Langius, lib. i. epist. 18. Hoffmann, Lobb on the *Plague*, Mead on the same subject, Fordyce's Elements, part ii. Cullen's First Lines, edit. 4. p. 200. vol. ii. Wallis's Sydenham, vol. iii. and Dr. Russel's Treatise of the *Plague*, 4to, London, 1791, which he divides into the six FOLLOWING HEADS: 1st. an Historical Journal of the *Plague*, at Aleppo, 1760—61—62;—2d. Medical Account of the *Plague*, in which are inserted his own practical observations;—3d. Of Pestilential Contagion;—4th. Of Quarantines;—5th. Of Lazarettos, and Quarantines;—6th. Of the Police in the time of the *Plague*; to which is added, by way of appendix, one hundred and twenty cases of the *plague*, and some accounts of the seasons, &c. at Aleppo.

PETALA. PETALS. The tender fine-coloured leaves, which are generally the most conspicuous parts of the flowers, are thus named, to distinguish them from the leaves of the plants, which are termed *folia*, from *folium* a leaf. Flowers with one leaf are called monopetalous flowers; with two, bipetalous; with three, tripetalous; with four, tetrapetalous; with five, pentapetalous; with six, hexapetalous; with more than six, polypetalous.

PETALODES. An epithet for the sediment of urine, importing that it is scaly or resembling leaves. It is sometimes observed when there is an ulcer in the bladder.

In BOTANY, *petalodes* is an epithet for those plants which are furnished with flower-leaves or petala.

PETASITES, from *πεταω*, to extend, or from *πεταρος*, a hat, or bonnet; so called because the leaves are large, have a hollow in the middle, and extend horizontally round the hollow. It is a species of tussilago, called *tussilago major*, *galericita*, PESTILENT-WORT, BUTTERBUR; and TUSSILAGO PETASITES by Linnæus. It is a perennial plant, found wild by the sides of ditches and in meadows, producing, early in the spring, a thick naked roundish stalk, with a spike of small naked purplish flosculous flowers on the top; the flowers and stalks soon wither, and are succeeded about May with very large roundish and heart-shaped leaves, standing on long pedicles, somewhat hollowed in the middle, so as to resemble a bonnet; the root is long, thick, of a dark brown or black colour on the outside, and white within.

The roots are *aperient*, *alexipharmic*, and promise to be of considerable activity; they have a strong smell and a bitterish acrid taste, of the aromatic kind, but not agreeable, very durable and diffusive, scarcely to be concealed by a large admixture of other substances. Their virtue is in a resinous matter, distinguished by the eye in the dried root, and which is readily extracted by spirit of wine. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

PETECHIÆ. Red or purple spots on the skin, which frequently appear in the small-pox, &c. The Italians gave them this name from the word *petecchio*, because they resemble the bites of fleas. The French call them *purpu-*

rate; the Spaniards call them *taberdillo*; the Germans *lenticulares*.

PETECHIA. Dr. Schotte observes, that this word is not Latin, but Italian, signifying a small-pox of a purple colour. It originally signified such appearances in the skin as elevated it, but custom hath now established its use to express those spots which are less or more diffused in the skin without ever raising its surface. Usually they are reddish, purple, or blackish spots in the skin, like small points, but soon spread and gradually grow broader. These *petechiæ* go by various other names, some call them *punctula*, *puncticula*, *puncticularis*, others *lenticulæ*, others call the disease in which they are one of the symptoms, *pulicaris morbus*. They cannot, with any propriety, be called *lenticulæ*, for in Celsus the *lenticulæ* were pimples or blotches, rising above the skin: he compares the scales of the worst sort of impetigo with those of the *lenticulæ*; lib. v. cap. 28. The term *pulicaris*, from their resemblance to flea-bites, is not very applicable; for a flea-bite is not at all like a *petechia*; the flea-bite causes in most people, when recently inflicted, a little whitish tumor, encircled with red, which rises above the skin; it hath a puncture in the middle, which only is perceptible when closely examined; this tumor subsides by degrees, and disappears: the second or third day a small yellow or brownish spot appears in its place, and this is not unlike a *petechia*.

A female patient of Dr. Withers, (see his Treatise on the Asthma, p. 421.) after various other complaints, had a violent rash make its appearance, consisting of small red pimples, dispersed in different places over her body, followed by a great number of purple spots, which were evidently *petechial*, attended with bleedings at the nose and gums, certain symptoms of a dissolution of the blood. The first eruption was critical and salutary, and followed by an alleviation of other complaints; but the latter was symptomatic of the putrid tendency of the fluids. As there was little or no fever along with the *petechial* spots, and as all her other complaints were nearly removed, he was not alarmed at this new disease. Fevers of different sorts, and intermittents among the rest, are often observed to injure the texture of the blood in this way. (See Pringle's Obs. p. 287. Monro on the Diseases of Military Hospitals, p. 1. Cleghorn on the Diseases of Minorca, p. 147.) though sometimes indeed *petechial* spots, as he has seen in several instances, will appear without any evident fever having preceded. (See Duncan's Cases and Obs. p. 90.) I had, says he, an example of this a few months ago, in a young lady about eleven years of age, in whom there were hundreds of purple spots, which all came out nearly in one night. Her nose too, at times, bled profusely. Another patient had a great number of *petechiæ* of a very obstinate nature, when she was pregnant of her last child, along with a most severe pain in one side of her upper jaw. This pain returned every four or five minutes both day and night without intermission, although every tooth in the diseased part had been drawn before I saw her. She had too a very dangerous discharge of blood from her nose; and at another time a great quantity of the lochia after delivery. The hæmorrhages and *petechial* spots arose from the dissolved state of her blood. For the complaint first mentioned, I prescribed a strong decoction of bark, and recommended chiefly a vegetable diet (though as her stomach was very weak, and she was accustomed to have a little fresh meat at noon, and as it was evident the dissolved state of her blood did not arise from her diet, but from the fever and diminished tone of the fibres, I was not strict in forbidding it, nor perhaps could she have followed my advice if I had), along with the moderate use of cordial antiputrescent liquors. She could not take the bark again in substance, otherwise I should have prescribed the powder in preference to the decoction. The decoction being at last too strong for her, I was obliged to have recourse to the tincture, which was given her till the cure was completed. She found great benefit in this disease from being much in the open air. It is worth observing, that, one day she was feverish, and had a lax upon her, after which there was a fresh appearance of purple spots, so great was the effect, even of that short return of fever. It was near two months from first to last, before those purple spots were entirely removed; for as some died away, others appeared. I have seen several cases in which they have continued three or four weeks. In ———'s case, the *petechiæ* continued to come and go for years, although she has lived in the country, and used the most antiputrescent diet, along with cool fresh air, regular exercise on horse-

back,

back, the bark in substance, elixir of vitriol, and many other powerful antiscorbutic remedies." Though most *petechiæ* appear to be of a scorbutic nature, they may sometimes probably be of a bilious nature, as was the case in a patient, who, after being apparently cured of a tertian fever; had still a lassitude continued, which increased greatly in eight successive days; his legs began to swell, and great spots and streaks of a dark red colour, inclining to blue, broke out all over his body, but particularly on his thighs and feet; they were not at all painful, of various sizes, some of them very large; and between these again there were many brown-black spots or streaks, which had perfectly the appearance of *petechiæ*. As his Tongue was very foul, and his pulse small, he took an antimonial emetic, with which he threw up much bile, was much relieved; the swelling of the feet diminished, and the great streaks had partly disappeared, whilst those which remained, were less marked and distinct. He repeated the vomit at the distance of about three days betwixt each, three times: after the last of which he felt himself perfectly recovered; and, to close the cure, the elixir vitrioli mynsichti was exhibited. See GOTTLIEB RICHTER'S Medical Observations, p. 192.

PETECHIALIS FEBRIS, } The PETECHIAL FEPETICULAS. } VER; also called *lenticularis febris*. In most writers it is treated of as a distinct species; but it is only the low or the putrid fever attended with purple spots. The purple spots are a symptom only, and are very common in putrid disorders, whether of the acute or chronic kind. See PUTRIDA FEBRIS; Hoffman, Pringle, and Huxham on *Petechial Fevers*.

PETIGO. See LICHEN.

PETOLÆ. See MORPIONES.

PETRÆ OLEUM. See PETROLEUM VULGARE.

PETRIFICATIO. See ANCUBITUS.

PETROLEI OLEUM. The common name for all bitumens, is petroleum; the oil is nothing more than its purer substance. Of the same nature is British oil, extracted from a species of stone coal. All these bituminous liquids are recommended externally against rheumatic affections of the chronic kind, and paralytic complaints; they are strongly stimulant, and participate much of the nature of the oil of amber, and turpentine. See PETROLEUM BARBADENSE.

— **BARBADENSIS AMMONIATUM LINIMENTUM.** See AMMONIA.

PETROLEUM. It is so called, because it is an oil which distills from rocks. It is the only *bitumen liquidum*, liquid bitumen that is known. It is also called *callicola*; *terræ oleum*. Neumann reckons the naphtha to be another liquid bitumen; and says that, in consistence, next to the naphtha, is the *petroleum*, which is grosser and thicker than the *naphtha*, of a yellowish, reddish, or brownish colour, but very light, so as to swim on spirit of wine; he also says that the *petroleum* in the shops is all fictitious. Mr. Edwards, in his Elements of Fossilogy, ranks it as a genus in the class of inflammables. He describes it as being an inflammable, which, when pure, is in a fluid form; very inflammable, and burning like oil; and generally of so little specific gravity, as to swim almost in all fluids.

PETROLEUM ALBUM. WHITE PETROLEUM. It is nearly colourless; almost as fluid and limpid as water, of a strong penetrating smell, not disagreeable, somewhat resembling that of the rectified oil of amber. It is found only in the duchy of Modena.

— **BARBADENSE,** called also *bitumen Barbadiense*, *pissaleum Indicum*. **BARBADOES TAR.** It is of a reddish black colour, and a thick consistence, approaching to that of treacle or common tar; it is found in the American islands, particularly in Barbadoes, but we rarely have it genuine. It is a species of *petroleum*.

These different kinds are met with, issuing from the cliffs of rocks, or are obtained by distillation from bituminous substance, but we rarely meet with any of them genuine. Fine *petroleum* catches fire at the approach of a flame, even without the contact of one with the other, and it burns entirely away; concentrated acids make great conflict on being mixed with *petroleum*, but thus its consistence is thickened, and its fragrance increased; it does not readily mix with the spirit of wine, but is readily united with the essential oil of vegetables.

The finer *petrolea* are more agreeable than oil of amber, and more mild than oil of turpentine, they have been used in nervous complaints, and as diuretics, but

chiefly in external applications against the rheumatism, palsy, chilblains, &c. In these intentions, the British oil, and such other productions of our own, are equally efficacious. The Americans use the *Barbadoes tar* internally as a sudorific, and externally as a discutient and antiparalytic. On distillation, the *Barbadoes tar* yields an empyreumatic oil, which, when placed betwixt the eye and the light, appears of an orange colour, but in other positions of a blue one; though by long keeping, it appears yellow in all situations.

See Dict. of Chem. Neumann's Chem. Works, and Lewis's Mat. Med.

— **FLAVUM,** called *naphtha Italica*, ITALIAN OIL of PETRE, or ROCK OIL, or YELLOW OIL of PETRE. It is of a clear yellow colour, less fluid than the white sort, in smell less penetrating, less agreeable, and more nearly allied to that of the oil of amber. It is found in the duchy of Modena, but does not very materially differ from the white sort.

— **SULPHURATUM.** See SULPHURIS BALSAMUM BARBADENSE.

— **VULGARE,** called also *petræ oleum*, PETROLEUM rubrum, *petroleum Gabianum*, *Gabianum oleum*, COMMON ROCK OIL, RED PETROLEUM. It is of a blackish red colour, of a thicker consistence, and a less penetrating and more disagreeable smell than either the white or the yellow sorts. It is found in Italy, and about the village Gabian in Languedoc.

PETRO-PHARYNGÆI. These muscles rise from the lower part of the extremity of the apophysis petrosa, and run backwards, to be inserted into the linea alba of the pharynx.

PETROSA APOPHYSIS. The rock or harder portion of the temple bones; in children it is easily separable from the other parts, viz. the mastoid, and squamous.

PETRO SALPINGO-STAPHYLINI, called also *peristaphylini interni*; *salpingo-staphylini interni*. Each of these muscles are fixed by one extremity, partly to the inner side of the bony portion of the Eustachian tube, or to that next the apophysis petrosa, partly along the cartilaginous portion of the same tube; thence it passes a little way under the soft membranous part, and then turns towards the septum palati. See Winslow's Anatomy.

PETROSELINUM. See APIUM HORTENSE.

— **MACEDONICUM.** See APIUM MACEDONICUM.

— **MONTANUM.** See OREOSELINUM.

PETROSUM OS. See TEMPORUM OSSA.

PETUM, } See NICOTIANA.

PETUN. }

PEUCE. See PINUS.

PEUCEDANUM, from *peuce*, a pine-tree, which it resembles in its leaves. It is also called *faeniculum porcinum*, *cauda porcina*, *pinastellum*, *agrion*, *agriophyllum*, *marathrophylum*; SULPHUR-WORT, and HOG'S-FENNEL. It is the PEUCEDANUM OFFICINALE Linn. This is perennial, grows wild by the sea-shores, and in moist shady places, and flowers in July. The roots have a strong fetid smell; which being cut when fresh, in spring or autumn, yield a considerable quantity of yellow juice, which soon dries into a solid gunny resin, retaining the taste, and strong smell of the root; and stands recommended as an *aperient* and *antihysteria*. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

PEUCEDANUM SILAUS. See SAXIFRAGA ANGELICA.

PEYRI GLANDULÆ. PEYER'S GLANDS. See BRUNNEIRI GLANDULÆ.

PEZA. See PES and ASTRAGALUS. According to some, it is all parts of the leg under the tibia.

PEZIZA. A species of fungus; sometimes it is without pedicles, and sometimes with them, having its edges divided so as to form a remarkable cavity between them. It is of a uniform substance like the fungoides, and neither distinguished by lamellæ nor pores.

PEZIZA AURICULA. See AURICULA JUDÆ.

PHACE, or PHACOS. See LENS.

PHACOIDES. Of the form of a lentil. See OCULUS.

PHACOSIS. A black spot in the eye resembling a lentil.

PHAGEDÆNA, from *φαγω*, to eat. It is an equivocal term: sometimes it is taken in a latitudinous sense; for every ulcer which eats away the sound parts which are contiguous, and is called *depascens ulcus*; or sometimes

more limitedly ; for a deep tumid ulcer which destroys the flesh underneath, as well as the neighbouring parts. Sometimes it is described as only destroying the skin ; and, at others, it signifies a particular species of ulcer, called *herpes phagedæna*. Besides, it is a name applied to a certain affection of the stomach, from which an immoderate quantity of food is required ; nor can it be satiated : hence used to express the disease called canine appetite. See BOULIMUS.

PHALACRA. In Hippocrates they are blunt and smooth surgical instruments, as a probe, or any other, with a button at the end. They are also called *calvata*.

PHALACROTIS. See ALOPECIA.

PHALANGIUM ALLOBROGICUM. See LI-
LIASTRUM ALPINUM MINUS.

PHALANGOSIS. According to some, it is when there are two or more rows of hairs in the eye-lids. A disease of the eye-lid turns inwards, so that the hairs stimulate the eye, so says P. Ægineta, lib. vi. c. 8. The eye-lid is tumefied or relaxed, so as to appear unseemly or to offend the sight ; it proceeds either from a paralytic disorder of the musculus elevator palpebræ, or from the relaxation of the skin above ; sometimes an cedematous tumor is formed in the eye-lids, but it should be distinguished from that *phalangosis*, which, when it proceeds from relaxation, requires an excision of the relaxed skin, though the disorder sometimes returns, notwithstanding the operation. See Hippocrat. lib. de Vict. Rat. in Ocul. and Celsus, lib. vii. c. 7. See PTOSIS.

PHALANGOSIS TRICHIA. See TRICHIA.

PHALANX. See DIGITUS.

PHALARIS, also called *Gramen Spicatum*. CANARY-GRASS. Boerhaave takes notice of eight species. It grows amongst corn, and is found in many places besides the Canaries. The seeds are *diuretic*. See Raii Hist.

PHANTASMA. See PSEUDOBLEPSIS.

PHARMACEIA. Purgation of the belly by the exhibition of a cathartic.

PHARMACEUTICA, PHARMACEUTICS. That part of medicine which gives the description of remedies, and teaches the method of rightly exhibiting them.

PHARMACEUTICE, Φαρμακευτική, medicine. The art of healing was carried on down to the time of Herophilus and Erasistratus, in an union of all its branches ; and then, Celsus informs us, medicine was divided into THREE PARTS ; one cured by diet ; another by medicaments ; a third by manual operation. The first was named in Greek διαίτητική, the second φαρμακευτική, the third χειρουργική ; each deriving its appellation from the principal method taken to effect a cure ; therefore, as that method which cures chiefly by diet, sometimes admits medicaments, so that which chiefly opposes the disease by medicaments, ought also to attend to diet. Celsus's General Preface, and Preface to his Fifth Book. From whence it is evident, that it was a separation in the different branches of medicine, and not in prescribing diet and medicines, which was intended ; for though they had different appellations, each sect had the whole management in those disorders which fell properly under their care. Accordingly, if we take a view of the several chapters in which each of these subjects are treated, we shall discover that one set of practitioners undertook the cure of internal, and the other of external disorders ; and whether they were of that class which cure principally by diet, or principally by medicaments, yet each party took in every necessary for his purpose, both from diet and medicines. The first four books evince that the dietetic branch were to have the entire management of all disorders, which confined themselves to the inward parts of the body, and originated internally. Aretæus and Cœlius Aurelianus confined themselves to this line. The fifth and sixth books shew, that the pharmaceutists had the whole direction of diet and medicines in all the external disorders, where the principal part was not conducted by the hand, whether arising from an external or an internal cause, being the sect which are said to have prescribed medicines ; and surgeons cured the wounds they had made, both by diet and medicine. Those who cured internal, and those who cured external disorders, without manual operation, had the appellation of *iatroi* among the Greeks, and *medici* among the Latins ; nor was it intended that they should interfere with each other in their different departments. See MEDICINA, and Kirkland's Inquiry, vol. i. p. 64, &c.

PHARMACITIS. See AMPELITIS.

PHARMACOCHYMIA. That part of the chemical art which teaches the preparation of chemical medicines, by way of distinction from the *spagirical part*, which treats of the transmutation of metals.

PHARMACOPŒIA, from φαρμακον, a medicine, ποιέω, to make. A *Pharmacopœia*, or Dispensatory. *Pharmacopœias* are compilations of medicines approved of by medical practitioners. About the middle or the latter end of the fifteenth century, Nicolaus Præpositus of Tours wrote a general *Dispensatory*, and it was the first. The compositions in it were principally taken from Mesue, and from Nicolaus de Salerno. The first *Pharmacopœia* which was set forth by public authority was that of Valerius Cordus, under the sanction of the senate of Norimberg, anno 1542.

PHARMACOPOLÆ. See AGYRTÆ.

PHARYNGŒA, CYNANCHE. QUINSY OF THE ŒSOPHAGUS and PHARYNX. Dr. Cullen adopts the name in his Nosology, and in his First Lines of the Practice of Physic, but never having seen a case of the kind, he refers the subject to those who have. See ANGINA. In the Edinb. Medical Commentaries, vol. iii. p. 192. a case is mentioned of the *cynanche œsophagea*, and the following very short narrative of it is given. A girl, twenty-two years old, had a pain between the sternum and the fifth vertebra of the back, but rather nearer the back. That pain was not increased by drawing in her breath ; but it was very violent when she attempted to swallow any thing, and then she referred it still to the same place. She had no cough, nor any dyspnœa ; but her pulse was hard, full, and frequent ; she had not the least redness nor swelling in the tonsils. She was cured by bleeding and the antiphlogistic regimen.

PHARYNGŒUM SAL. It is of use in quinsies, and thence so called. It is thus prepared : R Crystal. tart. sal. nitri aa ʒ i. alum. ust. ʒ ss. dissolve in distilled vinegar, and coagulate the solution. This salt is dissolved in water for gargarisms.

PHARYNGETHRON. See PHARYNX.

PHARYNGO-STAPHYLINI. They are two small muscles fixed to the lateral part of the musculi thyro-pharyngæi, as if they were portions detached from these muscles ; thence they run up obliquely forward, along the two posterior half arches of the septum, and terminate in the septum above the uvula, where they meet together ; the thickness of the posterior half arches is made up by these muscles. See Winslow's Anatomy.

PHARYNX. Thus the Greeks name what the Latins call *infundibulum*, also *pharyngethron*. It is a muscular bag, fixed behind to the basis of the skull, laterally to the bottom of the face, and below that to the larynx. See ŒSOPHAGUS. The muscles of this part are sufficiently described by their names, they are the *crico-pharyngæus*, from the cricoid cartilage to the pharynx ; *thyro-pharyngæus*, from the thyroid cartilage to the pharynx ; *hyo-pharyngæus*, from the os hyoides to the pharynx ; *stylo-pharyngæus*, from the styloid process to the pharynx ; *pterygo-pharyngæus*, from the pterygoid process to the pharynx ; *mylo-pharyngæus*, from the dentes molares to the pharynx ; *salpingo-pharyngæus*, from the Eustachian tube to the pharynx ; *cephalo-pharyngæus*, from the basis of the skull to the pharynx ; *syndesmo-pharyngæus*, from the white ligament to the pharynx ; *chondro-pharyngæus*, from the cartilaginous appendage of the os hyoides ; *glosso-pharyngæus*, from the root or upper part of the tongue laterally. Some have reckoned the muscles of the pharynx to be but two or three, whilst others have multiplied them to thirteen or fourteen on each side. Albinus divides them into six pair, viz. *Stylo-pharyngæus*, which is the same as described by Douglas under that name ; *constrictor inferior*, i. e. the *crico-pharyngæus*, and *thyro-pharyngæus* of Douglas ; the *constrictor medius*, i. e. the *hyo-pharyngæus*, the *chondro-pharyngæus*, and *cephalo-pharyngæus* of Douglas ; the *constrictor superior*, i. e. the *glosso-pharyngæus*, *mylo-pharyngæus*, and *pterygo-pharyngæus* of Douglas ; the *palato-pharyngæus*, i. e. *thyro-staphilinus* of Douglas ; and the *salpingo-pharyngæus* of Douglas. In their various actions they enlarge and compress the gullet, so as to forward the aliment into the stomach.

The space is all the vacuity behind the velum pendulum palati.

The *pharynx* is made up partly of several distinct fleshy portions, which are looked upon as so many distinct muscles, so disposed as to form a large cavity, and partly of a membrane which lines the inner surface of this whole cavity, and is a continuation of that of the nares and palate.

late. This membrane is wholly glandular, and it is thicker on the superior and middle portions of the *pharynx*, and on the bottom, or lower portion. Immediately above the first vertebræ, it forms several longitudinal rugæ, very thick, deep, and short, and we generally find therein a collection of mucus, in dead bodies. In the great cavity there are no rugæ, the membrane there adhering, as well as in the upper part, very closely to the muscles. At the lower part where it is the thinnest, it covers the posterior part of the larynx, and is very loose, and formed into irregular folds.

In the Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. iii. p. 85, &c. is a case, in which, from a dilatation of the *pharynx*, a difficulty of swallowing was occasioned.

PHASEOLUS. The KIDNEY-BEAN, called also *bona; boona*. It hath a long pod, full of kidney-shaped or oval seeds; the plant, as to its outward appearance, is flexible, scandent, and mostly trifoliated, or hath its leaves growing by threes. Botanists enumerate thirty species, or more. It is the name of the *kidney-bean* tree.

PHASEOLUS MAJOR, called also *Smilax hortensis, faba major*. FRENCH BEANS, or COMMON KIDNEY-BEANS. They are cultivated in gardens, they flower in July, the pods are used as aliment, they are opening, digestive, and provoke urine. They are less nutrient, and less flatulent than beans or peas.

PHASEOLUS ZURRATENSIS, } called also *phaseolus*

PHASEOLUS BRASILIENSIS, } *pruritus excitans, dolichos, nai corona, caduæ*, COW-HAGE, COW-ITCH, and STINKING BEAN. The *DOLICHOS URENS*, vel *DOLICHOS PRURIENS*, vel *DOLICHOS VOLUBILIS*, *leguminibus racemosis hirtis, valvulis, subcarinatis pedunculis ternis*, Linn. This is a species of the *kidney-beans*; it is brought from both the Indies. The hairy part upon the pods, if scraped off, and mixed with syrup to the consistence of a soft electary, may be given to children in doses of a tea-spoonful, and two to adults, for destroying the long round worms. If ten or twelve pods are steeped in a quart of beer, and $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. of the infusion are taken every morning, it acts as a diuretic, and gives great relief in dropsies. See Raii Hist. Lond. Med. Journal. vol. vi. p. 313. Also *STIZOBIUM*, where a different account is given of the cowitch.

PHASEOLUS. See CAJAN FABA MUCUNA GUACU.

PHASIANUS. PHEASANT See ARGUS.

PHAUSINGES. Red circles in the legs, excited by fire. It sometimes is used to signify other kinds of spots, as well as red ones caused by the fire.

PHELLANDRIUM. See MEUM ALPINUM GERMANICUM.

PHELLANDRIUM AQUATICUM Linn. WATER-HEMLOCK, FINE-LEAVED. It is generally called *water-hemlock*, and thus is often confounded with the *cicuta virosa*. Withering, in his Bot. Arrang. vol. i. p. 176. describes the *phellandrium aquaticum* as follows: the rundle with many spokes; rundlets, the same; general fence, none; the empalement, a partial fence of seven leaves, sharp, as long as the rundlet; cup, of five teeth, permanent; the blossoms general, nearly uniform; florets, all fertile, individually unequal; petals, five, tapering, heart-shaped, bent inwards; chives; threads; five, hair-like, longer than the petals; tips roundish; pointal; seed-bud beneath; shafts two, awl-shaped, upright, permanent; summits, blunt; seed-vessels, none; fruit egg-shaped, smooth, crowned with the cup and the pointals, divisible into two parts; seeds, two, egg-shaped, and smooth. The florets in the centre are smaller than the others. The branchings of the leaves are straddling, the stem is very thick, hollow, scored, and the petals are white.

It is the *PHELLANDRIUM AQUATICUM* Linn. *Phellandrium*, vel *cicutaria aquatica* quorundam. Ray's Syn. 215. *Cicutaria palustris*. Gerard. 1063. *Cicutaria palustris tenuifolia*. B. p. 161. SKELETON WATER-WORT; Withering's Bot. Arrang. which last author says, the seeds are recommended in intermittent fevers; the leaves are sometimes added to discutient cataplasms: the plant is generally esteemed a fatal poison to horses, occasioning them to become paralytic; but this effect is owing to an insect, (*curculio paraplecticus*) which generally inhabits within the stems: the usual antidote is pig's dung.

PHELLODRYS. The LAUREL OAK; called also *cerro*. It grows in Dalmatia and Greece. The leaves, bark, and acorns, agree in virtues with the common oak. See QUERCUS. Raii Hist.

PHENION. See ANEMONE.

PHIALA. A glass vessel, with a big belly, and long neck. It is often used for chemical coagulations and solutions. Also the common *PHIAL* of the apothecaries.

PHILADYNAMOS. An epithet of water, expressing the property of it, by which it diminishes the strength.

PHILANTHROPOS. The name of a compound anti-nephritic medicine

PHILANTHROPUS. See APARINE.

PHILLITIS. See LINGUA CERVINA.

PHILLYREA. See LIGUSTRUM INDICUM.

PHILONIUM. An opiate so called from its inventor Philo. Galen says, that the antidote of Philo is one of the oldest of its kind, but the mithridate is much older. The *philonium Romanum* is originally a prescript of N. Myrepsus. There are different prescriptions for this compound in different pharmacopœiæ: that of London, 1788, is made in the following manner, and now called *CONFECTIO OPIATA; opiated confectio*. Take of hard purified opium, powdered, six drams; long pepper, ginger, and caraway seeds, of each two ounces; syrup of white poppy, boiled to the consistence of honey, three times the weight of the whole. Mix the purified opium carefully with the heated syrup; then add the rest rubbed to powder.

PHILOSOPHURUM MERCURIUS, called also *arca arcanorum*, and *mercurius metallorum*, MERCURY of METALS, or of THE PHILOSOPHERS, is a pure fluid substance in form of running mercury, said to be found in all mercury, and capable of being extracted from the same. The notion of the mercury of metals was founded on the common system of the chemists, that quicksilver was the basis of all metals, and that they are only mercury fixed by a certain sulphur.

— OLEUM. See LATER.

— LAPIS. See ADAMAS.

PHILTRON, from *φιλεω*, to kiss, called also *amatoria veneficia*. A love potion, or a medicine to excite love. It also signifies the cavity, or depresso on the upper-lip, which is situated immediately under the septum of the nose.

PHIMOSIS. It is when the prepuce cannot be drawn over the glans penis, so as to uncover it. It is also called *capistratio*. Dr. Cullen places it as a variety of the phlogosis phlegmone. See LUES VENEREA. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 528, and White's Surgery, p. 343.

PHLASMA. See CONTUSA.

PHLEBOPALIE. See PULSUS.

PHLEBORRHAGIA, from *φλεψ*, a vein, and *ρηνυμι*, to break. A RUPTURE of a vein.

PHLEBOTOMIA, from *φλεψ*, a vein, and *τεμνω*, to cut. **PHLEBOTOMY.** It is the same as *venæsectio*. The cutting, or opening a vein; when more veins than one are opened in a day, the operation is called *neroniana*.

The first instance of *bleeding* on record, is that of Podalirius's; Hippocrates did not often direct this operation; Aretæus, Celsus, and Galen, used it more freely than Hippocrates; but at different periods, and by different professors, it was encouraged, or nearly prohibited. Indeed until the circulation of the blood was demonstrated, the principles for this practice did not seem so clear as they are at present; and even now, there is great diversity of opinions respecting bleeding in many particulars.

BLEEDING, or the taking away blood, is only proper when there is too much crassamentum in the vessels, or when it is to avoid a worse inconvenience than that of lessening the already too little quantity of blood. In general, the pulse is the best guide, both as to when to bleed, and the quantity to be taken away. When the pulse is full, strong, or tense, bleeding will always be proper, provided that a plethora be the cause, and not rarefaction; indeed, in old people, the pulse seems hard from the rigidity of the coats of the arteries.

Bleeding is not only useful when actual inflammation attends, but also in sanguine habits which tend to be plethoric. In the small-pox, if the heat demands, and the pulse will allow of bleeding, the operation may be performed at any period of the disorder. In intermitting fevers, when the heat is great, and there is pain in the bowels, or if a delirium comes on, bleed in the interval of the fit, or on the access of the hot fit. In the measles, blood for the most part should be taken away, both in the beginning and at the decline of the disorder. In the bilious,

tious colic, blood is taken away in the beginning, to prevent an inflammation in the part where the pain is urgent. In the gout, when the fever runs high, bleeding is found useful; and if the patient is plethoric, or comatous, repeat the operation. In pregnancy, *bleeding* is generally required in the first three months, and its repetition in the last three. In the hæmorrhoids, where there is a fulness of the blood-vessels, empty them by this operation. When the lochia are suppressed, *bleeding* is rarely to be omitted. In a concussion of the brain from a blow or fall, *bleeding* is more frequently useful than the trepan. In apoplexies from a sanguine plethora, *bleeding* is the principal means of relief. When *bleeding* is and is not convenient, would require a particular treatise to relate; but its proper use, or ill effects, are generally noted in these sheets, in treating of each disease respectively. However, it may here be necessary to make one observation, that though *bleeding* is one of the most noble remedies in the whole art of physic, in judicious hands, it often is converted into the most dangerous application, when ignorantly, or rashly advised. Therefore great circumspection in many respects is necessary in the use of this remedy. Where the habit is strong, the pulse full, hard, and quick, it is *generally right* to take away blood in any disease with which the constitution may be oppressed. Where the habit is weak, and the contrary extremes take place with regard to the pulse, it is *almost always wrong*, and in the beginning of fevers, often extremely dangerous. And with respect to the quantity of blood to be taken away, as well as the mode by which the operation is to be performed, in order to relieve some oppressive symptoms, which affect the head, lungs, or other of the interior parts, we must be regulated by the nature of the constitution, and consider to which of these circumstances it has the greatest tendency. See CUCURBITULA, and HIRUDINES. On the subject of *blood-letting*, see Galen de Sang. Mission. Botallus de *Venæsect.* M. A. Severinus on *Bleeding*. An Essay concerning *Blood-letting*, by R. Butler, M. D. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 63, &c. White's Surgery, p. 167.

PHLEBOTOMUS. A LANCET, or a FLEAM for bleeding with.

PHLEGMA. PHLEGM. GALEN says, every humour that is cold comes under this denomination. In HIPPOCRATES this word often signifies an inflammation.

In CHEMISTRY the word *phlegm* signifies the most watery part obtained from bodies by distillation or otherwise.

PHLEGMASIA. See INFLAMMATIO.

PHLEGMATIA, }

PHLEGMATITIA. } See ANASARCA.

PHLEGMATORRHAGIA. The name of a disorder in which a flux of thin phlegm was discharged from the nostrils. See Salmuthus, obs. 37.

PHLEGMONE, from φλεγω, to burn. See INFLAMMATIO.

PHLEGMONE ARTICULI. See ARTHROPUOSIS.

PHLEPS. See ARTERIA.

PHLOGISTICI. Inflammations, and fevers, with a hard pulse and topical pain.

PHLOGISTON. INFLAMMALE PRINCIPLE, on which the ignition of all bodies depends. The existence of this element was first asserted by STAHL, and from him the opinion has been adopted by other chemists, but of late a new doctrine has been broached by M. LAVOISIER, who denies altogether the existence of *phlogiston*.

The greatest objection to the belief of which principle was, that it could neither be seen nor felt by our senses, directly; nor discover itself indirectly by the weight it communicated to bodies, with which it was united; on the contrary, the latter always became lighter, in proportion to the quantity they contained; so that it was imagined, instead of being possessed of any specific gravity of its own, to be a principle of positive levity, such as that of heat and light may be supposed. This objection is now however removed, and *phlogiston* in the abstract is found to be no subtle principle, capable of eluding our researches, but one very common and easily met with, being no other than COMMON CHARCOAL.

In proof of the existence of which *phlogiston*, made evident to our senses, we are presented with several experiments by Dr. PRIESTLEY: one the most conclusive we shall recite.

“By the loss of one grain of charcoal of copper, form-

ed by the union of spirit of wine with that metal, and which like common charcoal was consumed without having any residuum, he reduced four ounce measures of *dephlogisticated air*, till only one ninth remained unabsorbed by water; and again, with the loss of one grain and a half of charcoal, six and a half measures of *dephlogisticated air* were reduced, till five and a half measures were pure fixed air.” Here then is an absolute and undeniable evidence, that fixed air is composed of *dephlogisticated air*, and charcoal or PHLOGISTON and elementary fire. See also on this subject LAVOISIER's, CHAPTAL's, and FOURCROY's ELEMENTS of Chemistry.

PHLOGOSIS. See INFLAMMATIO, and ÆSTUS VOLATICUS.

PHLOMIS. See SALVIA SYLVESTRIS.

PHLYCTÆNÆ, from φλυκτα, to be hot, or to boil, called also *holophlyctides*, *olophlyctides*; sometimes the same as *phlyxacion*, or *phlyzacion*. LINNÆUS and VOGEL use this term as synonymous with *hydatis*; generally what is understood by it, are little watery pustules on any part of the body. Small eruptions of the skin, arising from an hot acrid humour. Also pustules which appear on the tunica cornea of the eye, of which there are two sorts, viz. the *unguis* or pustules, properly so called, and *phlyctenæ*. The pustules are deep, and are filled with purulent matter; when they arise in the conjunctiva, they are reddish at the first, and afterwards white; but when on the transparent cornea, they are dusky at the first, and, in time, turn white. The *phlyctenæ* are small vesicles, full of a transparent humour; they are seated on the cornea, and sometimes on the conjunctiva; their seat is usually under the external coat of the cornea, and hath been cured by taking off some of the cornea, and so removing the stagnating matter. A preceding inflammation is the cause of both pustules and *phlyctenæ*. The only danger is, lest they become ill-conditioned ulcers. Whether they are pustules or *phlyctenæ*, dress them three or four times a-day with six or eight grains of cerussa acetata, in aq. ros. 3 iii. and when they give way, wash them with equal parts of brandy and water; but if they neither disperse nor break speedily, open with a lancet, and, when opened, dress with the aq. saphirina.

PHLYXACION, or PHLYZACION. A pustule, or vesication on the skin, excited by fire or heat. Sometimes it is the same as *phlyctenæ*.

PHŒNICIUS MORBUS. See ELEPHANTIASIS.

PHŒNIGMOI. See EPISPASTICA.

PHŒNIX. See LOLIUM.

PHOS. LIGHT. See PUPILLA.

PHOSPHORUS, from φως, light, and φερω, to bring. It is called also *authophosphorus*. It is the name of a collyrium in Galen. It is also the name of some chemical preparations which shine in the dark. The *phosphorus igneus* differs from other naturally shining bodies, in this, that it is nothing but a kind of concealed fire, which discovers itself by light and smok, but if it is rubbed, it breaks out into a flame. This discovery appeared about the year 1677; but was preceded by Baldwin's *phosphorus*, which is an artificial Bolognian stone. After this discovery of Baldwin's, one BRAND, a chemist in Ham-burgh, made a *phosphorus* of urine, which was first called *phosphorus igneus*, then *pyropus*, then *phosphorus*. The matter which fixes and increases the *phosphorus* is alum, which of itself is prepared of urine, and yields the same acid which *phosphorus* yields on burning; for upon analysis, *phosphorus* appears to be a composition of strong acid, and an inflammable matter, exactly in the manner of common brimstone, and may properly be called animal sulphur. If *phosphorus* is burnt under a bell, a sp. sulph. per camp. is produced. Phosphorus though is made of other substances besides urine. SCHEELLE and GAHN formed it from bones. See the different processes in CHAPTAL's Elements of Chemistry, vol. iii. p. 350, &c. See Dict. of Chem. Neumann's Chem. Works.

PHOSPHORUS BONONIENSIS, } See BONONIENSIS
— KERCHERI. } LAPIS.

— LIQUIDUS. LIQUID PHOSPHORUS. Powder one grain of the *phosphorus* of urine, and ten grains of camphor; then mix them well together by trituration. These dissolved in the ol. caryoph. make a liquid *phosphorus*, with which any part may be rubbed without danger of inflammation.

PHOXOS. The sugar-loaf-shaped head.

PHRAGMOS, from φραγω, to inclose as with an
† hedge.

hedge. An anatomical term for the double series of teeth.

PHRASIMUM VIRIDE. See *ÆRIS FLOS*.

PHRENES. See *DIAPHRAGMA*.

PHRENESIS, or PHRENETIASIS. See *PHRENITIS*.

PHRENICÆ ARTERIÆ. } See *DIAPHRAGMA-*
— VENÆ. } TICÆ ARTERIÆ, and
VENÆ.

PHRENISMUS. See *PHRENITIS*.

PHRENITICI NERVI. The nerves which run in the diaphragm.

PHRENITIS, from *φενν*, the mind, also *cephalitis*.

The ancients imagined that patients became *phrenetic* in consequence of an inflammation of the diaphragm; and, for this reason, called the diaphragm by the name of *phrenes*, as though it were assistant to the intelligent parts. It is also a *PHRENZY*, or AN INFLAMMATION IN THE BRAIN, or its membrane, with a continual fierce delirium, and an acute continual fever, and named *cephalalgia inflammatoria*; by the Arabians *karabitus*, also *phrenesis*, *phrenetiasis*, *phrenismus*, *sphacelismus*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS *Pyrexia*, and ORD. *PHLEGMASIÆ*, which he defines violent febrile affections, attended with pain of the head, redness of the face and eyes, incapability of bearing light and sound; a pervigilium; fierce delirium, and typhomania.

It is idiopathic, as when the head is primarily affected; and symptomatic, then called *desipientia*, as when the morbid affection is translated to the head from some other part; thus, in a pleurisy, the pain is sometimes removed from the side to the head, whence the *phrensy* that generally proves mortal. The *idiopathic* and *symptomatic* also differ thus; the former is inseparably accompanied with an acute fever, the latter is followed by the fever.

The idiopathic rarely happens in temperate climates; the symptomatic is sometimes met with, and most frequently appears about the crisis of other fevers, attended with a rigor, a tremor of the joints, tension of the precordia, coldness of the extremities, thin urine, which is discharged either in too sparing or too large a quantity; but because of the weakness previously induced by the preceding disease, it proves almost always mortal. It is often difficult to determine positively, whether the idiopathic, or the symptomatic *phrensy* is the attending disease. Sometimes the fever begins at the first very rapidly, with head-ach deep-seated and violent, great redness in the face and eyes; light and noise prove very troublesome, watching is constant, and delirium furious.

Those in the vigour of life, the passionate, the studious, and those with a weak nervous system, are subject to this disorder.

THE CAUSES are a too great afflux of blood, from an increased action of the vessels in the system: THE MORE REMOTE CAUSES are, excessive drinking, anger, an exposure of the head to the sun, an inflammatory diathesis happening at the beginning of a fever, long watching, attention of the mind, any thing that forces the blood up into the head, a suppression of natural periodical evacuations, &c.

According to Alex. Trallian, the signs of an approaching *phrenitis* are as follow: "Intense continual watchings; or if the patient sleeps, his sleep is interrupted and troubled; he starts, and is affected with terrible dreams; he soon forgets what is said to him; if at any time he returns an answer to a question, he appears more fierce and angry than he seemed to be just before; the pulse is small and hard, and a pain is constantly felt in the occiput; as the disorder increases, the eyes become more fixed and red, tears at the same time flowing from both of them." The signs of a present *phrenitis* are, according to Cœlius Aurelianus, an acute fever; a pulse hardly perceptible on the surface of the body, or if it is, it is low and tense; the patient's face is inflated or full; blood drops from his nostrils; continual watching, or disturbed sleep attend; he is seized with a kind of turbulent madness, a preternatural solicitude of mind, and a privation of reason; he frequently changes his posture in bed, and his head is in a continual commotion; he is sometimes cheerful without any apparent cause; his eyes are red; he weeps gently, tosses his arms about him, but hath no pain in his head; his joints are cold, but without any tremor; his urine is copious, yellow, aqueous, thin, and discharged by little and little. Some *phrenetic* patients are afflicted with a noise in their heads, a ringing in their ears, an incessant head-ach; their looks are fixed and stern, and

their eyes frequently wink." Aretæus says, that these patients are rarely thirsty; and this is true; for though the tongue is black, drink is refused; an extraordinary throbbing is observable in the arteries of the temples and neck in many patients; and, from sudden silence, a sudden outrage arises; except the inflammation soon abates, it proves fatal. Sometimes the inflammation ends in suppuration, especially if the substance of the brain is affected; in this case, the symptoms abate, a stupor only being left; but, in time, if the pus is not absorbed, the whole brain is destroyed. The delirium always goes off slowly.

The *phrenitis* should be distinguished from a mania, and from the deliriums attendant on other acute fevers; also from that inconstancy and foolishness observable after some fevers, and that is owing to weakness.

Green vomiting, frequent spitting, shiverings, crude aqueous pale urine, convulsions, and no thirst, are bad signs. When external violence is the cause, the disease is usually fatal. A constant trembling, starting of the tendons, suppression of urine, total want of sleep, constant spitting, a grinding of the teeth when the inflammation is from the lungs or intestines, are generally fatal. The more favourable symptoms are, hæmorrhages, the piles coming on, a diarrhœa, a pain in the breast or lower parts, a strong cough, free perspiration, a plentiful discharge of urine which drops a copious sediment.

THE INDICATIONS OF CURE are, to remove the inflammation in the meninges; in order to which, it should be known whether the antecedent cause is the repulsion of aerid matter from the skin, &c. or obstructed blood, as in suppression of the menses, &c. or whatever other cause may have produced it.

An agreeable friend may be admitted, but, in general, every thing should be guarded against by which the imagination can be affected; the room should be kept dark as is convenient. The patient should be as little contradicted as possible, and his requests should even be complied with, though in a small degree to his hurt.

This inflammation only admits of one salutary termination, and that is, *by resolution*; therefore the most powerful means are needful, and that without delay. Bleed as freely as the strength will admit of, and repeat the operation as it may appear requisite; bleeding from a large orifice, and supporting the patient in a standing posture, that he may sooner faint with the loss of blood, will have their advantages. If the jugular vein can be opened, it is usually preferred; and, if obstructed menses or lochia were the cause, bleed in the foot, after having taken away a portion of blood as above directed.

As soon as the patient is bled, give him a brisk but cooling purge. An infusion of tamarinds with the natron vitriolatum, or manna with nitre, or crystals of tartar; or, if it can be had, the ol. ricini. Repeat the purging medicine, as well as the bleeding, at proper intervals, until the inflammation abates in its violence at least.

In the intervals of purging, give the vin. antim. vel pulv. antim. every two hours, in such doses as the stomach will retain.

Nitre, crude sal ammoniac, or Clutton's febrifuge spirit, may be freely mixed in all that the patient drinks.

Cooling laxative clysters should also be frequently injected, at least let one be administered every night and morning.

The head may be shaved, and cloths dipped in vinegar and water may be laid thereon, as oft as they dry or grow warm.

When thus the strength is somewhat reduced, let a large blister be applied to the shaved head. Sinapisms may be applied to the feet before blisters are admitted.

When there is hope of a mild resolution, opiates may be admitted to abate the watchfulness, and then omit the clysters; indeed, if the patient is very outrageous, opiates must not be forborn.

Some use tepid water for putting the legs into twice a day, and others prefer a bath for the whole body. If a continual *phrenitis* comes on in consequence of obstructed menses, piles, or lochia, and spasms are thereby produced, they are the best alleviated by baths.

If the hæmorrhoids swell, apply leeches to them.

When the disorder is symptomatic, if the pulse will bear it, a vein may be opened; but if the patient is too low, leeches may be applied to the temples, blisters to the head and arms, and sinapisms to the feet. Camphor and nitre in proper doses, well mixed by trituration, or dissolved together in an emulsion, should be often given.

The *phrenitis* goes off by resolution, or suppuration. Sometimes a diarrhoea, or in women an excessive flow of the menses, carries off the disorder from the brain. By bad management it sometimes ends in stupidity or madness, which continues during life.

See Alex. Trallian, Caelius Aurelianus, Aetius, Willis's Pathol. Cerebri, cap. x. Hoffmann, Boerhaave, Baglivi, Fordyce's Elements, part ii. Cullen's First Lines, vol. i. p. 272, edit. 4. Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 147.

PHRENITIS APYRETA. See MANIA.

— INANITORUM. See MANIA CORPOREA.

— VOGELII. See SYNCHUS.

PHRICASMUS. See HORROR.

PHRICODES, called also *carcaros*, *querquera*. A sort of fever mentioned by the ancients, in which the patient trembled at the least breath of air. According to some it is a kind of semitertian fever.

PHRYCTE. See COLOPHONIA.

PHRYGIUS LAPIS. The PHRYGIAN STONE. It is so called because the dyers in Phrygia used it much. It is produced in Cappadocia; the best is pale and ponderous. When calcined, it becomes reddish. Its uses are the same as those of the lapis calaminaris.

PTHARTICOS, from *φθισω*, to corrupt. DELETERIOUS, DEADLY.

PHTHEIROCTONON, so called from *φθισω*, a louse, and *κτενω*, to kill. See STAPHIS AGRIA.

PHTHEIRIASIS, } The LOUSY EVIL, from *φθισω*,
PHTHIRIASIS. } a louse, called also *morbus pediculifus*, *pediculatio*. It is a lousy distemper; children are frequently its subjects, and adults are sometimes troubled with it. The increase of lice, when in a warm moist situation, is very great, but a cold and dry one soon destroys them. On the human body four kinds of lice are distinguished: 1. The *pediculi*, so called because they are more troublesome with their feet than by their bite. These are in the heads of children, especially if sore or scabby: and often in those of adults, if they are slothful and nasty. 2. Crab-lice. See MORPIONES. 3. Body lice; these infest the body, and breed in the cloaths of the nasty and slothful. 4. A sort which breed under the cuticle, and are found in the hands and feet; they are of a round form, and so minute as often to escape the sight; by creeping under the scarf-skin they cause an intolerable itching; and when the skin bursts where they lodge, clusters of them are found there: some authors call them *acari*, CYRONES, and *pedicelli*.

A good diet and cleanliness conduce much to the destruction of lice. When they are in the head, comb it every day; and, after each combing, wash it with the following: R Staph. agr. vel coc. Ind. contus. 3 i. aq. font. 1b i. ss. & colaturæ adde ciner. clavel. 3 ss. or, instead of this decoction, sprinkle the pulv. fem. staph. agr. vel coccul. Ind. among the hairs every night, and confine it with a tight cap.

CODROCHIUS, in his Treatise of Lice, says, that the powdered coc. Ind. exceeds all other means, and that it may be mixed in the pulp of apple or in lard, and applied every night to the hair. Some writers assert, that if the pulv. cort. rad. saffr. is sprinkled on the head, and confined with a handkerchief, it destroys the lice in one night.

The body lice are destroyed by any bitter, sour, salt, or mercurial medicine, if applied to the skin. See Turner's Diseases of the Skin.

The black soap, and the flowers called *cardamine* or *lady's smock*, are said to be specifics in all cases of lice on the human body. See Sennertus, Codrochius, Mercurialis, and Turner, in his Diseases of the Skin.

PTHISIS, from *φθω*, to grow lean, *consumptio*. A CONSUMPTION. The Greek word, *phthisis*, signifies corruption; but it is used only to express that kind which causes a consumption of the whole body; and generally only that consumption of the body which had for its cause an absorption of purulent matter from the lungs: hence it is distinguished by the term, *phthisis pulmonalis*, or *tuberculosis*.

This disorder is chronic, yet inflammatory; and the only chronic disease that is so. Dr. Cullen does not rank the *phthisis* as an original disease, but as a mode of some other disease being terminated, viz. a consequence of hæmoptysis; and says, it is an emaciation, and debility of the body, attended with cough, hectic fever, and for the most part with purulent expectoration. He distinguishes two species, or at least two states. 1. *Phthisis incipiens*, called *sicca* also, when there is no purulent

expectoration. 2. *Phthisis confirmata*, or *humida*, when it is attended with expectoration of pus: both these vary according to their remote causes, and, agreeable to De Haen, the second varies according to the source of the purulent discharge. But generally, if not always, the purulence is from the lungs only.

Consumptions are reckoned *phthisical*, when obstructions of any kind are the causes; and *atrophical*, when produced by an excess in any kind of the natural secretions, or excretions; and when an ulcer in the lungs gives rise to it, it is called the *consumption of the lungs*. Dr. Reid observes, that consumptions arising from various causes, have been differently denominated, symptomatic, scrophulous, scorbutic, asthmatic, &c. But the *phthisis pulmonalis* he defines to be, "an expectoration of purulent matter from the lungs, by means of frequent coughing, attended with a fever, having morning sweats, and remissions in the forenoon, occasioning a wasting of the flesh and strength."

The seat of the true *phthisis* or *consumption* is in the lungs; not in the blood-vessels there, but the air vessels. Sometimes one lobe is affected, and sometimes both. Dr. Cullen says, it is only when the matter is poured into the cavity of the bronchiæ, that it properly constitutes the PHTHISIS PULMONALIS.

Those are most subject to a consumption to whom any of the remote causes belong.

THE REMOTE CAUSES ARE, an hereditary disposition,—weak and flaccid lungs,—laxity of the fibres,—an ill conformation of the breast, or its contained parts,—a narrow depressed chest, with prominent scapulae, protuberant ribs, long necks,—crookedness,—a too free use of spirituous liquors,—obstructed perspiration and respiration, or the obstruction of any natural secretion,—cold winds,—a vapid putrid air,—a plethora,—a defect of blood—exanthematous, &c. disorders,—grief,—intense study—a sedentary life, small and tender blood-vessels, &c.

THE MEDIATE CAUSES are, congestions of humours to parts of the lungs already too weak to return by the veins what they received by the arteries; the humours there stagnating, lose their former quality, and become the beginning of tubercles.

It appears in persons of every age; but most commonly from about the age of fifteen, up to that of thirty five, the fervor of the blood is the greatest, and then an ill formation of the body, or of the breast in particular, and an acrimony in the juices, concurring with the mediate causes; the IMMEDIATE CAUSE, which is an ulcer in the lungs, hath every circumstance favouring its appearance and progress. The ulcer is formed by the rupture of the suppurated cells in the lobes of the lungs, and the acrimony of the matter lodged there.

Caelius Aurelianus, in lib. ii. cap. 14, describes a consumption as follows: a *phthisis* is frequently produced by a previous spitting of blood, and sometimes by a gentle, but long continued catarrh, or cough, by which the lungs are at first gently lacerated, and then ulcerated. It is accompanied by a latent fever, which begins in the evening, and is alleviated in the morning, and attended with a violent cough at those times. At first a small, but afterwards a large quantity of sanious spit, is expectorated. Those who fall into a *phthisis*, in consequence of an hæmorrhage, discharge, at first, a bloody spit, which becomes feculent, and then livid or green, and last of all white and purulent, sometimes salt, and at others sweet; the voice is hoarse and shrill, the breathing difficult, the cheeks red, and the rest of the body of a cineritious colour. It is accompanied with a loathing of food, and a preternatural thirst. Some patients have a sense of a wound in their lungs, and even expectorate fibres of them. The pulse is weak, hard, and formicular. A *phthisis* is also accompanied with an inflammation of the feet. As the disorder increases, a flux is brought on; and the phlegm discharged, when thrown upon a live coal, is of a fetid and disagreeable smell." Dr. Reid describes this disease as follows: "The first stage of this disease begins with a cough, which is more or less troublesome at night, usually dry, causing pain and stitches in the breast, sides, and head;—slight rigors, and some degree of feverish heat, with pain in the back, joints, and limbs, the usual effects of taking cold.—These symptoms increase;—the cough becomes more violent, hard, dry, and incessant;—the patients are restless at night;—the pains in the thorax more lancinating and fixed;—the difficulty and quickness of breathing considerable;—expectoration

toration little and frothy;—the pulse quick, hard, and sometimes like a small cord, at others full and laborious;—the tongue white, and the back part tinged with yellow;—the eyes dull;—the countenance pale and sickly.—Some difficulty attends the fixing on symptoms that may be called signs of the first stage of a *consumption*; the above symptoms, if not speedily removed, may be said to tend to, and too frequently end in it; and as the hard, dry cough, and dyspnoea, indicate the existence of tubercles, however small, it may be called the inflammatory or first period.—In a short time the fever becomes more intense, with slight remissions in the morning; when a sweat breaks out upon the breast and upper parts of the body, which sensibly relieves every symptom.—The cough continues, and is aggravated in a recumbent posture, keeping the patient from sleep till towards morning.—The expectoration increases in quantity, is frothy, sometimes streaked with blood.—During the fever, the cheeks have a circumscribed spot of pure florid red; the lips and tubercles in the canthus of the eyes are also brighter than when in health.—The fever is augmented after eating, particularly solids, with flushing in the face, and burning heat in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet.—As the disease advances, the fever comes on about the middle of the day, increases until the evening, and is violent most part of the night, until the sweat breaks out, and the patient gets some rest. In the morning they find themselves relieved; but get up languid, pale, and unrefreshed by their sleep. Though the pulse is always quicker than natural, yet there is a remission of the fever for some hours in the forenoon.—The expectoration becomes more copious, mixed with pus in small globular masses; sometimes disagreeable to the taste; yellow, greenish, and, as the disease advances, of an ash colour.—The cough becomes less hard and loose; the pains in the chest and head abate.—*At this period*, when the hectic fever hath regular remissions, when the sweats come on every morning, and when the patient spits up matter freely, *the disease may be said to be confirmed*. The countenance now gives evident signs of wasting, the eyes are hollow and languid,—the cheeks prominent,—the nose sharp;—the patient's flesh wears away, and the strength falls;—the cough is more distressing in the first part of the night;—the breathing short, quick, and offensive; their sleep less, and disturbed;—morning sweats more profuse and melting; the interval from fever less distinct.—The spitting is more loaded with matter, brought up more easily, and in greater quantity, sometimes a pint in twenty-four hours: *this is the second period of the disease*; in which there remains some degree of strength, and the stomach is capable of digesting food. From the beginning, the body is supposed to be costive, particularly after the morning-sweats take place. The menses usually cease about this time. *The third and last stage* commences by the appearance of the looseness. From being costive, they have frequent motions in a day, which soon become a confirmed diarrhoea; every thing taken into the stomach, quickly running off by the bowels. The fever, heat, and cough abate of their violence, and the morning-sweats become less profuse. The diarrhoea increases; the strength totally fails; frequent fainting comes on; sometimes a slight delirium succeeds; the lower extremities swell; and, at last, death closes the scene. When the symptoms hurry the patient off quickly, the disorder is commonly called a *galloping consumption*. It should not be unnoticed, that the above symptoms will be rarely met with exactly in the order above related."

The hectic fever attending the pulmonary *consumption*, Dr. Reid thinks, is different from that produced by suppurations, in or about any part of the body. See HECTICA.

The pulmonary *consumption*, or true *phthisis*, should be distinguished from all those other disorders which are denominated *consumptions*, but in which the lungs are not remarkably affected; such as the *consumption* from a simple gonorrhoea, the fluor albus, the scurvy, scirrhus indurations in the mesentery, an abscess or ulcer in the mesentery, a chronic cough, &c.

It is remarkable that consumptive patients are often cheerful to the last, in the intervals of the fever, and flatter themselves with the hopes of recovery. When the nerves are affected, as in the hypochondriac disorder, there is always a sinking redness; but, in consumptions, the muscular fleshy parts decay, and suffer first; and that decay coming on gradually, scarce gives the mind notice

of it, and thence the patient fancies himself in no great danger.

The matter expectorated engages the attention in this disorder, particularly since Sydenham has said, that if in a morning the patient spits out the phlegm into water, it will sink if the lungs are ulcerated, but, if not, it will swim. But it may be observed, that if a small quantity of mucus is mixed with the matter that is expectorated, it will always swim, let the lungs be in whatever state they may. The most remarkable sorts of spit are the bluish, the rust-coloured, the blackish, and the cineritious; when any of the three first are thrown up, there is a taint in some of the viscera, and the last indicates death's approach; it is the least adhesive, and yet the heaviest of any that such patients excrete. The bluish spit is never thin, and is increased by things that cool the breast, as apples, &c. but lessened by mercurials and sudorifics.

The prognostics are rarely favourable, for it mostly happens that the disorder is too far advanced before the patient is so incommoded by it as to apply for relief; and often the first manifestation of the lungs being affected, ushers in death. ARETÆUS says, that *when phthisical patients begin to grow better*, the cough is less frequent, a larger quantity of sanious and more moist spit is expectorated, much aqueous matter is evacuated by stool, the urine is copiously evacuated, though, as yet, it hath no sediment; the voice becomes more clear and sonorous, the sleeps are sufficiently long, the præcordia are much relieved, and the pain remitting, is sometimes transferred to the scapulæ, the difficulty of breathing is gentle and less frequent, but accompanied with an asperity of the voice, and *when these things happen the patient recovers*. But besides the obscurity of the diagnostics in some, and the late application of others, it is observed by KIRKCRINGIUS, WILLIS, &c. that some have been thought to labour under a *consumption* during thirty or forty years, without any evidence of the disorder having any influence on their lives; but then the state of the case hath not been rightly understood. WILLIS says that it sometimes happens, that a cavity or two are formed in the lungs, with callous sides, so that matter collected in them is not conveyed to the mass of blood, but is every day totally expectorated, though its quantity is very large: persons in this situation have only, as it were, a fontanel in their lungs, and, although they should every morning expectorate a large quantity of thick or yellow, and even, as it were, purulent spit, and a small quantity of the same throughout the day, yet in other respects they enjoy sufficient health, breathe easy, eat and sleep well, have a due quantity of flesh, or, at least, have a good habit of body, and, at length, this discharge from the lungs abating, the patient is cured. So that on the whole, the favourable prognostics may only be considered as intimations that death is not so immediately to be expected, as when the more threatening symptoms attend. While the appetite is good, and the sleep refreshing, the disorder does not appear to have made any dangerous progress; however in other instances this disorder may be circumstanced. It does not appear that a *consumption* of the lungs is in its own nature so fatal as it usually proves to be: wounds in the lungs are healed as soon as those of any other of the viscera; abscesses are formed in the lungs, which soon disappear without inconvenience; and instances have occurred of patients recovering from all the stages of the pulmonary *consumption*. To neglect, or mismanagement, or both, for the most part, the usual fatality is to be attributed.—Dr. Geo. Fordyce observes, that there are two cases in which an ulcer of the lungs is sometimes cured: 1. From an abscess in a peripneumony. 2. From a wound in the lungs. But from any other cause he fears that it will ever prove fatal; for in an ulcer of the lungs, their constant motion, and the quantity of air constantly taken into them, prevents it from healing.

The origin of the genuine *phthisis pulmonalis* may generally be traced from hæmoptysis; from what is called taking cold; and sometimes from external injuries. When the disease hath made a certain progress, the symptoms may have differed in their incipient state. THE GENERAL INTENTIONS OF CURE are, 1. *To obviate the occasional causes of fever.* 2. *To evacuate the purulent matter from the lungs.* 3. *To palliate the most urgent symptoms.* 4. *To regulate the air, exercise, diet, and passions of the mind.*

The diet should be light, nourishing, and acescent; a little

little may be often taken, but full meals should never be allowed.

When ulcers are formed, and pus discharged, mild balsamics conveyed into the lungs with the breath, the bark taken freely into the stomach, a good air and proper exercise, are adapted for healing the ulcers. The bark, demulcent and acescent diet and medicines, are useful to prevent putrescency. The columbo-root both mends the appetite, and blunts the acrimony of the juices; and may be used instead of the bark, when it does not agree with the patient; myrrh given with the saline mixture, and ferrum ammoniacale, has been esteemed a very beneficial medicine, and is thus formed. *R. kali pp. 3 i. fs. succ. limon. q. f. ad perfectam saturationem, cui adjiciantur aquæ distillatæ 3 v. fss. N. M. 3 i. myrrhæ pulv. 3 i. ferri ammoniacalis gr. xv. kali pp. 3 fs. vel potius nitri purissimi 3 ij. f. q. sacchari 3 fs. m. sum. cochl. 4. bis vel ter de die.* As to particular symptoms, many of them are relieved as follows.

Dr. Fothergill observes, that the most benefit is obtained from medicine in the very beginning of the disorder; a cough is first excited by acrid serum, or by an inflammation; the acrid serum, if not soon diverted, will cause an inflammation; and if this inflammation terminates any other way than by a timely resolution, though the immediate consequences are seemingly small, they prove insurmountable, and proceed to a fatal issue. Though the inflammation ends in small tubercles, which with much caution may not disturb for many years, yet small irregularities, and that want of care which is observed in most, until too late, subject them to the worst effects.

If inflammation and heat are considerable, bleeding is useful in the beginning, and may prove a principal means of cure; but, in the future stages, it only palliates for the present, and as it reduces the patient's strength, the disorder soon overcomes him.

Dr. Reid observes, that the recent effects of a cold are easily removed by bleeding, diluting drinks, abstinence, and the usual antiphlogistic plan. That when from a bad habit of body, or from neglect, the cough remains obstinate and dry; with pain in the breast; stitches in different parts of the thorax, increased upon coughing, and attended with a considerable degree of heat and fever; bleeding should be occasionally repeated, in moderate quantities, according as the pulse, &c. will permit, and until these symptoms abate. The bowels should be kept lax by means of gentle saline purgatives; and if the cough prevents sleeping, suitable doses of the tinctura opii camphorata may be given in the evening, and repeated in the night if required. But the remedy which he chiefly prefers in every kind of cough, and in every period of the pulmonary consumption, is such a dose of pulv. ipecac. as will excite vomiting once or twice; this he repeats morning and evening, as the strength of the patient and violence of the complaint may indicate. The Doctor observes, that the lungs are peculiarly affected by the stomach and its contents, and if the lungs are diseased, they will be the more influenced thereby; further, that if any of the hypochondriac viscera are in a diseased state, the lungs, if inflamed, will be affected by them. It is well known, indeed, that when the lungs are sound, acrid matter in the stomach and bowels hath caused and kept up an obstinate cough. Hence the advantage of those frequent but gentle emetics. By giving emetics as above recommended, not only the contents of the stomach are evacuated, accumulation of the viscid phlegm and acrid bilious matter prevented; but the lungs being compressed during the action of vomiting, whatever mucus and purulent matter are in the ramifications of the aspera arteria, and air-vesicles, in tubercles or vomices, will be forced out and discharged; by which means an infinity of laborious coughing is prevented; the patient feels greatly relieved, and the tender lungs remain at rest, till a fresh accumulation of matter is formed, which requires some time. By the universal concussion and agitation caused by vomiting, obstructions in the liver, biliary vessels, and in other hypochondriac viscera, are attenuated and removed: and in all complaints arising from these causes, it is the most powerful and certain alterative that can be found in the whole materia medica. Puking once or twice does not fatigue even very enfeebled patients. Through every stage of the disease this method of puking with the ipecac. morning and evening, or every morning at least, may be continued with great advantage. The strength of the patient, and the urgency of the symptoms, will determine the frequency of the dose. In the

morning it should be taken fasting, and if the patient is weak, it should be taken in bed, but he must not sleep after it, as that sometimes prevents its action on the stomach. If it is required in the evening, its operation must be over before bed-time. Though emetics are so peculiarly insisted on, there are instances in which attention is required before they are administered, and indeed in which it will be proper to forbid their use; e. g. some cases of pregnancy, in which abortion may be endangered; in feirrhous affections of the stomach, they cannot be allowed of; with others that will occur to the attention of the judicious.

Vapours from demulcent balsamic medicines received into the lungs may be of use to moderate the cough, disperse the ulcers for healing, and to assist expectoration; but the taking of balsamics into the stomach, rather counteracts than expedites the usual intentions of prescribing them. In applying vapours to the lungs by inspiration, the ingredients should be adapted to the state of the disease, and it should be observed whether the trachea or its branches are inflamed; whether or no there is an increased secretion of acrid mucus from the lungs; or whether or not they are ulcerated; in all these states, whatever is conveyed into the lungs, must be assisted by proper perspiratives. Antiseptic, or antispasmodic, attenuant, and balsamic medicines, may all be conveyed by means of vapours into the lungs, and so applied immediately to the seat of the disease, and thus principally the attempts to cure should be made. But if the cough is so troublesome as to prevent sleep, proper opiates will be necessary. (See below.) It is essentially requisite to keep the lungs quiet; for the agitation of coughing fatigues the patient, increases the inflammation, and hastens the supuration of the tubercles. Repeated emetics greatly conduce to prevent these; but the additional assistance of anodynes is also sometimes necessary. When the cough is prevented, or even considerably alleviated, the inflammation will readily disperse; the immediate cause of its continuance being removed.

Riding is indiscriminately directed by Sydenham in all consumptive cases; and that the best physician in consumptions is a horse, and the best apothecary is an ass, is become a common-place witticism; but, if a patient is enfeebled, and rides in cold wet weather, he will be rather injured by it: if, in other more favourable seasons, he is fatigued after riding, his breathing is thereby rendered more frequent and difficult, his skin parched and dry, the palms of his hands hot, his cheeks flushed, his tongue dry, and if he perceives a greater inclination to drink than to eat, a more gentle exercise must be used; riding on horse-back must no longer be continued. In all cases riding should be over before dinner. Old people should take longer journeys than young ones. In nervous consumptions it is always useful. But in the true phthisis, if in the beginning, especially, if the patient is plethoric, it endangers an hæmoptoe; and when there is a vomica, the brisk motion of a horse may occasion an inflammation.—Again, consumptive patients should ride gently, only in a morning, and no longer than whilst the pulse continues calm. If after this exercise the patient's spirits are more gay, his appetite somewhat excited, his breathing is easy, his skin cool and soft, he may continue to ride whenever the weather will permit.

The bark is an important medicine after an ulcer is formed in the lungs, and an infusion of it in cold water is an agreeable method of administering it. If it affects the breathing, three drams of the balsam of Tolu may be dissolved with the mucilage of gum arabic, and added to each pint of the infusion. The acidum vitriolicum dilutum may be added to each dose. Thus the hectic heats, night-sweats, and every symptom that can be attributed to the absorption of purulent matter, are checked and kept moderate. It may here be remarked that, according to the experiences of different physicians, success hath been various. Some extol the bark, the vitriolic dilute acid, &c. whilst others declare them useless. It is well known to all, that diseases of the same denomination are variously circumstanced in different patients, and hence the seeming contradiction in the experiences related. If in one instance or more, the hectic fever attending may be produced, as supposed by Dr. Reid, without the presence of pus as an agent, in other instances the absorption thereof may be an attendant; besides the various constitutions considered as natural, the different accidental disorders in the habit, producing or accompanying the phthisis pulmonalis, may sufficiently reconcile the seeming dif-

ferent practices in this complaint, and render each an object not unworthy our attention. In many instances *calomel* hath been the principal source of relief, according to the relations on this subject by Dr. Sims, who suspecting a latent venereal cause, very happily proceeded on a mercurial plan, accompanied with such other aids as his judgment in this, and sagacity in that case, enabled him to discern to be needful.

From *small blisters*, when there is a fixed pain in the breasts or sides, increased by coughing, that does not yield readily to bleeding, and the antiphlogistic medicines usually given, good effects are often produced, applied upon the part, and repeated as soon as the skin is healed. This method is better than applying blistering ointment to continue the running, which is rarely sufficiently effectual. But in some instances neither nitre, the bark, nor blisters, can be complied with by the patient; in which cases such other means as the sagacity of the attending physician suggests must be substituted.

Mercurials are extolled for their efficacy in dissolving the tubercles which are formed as soon as the inflammation terminates that laid the foundation of the disease. The *hydrargyrus cum creta* given in small doses as an alterative, is preferred by some to all other preparations of this kind.

Milk hath been the diet proposed in every age, at least ever since Hippocrates's time. *Women's milk*, especially if drawn from the breast by the patient, is to be preferred to all other; in want of it, *asses' milk*, because it abounds with sweet serum, and possesses but little of the caseous part with which more nourishing milks abound; next to the milk of asses, that of goats may be used; and if cows' milk is drank, let it be mixed with an equal quantity of barley water. Milk affords a mild nourishment, and blunts the acrimony of the juices. *Whey* is also of singular advantage: and milk may be mixed with infusions of such herbs as seem salutary in these cases.

Columbo-root. It may be substituted for the bark, if bark purges or otherwise offends.

Issues. These should never be omitted where there is a scrofulous disposition, or a saline catarrh: they are most effectual if inserted in the inside of the lower part of the thigh, above the knee.

A nausea is often a troublesome symptom, in which case two or three grains of *ipecacuanha* may be taken when required, and worked off with camomile tea.

Night-sweats are relieved by going early to bed, rising soon in the morning, and taking the bark, as above directed. Frequently the *dilute vitriolic acid* is a useful addition; it should be given over-night, and joined with the opiate when that is required. The *sp. ætheris vitriolici*, in the quantity of two or three drams to a pint of water, with a little of the syr. papav. rubr. is grateful and useful, if a glass of it is taken as often as is agreeable. As a salutary means of relief, in this instance, Dr. Sims recommends the wearing of a flannel shirt next the skin. He supposes that the morning perspirations may arise, at least in part, from that discharge being checked during the day, and nature making a push to relieve herself, and open the closed pores at night. Whatever, therefore, tends to keep up an equable discharge, prevents the necessity of a struggle. He further adds, that the evening fever and violent paroxysm of coughing, which commences frequently on the patient's going into bed, may also arise from the same cause; the latter however seems connected with the exposure of the skin to the air, when the patient throws off his wearing apparel; as, on causing a patient to make the experiment, he found that when he went into bed, without taking off his cloaths, he escaped the paroxysm; whereas, whenever he put them off, although the bed was carefully warmed, he always had as violent a one as is ever observed in any.

The shortness of breath is relieved by proper *vapours* received with the breath, amongst which those from a mixture of wax and resin are useful; the wax and resin may be laid on an iron that is hot enough to send up vapours from them. *Sterne's balsamic æther* is much approved for this purpose.

Hectic heats are relieved by moderate bleedings, a free use of butter-milk, milk-whey, and in the intervals, the bark with dilute vitriolic acid. Two or three times a day give the following draught, and at bed-time, add tinct. opii gtt. vi. vel x. to the dose; & mucil. e sem. cydon. 3 i. aq. ammoniæ acetatæ 3 ii. syr. papaveris albi, 3 ii. m. f. haust. Baths of soft water, with a little milk, and

a small quantity of nitre, are useful, and should be daily employed.

Spitting of blood. This symptom calls for repeated bleeding until it is overcome; and to prevent returns, continue to bleed at proper intervals, and keep the mind free from all violent agitations.

A *diarrhæa* may be moderated, perhaps removed, by the decoct. vel extr. *Campecheses*, or the pulv. e creta compositus cum opio & pulv. trag. c. p. æq. If it is attended with griping pains and bloody stools, give the enem. ex amylo, cum opio. The *columbo-root* is serviceable in this case, and also small doses of the *lythargyrum acetatum*. As this symptom usually attends the last stages of a consumption; when it is abated, the night-sweats and hectic heats will be increased, and vice versa; so that little good is done by any means.

A vomiting may be generally relieved in the same manner as a nausea; but in case of failure, give the tinctura benzoës composita, gt. xl. cum tinct. opii, gutt. v. in thea menthæ.

The cough, when attended with pain in the breast, requires repeated small bleedings; the pil. scillæ. Ph. Edinb. or, when proceeding from scorbutic ulcers or scrofulous ones in the lungs, are much relieved with the pulv. *hydrolapathi*; but perhaps, in general, the best kind of remedy is such doses of a mixture of the pil. sapon. pil. ex aloe cum myrrha, as the urgency of this symptom may require; the proportion of each may be such as, while the cough is moderated by the opiate, the bowels may be moved by the purgative. In general their proportion may be from one or two parts of the pil. sapon. to two parts of the pil. ex aloe cum myrrha, as a laxative, and almost a specific for the cough. Dr. Sims recommends the use of *sulphur*; he observes, that it neither heats nor checks perspiration; and is peculiarly efficacious in relieving, almost in the worst stage of the disease.

Dr. SENTER, in the Philosophical Transactions of Philadelphia, says, one of the most valuable medicines he ever met with for the tuberculous or glandular phthisis, was the *vitriolum cæruleum*; he unites it with *ipecacuanha*, and gives five pills, containing from seven to ten grains of each of these ingredients in a morning fasting, allowing nothing to be drank to urge the emetic effect. If these produce five or six plentiful evacuations, in the subsequent vomitings, he continues the same quantity; if not, he increases the dose to six or more pills of the same kind. These emetics he repeats every second or third day, according to the irritability of the stomach, and other circumstances of the sick; and, in the mean time, gives as much as the stomach will bear of the myrrh mixture, above specified; and, by these medicines, he asserts, that he has restored more persons to health, labouring under a hectic fever, from glandular suppurations, than by all other medicines and methods he ever read of, or tried from his own invention.

See Morton's Phthisiologia. Default. Bennet's Theat. Tabid. Boerhaave's Aphorisms. Wallis's Sydenham. Hoffmann. Farr's Aphorismi de Marasmo. Lond Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. iv. p. 289, &c. N. Robinson, M. D. on Consumptions. Cr. Reid on the Phthisis Pulmonalis. Obs. on Epidemical Disorders by James Sims, M. D. Cullen's First Lines, vol. ii. p. 356, edit. 4. Med. Communications, vol. i. p. 359. Transactions of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, vol. i. 1793.

PTHISIS ISCHIADICA. See TABES COXARIA.

— PUPILLÆ. See AMAUROSIS.

— HUMIDA, i. e. Phthisis confirm. } See

— SICCA, i. e. Phthisis incipiens. } PTHISIS.

PHU. See VALERIANA.

PHYGETHLON, from *φύω*. It is represented variously: some describe it as a broad, but not much elevated, tumor, in which there is some resemblance of a pustule; it is attended with violent pain, so as sometimes to excite a fever. It is slow in ripening, and is not much of it converted into pus. Its general seat is in the arm-pits, neck, and groins. Celsus says that some of his countrymen call it *panus*; and in some places, he ranks it among glandular swellings. Some fix its seat in the glands under the jaw. See also ERYSIPELAS.

PHYLACTERIA. See AMULETA.

PHYMA, from *φύω*, to grow, or to be generated from, or from *φύω*, to produce. All kinds of preternatural tumors from any part of the body, and especially such as affect the superficies of the skin, and arise without any external cause, and are generated, increased, inflamed,

and suppurated in a short time. See Galen's Com. in 6 Epid.

PHYMATA, are also inflammations of the glands, which suddenly break forth, and hasten to suppuration. Paulus, lib. iii. c. 22. Sometimes by *phymata*, some sort of scrofulous tumors met with in children, are thus called; and sometimes this word signifies abscess in the inward parts, as when there is a vomica in the lungs, &c. It is sometimes used to signify a *tubercle*, a *caruncle*, &c. According to some, *phyma* is a diminutive of *phygethlon*. It is also a little swelling like a boil, somewhat round and flatter.

PHYMOSICA, ISCHURIA. A suppression of urine from a phymosis. See ISCHURIA.

PHYSALIS ALKEKENGI. See ALKEKENGI.

PHYSCONIA. A **PHYSCONY**. It is a hardish tumor, occupying a large portion of the abdominal cavities; it increases very gradually, is not sonorous, nor is there any fluctuation observed in it. Dr. Aitken defines it to be a *scirrhus* of one or more of the abdominal organs. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS **CACHEXIAE**, and ORD. **INTUMESCENTIAE**, which he defines, a tumor, occupying chiefly a certain part of the abdomen, gradually encreasing, neither sonorous, nor fluctuating; he makes it a synonyme with *hypofarca*; it is also called *hyperferchidiosis*. He recites, from the works of Cusson, no less than fifteen species, according to the parts affected, viz. *PHYSCONIA hepatic*,—*splenic*,—*renal*,—*uterine*,—*ovarial*,—*mesenteric*,—*intestinal*,—*omental*,—*polysplachnal*,—*visceral*,—*external*—*lupial*,—*external scirrhal*,—*external hydatidose*,—from subcutaneous adeps,—from an excrescence, so that some tumors on the skin, &c. are called by the name, **PHYSCONIA**. However, this disease admits not of a cure.

PHYSIOLOGIA. See **MEDICINA**.

PHYSOCELE, from *φύσα*, a *flatus*, and *κνήλη*, a *tumor*. See **EMPHYSEMA**.

PHYSOMETRA. A **TYMPANY** of the **WOMB**. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS **CACHEXIAE**, and ORD. **INTUMESCENTIAE**, which he defines a light elastic tumor in the hypogastric region, from figure and situation resembling the uterus. It is formed by air, &c. which distend the womb, and is called also *hysterophyse*. It may be discharged by rendering the os uteri internum pervious.

PHYTOLACCA AMERICANA, called also *solanum magnum Virginianum rubrum*; *solanum racemosum Americanum*, **PORK-PHYSIC**, **PORK-WEED**, **POKE-WEED**, **RED-WEED** of **VIRGINIA**, **RED-NIGHTSHADE**. It is found every where in North America, from Virginia to New York. It is a large plant, with a strong stem: it sends forth many branches. The leaves are large, smooth, juicy, oval, and entire, without indentations on the edge, and placed alternately. The root is large and perennial, runs deep into the ground, and divides into many branches. It is raised in our gardens.

The leaves are *anodyne*. The juice of the whole plant is *sharp* and *corrosive*: it is not used inwardly; but inspissated to the consistence of an ointment, by setting it in the sun, it is *applied to cancers* and *to ulcers for removing their callosity*. The corrosive part is so volatile, that, if the juice is quite dry, it is inactive and useless. If the roots are roasted and beat into a poultice, then applied to ulcers with hard tumors and callosities, it dissolves them. See Med. Mus. vol. i. p. 85.

The other species is distinguished by its having lesser fruit, and is also called *solanum Barbadiense*.

PIA MATER. Quia cerebrum accurate, sicut mater infantem involvit, sic ab Arabibus dicta, also called *localis membrana*, *meninx tenuis*. The thin membrane which immediately involves the brain. It is so thin that it would be invisible but for its vessels; where they do not enter, it is quite transparent. The brain is divided into lobes, which form convolutions, something of the appearance of the intestines. The *pia mater* covers the whole external surface, and sends processes between the convolutions of the brain. The principal vessels that go to the brain pass on the *pia mater*: so that its use is to connect the lobuli of the brain, and to support the vessels. Some describe a third covering of the brain, and call it *arachnoides*, and place it betwixt the *pia mater* and the *dura mater*; others make this the external lamella of the *pia mater*, but it is not of that signification which it is reckoned. See **DURA MATER**.

PICA, called also *picaio*, *malacia*, *allotriophagia*, *citta*, *cissa*. **LONGING**. It is a preternatural appetite in preg-

nant women, and some sick persons when about to recover. It is called *pica*, from the bird of that name, which is said to be subject to the same disorder. The disorder consists of a desire of unusual things both to eat and drink, and in being tired of one and wanting another, particularly things that are accidentally smelled. It is called *malacia*, from *μαλακος*, *weakness*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CL. **LOCALES**, and ORD. **DYSOREXIAE**, which he defines a desire of eating things not fit for food. In *pregnant women* it is somewhat relieved by bleeding, and in about the fourth month of their pregnancy it leaves them. *Chlorotic girls*, and *men who labour under suppressed hemorrhoids*, are very subject to this complaint, and are relieved by promoting the respective evacuations. In general, whether this disorder is observed in pregnant women, in persons recovering from an acute fever, or in those who labour under obstruction of the natural evacuations, this craving of the appetite should be indulged.

PICEA. See **ABIES**, N° 1.

PICELT. See **NICO'TIANA**.

PICROCHOLOS, from *πικρος*, *bitter*, and *χολη*, *bile*. A person abounding with bitter bile, or a person subject to anger.

PICINUM OLEUM. See **BRUTIA**.

PICTONUM COLICA. See **COLICA**.

PIEDRA DI COBRA. See **COBRA DE CAPELLO**.

PIERRE NOIRE. See **AMPELITIS**.

PILA HYSTRICIS. See **BEZOAR HYSTRICIS**.

— **MARINA**. A species of alcyonium; or a round spherical ball found on sea-coasts amongst wrack. Lemeray describes it as being about the size of a man's fist, sometimes larger, sometimes less: it is lanuginous, of a dark colour, formed by a collection of hairs, sand, and other impurities of the sea, united by means of some glutinous liquor. It is said to kill worms. Zwelfer tells us that when it is calcined it is useful in scrofula.

PILEUS. See **CUCUPHA**. In anatomy it is the coil with which some children are born; it is called *pileolus*, *galea*, and *vitta*.

PILEOLUS. See **PILEUS**; **CUCUPHA**.

PILMICTIO. A discharge of substances resembling hairs with the urine.

PILOSELLA MAJOR. See **HIERACIUM ALPINUM**, and **GNAPHALIUM MONTANUM**.

PILOSUS. See **CAPILLARIS**.

PILOTHISMA. Medicines which take off the hair.

PILULA. A **PILL**, called also *catapotium*, *gongylon*. Pills are a form well adapted for those medicines that operate in small doses, and that are offensive in taking, or so heavy that they are not easily suspended in, or mixed mechanically with any fluid. They dissolve the most difficultly, and produce the most gradual and lasting effects of any other form; this, in some cases, is a disadvantage, in others an advantage. Emetics, if they are retained long in the stomach, usually pass off by stool; but stomachics are proper in this form.

Resins should be beat up with spirituous mixtures, such as the syr. alb. ʒ viii. sp. vini. r. ʒ i. m. gums with water dry powders with the conf. cynob. or mucilag. e gum. arab.

Gold and silver leaf do not dissolve in the stomach, and often hinder the pills from dissolving, therefore should never be used.

What cannot be included in four or five pills, for one dose, is not fit for this form. It is a term given to several compounds, many of which will be found under some one of the principal ingredients, as *Pilulae* e gummi. See **ASSAETIDA**, &c. There is a variety of formulæ of this kind in the Pharmacopœia Chirurgica, which are composed of very active ingredients, as different preparations of *quick-silver*, *caustharides*, *cicuta*, *cuprum vitriolatum*, *opium*, *turpentine*, and *vitriolated zinc*, which may be found under the term **PILULÆ**.

PILUS. See **CAPILLUS**.

PIMENTA, }
PIMENTO, } See **PIPER JAMAICENSIS**.

PIMPERNELLA. See **ANAGALLIS**.

PIMPILIM. See **PIPER LONGUM**.

PIMPINELLA. **BURNET** or **SAXIFRAGE**, and **BURNET SAXIFRAGE**. It is called *saxifraga* because it grows out of the rocks, as if it broke through them; and not because of its efficacy in breaking the stone in the human bladder. Boerhaave reckons up eight species. This is the **PIMPINELLA SAXIFRAGA**, or **PIMPINELLA SAN-GUISORBAE**.

GUISORBA FOLIO, foliis pinnatis, foliolis radicalibus subrotundis, summis linearibus, CLASS PENTANDRIA; ORD. DIGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 366. It is called also *sanguiforba*, *pimpinella minor*, *tragofelinum*, *smaller burnet saxifrage*. A perennial umbelliferous plant: grows in dry pasture grounds, and is the POTERIUM SANGUISORBA Linn. Likewise it is a name for *agrimonoides*.

PIMPINELLA ALBA GERMANORUM, called also *pimpinella saxifraga major*, *gyssophyton*. GREATER or WHITE BURNET, or SAXIFRAGE. Some of its leaves are deeply cut, the odd one into three sections. It is common in Germany, but rarely met with in England.

All the species are joined into one by Linnæus: their qualities are also similar. The roots have a hot pungent taste, which is not durable. When fresh they affect the eyes like mustard and horseradish. In drying they lose all their subtil matter; water partially extracts their virtue, but spirit completely. When distilled with water they afford a small portion of oil, which is acrid and fiery. These roots are warm and stimulating, aperient and diuretic, and are useful when tenacious humours offend. Bergius considers the PIMPINELLA to be resolvent, diaphoretic, stomachic, and diuretic. Several writers recommend it as a stomachic, and in all cases where *pituitous humors* are thought to prevail, as *asthmas*, *catarrhal coughs*, *hoarsenesses*, and what has been called *angina serosa*; and by HOFFMANN, it is said to be an excellent emmenagogue. It has also been employed by way of gargle, for dissolving viscid mucus, and to stimulate the tongue, when that organ becomes paralytic: dose in powder, ʒi. in infusion ʒij.

There is a species which is called *nigra*, from its being externally of a bright black colour, whilst those of others are whitish; it is remarkable for yielding a bluish oil: it grows wild in Germany and Switzerland. Whatever has been said of the value of these as medicines by Stahl and others, they are not considered of any repute in the present practice.

— ANISUM. ANISE. The *aniseeds* of the shops are the seeds of the *pimpinella anisum*, or *pimpinella Ægyptiaca*, foliis radicalibus trifidis incisus floribus flavescentibus. Linn. See ANISUM.

PIMPINELLA foliis agrimon. nonnullis. See AGRIMONOIDES.

PINASTELLUM. See PEUCEDANUM.

PINEALIS GLANDULA, from *pineæ*, a *pine apple*, to which it hath some resemblance. The PINEAL GLAND. See CEREBRUM.

PINEUS PURGANS. See CATAPUTIA MINOR.

PINGUEDINOSA MEMBRANA. The CELLULAR MEMBRANE is called so, where the oily matter contained in it almost dissolves spontaneously. See CELLULOSA MEMBRANA.

PINGUEDO, } See ADEPS.
PINGUIS. }

PINGUICULA. A plant so called by Gesner, because its leaves are fat to the touch. See SANICULA EBOR.

PINHONES. See CATAPUTIA MINOR.

PINNA. A WING. The lateral and inferior parts of the nose are called *pinnae* and *nasi alæ*; and the superior broad parts of the ears are called *pinnae*. See AURICULA.

PINNACULUM FORNICIS GUTTURALIS. See UVULA.

PINON. See BRYTON.

PINUS. The PINE-TREE, called also *peuce*. It differs from the fir-tree in having its leaves standing in pairs, those of the firs being solitary. The *pine* abounds with the same kind of resinous juice as does the fir-tree. The cones taste agreeably, and are similar in quality to the sweet almonds. The resin of the *pine tree* is called frankincense. Some say it is the resin of the pinafer, which grows in Sweden, Norway, and Germany; others say it is only produced in Arabia. It is a solid brittle resin, brought to us in globes of a brownish colour on the outside, internally whitish, or variegated with whitish specks; it hath a bitterish acrid taste, but no considerable smell: it totally dissolves in rectified spirit of wine, but water scarcely affects it. It is a mild corroborant, though rarely used, except in plasters.

There are many species of *pine-trees*; among the rest is the *tada*, which grows in the country of the Grisons.

The bark of all the *pine-trees* is astringent, and the tops are antiscorbutic; but the virtues of all the *pine-trees*

seem to depend upon the turpentine they contain. See RAII HIST.

PINUS INDICA, Nucleo purgante. See GRANA TRIGLIA, under CATAPUTIA MINOR. Pinus is also a name for several species of ABIES. See N° 1, 2, 3, 4, under ABIES.

PIPER. PEPPER. *Arum moschatum*. It is the small round aromatic fruit of a trailing plant, which grows in Sumatra, Java, and Malabar. There is variety of substances of this name, which are distinguished by particular epithets annexed to the term, viz.

PIPER ALBUM, also called *piper maturum decortica-tum*, *leucopiper*, WHITE PEPPER. The *black-pepper*, when ripe, is macerated and decorticated, and then sold as another species.

The *black-pepper* is hotter and stronger than the *white*; they both seem to heat the constitution more than some other spices that are of equal pungency upon the palate; and from these spices they differ in this, that their pungency does not reside in the volatile parts or essential oil, but in a substance of a more fixed kind, which does not arise in the heat of boiling water. *Pepper* infused in water impregnates it very strongly with its flavour, but not with its taste; by boiling a little while, a little more of its pungent matter is extracted, and its flavour dissipated. Distilled with water, a thin, light, and limpid oil is obtained, which is very mild, for if a drop falls on the tongue, it only excites a grateful moderate warmth. Rectified spirit completely extracts the pungent part of the *pepper*; the tincture is hot and fiery, and when evaporated, a still more fiery extract is left behind. The quantity of extract it nearly the same from both the sorts of *pepper*, but that from the white is the weakest. *Pipers*, particularly, black, have been used as stimulants and aromatics, and successfully employed in some cases of *vertigo*; and in paralytic and the gouty disorders; given in large doses, it has been found a remedy for intermittents, though in some instances it has produced fatal consequences.

— INDICUM, called also *capsicum*, *lada chilli*; *capo molago*, *piper Hispanicum*, *piper Lusitanicum*, *solanum urens*, *siliquastrum Plinii*, *piper Brasilianum*, *piper Guineense*, *piper Calecuticum*, GUINEA PEPPER. It is the CAPSICUM ANNUUM; or CAPSICUM caule herbaceo, pedunculis solitariis, CLASS PENTANDRIA, ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. p. 252. It is in long, roundish, taper pods, divided into two or three cells full of small whitish seeds. It is a native of the East and West Indies. When this fruit is fresh it hath a penetrating acrid smell: to the taste it is pungent and acrid; it produces a painful burning in the mouth, like that from *arum-root*. Rectified spirit takes up its pungency, and if the tincture is evaporated, the remaining extract is excessively fiery. This kind of *pepper* is given in small quantities, as one of the highest stimulants in cold, sluggish, phlegmatic temperaments, in some paralytic cases, in relaxations and insensibility of the stomach, and for promoting the efficacy of aloetic medicines, and the decostruent gums in uterine disorders. This is without odour, or particular taste, and is so readily diffusible that it joins agreeably and conveniently with any other condiment or sauce. It seems to stimulate the stomach, and promote digestion; and taken in largely, is certainly the most heating of the condiments. Bergius says he has very often seen long protracted intermittents cured by the following powder, without any relapse. Six grains of Indian pepper, and two scruples of bay berries, in powder, divided into three portions; one of which was given on the approach of the first rigor, another the day following, at the same hour, and the last on the third day. Cullen's Mat. Med. In climates, of which *capsicum* is a native, we are told, that the free use of it is a salutary practice, being found to strengthen the stomach, assist digestion, and correct the putrescent colliquation of the humours, so common in hot climates: as a stimulant of the most acrid kind, it may be found efficacious in some paralytic and gouty cases, or to promote excitement where the bodily organs are languid and torpid. In the *cynanche maligna*, it has been successfully exhibited, and in what Dr. Mackitrick calls *cachexia Africana* (DUNCAN'S Edinb. Disp. p. 257.) which he considers as the most frequent and fatal predisposition to disease among negroes; dose from six to eight grains. A species of this is called in the West Indies BIRD-PEPPER, and is the basis of a powder brought from thence under the name of *Cayenne*, or CAYAN-PEPPER. There are four species of *Guinea-pepper*, viz.

viz. the *chilchotes*, *chilterpin*, *tenalchiles*, and *chilpelagua*. There is a fifth species, which grows in Peru, and is called *agy*.

PIPER JAMAICENSE, also called *piper caryophyllatum*, *cocculi Indi aromatici*; *piper chiapæ*, *amomum*, *caryophyllus aromaticus*, *Americanus*, *pimenta*, *piper odoratum Jamaicense*, *pimento*, ALL-SPICE, and JAMAICA PEPPER. The Dutch call it, *amomi*, *amomum*. The dried unripe aromatic berry of a large tree, growing in the mountainous parts of Jamaica, reckoned a species of myrtle, called by Linnaeus MYRTUS PIMENTA, or MYRTUS JAMAICENSIS, *fol. oblongo-ovatis glabris alternis, racemis terminalibus & lateralibus, fructu orbiculari*, CLASS ICOSANDRIA. ORDER MONOGYNIA, Gen. Plant. p. 217. This kind of *pepper* is moderately warm, of an agreeable flavour, somewhat resembling a mixture of cloves, cinnamon, and nutmegs, whence its name of *all-spice*. Distilled with water it yields an elegant essential oil, which sinks in water; it is moderately pungent, in smell and flavour approaching to oil of cloves, or rather a mixture of those of cloves and nutmegs; the remaining decoction, inspissated, leaves an extract somewhat ungrateful, but not pungent, and the berry itself is wholly deprived of its taste as well as flavour, the warmth of this spice residing rather in the volatile than in the fixed part. Rectified spirit takes up all its virtue, but gives over little or nothing with it in distillation. The spirituous extract possesses the whole of the virtues of this *pepper*; it is very warm and pungent, but not fiery, like those of the *black* and *white peppers*.

The *Jamaica pepper* is often substituted for the *black* and *white* sorts, and may be considered as an agreeable aromatic.

Half a pound of this *pepper* is put into three gallons of proof spirit, and distilled. This water is substituted for the *aq. aromatica*, and the *mirabilis aqua* of former dispensaries.

The London College order a water to be made from half a pound of the berries of *pimento* bruised, put into a sufficient quantity of water to avoid an empyreuma, from which, after maceration for twenty-four hours, one gallon is to be distilled, and this is called AQUA PIMENTO. Ph. Lond. 1788.

The oil of *Jamaica pepper* is generally substituted for the oil of cloves, and is very little inferior to the oil of nutmegs.

PIPER LONGUM, called also MACROPIPER, *acapatli*, *catu-tripali*, *pimpilim*. LONG PEPPER. PIPER LONGUM, or PIPER INDICUM LONGUM, *fol. cordatis petiolatis sessilibusque*, CLASS DYANDRIA. ORD. TRIGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 43. INDIAN LONG PEPPER TREE. Of this there are three species: they are produced in the East Indies. The pods are round, about an inch long, or rather more, with numerous minute grains within them. This is hotter and more pungent than any of the other sorts of *pepper*; in its pharmaceutic properties it agrees with them entirely. Dr. Cullen says it has precisely the same qualities, only in a weaker degree, and therefore thinks the *piper nigrum* should be employed in its stead, in various compositions where it enters. Mat. Med.

The *black pepper* is most agreeable to the palate, and is most used in food. The *long* is the strongest and most used in medicine: the *white* is weakest, and seldom used in either. Their warmth and pungency reside chiefly in their resin; their aroma is an essential oil.

The general virtues of all the *peppers* are, they are stomachic, carminative, and useful in low phlegmatic and leucophlegmatic habits, and heating to the constitution; ten grains may be taken three times a day to assist digestion. When astringents have failed, a diarrhoea hath been cured by ʒ i. of *pepper* with ʒ fs. of diacodium, twice a day.

— LONGUM FOLIORUM NERVIS, &c. See BETLE.

— MONARDI. See BUYO BUYO.

— MURALE. See SEDUM.

— NIGRUM, called also *molago-codi*, *melano-piper*, *lada*, *piper aromaticum*, SPICE, BLACK PEPPER. It is the PIPER NIGRUM, or PIPER ROTUNDUM NIGRUM, *foliis ovatis subs-penninerviis glabris, petiolis simplicissimis*. Linn. The BLACK-PEPPER TREE.

This is probably gathered before it is ripe; it is the fruit of a plant which grows in Java, Malabar, &c. See PIPER ALBUM. BAUHINE says, the immature black-pepper, or rather such as from some accident is prevented from ripening, is called *brasna*.

There are other species of *peppers*, but they are of little note in medicine. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med.

PIPER CARYOPHYLLATUM. See PIPER JAMAICENSE.

— CAUDATUM. CUBEBS. See NHANDU, and CUBEBA.

— CHIAPÆ. See PIP. JAMAIC.

— CUBEBA. See CUBEBA.

— TAVASCI. See CASSIA CARYOPHYLLATA.

PIPERITIS. See LEPIDIUM.

PIRAMIDALIA CORPORA. The small eminences on the lower part of the MEDULLA OBLONGATA, which see.

PISCATOR REGIS. See ALCEDO.

PISIFORME, Os. See LENTICULARE, and CARPUS.

PISSÆUM INDICUM. See PETROLEUM. BARB.

PISSASPHALTOS. See BITUMEN.

PISSASPHALTUM. See MUMIA.

PISELÆUM, from *πίσση*, *pitch*, and *ελαίον*, *oil*. OIL OF PITCH. *Bitumen Barbadense*. It is of the same nature as tar. It is prepared by boiling pitch; wool is said to be spread over the boiling pitch; and when it is soaked with the rising vapour it is wrung into a vessel, and this is repeated as long as the pitch is boiling; but the common method of distilling to obtain essential oil is more probably used.

PISELAIION. See PIX LIQUIDA.

PISSINUM OLEUM. See BRUTIA.

PISTACHIA LENTISCUS. See LENTISCUS.

PISTACHIUM, } called also *terebinthus Indica Theopistacia*, } *phraasti*, *Bistacium*. The *STIC* NUT-TREE, or the PISTACHIO NUT-TREE.

Pistachio nuts are oblong and pointed, about the size and shape of a filbert, including a kernel of a pale greenish colour covered with a yellow or a red skin. They are brought from the Levant. The kernels are agreeable to the taste, are sweetish and unctuous, and of the same general nature as almonds. See Rafi Hist. Miller's Bot. Off.

PISTILLUM. The PISTIL or POINTAL. It is that column or set of columns, which occupies the centre of the flower, rising on the top of the embryo, and is generally surrounded with the chives. They are supposed by Linnaeus to be a continuation of the medulla, or pith. These differ greatly in their form, for in some flowers they are roundish, in others triangular, oval, or square. According to the same author, in his system, the pistillum is the female part of generation, whose office is to receive and secrete the pollen, and produce the fruit. It consists of three parts; GERM, STYLUS, and STIGMA.

PISTOLOCHIA. See SERPENTARIA VIRGINIANA.

PISUM. The PEA. Of these there are various species, but they are not noted for their medical virtues. They are softening and laxative. They are less nutrient and less flatulent than the bean, and generally more tender; the sweeter and more mucilaginous they are, the more nutritive.

— ARBORESCENS. See CAJAN.

PITUITA. So some call the water which comes from the stomach of some patients while fasting in a morning. See PITUITARIA MEMBRANA.

PITUITA ALBA. See ANASARCA.

PITUITARIA. See DIARRHOEA.

PITUITARIA GLANDULA. The PITUITARY GLAND. It is a small spongy body, lodged in the sella sphenoidalis, between the sphenoidal folds of the dura mater: it is of a singular substance, not appearing to be either medullary or glandular; on the outside it is partly greyish and partly reddish, and white within. It is transversely oval, and on the lower part, in some subjects, it is divided by a small notch into two lobes, like a kidney-bean. It is covered by the pia mater as by a bag, the opening of which is the extremity of the infundibulum, and it is surrounded by the small circular sinuses, which communicate with the sinus cavernosi.

— MEMBRANA. The PITUITARY MEMBRANE. It is that which lines the whole internal nares, the cellular convolutions, the conchæ, the sides of the septum narium, and, by an uninterrupted continuation, the inner surface of the sinus frontales and maxillares, and of the ductus lachrymales, palatini, and sphenoidales. It is also continued down from the nares to the pharynx, septum palati, &c. It is termed *pituitaria*, because that through the greatest part of its extent it separates a mucilaginous

lagnous lymph, called *pituita* by the ancients. This membrane is of different structures in different parts; sometimes it is thin, in other places it is thick and spongy; it is thickest on the septum narium, the lower portion of the inner nares, and the conchæ; in the sinuses it is thinner; on the side next the periosteum and perichondrium, it is plentifully stored with small glands. See CEREBRUM.

PITUITOSA. See DIARRHŒA.

PITUITOSUS MORBUS. See NERVOSA FEBRIS.

PITYRIASIS. A scorbutic disorder of the head, chin, and eye-brows; called also *porriga*.

PITYROIDES. See FURFURES.

PITYUSA. See TITHYMALUS, ESULA MINOR.

PIX. PITCH, called also *burina*, *burnea*.

PIX BURGUNDICA. BURGUNDY PITCH. It is the resin of some turpentine-tree, less divested of its oil than is the common resin. Some say it is from the mountain-pine. It is also called WHITE PITCH. It is from the PINUS ABIES, *foliis solitariis, subtetragonis, distichis, ramis infra nudis, conis cylindraceis*. Hort. Kew. CL. MONOECIA. ORD. MONADELPHIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1077. Burgundy pitch is chiefly imported from Saxony, of a solid consistence, yet somewhat soft, of a reddish-brown colour, and not disagreeable in smell. In inveterate coughs, affections of the lungs, and other internal complaints, plaisters of this resin, by acting as a topical stimulant, are frequently found of considerable service. Though formerly an ingredient in several ointments and plaisters, it is now entirely confined to external use. See ABIES.

— LIQUIDA. TAR. Dioscorides calls it *pisfelaion*: it is also named *alkitram*, *cedrium*. It is the produce of all resinous trees; it was first got from cedar, larch, fir, pitch, but now it is chiefly from pine-trees. It is chiefly obtained from the *pinus foliis geminis rigidis, conis ovato-conicis, longitudine foliorum subgeminis, basi rotundatis*. Hort. Kew. CLASS MONOECIA. ORD. MONADELPHIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1077. See ABIES. The wood is inclosed in a large oven, which stands within another oven; the space betwixt them receives the fire; from the bottom of the inner oven runs a gutter, by which the tar is conveyed off in proportion as it melts out from the wood.

Tar differs from turpentine in having received a disagreeable empyreumatic impression from the fire, and in containing, along with the pungent, bitter, terebinthinate matter, a portion of the acid which is extricated from the wood by the heat, and likewise of its gummy or mucilaginous matter: by the mediation of these principles, a part of the terebinthinate oil and resin becomes dissolvable in watery liquors, which extract nothing from the purer turpentine.

Distilled in a common still, it affords the common black pitch, an essential oil, called, from the name of the tree whence the tar is obtained, OL. PINI, or OL. TÆDÆ, and an acid spirit. This oil hath the same general nature as the oil of turpentine, but is impregnated with the empyreumatic flavour of the tar. A leg of mutton, whilst roasting, basted with tar instead of butter, and a sharp skewer frequently thrust into its substance, in order to let out the gravy, affords in the dripping-pan a composition which has been said to cure the lepra ichthyosis, by the body being anointed with it all over for three or four nights successively, whilst, for the same time, the same body linen was worn. Dr. Cullen has in one instance employed it with great success. Mat. Medica.

Water in which tar hath been steeped is an useful remedy in many disorders. It may be drank either warm or cold. In acute diseases it is taken as freely as the thirst may demand it; and in chronical disorders, from a pint to a quart may be taken every day, at three or four times, beginning with the first draught whilst the stomach is empty. It is a good deobstruent; it is warming and stimulating; it raises the pulse, increases perspiration, and the grosser evacuations.

Tar-water is made by putting two pounds of Norway tar to a gallon of water, stirring them well together for two or three minutes; and after settling two days, the clear liquor must be poured off. Of this a pint or more may be taken every day. Those who are curious to see the variety of disorders against which this water is said to be a specific, may consult the bishop of Cloyne's Treatise on Tar-Water. In many instances, this preparation, says

Dr. Cullen, has appeared to strengthen the tone of the stomach, to excite appetite, promote digestion, and to cure all the symptoms of dyspepsia. At the same time it manifestly promotes the excretions, particularly that of urine; and the same may be presumed to happen in that of others. From all these operations, it will be obvious, that in many disorders of the system, this medicine may be highly useful. Materia Medica.

PIX NIGRA, called also *pix sicca*, *pix arida*. COMMON BLACK PITCH, DRY or STONE PITCH, and, by Dioscorides, *palimpissa*, because it is prepared of pitch twice boiled.

It is tar dried by heat, or what remains of tar after distilling the essential oil from it; thus pitch is freed from the greatest part of the essential oil, and the acid and aqueous parts of tar. A stimulating plaister bearing the name—EMPLASTRUM PICIS COMPOSITUM, *common pitch plaister*, is said to be full as stimulating as the euphorbium plaister, and possesses similar properties. It is made in the following manner:

R Picis aridæ ʒ viij. gum. ammoniaci, galbani, aa ʒ iv. liquentur simul, deinde adjiciantur, pulveris radicis pyrethri; seminis sinapios; camphoræ, aa ʒi. olei terebinth. q. s. ad consistentiam propriam ut fiat emplastrum.

UNGUENTUM PICIS ARIDÆ.

R Picis aridæ ʒ ix. ceræ flavæ ʒ iv. fs. olei olivæ ʒ viii. colligentur. This is efficacious in those ulcers particularly, wherein exists an extraordinary degree of spasmodic irritability, distinguishable by their languid, purple, and glassy appearance, in which all terebinthinate ointments are inadmissible.

UNGUENTUM PICIS CUM SULPHURE.

R Picis liquidæ ʒ viii. ceræ flavæ ʒ fs. flor. sulphuris ʒ ij. pix & cera colligentur, deinde adjiciatur sulphur. This is applicable to the tinea, and esteemed very efficacious; but during its use, the head must be constantly shaved, and a close green oil-skin cap constantly worn.

PLACEBO. A common-place method or medicine, calculated to amuse for a time, rather than for any other purpose.

PLACENTA, from *πλανος*, *a cake*. In BOTANY, it is that part of the pod or husk of a plant to which the seeds are fastened, and by which they are nourished until they are ripe. In ANATOMY, it is a congeries of blood-vessels which adhere to the uterus during gestation, and is called *hepar uterinum*, which, together with the membranes and *funis umbilicalis*, is excluded generally after the fœtus; they are all together called the AFTER-BURDEN, the AFTER-BIRTH, and the SECUNDINES. The placenta is a round cake, thick in the middle, and thinner towards the edges; sometimes it is oval, at others it is divided into two, as it were, adhering to each other by the membranes. It hath an internal convex surface, where the funis is inserted, and an external concave surface, which seems composed of lobes. When there are two children, there are two placentæ; and when they appear as one, they are really two for the most part, for they have no communication of vessels. The placenta hath generally been supposed to stick to the fundus, but that is uncertain; it adheres to that part of the uterus which it happens to fall upon. The placenta is made up of one vein, and of two arteries, which ramify together, the largest being on the internal surface; and even the parenchymatous substance appears by injections to be quite vascular. No nerves were ever found in the placenta.

In midwifery, many are in a hurry to bring away the placenta, (which, when it adheres, is called *deuteria*, *deuterinas*), and to that end introduce their hands into the uterus to separate it therefrom; but, if left to itself a little while, fresh pains will separate it, and during their action it is easily drawn away by gently pulling at the funis; and again, as by introducing the hand an inflammation in the uterus is sometimes excited, patience is always to be exercised in this affair. It hath long since been observed, that hastening the placenta was one cause of difficulty in delivering it. Many of the most eminent practitioners agree, that a flooding only can justify the speedy separation of the placenta. When necessity obliges the practitioner to introduce a hand into the uterus, the back of the hand should be toward the uterus, and the hollow of the hand kept as close to the placenta as possible

in separating it, that the womb may not be injured. Besides the publications on the practice of midwifery, see Tolver's Present State of Midwifery in Paris.

PLACITIS. See CADMIA.

PLACTULÆ. See MORPIONES.

PLADAROTIS. A fungous tubercle in the inside of the eye-lid.

PLAGÆ. Solutions of continuity, wounds, stripes, blows, &c. It is synonymous with *locales*.

PLANCUS. See LEIOPODES.

PLANTA. A PLANT OR VEGETABLE. It is an organical body, destitute of sense and spontaneous motions; it adheres to some other body so as to draw from it its nourishment, propagating itself by seed. Under this general name are included trees, shrubs, under-shrubs, and herbs. Most *plants* are hermaphrodite, having the male and female parts in the same flower; others bear flowers on the same stem, some of which are male and others female; of this sort are the melon and cucumber. Some whole *plants* bear flowers, which are never followed by any fruit; whilst others of the same species bear fruit with flowers, and hence are distinguished into male and female *plants*; of this sort are the hop, hemp, poplar tree, &c. The female flowers are only followed by fruit; the hermaphrodites are reckoned among the female in this respect. Instances are well authenticated of the fecundating farina, from the male flower, being carried to the female of the same species to the distance of fifteen leagues.

Plants can no more exist without nourishment and air, than animals can. Their nourishment is from oil rendered miscible with water, by the intervention of alkaline salts, or alkaline earth: hence all good soils contain some proportion of one or the other of these: and the oily matter is attracted from the air, which is, by putrefactions, exhalations, &c. abundantly supplied therewith. The radical fibres attract a part, and the leaves imbibe another portion of nourishment; the first from the earth, the latter from the air.

To a portion of iron in *plants*, their green colour is attributed; and this opinion is confirmed by all the accidents that happen to them from an exclusion of the sun and air, or their free admission, from putrefaction, &c.

On the structure and nourishment of *plants*, see Dr. Grew; and on the sleep of *plants*, see Dr. Hill. Though, in common language, the word *PLANT* is synonymous with vegetable, it is frequently used in a more restricted sense. By LINNÆUS they are placed in the last of the seven families, into which he has distributed the whole vegetable kingdom, comprehending all that are not *funguses*, *algas*, *mosses*, *ferns*, *grasses*, or *palms*. They are, 1. Herbaceous; 2. Shrubs; 3. Trees. In the vegetable kingdom, he has sunk the word *plantæ*, and has divided them into *liliæ*, *herbæ*, *arbores*. MARTYN. It is also a name for the *metatarsus*, and some vegetable products, viz.

PLANTA MIRABILIS DISTILLATORIA. See BANDURA.

— ZEYLANICA. See MENTHA PALUSTRIS.

PLANTAGO. PLANTAIN, called also *centinervia*, *polynuron*. It is a small perennial plant, common in fields, or by road-sides; the leaves lie on the ground, have naked unbranched stalks, bearing on the top a spike of small, imperfect, four-leaved flowers, which are followed by little capsules, which opening horizontally, shed numerous crooked seeds. See BOICININGA. It is also a name of *coronopus*, and *psyllium*.

PLANTAGO LATIFOLIA, called also *septinervia*, *heptapleuron*, *arnoglossum*. BROAD-LEAVED PLANTAIN, COMMON GREATER PLANTAIN, WAY-BREAD, LAMBS-TONGUE. PLANTAGO MAJOR, or PLANTAGO LATIFOLIA MAJOR, *foliis ovatis glabris, scapo tereti, spica flosculis imbricatis*, CLASS TETRANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 142. It hath oval leaves, seven ribs, which are prominent on the lower side, running from end to end. It flowers in May.

— MINOR, called also *angustifolia*, *quincunervia*, *bipemulla*, *bipinella*, *pentancuron*, *pentapleurum*. RIBWORT, the GREATER NARROW-LEAVED PLANTAIN. It hath oblong five-ribbed leaves, and short thick spikes.

The leaves of both these sorts are ranked among vulneraries, and are mildly astringent; they may be used indifferently, but they are rarely noticed in the present practice. Boerhaave enumerates seventeen species. Pea-ants now commonly apply the leaves to fresh wounds, and cutaneous sores. They have been given in consumptions, and in various fluxes; in spitting of blood, the roots

have been recommended by BERGIUS, from three to six drams every day, given in the intermissions of vernal tertians. An ounce or two of the expressed juice, or the like quantity of a strong infusion may be given for a dose. In agues, it should be doubled, and taken at the commencement of the fit.

PLANTARES. See POPLITEUS.

PLANTARES VENÆ. The tibialis posterior, having descended to the sole of the foot, forms these veins, by dividing into several transverse arches, which communicate with one another, and with the saphena, and send ramifications to the toes.

PLANTARIS ARTERIA EXTERNA. It is one of the divisions of the posterior tibial artery. It passes on the concave side of the os calcis, obliquely under the sole of the foot, to the basis of the fifth metatarsal bone, and from thence it runs in a kind of arch toward the great toe, communicating there with the tibialis anterior, which perforates the interosseous muscles. The convex side of this arch supplies both sides of the last three toes, and the outside of the second toe, forming small communicating arches at the end, and sometimes at the middle of each toe, as in the hand. The concave side of the arch furnishes the neighbouring parts.

PLANTARIS ARTERIA INTERNA. It is also a division of the posterior tibial artery. This inner *plantaris* having reached beyond the middle of the sole of the foot, is divided into two, one of which goes to the great toe, communicating with the branch of the tibialis anterior; the other is distributed to the first phalanges of the other toes, communicating with the ramifications from the arch already mentioned.

PLANTARIS MUSCULUS. The muscle whose tendon covers the planta, the sole of the foot. It is also called *tibialis gracilis*. It rises from the outer condyl; it passes down between the gastrocnemius and the soleus, and is united by a cellular membrane to the tendo Achillis. Winslow thinks that as it is attached to the capsular ligament, it serves to keep it from being pinched in the motions of the joint. Dr. Hunter thinks it hath some action with which we are not acquainted, seeing it is always distinct.

PLANTULA MARILANDICA. See GENSING.

PLANUM. See METATARSUS.

PLANUM OS. See ETHMOIDES OS.

PLASTICUS, PLASTIC, from *πλασσω*, to form. Formative, or endued with a faculty of forming.

PLATA. See SCAPULA.

PLATANUS. The PLANE-TREE. The leaves are large and lacinated; the flower is amentaceous, formed in a globular figure, and consisting of a multitude of stamina. The fruit, which is produced at a distance from the flower, is spherical, and contains vast numbers of long apiculated seeds, intermixed with much down. The Oriental species is called *platanus latus*, because it extends its branches so as to cover an hundred men under its shade. The leaves cool and repel. See Raii Hist.

It is also a name for the *musa*, *papaya fœminea*, and *acer*.

PLATYOPHTHALMON. See ANTIMONIUM.

PLATYSMA. Any thing which is flat and broad; thus a piece of cloth, of plaster, or of metal, is called by this name.

PLATYSMA MYOIDES, from *πλατυς*, broad, and *μυς*, a muscle, also called *muoides*, *quadratus genæ*, *detrachens quadratus*, *tetragonus*, *subcutaneus*, *depressor maxillæ inferioris*, *cutaneus musculus*.

This muscle rises from the skin insensibly below the clavicle, and is inserted into the basis of the lower jaw; it then runs up, and joins the triangularis, and is inserted into the angle of the mouth, and the skin of the cheek. It depresses the lower jaw.

PLECTANÆ. See CORNUA UTERI.

PLECTRUM. See TEMPORUMOSSA, UVULA, and LINGUA.

PLETHORA, from *πληθος*, plenitude. A *plethora* is when the vessels are too much loaded with fluids. The *plethora* may be sanguine or serous; in the first, there is too much crassamentum in the blood; in the latter, too little. In a sanguine *plethora* there is danger of a fever, inflammation, apoplexy, rupture of the blood-vessels, obstructed secretions, &c. in a serous, a dropsy, &c. A rarefaction of the blood produces all the effects of a *plethora*; it may accompany a *plethora*, and should be distinguished therefrom. Mr. Bromfield observes, that a sanguine *plethora* may be known by the pulse. An artery overcharged with blood is as incapable of producing a strong

strong full pulse, as one that contains a deficient quantity; in both cases there will be a low and weak pulse. To distinguish rightly, the pulse must not be felt with one or two fingers on the carpal artery; but if three or four fingers cover a considerable length of the artery, and we press hard for some time on it, and then suddenly raise all these fingers, except that which is nearest to the patient's hand, the influx of the blood, *if there is a plethōra*, will be so rapid, as to raise the other finger, and make us sensible of the fulness. See his *Obs. and Cases*, vol. i. Linnæus observes, that in the sanguine *plethora* there is a redness of the skin from the fulness of blood, attended with a dyspnoea. The sanguine *plethora* is relieved by bleeding; the *serous* by purging, diuretics, and sweating.

PLEURA, } from *πλευρα*, the *side*, called *hypo-*
PLEURON, } *pleurios*. The breast is lined with a membrane thus called; it is smooth inwardly, but rough outwardly, where it is attached by a cellular membrane to the adjoining parts; it covers the diaphragm, as the peritonæum covers it on the under side; where it goes to the spine, it covers the lungs, and make a complete bag on each side, which duplicature forms the mediastinum. The use of the *pleura* is to give the contained viscera a smooth surface, and to confine a lubricating juice, which is supposed to be secreted by the extremities of the arteries; and the mediastinum serves to keep the heart more fixed in the centre of the body, and prevent wounds of one side the thorax from affecting the other. The *pleura* is of a firm texture, and hath many blood-vessels and nerves running in it. It is subject to inflammation and abscess. See **PLEURITIS** and **ABSCUSSUS**, N° 36.

PLEURITICA. A PAIN in the side.

PLEURITIS, from *πλευρα*. A PLEURISY OR INFLAMMATION OF THE PLEURA.

Three kinds of *pleurisy*s are spoken of by different writers, viz. the *true* or *inflammatory*, the *false*, and the *spasmodic* or *flatulent*. Dr. CULLEN places it as a species of pneumonia, or inflammation of the contents of the thorax: and defines it, a pleuritic pneumony, attended with a hard pulse; a pungent pain, for the most part, of the side, increased particularly in inspiration; a difficulty in lying down on the side, a very painful cough, dry in the beginning, afterwards moist, and often bloody. He distinguishes four varieties. 1. *Pleuritides idiopathica simplicis*. 2. *Pleuritides complicata*. 3. *Pleuritides symptomatice*. 4. *Pleuritides falsæ*.

The true *pleurisy* is when a pain and fever attends an inflammation of the *pleura*.

Some have disputed whether the seat of this disorder be the *pleura*, or the external coat of the lungs, but it is generally supposed to begin in the *pleura*, and so to extend to the lungs, as, by dissecting those who die of *pleurisy*s, the outer coat of the lungs is found affected.

Its causes are whatever can excite internal inflammation in general: also suddenly drinking of cold water after being heated with exercise.

Aretæus gives the following short, but excellent description of a *pleurisy*: "An acute pain accompanies it, which reaches to the throat, in some to the back, and in others to the shoulders; it is succeeded by a difficulty of breathing, watching, nausea, redness of the cheeks, phlegm, and very yellow and bloody matter. It is worse if the spit be not bloody, or a delirium, or a coma, comes on." The pulse is remarkably hard, vibrating, and strong; but the *pleurisy* is principally known to be present by the pain in the side, with a high fever, a difficulty of breathing, and a cough. The pain is usually just above the short ribs; it is increased by inspiration, and lessens on expiration; thence the breathing is difficult: if the pain shifts its seat, a favourable prognostic thence arises; the inspirations are short. The cough is short, suppressed, and sometimes dry; but at others, a mucus is spit up from the lungs; at first it is thin, but growing more like pus and bloody. The difficulty of breathing sometimes so increases as to check the blood in its passage through the lungs; and the patient is presently suffocated. If a mortification takes place, the pain ceases suddenly, the pulse as suddenly becomes weak and small, though it be quick, and it is often irregular; a delirium and convulsion then presently come on, and the patient is destroyed. If the disorder does not prove fatal by any of these ways, nor yet is relieved by the spitting, or by some other natural or artificial method, a suppuration ensues which is known by an irregular coldness and shiverings, and the pain becoming a dull one; if the suppurated part points externally,

a fluctuation may be felt by pressing it with the finger; and if the pus is emptied into the cavity of the thorax, an *EMPYEMA* is formed, and is known as remarked in that case. Sometimes this suppuration is twelve or fourteen days before it is formed; and whether it happens sooner or later, it is usually fatal. There is no disease wherein the critical symptoms are more violent, and more strongly marked than in this, and a perfect cure instantly follows, when death is often the most expected.

The *pleurisy* should be distinguished from inflammation of the lungs, of the diaphragm, of the mediastinum, and of the intercostal muscles; from the *bastard-pleurisy*, and peripneumony, and from rheumatic pains in the side.

If the fever is violent, the heat burning, the cough and tongue very dry, a gangrene may be expected (which does not often happen) if a suppuration does not take place. If the stitch abates suddenly without any manifest cause, but at the same time the countenance changes, grows pale and sad, the eyes appear dull and heavy, and the pulse feeble, it denotes a translation to the brain, and is mostly fatal. If purple spots appear, they are rarely other than fatal.

Let the air in the patient's room be cool, but not cold; and, except the heat is very great, let all that is drank be tepid. A spoonful of linseed, unbruised, and half an ounce of liquorice root infused in a quart of boiling water, is an excellent common drink.

In this, as in all other inflammatory fevers, *bleeding* is a principal remedy. The quantity of blood which may be taken away, and the repetitions of the operation, are best determined by the continued hardness of the pulse. A free bleeding at the first is always more useful than several lesser ones afterwards; therefore, as a repetition is not often convenient, bleed at the first until the patient faints, or till the pulse is manifestly altered. If, before assistance is called in, the expectorated matter is bloody, and somewhat digested, bleeding must be forborne.

Blisters are rarely to be omitted; generally they are applied on the pained part, immediately after a free bleeding; but some prefer the application of them to the legs, and that when the violence of the fever is somewhat abated. Before a blister is applied, bladders of warm water may be tried by laying them over the part complained of; and the volatile liniment may be rubbed thereon. If the pain is obstinate, when the blister on one side ceases to discharge freely, apply another to the other side.

Cooling clysters, frequently injected during the first three or four days, render the loss of much blood less necessary.

Antimonial preparations, given in such doses as will keep up a nausea, are of singular advantage, both with respect to the fever, and to expectoration.

Nitre and *camphor*, with small quantities of opium to moderate the violence of the pain, are powerful assistants. If the opium seems to affect the head, add a little *sal c. c.*

If what is spit up be yellow, or streaked with blood, the *gum. ammon.* will be a proper addition to the other medicines.

A *cooling purge* may be given as soon as the first bleeding is over; and if the heat and inflammation are violent, it may be repeated every second day, notwithstanding the clysters; for, if possible, a resolution of the inflammation must be procured.

If the menses appear in female patients, they must not interfere with the necessary repeated bleeding, nor occasion any alteration in the treatment of the disease.

If, after taking away blood, the pulse sinks and becomes languid, the *sal c. c.* in doses of six or eight grains may be repeated every three or four hours.

In the very beginning of the disorder, having premised due evacuations, the *decoct. rad. senek.* is almost a specific. An ounce of the root may be boiled in water to a pint, and two or three spoonfuls may be given three or four times a day. If it excites a vomiting, give smaller doses. See **PERIPNEUMONIA**.

Alfo Wallis's-Sydenham; Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Physic; Hoffman's Med. Rat. Syst. Fordyce's Elem. part ii. Cullen's First Lines, vol. i. p. 311.

THE BASTARD PLEURISY is an inflammation of the intercostal muscles. The causes are nearly similar to those of the *true pleurisy*. The symptoms and cure are also nearly alike. It differs from the true *pleurisy* in that the pain is more external; where the pain is, there a swelling is perceived; and if the part is touched, the pain becomes

becomes very pungent, and the patient cannot lie on the pained side. There is less pain on inspiration, and of consequence not so great a difficulty of breathing. The cough is generally dry, the general inflammation is less violent, and the lungs are less apt to be affected; a mortification seldom takes place, and suppuration hath but little danger attending it.

In order to the cure, *bleed* in proportion to the hardness of the pulse; *purge* at proper intervals; *bladders of warm water* may be applied to the part complained of, and it may also be rubbed with the *volatile liniment*: sometimes when the pain is acute a *blister* is applied, and the *decoction of rad. seneka* given as in a true *pleurisy*. If a suppuration threatens, encourage it by means of fomentations and poultices.

This disorder sometimes terminates in a sweat, and rarely continues more than seven or eight days.

See Fordyce's Elements, part ii. Tissot's Advice to the People. This term is given to other diseases, viz.

PLEURITIS HEPATICA. A variety of *pleurisy* called a *false pleurisy*, or an inflammation of the liver, with pleuritic symptoms.

— **SPURIA.** See RHEUMATISMUS.

— **SPLENICA.** See SPLENIS INFLAMMATIO.

PLEURODYNE. Pains in the pleura. Dr. Cullen makes it synonymous with RHEUMATISMUS, which see.

PLEURODYNE FUGAX. See CRAMPUS.

— **RHEUMATICA.** See RHEUMATISMUS.

PLEURON. See PLEURA.

PLEUROPNEUMONIA. A distemper consisting of a *pleurisy* and *peripneumony*.

PLEURORTHOPNŒA. According to Blancard, it is a *pleurisy*, in which the patient cannot breathe without keeping his neck erect.

PLEUROSTHOTONOS. See TETANUS.

PLEXUS. In ANATOMY, is a kind of network, or complication of vessels, or *plexus* of nerves. See GANGLION.

PLEXUS CARDIACUS, or PULMONARIS. It is formed of the reciprocal ramifications of both trunks of the eighth pair, and their mutual communications with the filaments of the intercostal or great sympathetic nerve. It is situated above the lungs, on the fore-side of the bronchia, and it distributes to the pericardium, &c.

— **CHOROIDES**, also called *plexus reticularis*, or *retiformis*. The fornix cut off, and removed, we see a vascular web, called the *plexus choroides*, with several eminences which it covers. The first two great eminences are called *corpora striata*, and the other two are called *thalami nervorum opticorum*. The first small eminences are clearly united together, the anterior are called *nates*, and the posterior *testes*. Le Dran explains it to be a folding of the carotid artery in the brain. See CEREBRUM.

— **PAMPINIFORMIS.** See SPERMATICA CHORDA.

PLICA POLONICA, } (from *plico*, to knit together,)

PLICA, } PLAITED HAIR, called also

helotis, *kolto*, *rhopalosis*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease under the name of *trichoma*, in the CLASS CACHEXIE, and ORD. IMPETIGINES. It is a contagious disease, wherein the hairs are thicker than usual, and are so matted, and glued together, that it is impossible for them to be extricated. This disorder is only met with in Poland and Lithuania, and consists of several blood-vessels running from the head into some of the hairs, which cleave together, and hang from the head in broad flat pieces, generally about an ell in length, but sometimes they are five or six yards long; one patient hath more or less of these, up to twenty, and sometimes thirty. They are painful to the wearer, and odious to every spectator. At the approach of winter, an eruptive fever happens to many in these countries; the eruptions principally infest the head; and when at the height, an ichorous humour flows from them. In this state they are too tender to admit of being touched, and the matter running down the hairs, mats them together; the skin by degrees breaking, the ramifications of the capillary vessels following the course of the hair, or prolonged out of the skin, at length are increased to a vast length. There is a species called *trica lumborum*, by some authors.

No method of relief is known; for if the discharge is checked, or the vessels cut off, the consequence is an increase of more miserable symptoms, and, in the issue, death; though some assert that there is no danger in cutting them off. Sennertus says, when all the morbid matter is thrown out of the body, the *plicæ* fall off spontane-

ously. He further observes, that the only safe practice in this case is, to solicit the peccant matter to the hairs; to which it naturally tends, and that this is best answered by lotions of *bear's breech*. Some say that a decoction of the herb *club-moss* and its seeds, with which the head is to be washed, is specific. See Sennertus, Hoffmann de Morb. cert. Reg. propr. Geliema in Epist. ad Bontokoe de *Plica Polonica*.

PLICARIA. See LYCOPODIUM.

PLICATIO. A violent shock and bending of a long bone without breaking it.

PLINTHIUS LAQUEUS. See CIRCUS QUADRUPLEX.

PLUMBAGO. **PLUMBAGE.** Called also *Molybdæna* and *Galena*. In PHARMACY it is a metallic recrement. The best is like litharge, yellow, shining, and of a pale red under levigation, but boiled in oil it takes an ash colour; that which is of a leaden colour is not good. It is generated in the refining furnace of gold and silver. There is a fossil fort. They are of the same nature as litharge.

PLUMBAGO, in the vegetable kingdom, is **LEAD-WORT**, or **FRENCH DITTANDER**. It is a plant whose root is fibrous, thick, fleshy, hot, and perennial; the leaves are alternate and entire; the calyx is very hairy; the flower is monopetalous, and they are placed on spikes. Boerhaave mentions two species of them, and notes the whole plants as being hot and biting like the pellitory of Spain, and as proper substitutes for it. It is also a name of the *dentaria*, *dentillaria*, *dentellaria*, *lepidium Monspellicum*.

PLUMBUM. **LEAD.** Also called *saturnus*, *aabam*, *abartamen*, *accib*, *acureb*, *alabcai*, *allabor*, *allarinoc*, *alooc*, *alomba*, *alvacas*, *capricornus*, *molybdos*. Greek writers often use the same name for *lead* and *tin*; and many of their Latin translators interpret *μολύβδος* both by *lead* and *tin*. Geo. Agricola mentions three kinds, viz. *the white*, by which he means *tin*; *ash-coloured*, or *bismuth*; and *livid coloured*, or *lead*.

Common *lead* is a pale, livid, soft, flexible metal, easily ductile, not at all elastic, or sonorous, and, if mixed with any metal, prevents its found; it is about eleven times specifically heavier than water, fusible in a small heat, soon calcined, and thereby increased in its weight; it does not rust; if continued in fusion, it contracts a various-coloured pellicle on the surface, and, if kept stirring, so as that fresh surfaces may be exposed to the air, it changes by degrees partly into a fume, and partly into a dusky-coloured calx; when fused, it passes through any vessel yet made to hold it, and with it takes all mixtures except gold or silver, or it dissipates them in vapour, or carries them with it as it is formed into scoria, and thrown off at the sides of the cupel. If the calcination of *lead* is continued some time, and the heat is increased to different degrees, it becomes yellow, and is called **MASTICO**, or *painter's yellow*; afterwards it becomes red and is called **MINIUM**. These calces, hastily heated to a considerable degree, melt into the appearance of oil, and, on cooling, form a soft flaky substance called **LITHARGYRUM**, *litharge*, which is yellow, or reddish, according as the *lead* was more or less calcined. If the calces are urged with a pretty strong fire, they run into a yellowish glass, which, whilst in fusion, corrodes the common crucibles until it hath saturated itself with their earth. These several substances, by the addition of charcoal, iron-filings, or any oily matter, become *lead* again. *Lead* dissolves most in the weaker acids, such as aqua fortis and water, vinegar, &c.

The ores of *lead*, in colour, commonly resemble the *lead* itself, and are of a cubical, or parallelopipedal structure. Sometimes the ore is black, red, yellow-coloured, &c. English ores are reckoned of three classes; that which affords, of good metal betwixt thirty and forty pounds from every hundred weight; that which yields from forty-five to sixty; and that which gives out from sixty to eighty. They are called *gallena tessellata*. The metal extracted from the ore by fusion often contains silver enough to pay for its separation from the *lead*. The lightest, palest, and basest *lead* is called *bisematum*; washed *lead*, *batamum*.

I. CERUSSA. **White LEAD.** This is called *Dulcedo Saturni*, *Gersa*, *Abit*, *Aboit*, *Affidra*, *Albotat*, *Alfidas*, *Arfiora*, *Baiac*, *Blactara*, *Blanca*, *Effides*, *Psymmithion*, *psilothrum*.

Put some vinegar into the bottom of an earthen vessel,

and suspend over it very thin plates of lead, so that the ascending vapour may circulate about the plates; set the containing vessel in the heat of horse dung for three weeks, then scrape off the white powder, and expose what remains of the plates to the steams of the vinegar again, until all the *lead* is corroded.

White *lead* is used as a cosmetic, but it spoils both the colour and the smoothness of the skin, injures the constitution, and makes the teeth carious. It is adulterated with chalk, lime, whiting, &c. The entire flakey masses, called *flake lead*, or white flake should be chosen. To discover adulterations, compare pieces of equal size; the genuine will be the heaviest; or take an ounce of the suspected cerussa; of charcoal-dust, two drams; any fixed alkaline salt, half an ounce; put them in a crucible, and in a heat strong enough to fuse the *lead*; thus the *lead* will be reduced to its metallic state, which being weighed, discovers the proportion of the adulteration, one tenth part being allowed for the corroding acid of the ceruse.

Pulvis e cerussa compositus, *collyrium siccum*, now called PULVIS E CERUSSA, *powder of ceruse*, is thus prepared. Take of cerussa, five ounces; sarcocol, one ounce and an half; tragacanth, half an ounce. Rub them together into a powder. Ph. Lond. 1788.

This is a reformation of the white troches of Rhazi; it is used to expel hot rheum on the eyes, and is called sic. album, and *collyrium siccum*.

2. Acetum Lythargiritis. VINEGAR of LITHARGE.

Take four ounces of litharge, and the strongest vinegar a pint. Digest in a sand-heat for three days, shaking the mixture now and then.

This vinegar of *lead* is of the same nature as solutions of cerussa acetata. The calces of *lead* dissolve more freely than *lead* in its metallic state. When a saturate solution is required, the ceruse is preferred to litharge. When this vinegar of *lead* is diluted with a large quantity of water, it abates external inflammations, the itching and other uneasinesses in cancerous ulcers; and before Mr. Goulard's practice, it was used for bathing inflammations in scirrhus tumors, to prevent their becoming cancerous. Inflammations and inflammatory tumors in general, are dispersed by it.

3. Plumbum Ustum. Burnt, or calcined LEAD, called also elas maris.

Melt *lead* with a gentle fire, and keep it continually stirring with an iron spatula, until it changes into a powder.

4. MINIMUM, also plumbum rubrum. Red LEAD, called also acastum, ALUMBOTI, azemafor, cauda vulpis rubicundi.

Melt any quantity of *lead* in an unglazed earthen vessel, and keep stirring it with an iron spatula until it falls into a powder, at first blackish, then yellow, and at last red, taking care not to raise the fire so as to run the *lead* into a vitreous mass.

The making of red *lead* is a distinct business, and its makers melt large quantities of *lead* at once upon the bottom of a reverberatory furnace built for the purpose, and so contrived, that the flame acts upon a large surface of the metal, which is continually changed by raking it with an iron rake, drawn backward and forward until the fluidity of the lead is destroyed; after which, the calx is only now and then turned. The reverberation of the flame upon the surface is absolutely necessary for this effect. Red *lead* is often adulterated with red oker, which is discovered by melting it as directed for discovering adulterations in white *lead*, only in this the salt may be omitted.

5. Saccharum Saturni. Sugar of LEAD; now called Cerussa Acetata. Acetated Ceruse, also althey plumbi, alki plumbi.

Take of ceruse, a pound; distilled vinegar, one gallon and an half; boil the ceruse with the vinegar, until the vinegar is saturated; then filter through paper; and after proper evaporation set it aside to crystallize. Pharm. Lond. 1788. Afterwards exhale the remaining liquor, and set it to shoot again, &c. until no more salt will shoot. The ceruse should be finely powdered before the vinegar is put to it; and during the boiling, it should every now and then be stirred with a wooden spatula. The strong acid which remains after distilling the distilled vinegar, is the most proper for this use. If the heat is

considerable in the boiling of the vinegar and *lead* together, the acid will be dissipated before it can be fixed by its combination with the *lead*; the vinegar may be made hot, and that will suffice. When the solution is exhale for crystallization, let a small quantity of rectified spirit of wine be added to it, and the mixture suffered to cool gradually; the sugar will then concrete into very large transparent crystals.

In all the intentions of the *aqua lithargyri acetati*, the sugar of *lead* may be used; of all the preparations of *lead* for external use, *cerussa acetata* is perhaps superior to any; it hath all the advantages of the others, with this difference, that in it we are much more certain of the exact strength of our preparation than we ever can be with any other. The best mode of applying it is as prescribed by Mr. Bell, in his Treatise on Ulcers, edit. iii. p. 43. SOLUTIO SATURNINA: R Cerussæ acetatæ 3 ss. solve in acet. pur. 3 iv. & adde aq. font. distillat. 1b ii. This may be kept for use, and, on all occasions, supply the place of Goulard's extract and water. The Edinburgh College retain the TINCTURA ANTIPHTHISICA, called SATURNINA, by that of London, in their old Pharmacopœia, though rejected from that of 1788, which is made in the following manner:

TINCTURA SATURNINA. Saturnine Tincture, called also Antiphthifica.

Take of sugar of *lead*, now called cerussa acetata, sal ferri aa 3 ij. sp. vin. rect. 1b ij. Reduce the salt separately into powder, then add the spirit, and digest them together without heat, afterwards filter through paper. This is considered as a very unscientific preparation. See Edinburgh Dispensatory, 1789; and, therefore, the cerussa acetata, combined with opium, is esteemed a much better preparation. It is also formed into an ointment. See NUTRITUM UNGUENTUM.

6 Extractum Saturni. Extract of LEAD, now called aqua lithargyri acetati. Water of acetated litharge.

Take as many pounds of the litharge of gold as quarts of vinegar; simmer them together for an hour and a quarter, and often stir them during their simmering; then taking it from the fire, as soon as it is cool enough, pour the clear liquor into bottles to be kept for use. If this liquor is made into the common consistence of an extract, it must boil yet longer after its separation from the mass; it will then be of a reddish colour. This is Goulard's method of preparing it, on which the same things may be observed that are related of the acetum lythargiritis. This extract is the basis of all Mr. Goulard's preparations of *lead*. See Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 38—48. The College of physicians of London prepare it in a different manner, and under a different name. They call it, aqua lithargyri acetati, *water of acetated litharge*; to make which, they order two pounds four ounces of litharge to be mixed with one gallon of distilled vinegar, and boiled to six pints, constantly stirring, then to be set aside; and after the feces have subsided, to be strained. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

Of this, a cataplasin is made by adding of water of acetated litharge 3 j. to one pint of water, and a sufficient quantity of bread crumbs, to make into the consistence of a poultice. This is applied in local inflammation; and commended in cancerous and scrophulous cases; likewise to improve the state of unhealthy sores; and is of advantage in milk tumors of the breast. Of this acetated litharge, the CREMOR LITHARGYRI ACETATI is formed by adding one dram of the water of acetated litharge to one ounce of cream. This is of service in external ophthalmia, applied to the eye affected, upon linen rags. It is considered as powerfully sedative, and proves an admirable remedy for burns or scalds, from the great degree of cold attending its application.

CERUSSÆ INJECTIO COMPOSITA. COMPOUND INJECTION OF CERUSE.

R Pulv. ceruss. comp. 3 j. zinci vitriolati gr. vj. aq. rosæ 3 iv. m. This has been considered as a suitable injection in the inflammatory stage of gonorrhœa.

CERUSSÆ LINIMENTUM CUM SAPONE.

R Solutionis saponis 3 ij. aquæ lithargyri acetati 3 j. m. This is a good application for diseased joints; and for parts bruised, where there is deep-seated inflammation.

7. *Aqua Saturni.* Water of SATURN.

Mr. Goulard also calls this by the name of *vegeto-mineral water*, and makes it by dropping into a quart of pure water, an hundred drops of the extract of saturn, and then adding to them four tea-spoonfuls of brandy. This is his specific in external inflammations, particularly of the eye, for washing ulcers, cancers, scrofulas, contusions, phlegmons, erysipelas, piles, chilblains, tetters, gangrenes, &c. A solution of the *cerussa acetata* will have the same effect.

Lead is of so poisonous a quality, that no dog nor cat will come near the place where the ore is washed; if they do, they soon die. *Lead* is so fatal, that all who work in mines, and other places where it is a principal subject of their operations, suffer much from it. If it is received into the constitution, it produces the colic, palsy, general disorders of the nerves, &c. but externally applied, it is not only safe, but powerfully *discutient*, *astringent*, *antiseptic* and *sedative*. It is observed that all the preparations of *lead*, and the vapours exhaled from the metal itself, or its calces introduced into the body, discover a sedative power extremely noxious to the human system. It is therefore difficult to say, how far we can employ the astringent and tonic operation of this metal, and be at the same time secure against its deleterious powers, especially as the deleterious powers do not always immediately discover their operation, and very often only after they have long remained latent, and unheeded in the body. CULLEN'S MATERIA MEDICA. However, some of the preparations have been given with success, particularly in hæmorrhages, phthisis pulmonalis, &c. See Medical Commentaries of Edinburgh.

Lead is sometimes dissolved in acid liquors to prevent or remove their too great acidity; but those liquors are thereby rendered unfit for internal use: to discover when this is the case, drop into the suspected liquor a few drops of a solution of erpiment, or of common sulphur, in limewater, and the liquor in which *lead* is dissolved becomes brown; and if on dropping into this a few drops of the spirit of salt, this brown colour does not disappear, it is *lead*, and not any other substance that is dissolved in the acid or accefcnt liquor.

See Dictionary of Chem. Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med. Goulard's Treatise on the Effects and various Preparations of *Lead*. Aitken's Observations on the External Use of Preparations of *Lead*. Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 36. London Medical Transactions, vol. i. p. 257.

PLUMBUM NIGRUM. BLACK LEAD. It is also called *fabrilis nigrica*; *ochra nigra*; *wadt*; *kello*; sometimes *molybdæna*; *black lead*. It hath none of the properties of common *lead*, except that of colouring in drawing lines. It will calcine, but not fuse. It is not now used in medicine, though formerly it was reckoned drying and repellent. See Dict of Chem. Besides there are others which bear this name, viz.

— CANDIDUM. See STANNUM.—CINEREUM. See BISMUTHUM.—RUBRUM. See ADROP and PLUMBUM, N° 4.

PLUMMERI PILULÆ. PLUMMER'S PILLS. Levigate calomel, and the precipitated sulphur of antimony, of each two drams together; when they are well levigated, add three drams, of the gum-guaiacum, and one dram of the resin; mix them well, and make them into a mass, with the balsam capivi, and of each dram form twelve pills.

Their uses are the same as those of the æthiops antimonialis; which see.

PLUMULA, a little feather. See CORCULUM.

PNEUMA. Spirit, air, vapour, or the breath. See ANHELATIO. It is also a divine water called *Scythicus latex*.

PNEUMATOCELE, from πνευμα, wind, and κηλη, a tumor, hernia flatulenta; ventosa; pneumatosis. A FLATULENT HERNIA, or WINDY RUPTURE. It is when wind only is the contents of a rupture; but it rarely, if ever, happens. In some putrid fevers, in the small-pox, and gangrenes, some parts of the skin frequently crackle like parchment under the finger. When carcases begin to corrupt, air evidently begins to generate in the vessels and cavities, from which it may be presumed that, in a very corrupted state of the fluids, the *pneumatocœle* may be formed. Mr. Bell observes, that the term *pneumatocœle* is applied to signify a distension of the scrotum by a collection of air. This hath been described by most of the an-

cient writers as a very frequent occurrence; but there is much reason to think, that a great proportion of all the tumors they take notice of as containing air, were either formed by collections of water, or by a protrusion of some of the bowels. That species of hernia, to which young children are liable, is to this day, by our common people termed a wind-rupture; as are all those collections of water in the scrotum, with which the new-born infants are affected: but we know well, that none of these tumors are formed merely by wind; their contents being of a very different nature. In wounds of the lungs, air is sometimes extravasated into the surrounding cellular substance, and in that way passes into the scrotum, as it does in particular instances over the whole body: and in high degrees of putrid diseases, so much air may be separated from the blood, as to distend the cellular substance of the scrotum, as well as of other parts; but a real *pneumatocœle* has never, probably, existed as a mere local affection of the scrotum. In the case of air diffused into the cellular substance of these parts, in consequence of a wound or any other affection of the lungs producing an extravasation of it, the same method of cure will answer for its removal that is recommended for anasarcaous swellings formed by water, viz. small punctures with the point of a lancet, which are found to be fully sufficient for evacuating great quantities of air. But whenever the disease is induced by such a degree of putrescency in the system as is necessary for affecting a separation of air from the blood, there can be little reason to expect any advantage to result from whatever means may be employed for relief; though when the putrid degeneracy of the humors is the cause, a plentiful use of antiseptics and corroborants are indicated.

Mr. Pott positively asserts the *pneumatocœle* to be a mistake. He says, that there is no tumor of this kind, and in this situation, in a living animal: it is indeed particularly described by many writers, both ancient and modern, and said to be a disorder to which infants are particularly liable: but the complaint so described, and which nurses, &c. do still call a wind-rupture, is not what they take it for; neither is it produced by wind; it is either a true intestinal hernia, or a species of hydrocœle. There is no hernia produced by mere wind; the two diseases, which in new born children and infants are taken for, and called wind ruptures, are a tumor produced by a small quantity of fluid remaining in the lower part of the tunica vaginalis, after its communication above with the cavity of the belly is closed; and a true, but small intestinal hernia. The natural communication between the cavity of the tunica vaginalis, and the belly not being shut until some space of time after birth; it may become close at its upper part, while there is a quantity of fluid on the lower, too large for the absorbent vessels to take up immediately; and consequently that such infant will, until that office be executed, labour under a true hydrocœle of the tunica vaginalis testis; a case which is very frequent, though generally mistaken for a wind-rupture.

Some late writers mistake the encysted hydrocœle of the tunica communis which connects the spermatic vessels for the wind rupture; though it differs from the wind-rupture in its situation; but unfortunately the encysted hydrocœle of the tunica communis may be accompanied with a hydrocœle of the tunica vaginalis, or with a true hernia, and then the case is somewhat difficult to ascertain.

See Bell's System of Surgery, vol. i. p. 496. Pott's Chirurgical Works, quarto edit. Cullen's First Lines, vol. iv.

PNEUMATOSIS. See EMPHYSEMA; PNEUMATOCELE and GASTRODYNIA.

PNEUMATOMPHALOS, from πνευμα, wind, and ομφαλος, the navel. See HERNIA UMBILICALIS.

PNEUMONIA. In general, an inflammation in the thorax, and of the membrane that lines it: but in particular, an inflammation of the lungs. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS PYREXIÆ, and ORD. PHLEGMASIÆ, which he defines a febrile affection, attended with pain in some part of the breast, difficulty of breathing, and cough. He distinguishes two species. 1. *Pneumonia peripneumonia*. See PERIPNEUMONIA. 2. *Pneumonia pleuritis*. See PLEURITIS.

PNEUMONICA. A sense of weight, or a load on the chest.

PODAGRA, from ποδ, a foot, and αγρα, a prey. See ARTHRITIS.

PODO.

PODOPHILLUM PELTATUM. See ANAPODO-PHILLUM.

PODOTHECA. See CHIROTHECA.

POEGEREBA. An American root, used in Paris as an astringent in dysenteries.

POHUN WATERS. See SPÆ AQUÆ.

POINCIANA. FLOWER-FENCE. It is also called *frutex pavoninus*; *crista pavonis*; *acacia orbis Americana*; *erythroxylon*, &c. It grows in the Spanish West Indies; its seed-pods, infused with galls, affords the best black ink. See Raii Hist.

POLENTA. See ALPHITON.

POLGAHA. See PALMA COCCIFERA.

POLIUM. POLEY. Of this plant, botanists enumerate twelve species: it is the TEUCRIUM, Linn. The two following have been noted in medicine.

POLIUM MONTANUM LUTEUM. YELLOW MOUNTAIN-POLEY; it is also called SMALL UPRIGHT POLEY-MOUNTAIN; and POLEY-MOUNTAIN OF MONTPELIER. It is a small plant, with square stalks, oblong woolly leaves set in pairs, and with labiated flowers.

—CRETICUM, also called *rosmarinum stæchadis facie*; *teucrium frutescens*; TREE-GERMANDER; POLEY OF CANDIA. The leaves are set on short pedicles, and are not indented; the flowers stand in loose clusters, each on separate foot-stalks.

Both these sorts have the same qualities; the leaves and tops have a moderately strong aromatic smell, and disagreeable bitter taste. Distilled with water, they yield a small quantity of yellow essential oil; an extract from the remaining decoction is very bitter. The leaves and tops are corroborant, aperient, and antispasmodic. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

POLLEX. See DIGITUS.

POLLEX PEDIS. The GREAT TOE.

POLLINICIO. See CONDIO.

POLYADELPHIA (from *πῶλος*, many, and *ἀδελφος*, brother). The name of the 18th CLASS in the LINNÆAN SYSTEM; comprehending those plants which bear hermaphrodite flowers, with three or more sets of united stamens.

POLYANDRIA (*ποῦλος*, many, and *ἀνὴρ*, a husband). The name of the 13th CLASS of the LINNÆAN SYSTEM, comprehending those plants which bear hermaphrodite flowers, with many stamens, from twenty to a thousand, growing single on the receptacle. The number of the stamens distinguishes this from the first eleven classes; their situation on the receptacle separates it from the 12th class, *Icosandria*; and their simplicity avoids all confusion with the 16th and 18th classes, *MONADELPHIA*, and *POLYADELPHIA*.

POLYCHRESTUS, from *ποῦλος*, much, and *χρησος*, useful. An epithet of several medicines, denoting that they have many virtues. The same as *polypharmacos*.

POLYCHRESTUM, from *ποῦλος*, much, and *χρησος*, virtues. See GUAIAECUM, N° 3.

—SAL. SALT of many VIRTUES. See NITRUM, N° 4.

POLYDIPSIA. See SITIS.

POLYGALA, also called *ambarvalis flos*; *amarella*; COMMON BLUE MILK-WORT. It is a small perennial plant, with the leaves alternate; uncut, and those on the upper parts of the stalk larger than those on the lower; the flowers are irregular, tubulous, tripetalous, labiated, set in loose spikes on the tops, the cup composed of five leaves, the two larger of which continue after the flower hath fallen, and embrace, like wings, a flat bicellular seed-vessel. The stalks of this common sort are procumbent; the lower leaves are roundish, the upper are oblong, narrow, or pointed; the flowers are blue, purplish, or red; sometimes white, with a kind of fringed appendix on the lower lip; the roots are slender and hard. It grows wild in dry pastures, and flowers in July. The roots are somewhat similar in taste to the Senegal milk-wort, but much weaker; and in a less degree they have the same effect in pleurifies.

POLYGALA SENEGA, and MARILANDICA. See SENEGA.

—INDICA MINOR. See COLINIL.

—VERA, called also *polygala major massiliotica*; *polygala valentina maritima*; *colutea caule genistæ fungoso*. MILK-VETCH.

An infusion of this herb hath been used for increasing the milk in women's breasts.

POLYGALON. See ORNOBRYCHIS.

POLYGAMIA (*πῶλος*, multus, and *γάμος*, nuptiæ).

The 23d class in the LINNÆAN SYSTEM, comprehending those plants which bear hermaphrodite flowers; together with male or female flowers, or both. This term, applied to a single flower, regards the intercommunication of the flosculi, which form that flower, as in the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th orders of the class *Syngenesia*.

POLYGAMIA FRUSTANEA (from *frustra*, to no purpose). The name of the third order in the class *Syngenesia* of Linnæus's artificial system, comprehending such of the compound flowers, as have perfect florets in the disk, producing feed, but imperfect florets in the ray, which, for want of a stigma, are barren.

—SUPERFLUA. The name of the second order in the class *Syngenesia*, wherein the florets of the disk are hermaphrodite, and fertile; and the florets of the ray, though female only, are also fertile.

POLYGONATUM, also called *sigillum Solomonis*; SOLOMON'S SEAL. It is the CONVALLARIA POLYGONATUM, or the CONVALLARIA *foliis alternis, amplexicaulibus, caule ancipiti, pedunculis axillaribus subunisporis*.

CLASS HEXANDRIA, ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 425. It is a plant with unbranched stalks, oval narrow leaves, ribbed like those of plantain, generally all on one side; on the other side hang oblong monopetalous white flowers, two or more together, on long pedicles, followed each by a black berry; the root, the part used, is white, thick, fleshy, with several joints, and some flat circular depressions, supposed to resemble the stamp of a seal. It is perennial, grows in woods, and flowers in May. Boerhaave mentions seven species. The roots are refringent, incrassant, and corroborant; if bruised and applied by way of poultice, it dissipates blackness from contusions speedily. See Raii Hist.

POLYGONUM. KNOT-GRASS, called also *calligonum*, *centinodia*, *carcinethron*, *corrigiola*. That used in medicine is the POLYGONUM AVICULARE, *floribus octandris, trigynis, axillaribus, foliis lanceolatis, caule procumbente herbaceo*. LINN. Gen. Plant. 495. The root is creeping and fibrous; the stalk and branches are full of joints; the stalks recline towards the earth, are smooth, finely channelled, slender, and branched, full of knots or joints, at which grow long oval sharp-pointed leaves. The root is cooling and binding, and hath been used against hæmorrhages inwardly, and against inflammations outwardly. See Raii Hist. It is also a term added to many substances in the vegetable world, viz. POLYGONUM *bistorta*. See BISTORTA; —*Hydropiper*; and —*persicaria*. See PERSICARIA. —*Minus*; See HERNIARIA.

POLYMERISMA. Supernumerary limbs or parts.

POLYMORPHOS. MULTIFORM. See SPHENOIDES OS.

POLYNEURON. See PLANTAGO.

POLYOSTEON. That part of the foot which consists of many bones.

POLYPETALUS. MANY-LEAVE. See PETALA.

POLYPHARMACOS. See POLYCHRESTOS.

POLYPODES. See ASELLI.

POLYPODIUM. POLYPODY. It is generally called *polypody* of the oak. The species used in medicine is the POLOPODIUM VULGARE Linn. It is a plant with long leaves issuing from the root, divided on both sides, down to the rib, into a number of oblong segments, broadest at the base; it hath no stalk or manifest flower; the seeds are a fine dust, lying on the backs of the leaves in roundish specks, which are disposed in rows parallel to the rib; the roots are long and slender, of a reddish brown colour on the outside, greenish within, full of small tubercles, which are resembled to the feet of an insect; whence the name of the plant. It grows wild in the clefts of old walls, rocks, and decayed trees. That produced on the oak is usually preferred, though no better than the other sorts. It is found green all the year. The leaves have a weak ungrateful smell, a nauseous sweet taste, a roughness, and a slight acrimony. Its virtues are the same as those of fern.

POLYPODIUM TENERUM MINUS, also called *dryopteris*, *filiæ quærna repens*. OAK-FERN. It grows in marshy places. If the root is bruised and applied to the skin, when the body is in a sweat, it takes off the hairs.

POLYPODIUM FILIX FEMINEA. See FILIX FEMINEA.

—ANGUSTIFOLIUM, also called *lonchitis*, *aspera filiæ foliis polypodii*. ROUGH SPLEENWORT. It grows in rough uncultivated places. The root is aperient and diuretic.

POLYPODIUM FILIX MAS. See **FILIX MAS.**

POLYPUS, from *πολυς*, many, and *πυς*, feet, also called *multipes*. **MANY-FEET.** This name is generally applied to a large sea-fish, which hath eight claws or legs which serve it to swim with, and to convey aliment to its mouth; the four middle claws are the largest; the other four are called *brachia*, *crura*, *cirri*, and *barba*. Its mouth is in the middle of its body. It is found in the Adriatic sea. See Lemery *Traité des Drogues*.

— When applied to the human body, coagulations and concretions of blood in the blood-vessels are thus called, because they send off many ramifications into the adjacent vessels. The true *polypus* is only such a concretion of blood as consists of a whitish, fibrous, and pretty compact substance, and differs widely from grumous or coagulated blood, which, when found, is called the *bastard-polypus*; it is a solid fibrous concretion, formed of the more viscid parts of the lymph. In Dr. CULLEN's Nosology, it stands a synonyme with *sarcoma*.

The seat of these is in the sinuses of the brain, the ventricles of the heart, the jugular veins, the veins in the uterus, and in any artery or vein. According to Dr. Hunter, in his lecture on the blood, this is no disease in the living body, for the *polypuses* found in the blood-vessels are not formed till the body is dying. Those that are the subjects of manual operations, their seat is in the nose, the uterus, and the vagina. These are instances of the *sarcoma*.

The matter of the *polypuses* is the more weighty fixed viscid particles of the chyle and lymph.

The remote causes of a *polypus* in the blood-vessels are various; as, a redundancy of the blood, or its deficiency, may alike be the occasional causes of this disorder; a tall stature, large draughts of cold water suddenly drank after being heated with exercise, a too free use of acids and of spirituous liquors, terror, sudden frights, and long continued grief, the apoplexy, epilepsy, hysteric fits, a peripneumony, a spasmodic asthma, a pleurisy, and other acute as well as several chronical disorders.

If a *polypus* is in the præcordia, the principal sign is a long-continued palpitation of the heart, often excited by a slight cause; such as the commotions of the mind, flatulent aliment, or such as renders the patient costive; another sign is, an unequal intermitting pulse, which is often accompanied with fainting, and difficulty of breathing without any manifest cause, a compression of the præcordia; and what most generally accompanies this, is a fixt pain about the heart: each of these, if they are almost perpetual, are palpable signs, that the circulation of the blood is obstructed by some foreign body.

The palpitation of the heart, so troublesome and frequent, as also the anxiety which so often attends, are caused by passions of the mind, flatulent diet, costiveness, &c. which, by disturbing the equable circulation of the blood, produce a greater impetus thereof to the heart, where, being preternaturally congested and accumulated, on account of the obstructing *polypus*, it cannot find a sufficient space for expanding itself: but violently distends the heart and its vessels, so produces these symptoms. The inequality and intermission of the pulse is occasioned by the bulk of the *polypus* intercepting or preventing the due constriction of the heart and other vessels on which the circulation of the blood depends. The compression complained of in the præcordia is owing to spasms there. **POLYPUSES** happen more frequently in the right auricle and ventricle than in the left, and oftener in the veins than in the arteries: for since the chyle, which by means of the subclavian vein, is conveyed to the vena cava, and the right ventricle of the heart is full of gross particles which move slowly, it easily deposits its heavy parts, by which the columnæ of the heart, being embraced, one substance or body, as it were, is produced. Then the blood conveyed to the veins by means of their too weak contractile force, circulated more slowly, is of a thicker consistence, and more weighty than the arterial blood: hence it easily deposits its thick parts; but especially when these, not being intimately mixed, cohere slightly, they, by the force of their gravity, tend most to the bottoms and sides of the vessels. But it is otherwise with the arterial blood; for its course is promoted more effectually by the force of the arteries, and by its passage through the lungs is freed from a part which was unfit for circulation, if it hath not received something from the inspired air to fit it more effectually for its progress.

POLYPUSES, by intercepting the circulation, are often the causes of sudden death; this may happen either from

from their bulk, or from the force of the circulation separating one of them from its seat, and forcing it into the mouth of some principal vessel, and fixing it there. **POLYPUSES** hasten some other diseases to an unhappy termination, as is observed in peripneumonies, pleurifies, asthmas, suffocative catarrhs, consumptions, &c.

THE INDICATIONS OF CURE are, to prevent their increase, and to dissolve that which is already formed. At best, the cure is not less difficult than dubious; however, means being used, and success having followed them, acquits from the charge of neglect, and justifies hope.

The patient should avoid entering suddenly into vigorous exercise, but moderate degrees should frequently be engaged in. Dilute the blood, and reduce its quantity, if redundant. If frights, or other great commotions of mind, should occur, administer such medicines immediately as allay violent commotions, and as render the circulation equable, that are gently resolvent, and promote perspiration; let moderate exercise also be used, for thereby the heart is better enabled to free itself from the congested blood. The bowels must always be kept soluble. If the habit is robust, alkaline salts, either fixed or volatile, and bleeding in the foot, so as to resolve the texture of the blood to the greatest thinness that consists with health. Spirituous liquors must be avoided; also all strong exercise, and every disturbance of mind.

POLYPUS NARIUM. A **POLYPUS** in the NOSE. It hath been called *usli me tangere*, *sarcoma*, and *hyper-sarcoma*: but the *polypus* is always soft, and hangs by one or more slender roots; the *sarcoma* is sometimes soft, but generally hard, and is fixed on a large immoveable basis.

The *polypus* of the nose is an excrescence whose branches spread among the laminæ of the os ethmoides, and through the whole cavity of one or both nostrils. See PARACELSUS's opinion under BUCCACRATON. All these *polypuses* spread on the laminæ spongiosæ, pretty nearly in the same manner as the hydatids of the belly in one kind of dropsy do on the surface of the liver. They proceed from any part of the nostrils, or those sinuses of the cranium that are lined with the same membrane as that with which the nostrils are; being no other than an enlargement of one or more of the glands thereof.

The causes may be external or internal; the external are chiefly some violence done to the pituitary membrane, the application of stimulating drugs thereto, and blows, scratches, &c. Internal causes are, acrid defluxions, frequent or profuse hæmorrhages, &c.

Different *polypuses*, and the same at different times, appear of different sizes and consistences; their elongation is sometimes so quick that they appear below the nostrils in two or three days; for the most part they are free from pain, yet sometimes they are attended with both pain and hardness, and then they generally are disposed to a cancer, in which case they are of a livid colour, and apt to bleed by the slightest touch.

When a *polypus* appears soft, and of a pale colour, like the serum of the blood, being also free from pain, it then is the best kind, and in the most proper state to extract; these have rarely more than one attachment, from which they hang, and it is very small; this must be brought away with the *polypus*, which commonly happens in the extraction of it, if the forceps take hold high enough. If it is hard, and appears scirrhus, it will in general be found to have a broad basis, and be unfit in every respect to middle with: but if it is of that innocent kind just mentioned, its attachment is usually in the anterior parts of the nose. Let the *polypus* appear where it will, it will be best extracted anteriorly, for few can bear the introduction of the forceps up behind the uvula.

Mr. Sharp directs the following method of extracting a *polypus*: "Introduce a pair of forceps, with a slit at their extremities, for the better hold, an inch and an half up the nostril, to secure the *polypus* as near the roots as may be; then twist them a little from one side to the other, and continue this action while you pull gradually downwards; if it breaks, repeat the extraction as long as any remains, unless it is attended with a violent hæmorrhage, which is an accident that sometimes happens, and rarely fails, if the *polypus* is become scirrhus; this hæmorrhage is soon abated by the contraction of the vessels, or the application of lint dipped in some styptic." It may be known that the *polypus* is removed, 1st. By the sight; 2dly, By the voice; and 3dly, By the freedom of respiration through the nose. In introducing the forceps, it is difficult to avoid the ossa spongiosa; but to shun them, keep

keep the beak of the forceps as near as possible to the os palati. When the operator draws away the *polypus*, he may generally bring it away whole, if he draws and moves it very gently. If any of the *polypus* remains, touch it with the lunar caustic.

Sec Poterius, Rulandus, Wedelius, Celfus, Ægineta, Albucasis, Sennertus, Glendorp, Malpighius, Hoffmann, Levret, Le Dran, Sharp, and Heister. Bell's Surgery, vol. iv. p. 90. London Med. Transactions, vol. i. p. 407. London Med. Journal, vol. vi. p. 252. Pott's Works, 4to. White's Surgery, p. 253.

POLYSARCIA, from *πολυς*, *much*, and *σαρξ*, *flesh*. *Obesitas*; *corpulentia*. **CORPULENCE**. Vogel, to express corpulency, makes use of the term *stætitis*. It may be called a species of cachexy, for many disagreeable symptoms attend; such as an excess of flesh and fat, slowness of motion, oppression, weakness, difficulty of breathing, sweating on the least exercise, and all the misfortunes that attend voracious animals, or those fattened for use, such as inflation, distension, &c. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the **CLASS LOCALES**, and **ORDER INTUMESCENTIÆ**; and defines it, a troublesome pinguinous enlargement of the body.

Dr. Withers, in his Treatise on the Asthma, p. 182, &c. relates, as a striking example of the pernicious effects of *corpulency* in asthmatical disorders, the case of Mrs. —, aged 49, of low stature, who yet weighed fifteen stone. The bones and joints of corpulent people remain nearly in the same state, however preposterously the other parts may be increased in size. But if Providence made the bones and joints strong enough to bear with ease the weight of ten stone, they are seldom sufficient to bear well the addition of sixty-three pound more, but sooner or later they will sink under their burden, and become weak and painful. This patient was very lame and weak in her ankles and knees. The time required to affect the joints is different in different people, according to the natural strength and soundness of the bones; on which account some will be lame much earlier in life than others, though of the same degree of *corpulency*. This lameness and weakness in the joints renders all motion and exercise painful and troublesome, and so contributes greatly to increase the evil. But as the bones of adults can admit of little or no addition to their size, we must have recourse to the other parts of the body to estimate the increase of weight in *corpulency*: and we find that the chief increase of weight is in the additional quantity of blood, and of oily matter or fat which is deposited in the cellular membrane. The muscular fibres, it is agreed among anatomists, have fixed limitations both in size and number. They may, perhaps, be better filled up with the ultimate particles of matter in a state of *corpulency* than in a state of leanness; but this will make very little increase of bulk; whereas the great increase of blood, in corpulent people, is evident to the senses. Morgagni mentions a case in which the fat on the muscles of the belly was above six inches in thickness, and it was in a proportionate quantity in other parts of the body. Vide Morgagni de Caus. & Sed. Morb. The increased quantity of blood too, in such cases, is likewise very manifest. But the consequence of such an increased quantity of fat and blood must be very terrible indeed to the animal frame. In Quincy's Sanct. Aphor. it is observed, the greatest healthy standard the body is capable of, differs from the least, as it more hastens old age: suppose one enjoys health at *two hundred*, equally with another of five pound more; the excess of the latter has been observed to hasten old age five times as fast.

Now if we examine the symptoms which this patient complained of, we shall find that the cause or increase of them may evidently be attributed, in great measure, to her corpulent state. "Her head often akes, and feels heavy and dizzy." These are very common effects of *corpulency* and fulness of blood; and whenever pain, heaviness, and giddiness of the head arise from that cause, they ought never to be neglected, but always considered in the most serious light by every one who wishes to enjoy health and life. From inattention to those symptoms, many dangerous complaints occur, such as palsy, apoplexy, epilepsy, inflammation of the brain, &c. "Her nerves are in a very irritable and relaxed state." *Corpulency* and great tension of the blood-vessels generally increase irritability; and the want of bodily exercise, along with confinement within doors, favours general relaxation. Hence the danger of the case is greater; for a superabundant quantity of blood will certainly be more hurt-

ful in an irritable and relaxed, than in a firm and vigorous state of the vessels. "She is very much stuffed in her breast, and has a bad cough." How seldom do we see a very corpulent person, who can breathe with ease and freedom! Shortness of breath and stuffing in the breast, greatly increased by motion, are almost constant attendants on excessive fatness. The vessels of the lungs are greatly overloaded with blood, and a more frequent respiration is necessary for the circulation of it. The heart, the midriff, mediastinum, and large vessels, are often loaded with an unnatural quantity of fat, which diminishes the capacity of the chest, considered with a view to the dilatation of the lungs and the admission of air into the air-vessels. Her cough too, which is a very troublesome symptom of the asthma, is greatly increased by the same cause. Hence, as the case proceeds, "she is often attacked suddenly with a stoppage in her breast, with wheezing and great difficulty of breathing, so that she is afraid even of instant suffocation." This is a very dreadful symptom of the asthma, and one which is particularly frequent and fatal to corpulent people. "Her body is much swelled with wind. Her nights are uneasy and disturbed." Corpulent people, from indulgence in eating or drinking, are very liable to be troubled with wind in the stomach and bowels. Their sleep too is seldom natural and composed. Many very corpulent people, when asleep, breathe with so much noise and difficulty, start so violently, and have so many stoppages and interruptions of respiration, that one not accustomed to see them in that state would suppose that they were not sleeping, but threatened with immediate suffocation. "She is at times subject to a nervous complaint, in which her head trembles and her mouth is drawn to one side." This is evidently a dangerous paralytic affection, arising in all probability from her corpulent state and the fulness of the vessels of the brain.

Her diet was regulated in such a manner, that it might not be reduced on a sudden too low, nor yet continued by indulgence to an excess, which might increase her disease, and soon render it fatal. Very corpulent people, who have long been in the habits of gratifying their appetite, like nothing less than to be restrained in what they eat and drink. The idea, however, of a natural, or, as it is called, a constitutional fatness, which (we are taught to believe) comes on and is continued through life, independent of the quantity of nutriment with which the body is daily supplied, is a chimera too ridiculous to be seriously refuted; and indeed nobody was ever so absurd as to suppose, that the same thing could take place in any other living creature. Yet it is readily admitted on all hands, that some people will grow fat with a moderate diet, and that others will continue lean though they seem to eat immoderately. But this difference arises from a better and more perfect digestion in the one case than in the other. Yet the matter remains equally certain, that the person, who grows very fat, takes in more nourishment than he ought to do; while the other only follows nature, and prudently endeavours, as far as he is able, to supply her daily wants. It is not the *quantity* that we eat and drink, but the *effects* of it on our bodies, which, with a view to the preservation of health, ought to be chiefly regarded. The just proportion of the ingested and egested should be strictly preserved. But if what we take in exceeds what passes from us by the different outlets of the body, it is manifest that we take in more than nature requires. Corpulent people have no chance to diminish their *corpulency*, but by *moderating their diet*; for they are seldom able to use exercise sufficient for that purpose. At the same time *gentle exercise* of all kinds, when it can be admitted, is very advisable, and it ought to be increased, as they lose weight and become stronger and more active.

See Cœlius Aurelianus, Chron. lib. v. c. 11. Cullen's First Lines, vol. i.

POLYTRICHUM, }
POLYTRICHON. } See **ADIANTHUM**.

POLYURICA, **ISCHURIA**. See **ISCHURIA**.

POMA AURANTIA. The **ORANGE**. See **AURANTIA HISPANICA**.

— **SINENSIS**. **CHINA ORANGE**. See **AURANTIA SINENSIS**.

POMACEUM. **CYDER**, called also *cicera*, *cidra*. It is the juice pressed from apples, which hath stood to ferment in hogheads. The more harsh *cyders* are the strongest, and keep longest. *Cyder* is a useful drink in scorbutic and melancholic habits; but, if drank to excess,

it occasions drunkenness of a longer continuance and more pernicious consequences, than is produced by wine. It does not intoxicate so soon as wine, for its spirit conveys along with it many viscous particles, which hinder both its speedy effect and sudden dissipation. Moderately used, *cyder* is more salutary than wine; and whey that is made by turning the milk with *cyder*, is a much more agreeable drink for patients who labour under fevers than that which is made with wine.

POMAMBRA. APPLES of AMBER. They are made of odoriferous powders, to which oils may be added, and these powders are made into balls, &c. with wax or mucilage of gum arabic, &c. E. g. take of mace and cinnamon, of each two drams; musk, civet, and gum arabic, of each one dram; gum tragacanth, two drams. Mix and make into balls. They are agreeable to smell to.

POMATICÆ. See COCHLEÆ.

POMATUM. It is the unguentum simplex. It was formerly made with lard, suet, and a species of apples called pome-waters; but at present it is only lard beat up into a curd, with the addition of a little rose-water, or other sweet-water, to give it an agreeable scent.

POMIFERA and **PRUNIFERA INDICA.** See ACAJAIBA.

POMPHOLYX, πομφολυξ. A bubble excited in a liquid substance by some flatulent spirit or air contained therein. This name is given to the matter which is found adhering to the covers of the crucibles, &c. in the form of thin crusts or light downy powder, of a white or whitish yellow colour, and is the produce of zinc, which sublimes from the lapis calaminaris in making of brass. It is also called *nihil album*, *white tutty*, *calamitis*.

POMUM. See MALUM. An APPLE. It is any fleshy vessel, containing more seeds than one; so that all plants which produce such fruit are termed pomiferous, that is, *apple-bearing*. ANAPODOPHYLLUM is called *pomum maiale*, and MOMORDICA, *pomum mirabile Hierosolymitanum*. See also BACCA. It is also a term given to the *staphyloma*.

POMUM ADAMI. A name for the LEMON, fructu aurantii; also for the protuberance in the fore part of the neck formed by the thyroid cartilage. See ASPERA ARTERIA. This protuberance is thought to receive its name from a whimsical supposition, that part of the forbidden apple which ADAM eat, stuck in the throat, and thus became the cause.

PONDO, or PONDUS. A WEIGHT. The medical or troy *pound* is less than the avoirdupoise, but the ounce and the dram are greater. The troy *pound* contains 5760 grains, the avoirdupoise *pound* contains 7000 such grains. The troy ounce contains 480 grains; the avoirdupoise ounce contains only 437½ grains. The troy dram contains 60, the avoirdupoise rather more than 27. So that attention hereto should be had in the making up what is prescribed with a view to the troy *weights*.

The pound and the pint are called *libra* by the Latins. But there is not any known liquor, of which a pint in measure answers to a pound in *weight*.

Rectified spirit of wine, a pint in measure, exceeds a pound *weight* by half an ounce.

PONS VAROLII. Varolius, an Italian anatomist, gave this name to a sort of arch in the cerebellum. He first observed it. See MEDULLA OBLONGATA.

PONTICA VINA. ACID, FECULENT, and TARTAROUS WINES.

PONTICUM MEL. A sort of poisonous honey.

POPLES. The HAM, called also *ignye*, *ignys*. The hinder part of the articulation of the knee, or JOINT of the KNEE.

POPLITEA ARTERIA. The *arteria cruralis*, in passing the ham, takes the name of *poplitea*, which, whilst in the ham, is covered only by the integuments. It ends by dividing into the tibialis anterior and tibialis posterior. Surprising as it may appear, it is a fact, that though the artery in the middle of the thigh may be tied with impunity, and the blood be distributed as usual to the leg and foot, yet the *popliteal* artery in the ham never can. An aneurism in this artery seldom lasts long enough to cause a caries in the adjacent bones. When this disease happens, it admits of no relief, except from amputation of the limb. The artery in this part, when dilated, will increase, and at length press upon the parts below, so as to make them become œdematous, painful, and hard; the consequence of which will be the destruction of the patient, by a mortification of the limb, if amputation is not complied with in time.

— VENA. The crural vein takes this name, just

above the ham, and at the lower part of the musculus popliteus it divides into the tibialis anterior, tibialis posterior, and peronæa. See CRURALIS VENA.

POPLITEUS. The sciatic nerve having reached the ham, takes this name: it divides into two branches, which spread about the whole leg, called *plantares*.

POPLITEUS MUSCULUS, from *poples*, the ham, called also *subpopliteus*. The place of its situation. This muscle rises tendinous from the external condyle of the femur, within the capsular ligament; it passes tendinous under the ham inwards; plays upon the head of the tibia; and is inserted into the superior, and inner part thereof, serving to turn the toes inwards.

POPULAGO. See CALENDULA PALUSTRIS.

POPULARIS. See ENDEMIAS; EPIDEMIUS.

POPULUS. The POPLAR, called also *ÆGEIROS*. Boerhaave takes notice of five species.

— ALBA. WHITE POPLAR, called also *albara*; *farfarus*. It grows in moist places; a decoction of its bark is given to remove the strangury and the sciatica.

— NIGRA, Linn. BLACK POPLAR. It is a tall tree, with dark green, rhomboidal, acuminate leaves, producing imperfect flowers in catkins. In some of the individuals called male, the flowers are barren; in others, called female, they are followed by membranous pods, containing a number of seeds winged with down. It is indigenous in watery places, and quick of growth. The young buds of the leaves are made into an ointment; they abound with a yellow unctuous odorous juice, which they readily impart to rectified spirit of wine. The tincture yields a fragrant resin, which approaches to the nature of storax. See RAII Hist.

— TREMULA. The ASP, or ASPIN-REE. Its qualities are similar to those of the black poplar. It grows in woods and marshy places.

PORCUS. SWINE. In its wild state it is called APER; in Greek *ἄγριος*, the same which is meant by *sus*; *scropha*; *scrofa*; it is called HOG, a well known quadruped, in common use as food. Concerning it in this light, and as a medicine, Aldrovandus has written very prolixly, in his Dissertation on bifurcated Animals. Its flesh, when prepared for culinary purposes, is called PORK. It is not easy of digestion, and considered, by SANCTORIUS and others, to have the strongest tendency to retard perspiration; consequently in general unwholesome. Perhaps it is owing to this that the Jews, who were troubled much with eruptive and leprous complaints, were forbid its use.

As this animal, called *porcus*, is generally extremely fat, it is considered as highly nutritious, to such constitutions as can digest it easily. The flesh of the young animal of this species is more readily digestible than that of the adult, as its fibres are more tender, and it is top-loaded with fat, so that it is an agreeable food to some who can by no means attempt to eat those of larger growth.

The name *porcus*, and *porcellus*, is given to some fishes, particularly the dolphin, and others, because they are said to root up the earth after the manner of swine, with their snouts. PORCUS also, from the Greek word *χοίρος*, is a name for the PUDENDUM MULIEBRE.

PORI. PORES. It is supposed that one grain of sand will cover one hundred and twenty-five thousand of the pores in our skin, and that each pore is the orifice of a distinct gland; but this is only a supposition, founded on the authority of Lewenhoeck, who, with aged eyes and bad glasses, saw what younger eyes, assisted with better glasses than he ever possessed, could never discover. Plants perspire as well as men; but notwithstanding the great perspiration of both, pores cannot be discovered either in the cuticle of a man, or in the fine membrane that covers the external surface of the leaves.

PORRIGO See PITYRIASIS & FURFURULI.

PORRUM. PORRET, or COMMON LEEK. It differs from garlic only in being weaker. Botanists enumerate seven or eight species. Thus are called AGRUMINA.

PORRUS. See SARCOMA.

PORTÆ VENA, vel PORTARUM VENA. The splenic, mesenteric, and mesocolic veins, uniting at the root of the mesentery, form the *vena portæ*, called also *janitrix*; *ramalis vena*. It may be considered as two veins joined endwise, and that send out branches in opposite directions to each other; that one of these veins is ramified in the liver, the other lying without the liver, and sending its branches to the viscera of the belly; that in the liver may be called *vena portæ hepatica superior*, or minor; the other *vena portæ ventralis inferior*, or major. The particular trunk of the *vena portæ hepatica* forms

what is called the sinus of the *vena portæ*; from this sinus five principal branches go out, which are divided and spread through the whole substance of the liver; the extremities of these branches end in the pulpy friable corpuscles, which seem to be thick villous folliculi. In these folliculi the bile is secreted, and collected by as many vessels of another kind, which again unite in one common trunk; these ramifications are termed *pori biliarii*, and the trunk *hepaticus ductus*. The *vena portæ ventralis* is situated under the lower, or concave side of the liver, and joined by anastomosis to the sinus of the *vena portæ hepatica*, between the middle and right extremity of that sinus; from thence it runs down from right to left under the trunk of the *arteria hepatica*, bending behind the beginning of the duodenum, and under the head of the pancreas, its length being about five fingers' breadth. At the head of the pancreas it loses its name, and divides into the *meseraica major* and *minor*, and the *splénica*. See Winslow's Anatomy.

PORTAIGUILLE. See ACUTENACULUM.

PORTIO DURA, } See NERVUS AUDITORIUS.
— MOLLIS.

PORTORARIUM. The duodenum, or the pylorus.

PORTULACA, also called *andrachne*; *allium Gallicum*. PURPUE, or GARDEN-PURLANE. It is chiefly used in the kitchen. Boerhaave enumerates six species; the leaves are cooling, antiscorbutic, and moderately astringent. The seeds are the same.

PORTULACA MARITIMA. See *Halimus*.

PORUS BILIARIUS. The BILE DUCT, from *poros*, a passage. See JECUR.

— OPTICUS. It is also called the blind point. It is the point on the retina where no object is seen.

— RETICULATUS. See ESCHARA.

POSCA. Vinegar and water mixed.

POSSETUM. POSSET. Milk curdled with wine, treacle, or any acid. This is by foreigners reckoned peculiar to the English. The serum of a *posset*, called *posset-drink*, is like the whey of milk, only differing with respect to what the means were by which the curd and whey were made to separate.

POSTBRACHIALE. See METACARPUS.

POSTERIOR MUSCULUS AURIS. See ABDUCTOR AURIS, N° 1.

POSTHE. See PRÆPUTIUM.

POSTPOSITIO. POSTPOSITION. When the paroxysm of a fever comes on later than it is expected, it is called the *postposition* of the paroxysm. When it begins sooner, it is called the anticipation.

POTASSA. See CLAVELLATI CINERES.

POTENTILLA REPTANS. See QUINQUEFOLIUM.

POTERIUM. SANGUISORBA. See PIMPINELLA.

POTIO. A POTION. It is a liquid form of medicine, calculated for one dose or draught. *Potions* are distinguished into cathartic, cardiac, and alterative.

POUNXA. See TINCAL.

POUPARTII LIGAMENTUM. See FALLOPII LIGAMENTUM.

PRÆCIPITANTIA. PRECIPITATING MEDICINES, which moderate the motion and heat of the blood, as was supposed, by absorbing and correcting the acid contained therein.

PRÆCIPITANS MAGNUM. See SEPIUM OS.

PRÆCIPITATIO. PRECIPITATION. It is the separating of solid bodies from any fluid menstruum wherein they are dissolved, by the addition of a third body, which having a greater affinity with the menstruum than that already dissolved, causes that solvent to regain its solid form, and to subside in the state of a powder. Or *precipitation* takes place if the solvent has a greater affinity with the third body added than that with which it is already joined.

Precipitation is of two kinds: *first*, where the substance superadded unites with the menstruum, and occasions that which was before dissolved to be thrown down. *Secondly*, where the substance superadded unites with the dissolved body, and falls along with it to the bottom. Of the *first* we have an example in the *precipitation* of sulphur from alkaline lixivium by the means of acids; of the *second*, in the *precipitation* of mercury from aqua fortis by sea-salt, or its acid,

When the matter to be precipitated is all at the bottom of the vessel, the fluid being poured off, or filtered, what remains behind is all to be dried in the same manner as levigated powders are,

Precipitation may also be effected by dropping in a liquor specifically lighter than the menstruum by which the precipitate matter was dissolved. Thus the spirit of sal ammoniac precipitates plentifully the solutions of metals in acid menstrea; the same is effected by rectified spirit of wine, which also precipitates all salts from water. Acids poured upon heavier acids will precipitate whatever swims in them; thus the spirit of salt precipitates lead, copper, and tin, dissolved in oil of vitriol. *Precipitation* also succeeds if an heavier body be added to the dissolving menstruum: thus acids, or water alone, will carry down all the solid corpuscles which they meet with in tinctures of vegetables extracted by spirit of wine; and the same tinctures extracted by water, or wine, are precipitated by means of acid spirits.

When a third body is added to any solution, for precipitating one part thereof, it produces its effect by uniting with the dissolving liquor, or with the matter which is dissolved: and, as one or the other happens, that which is precipitated is either simple or compound; if the precipitating matter joins with the dissolving liquor, the precipitate is simple; if it unites with the precipitated matter, the precipitate is compound. This should be observed, and the respective precipitates distinguished by the words simple or compound.

Sometimes an advantage may be made of the liquor which remains after the *precipitation* is performed: thus, when fixt alkaline salt is dissolved in water, and sulphur is dissolved in this lixivium, the addition of acid separates and throws down the sulphur, only in consequence of the acid uniting with, and neutralizing the alkali, by which the sulphur was held dissolved; of course, if the *precipitation* is made with the vitriolic acid, and the acid gradually dropt in till the alkali is completely satiated, that is, so long as it continues to occasion any *precipitation* or turbidness, the liquor will yield by proper evaporation and crystallization, a neutral salt, composed of the vitriolic acid and fixed vegetable alkali, viz. the *vitriolated kali*; in like manner, if the *precipitation* is made with the nitrous acid, a true nitre may be recovered from the liquor; if with the marine, the salt called *spiritus salis marini coagulatus*; and if the acid of vinegar, the *kali acetatum*. See the Dict. of Chemistry; and also NICHOLSON'S, 1795.

PRÆCOCIA, or PRÆCOQUA. See ARMENIACA MALA.

PRÆCORDIA. See DIAPHRAGMA. Sometimes it signifies the hypochondria. Fernelius, in lib. iv. de Febr. comprehends under this term the region above the stomach, the *diaphragm*, the cavity of the liver and biliary ducts included therein, the pancreas, the stomach in particular, and its upper orifice, with whatever is contained under the inflections of the spurious ribs, towards the foreparts, and the sternum. Some have given this name to the *metatarsus*.

PRÆPARANTIA MEDICAMENTA. Preparing medicines; that is, such as prepare the morbid humours, and dispose them to separate from the healthy, and to pass off by the help of evacuants.

— VASA. It was formerly supposed that the seed was prepared in them; whence the name. See SPERMATICA CHORDA.

PRÆPARATA-VENA. See FRONTALIS VENA.

PRÆPUTIUM, from *præputo*, to lop off before. The PREPUCE or FORESKIN, called by Dioscorides *epagogion*, *posthe*: when this is wanting the person is called *leipodermos*—when lost, *lipodermus*. See PENIS.

PRÆSAGIA. PRESAGES. Fred. Hoffman observes, that three things are requisite to a right *presage*, viz. 1st. That from due observation we be able to trace and investigate the origins and causes of disorders, in order to oppose them in the beginning, by proper remedies, or give salutary directions. 2dly. That we accurately know the various natures of diseases, and their differences with respect to different constitutions, that we may be better able to give medicines that are capable of removing them. 3dly. That we be able to form a right judgment of the operation of medicines, and the event of disorders. This last, though it does not directly obtain the end of the healing art, yet it promotes the certainty of medicine and the reputation of the physician,

PRÆSENTATIO. A PRESENTATION. In midwifery it is the manner in which a child offers itself in its passage into the world; and the different *presentations* are denominated, according to that part of the child which is perceived at the mouth of the womb, when a woman begins to be in labour.

In a natural labour, the child presents with its vertex. See PARTURITIO.

The cause of wrong *presentations* is not exactly known; but in different writers in midwifery, various opinions are given.

Preternatural *presentations* are thus known. The membranes push out in a round form, in a right *presentation*; but when any other part offers, the membranes protrude, for the most part, in a lengthened form; and when the pain is off, no part of the child can be perceived, but the membranes only, as in the beginning of labour; after some time indeed, from the quantity of water, the membranes have a round form, but then the orifice of the womb is but little opened thereby. *If the head presents*, it is distinguished by bringing the finger round, so as to take in a large space of the head; we then feel an uniform hard substance and often find a suture. *When a shoulder*, or a *hip presents*, they have not that uniform hard feel which is observed when the head offers itself. *If the back presents*, the vertebræ are felt. *If the belly presents*, the funis umbilicalis discovers it. *The breast presenting*, is known by feeling the ribs. *When the breech offers itself*, the private parts are easily perceived there, and the meconium is squeezed out at each pain. *The hand*, or *foot presenting*, requires, in order to expedite delivery when proper, that we feel for the heel, that we may determine how to proceed.

1. BOTH FEET PRESENTING: children thus born, are called AGRIPE. When this happens, the toes are generally towards the pubes, inclining a little to the right or to the left; draw the child gently downward whilst the pains continue to increase, and are in their full force; and as you draw the child downwards, gradually incline it to the side towards which its toes turn; for when the breech is delivered, the child must be turned with its face to the sacrum of the mother. And if the navel appears, draw down an inch or two of the funis, to prevent its being torn or too much stretched; when the body of the child is so far delivered, that its shoulders check its progress, introduce a finger to the elbow of the child; and gently draw the arm down, not perpendicularly, but by inclining it across the breast of the child; this done, bring down the other arm with the same care. The arms brought down, place the fore and middle fingers of one hand, one on each side of the neck, with the thumb in one, and the fingers in the other axilla; then introduce the fore and middle fingers of the other hand into the mouth of the child, pulling the chin of the child close to its breast, turn the face into the hollow of the sacrum, and so finish the delivery.

2. ONE FOOT PRESENTING.—In this case the toes are to the ischium. If the leg is low in the vagina, so that the knee appears, it is too late to bring down the other foot, which may continue until the breech is delivered, and the child's face turned to the ischium: then proceed as when the breech presents.

3. BREECH PRESENTING.—When this is the presenting part, if it is very high, and the os internum soft and open, break the membranes, and bring away the child by the feet; but if these circumstances do not attend, leave the business a while to nature, the pains will push forward the presenting part, and the labour will be as easy and safe as when the head presents. In these cases, the face of the child is usually towards the belly of the mother, but sometimes it is with its sides towards her pubes and sacrum, and as it inclines a little with its face to one or the other, in the course of the labour it will turn thereto. As it presents, so let it descend, and keep the membranes whole as long as possible, for the more easy dilatation of the parts. When the hams of the child are from under the pubes, and the perinæum free from the breech pressing on it, take hold of the child with both hands, and turn it with its face to the mother's back, and then bring down one leg after the other; if the child is very large, the legs must be brought down whilst they are next the os pubis, and then the child's face is to be turned towards the mother's back. When the legs are free, proceed as when both feet present. When it is necessary to turn the child's face to the back of the mother, do it whilst the pains are departing.

4. BACK PRESENTING.—When this situation is known, and the orifice of the womb is sufficiently dilated, break the membranes, introduce the hand into the uterus, and carefully seek for the feet. When the child is in a lengthened form, and presents with its back, neck, shoulders, or face, if at the same time the waters are gone, the case may prove a very difficult one. In transverse situa-

tions of the child, the orifice of the womb does not open so soon as when the head presents.

5. BELLY PRESENTING.—In this case the child is seldom living. The method of delivery is the same as when the back presents. If the feet cannot be reached, get the knees to the belly, and then the feet are soon secured.

6. AN ARM PRESENTING IN THE VAGINA, and THE MEMBRANES BROKEN.—This is one of most difficult cases that occur in midwifery, especially when the waters are gone, and the uterus contracts upon its burden forcibly. To proceed, push up the fore parts of the child towards the fundus uteri with one hand, whilst with the other the feet are sought for. But here carefully serve, should a pain come on during the effort, cease to act till it is over, lest the uterus should be hurt, and always rather act from the womb, than against it, where possible. Thus, if the waters are all run off, begin with seeking for the feet; when they are found, draw them gently towards the vagina, at the same time push up the body of the child. When the feet are brought into the vagina, the case becomes the same as when the feet present. When the arm presents, and the os internum is very rigid, before any attempts are made, wait for the dilatation of the part by the force of the pains.

In the London Medical Journal, vol. v. p. 64, &c. are related, by Dr. Denman, three cases of the upper extremities presenting; and the delivery being partly effected by the spontaneous evolutions of the child. In the first case, the woman had been in labour during the whole night, and one of the child's arms was the presenting part; on attempting to turn the child, the pains were too violent to admit the introduction of the hand into the uterus. Imagining the child was small, so that it might pass, doubled, through the pelvis, farther endeavours to turn were omitted; and on waiting a little, the breech presented, and the head was the last part that was delivered. In the second case, the *presentation* was the same as in the first, and it was agreed on to turn the child; but the pains were strong and frequent, so that the action of the uterus was such as to forbid all endeavours that way. It was then agreed on to wait for the effect, which a continuance of the pains might produce, or till they were abated, when the child might be turned with less difficulty. The pains continued, and propelled the child lower into the pelvis, and in little more than an hour it was born; the breech being expelled, as in the first case. In the third case; the arm presenting, and labour gone on for some time, after which attempts were made during several hours to turn the child, whose shoulders strongly pressed upon the perinæum; at length, by the action of the uterus, the child was doubled, and the breech expelled; after which, the shoulders and head were extracted. In all these cases the doctor observes, that the women were in the full period of utero-gestation, and the children were of the usual size. More cases might be related, but these sufficiently prove the fact, that in cases in which children present with the arm, women will not necessarily die undelivered, though they are not assisted by art. With respect to the benefit we can in practice derive from the knowledge of this fact, it may be observed, *that the custom of turning and delivering by the feet in presentation of the arm, will remain necessary and proper, in all cases in which the operation can be performed with safety to the mother, or give a chance of preserving the life of the child. But when the child is dead, and when we have no other view but merely to extract the child, to remove the danger thence arising to the mother, it is of great importance to know that the child may be turned spontaneously, by the action of the uterus.* If we avail ourselves of that knowledge, the pain and danger which sometimes attend the operation of turning a child, may be avoided. Nor would any person versed in practice, fixing upon a case of preternatural *presentation*, in which we might expect the child to be turned spontaneously, be involved in difficulty, if, from a defect of the pains or any other cause, he should be disappointed in his expectations. Nor would the suffering or chance of danger to the patient be increased by such proceeding. About thirty of these cases have lately occurred, in two of which the children were born alive.

Some propose bleeding ad deliquium for abating the too strong contraction of the uterus; and, at the moment of fainting, to attempt delivery.

7. THE HEAD LOCKED FAST AT THE BRIM OF THE PELVIS. In this case, and the seven next following, the membranes are broke; and the uterus is contracted about the body of the child. In this case, if the child be living,

a tumor will be formed on its head, which will so increase, as to reach to the os externum; but when the child dies, this tumor becomes soft, and gradually disappears. Whatever part of the head presents, it may be locked fast, though generally the face is towards the sacrum; care is, however, required to know the part which presents, and the situation of the child. In order to delivery, the curved forceps are necessary.

8. THE MIDDLE OF THE SAGITTAL SUTURE RESTING ON THE PUBES, AND THE FACE OF THE CHILD TURNED UP TOWARDS THE FUNDUS UTERI. In this case the chin is pressed upon the breast. Mr. Levret of Paris directs the following procedure in this case. "Before the first branch of the forceps is introduced, a fillet must be passed through the perforated blade, and likewise through the second before it is passed; and after fixing the handles, tie the ends of the fillets together so as to hang down in a noose about six or seven inches; then taking the forceps in the right hand, raise the handles, and bearing down at the same time with the left hand in the garter, the forceps will be converted into a lever of the third kind, the moving power being between the point of support, or the hand, and the point of resistance, or the head of the child, which will be made to descend into the hollow of the sacrum, and be delivered afterwards with ease.

9. THE HEAD PRESENTING WITH THE EARS TO THE PUBES AND OS SACRUM. This is known by the sagittal suture running from ischium to ischium, or oblique. And to know which way the face is turned, the ear should be felt at the pubes. Sometimes the head may be removed from this position with our fingers; but when this cannot be done, the forceps must be used. If the face is to the left side, turn the woman on her left side; if to the right, lay her on her right side. In general, when the ears are to the sides of the pelvis, and the forceps are to be applied, the woman should be on her back, and her breech over the bed; but when the ears are to the pubes or groin, it is better to lay her on her side, and generally on the left. If the blade of the forceps cannot be introduced by the os pubis, the ear lying close to it, introduce the blade a little to one side, then slip it over the ear under the pubes, and as the blade goes up, withdraw the hand. *Over the ear is the best situation for the forceps; but if this cannot be, put one blade before one ear, and the other behind the other.*

The forceps secured, pull gently when the pains are present, until the vertex is as low as the lowest part of the ischium; then turn the forehead into the concave part of the sacrum, and give it a quarter turn more to bring the body into the same position, or, perhaps, the shoulders may catch against the pubes; then reverse the quarter turn, and the forehead will be in its proper situation. The delivery will now be finished, as when the head is low, and the pains gone.

10. THE FACE PRESENTING WITH THE CHIN TO THE PUBES. In any safe case, if the pains are strong, use no forceps, but take time, and nature will do her own business. If the face presents with the chin to the pubes, if the woman hath had children before, and the pelvis is good, the child will come forward very well by the force of the pains; for when it hath got below the pubes, the fore part of the neck will turn on it as on a fulcrum, and the vertex will rise from under the perineum, and delivery will be effected without extraordinary difficulty, provided the perinæum is well supported.

If called in time, and the os tincæ is dilated, it is usually recommended to introduce the hand, and bring away the child by the feet; but if the pelvis is distorted, it is better to make the vertex present, by turning it with the hands. But be the pelvis as it will, if the face presents with the chin to the pubes, if the waters are run off, the head low, and the pains very languid, apply the forceps. When the chin is cleared the difficulty is over. After the forceps are fixed, be careful to prevent the chin from catching against the os pubis.

11. THE FACE PRESENTING WITH THE CHIN TO THE OS SACRUM. When the waters are run off, and the head is strongly detained, delivery is extremely difficult. The head must be raised and turned with the chin to the pubes before delivery can be effected. In this case trust to nature rather than begin too soon with the forceps; when the forceps are applied, force them upwards until you can turn the chin to the os pubis, and then proceed as when the chin at first presented this way.

12. THE FACE PRESENTING, AND THE CHIN TO ONE SIDE. If the woman is laid on her left side, the child may often be turned so as for the chin to pass under the pubes. If this cannot be done, introduce one blade of the forceps under the pubes, the other at the sacrum; then bring the chin under the pubes, and proceed as in that case.

13. THE FACE TO THE OS PUBIS. When the fontanel presents, the face is generally to the pubes. In this case, if the pelvis is good, and the parts dilated, the child will pass by the force of pains; but if the parts are rigid, the perinæum will be endangered. If the child is small, and the pelvis large, pains may suffice to deliver the child; but if otherwise, as soon as the waters are broke, introduce the hand, and deliver by the feet. If this opportunity does not favour us, the forceps must be used. In order to feel the ear, push up the head, that the finger may pass to the ear, and the forceps follow it; then fixing the other side of the forceps, and when the head is pulled sufficiently low, turn the forehead into the cavity of the sacrum, and deliver as when the head is low, but pains wanting.

14. THE SHOULDERS LOCKED. In this case the head is moveable in the vagina; the face is on one side, one shoulder rests on the upper and lateral part of the os sacrum, the other passes over the sides of the os pubis, so that the scapulæ and back of the child rests in the psoas and iliac muscles on one side, and the knees and elbows press the same parts on the other side. The intention here is, to remove the shoulder on the side of the sacrum, to bring them both to the widest part of the pelvis; to do this, slide a blade of the forceps under the shoulder of the child, and as with a lever, raise that which rests on the sacrum, and carry it over the projections, which when properly executed, the head will descend, and the delivery be almost spontaneous.

15. THE HEAD SEPARATED AND LEFT IN THE UTERUS. In order to delivery, introduce a hand, and turn the chin to the os pubis, then, an assistant gently pressing the belly to keep the head from rolling about, the operator must introduce the long curved forceps, and fix them on the head; having thus done, draw the head down until it is fixed in the pelvis; turn the handles up to the os pubis, and introduce a pair of scissors; open the head, and destroy the structure of the brain; after this, give the forceps a diagonal turn, then proceed as in any other case in which the head is so situated.

16. TWINS.—It is very difficult during pregnancy to know whether or no there will be twins at the birth. When there is but one child, the uterus rarely, if ever, rises above the brim of the pelvis at an early period; so if on the third or fourth month it rises up to the navel, it is very probable that there are twins. If after the delivery of one child the uterus is contracted into a firm hard ball above the os pubis, it is thereby known that there is not another; if, on the contrary, it is much distended, we shall find a child yet to come forth; and on examining there is another set of membranes. When one child is delivered, tie the funis in two places, then wait for pains coming on, to deliver the next, except it presents in a bad position, in which case bring it away by the feet. Except the placenta of the first child is loose, and presents itself for exclusion, leave it until the other child or children are delivered. The placenta generally adhere to each other, but they are two distinct ones; though it sometimes happens that some of their vessels communicate; whence the necessity of tying the cut end of the funis when the first child is delivered.

17. MONSTERS.—These are when two children are so united as to be one, or when one child hath, in some remarkable instances, the parts of two, and but one funis and placenta are found. When these are small, they sometimes pass by the common method of delivery, but when they are large they occasion some difficulty. Rules cannot easily be laid down, because of the variety of the subjects; the sagacity and dexterity of the operators must here be wholly left to themselves, both in suggesting the method, and in executing the plan for delivery.

18. THE HEAD LOW AND THE POSITION RIGHT, THE PAINS HAVING CEASED.—The head being long confined in the pelvis, is equally dangerous to the mother and the child, as a mortification may be induced in the first, whose influence will extend to the last, and prove fatal to both. To complete the delivery, the operator introduces one hand into the vagina, and pushes it on

until the ends of his fingers enter the orifice of the uterus; then with the other hand he passes one blade of the forceps between the introduced hand and the head of the child, withdrawing the band, and holding the handle of the blade steady, he introduces the other hand in the same manner as the first, and after it he introduces the other blade of the forceps, then with both hands he pushes them up until the locking part is within an inch of the child's head; he then locks and ties them so together that they may be steady, and proceeds by pulling them gradually from side to side, resting a little now and then; when thus the head is brought so low as considerably to stretch the perinæum, and to protrude from under the os pubis, the handles of the forceps must be raised gradually towards the woman's belly, and thus the head will be completely delivered: this done, and the forceps removed, the procedure will be as when the labour is natural.

19. THE HEAD TOO LARGE OR THE PELVIS TOO SMALL.—In these cases the head being brought as low as the natural pains can force it, its size is lessened by boring into it with a pair of STOP-SCISSARS contrived for that end, and discharging the brains; then with the curved crotchets secured on the head in the same manner as it directed for the forceps; or with a blunt hook introduced into the perforation made with the scissars, the head of the child is brought forward. When the pelvis is distorted, the child must never be turned with a view of delivering it by the feet; but if it presents by the feet, endeavours must be made to deliver it that way.

20. THE OCCIPUT PRESENTING.—When this happens, suppose the occiput lies over the os pubis with the face upwards, the operator must thrust up the child, and press back the sacrum, that the vertex may be brought to present; but if this cannot be done, fix one side of the forceps betwixt the os pubis and the occiput, so as that the point may be in the neck of the child, and strive thus to move it; this done, fix the blades on the most convenient parts, and deliver. See the authors mentioned under the article OBSTETRICATIO.

In the operative part of delivery, one direction is absolutely necessary; that is, *always to adapt the largest diameter of the part to the largest axis of the pelvis*; and this observed, will expedite the delivery, whether the fault lies in the part presenting, or the part through which it is to be extracted.

PRANDIUM, also *Ariston*. DINNER.

PRASIUM ALBUM. See MARRUBIUM ALBUM.

PREHENSIO. See CATALEPSIS.

PREMNON. See OCULUS.

PRESBYTÆ, from *πρεσβυς*, old. Thus those are called whose eyes are too flat to refract the rays sufficiently, so that unless the object is at some distance, the rays coming from it will pass through the retina before their union, consequently vision is confused; old people are usually the subjects of this disease. In order to remedy, or at least to palliate this defect, the person should first use glasses that do not magnify, and from them pass gradually to more convex spectacles, which shorten the focus. It is a species of AMBLYOPIA.

PRESERVATIVA AQUA. See ANTIVENEREALIS AQUA.

PRESSURA. Inflammation of the ends of the fingers, from the effects of cold. It is an instance of the *phlogosis erythema* of Cullen.

PRIAPÆIA. See NICOTIANA MINOR.

PRIAPISMUS, from *Priapus*, the heathen god, whose penis is always painted erect. A PRIAPISM. It is an erection of the penis without any concomitant pain, or the consent of other parts. It is thus called, because the person in this state resembles the lewd god *Priapus*. Cælius Aurelianus says it is a palsy of the femoral vessels, and other nerves distributed to the parts about the penis, by the distension of which this disorder is produced.

PRIAPUS. See PENIS.

— VEGETABILIS. See NEPENTHES.

PRIMÆ VIÆ. The FIRST PASSAGES; that is, the stomach and intestinal tube,

PRIMULA VERIS. See PARALYSIS. For that called ODORATA, see AURICULA URSI.

PRINCEPS ALEXIPHARMACORUM. See ANGELICA.

PRINCIPIA. The PRINCIPLES OR ELEMENTS OF BODIES. To know the virtues of *bodies*, or how mixed *bodies* stand related to the human *body*, either for preserving, or for restoring it, we must know the *principles*, and

also the mixture and proportion of such *principles* in which their virtues consist: such simple parts, therefore, as all mixed bodies can be resolved into, are called *principles* or *elements*.

In analysing mixed *bodies*, a spirit, or mercury as the ancients call it, sulphur, that is oil, salt, water, and earth, are obtained. Modern chemists deny that either salt or oil are *principles*; for sulphur and oil may be reduced to salt, earth, and water.

On this subject, what Beccher hath advanced, though very obscure, is yet the source of many valuable discoveries in chemistry. Stahl hath improved on Beccher, and by the aid of these great men it is demonstrated, that fire, water, and earth, enter into the composition of *bodies*. Sir Robert Boyle and Dr. Hales have as clearly proved that air is a constituent of most *bodies*. Thus, as Aristotle taught, long before chemistry furnished its aids for the establishing this truth, the four *elements*, viz. earth, air, fire, and water, are now said to be the *principles* of all compound *bodies*. However *bodies* are decomposed, these constituents are always obtained, and as these cannot be decomposed any farther, they are considered as simple substances, and are called primary *principles*, or *elements*. CHAPTAL, speaking of these elements, says, "But, as soon as chemistry had advanced, so far as to discover the principles of bodies, the professors of that science presumed to mark the number, nature, and character of the elements; and every substance that was unalterable by the chemical method of decomposition, was considered by them, as a simple or elementary principle. By thus taking the limits of analysis, as the term for indicating the elements, the number and nature of these must vary according to the revolutions and progress of chemistry. This has accordingly happened, as may be seen, by consulting all the authors who have written on this subject, from the time of Paracelsus to the present day. But it must be confessed, that it is no small degree of rashness to assume the extent of the power of the artist, as a limit for that of the creator; and to imagine, that the state of our acquisitions is a state of perfect knowledge.

The denomination of principles, or elements, ought, therefore, to be effaced from chemical nomenclature; or, at least, it ought not to be used, but as an expression, denoting the last term of our analytical results; and it is always in this sense that he uses the word. CHAPTAL'S Elements of Chemistry, p. 7. vol. i.

In decomposing *bodies* that are much compounded, they are not by a first analysis reduced to their primary *principles*; but substances are obtained from them that are more simple than the original one was; and as these do the office of *principles* in the composition of *bodies* less simple than themselves, they have been called *principiate principles*. Most chemical agents, as acids, alkalies, &c. are of this kind. *Principiate principles* have very different degrees of simplicity, and so are distinguished into first, second, &c. orders. See Nicholson's Dict. of Chem. 1795.

PRIVATIVI. DIMINUTION OF THE SENSES. Defect of appetites. It is synonymous with *dysæsthesiæ* and *dysorexia* in Cullen's Nosology, particularly in the instances of deficiency.

PROBOLE. See APOPHYSIS.

PROBANG. A flexible piece of whalebone, with sponge fixed to the end. See DEGLUTITIO.

PROCARDION. The PIT OF THE STOMACH.

PROCATARCTICA CAUSA. The PROCATARTIC CAUSES, from *προκαταρκτηαι*, *antigredior*. The pre-existent cause. See CAUSA.

PROCESSUS. A PROCESS, from *procedo*, to start out. In CHEMISTRY, it is a series of operations tending to the production of something new.

In ANATOMY it is a *process*, and is a protuberance or eminence of a bone; called also *condylus*. Many bones have *processes* rising out of them. If the *process* stands out in a roundish ball, it is called *caput*, and the narrow part is called *cervix*; when the head is rather oblong, and unequally rounded, it acquires the name of a *condyle*; a rough, unequal protuberance is called a *tuberosity*; such *processes* as terminate in a sharp point, have the name of *corone* or *coronoid*: such as form a longitudinal ridge are called *spina*, and sometimes *crista*, the *labia* are each side of a broad spine; such as form brims of cavities are named *supercilia*. The use of *processes* is to give bones their necessary shape, and to adapt them for motion; they sometimes serve to give cavities, and generally are useful in allowing a greater surface for the origin, larger attachment

attachment, and more advantageous direction of muscles. *Processes* are of two kinds, viz. the APOPHYSIS, and the EPIPHYSIS, which see.

PROCESSUS CILIARIS. See CILIARE LIGAMENTUM.

— MAMILLARES. See OLFACITORII NERVI, and PROCESSUS MAMMIFORMES.

PROCIDENTIA. See PROLAPSUS.

PROCIDENTIA ANI, from *procido*, to fall down, called also *prolapsus ani*, *exitus ani*, *exania*. The FALLING DOWN of the FUNDAMENT. It is a relaxation of the sphincter to such a degree that the internal villous or rugous coat of the intestine, turneth out and beareth down, making a swelling proportionably.

The causes are, a weakness in the part, which is aggravated by costiveness, diarrhoeas, and particularly a tenesmus: an acrid humour falling on this part, the hæmorrhoides, hard labour, a stone in the bladder, or whatever can occasion a paralysis of the levatores and sphincter ani. Hoffmann says the cause is not in a relaxation of the intestine, but of its ligaments.

Infants are the most frequent subjects of this disorder, by reason of the tenderness of their frame and their frequent straining, either from costiveness, or the falling down of a sharp humour on these parts.

The signs are evident to the sight; the inside of the intestine is turned outward; the tumor is of a fleshy colour, sometimes it is wrinkled, at others it is smooth and shining, and is accompanied with an uneasiness, and an ineffectual desire to go to stool.

Sometimes this disorder is mistaken for the piles; indeed any tumor about the anus, when of a considerable size, may be mistaken for the descent of the part, and vice versa; therefore attention is not unnecessary. Through mistake, a ligature hath been applied about the prolapsed anus, in order to extirpate it.

The cure is difficult, but less so in children than in grown people. When costiveness, a stone in the bladder, or labour, gives rise to this complaint, the cure is sometimes effected: when a diarrhoea follows it, the cure is very difficult; if succeeded by the hæmorrhoids the difficulty is yet greater.

When acrid matter is observed to occasion fruitless straining, so as to force down the inner coat of the rectum, give a gentle dose of rhubarb every third or fourth day; and in the intervals of purging give absorbents and strengtheners, such as chalk, in frequent and small doses; if pain is considerable, give small doses of the tinct. opii, at proper intervals. *If the habit is costive*, give laxatives in such doses as will procure a stool or two every day:—*if a diarrhoea attends*, it should be gradually checked;—*if there are ulcers in the intestines*, or *if by the sharpness of the humours the mucus is abraded*, the starch clyster, with a few drops of the tinct. opii should be now and then injected.—*If a tenesmus comes on*, let a clyster be injected every night, or oftener, in which is the Venice turpentine dissolved with yolk of egg.—*If the prolapsed intestine is swelled*, apply discutients; when the tumor gives way use gentle astringents; then, by gently pressing the part with your fingers, the whole will return to its proper situation; after the reduction the part may be suspended by the T bandage. It is the most easily reduced by the patient himself lying on his back, and writhing himself from one side to another, crossing his legs, &c. But, as in all other cases, let the cause be first attended to.—*If it goes up and down of its own accord*, there is no occasion for surgery; the best method will be to remove the irritation, and strengthen the whole system, which is generally in a relaxed state. The irritation is frequently produced by an acrid mucus, which is generally relieved by alkaline medicines. Avoid astringents; even omit the bark, if it proves astringent.—*Sometimes the intestine is not only thrust forth, but is so bound by the sphincter ani above, that it cannot readily be returned*; in such case Mr. Pott advises to bleed, to give opium as required, to foment, and wrap up the part in an adodyne and emollient poultice; thus in a little time its state is so altered, that it generally is returnable, until which time, the more we handle it the worse it will be; but now having gently wiped it clean, it may be returned.—*If extirpation proves necessary*, it is best performed by ligature; excision is not to be attempted, for fear of hæmorrhage, which, should it follow, it would be from vessels that nature must stop, for art could not reach them.—*If the prolapsus is large*, take a strong needle, double threaded, and pass it through the intestine, tie it above on one side, and then below on the other, or above and below properly. *If the prolapsus is small*,

pass a double ligature round its whole diameter; in both cases leave it to drop off. The pain is allayed by poultices, opium, &c. The sphincter afterwards does its office, and this most troublesome complaint is entirely got rid of.

When the prolapsus ani is caused by stone in the bladder, or other disease, it will be restored when those complaints are relieved on which it depends: therefore, great care should be taken before extirpation is attempted, that the case is simply the relaxed prolapsus.—*If a gangrene affects the intestinal fold*, slightly scarify the discoloured part, apply stupes wrung out of warm red wine, or other antiseptics; repeat them every two or three hours, and betwixt the use of these continue the catapl. e cumino on the part.—*When the prolapsed part cannot easily be kept up in grown people*, Cheselden recommends to “take away a piece of the prolapsed gut lengthways, for after the cicatrix is formed, the gut will never descend.” But on this Mr. Pott remarks, “I am sorry for this, lest Mr. Cheselden’s authority should tempt any other person to make the same trial.” Gooch, in his Cases and Remarks, gives the draught of a convenient machine by which the parts may be supported. See Turner’s, Wiseman’s, and Heister’s Surgery. Bell’s Surgery, vol. ii. p. 268. White’s Surgery, p. 380.

PROCIDENTIA OCULI. See MALUM.

— UTERI. The FALLING DOWN or DESCENT of the WOMB; called also *metropoptosis*, *ectopoma hysteroposis*. Different species of this disorder are thus distinguished: 1. RELAXATIO, a BEARING DOWN of the WOMB; it is when the womb descends down to the middle of the vagina, or even with the meatus urinarius. 2. PROCIDENTIA; the PRECIPITATION or FALLING OUT of the WOMB: it is when it descends to the labia pudendi. 3. The PROLAPSUS; the descent, or falling through the labia pudendi. 4. INVERSIO or PERVERSIO, the inside turning out: and, 5. RETROVERSIO, which see.

In the lesser degrees of these disorders they are discovered by the touch, and the greater degrees by the eye. If the woman stands upright, and a finger is introduced into the vagina, the bearing down of the womb is discovered, and by meeting with the os tincæ the case is distinguished from a descent of the vagina; though, in some instances, much difficulty attends the distinction of these accidents. If the woman is pregnant, she finds a weight at the bottom of her belly, and the cervix uteri presses so low that she cannot walk but with pain and straddling; towards the latter end of pregnancy, the womb sinks so low as to cause numbness in the hips and sleepiness in the thighs, a difficulty of urine and at going to stool, by pressing the rectum and the neck of the bladder; a considerable pain is also felt in the loins, about the insertions of the ligamenta lata.—When there is a PERVERSIO UTERI, it appears like a piece of flesh; and when this is the case, it is always attended with a *procidentia vesicæ urinariæ*.

Girls are sometimes the subjects of this disease, but it most frequently happens to women who have had children, in whom it is generally caused by hard labour, or getting out of bed too soon after delivery, though sometimes it is owing to a weak relaxed habit. A short funis umbilicalis, and the placenta adhering, may be the cause, particularly if force is used in delivering them.

If any species of this disorder is neglected, the woman suffers much pain, with a difficulty in voiding her urine; and sometimes an inflammation, ulcers, or a cancer, will be formed in the womb.

In general the cure is only palliative, and consists of introducing a pessary into the vagina, by which the uterus is kept from falling down any lower; sometimes this proves a means towards a radical cure, by giving the relaxed parts an opportunity of recovering their tone. Sometimes, when a lesser degree of this disorder hath happened, the usual confinement in bed during the next lying-in hath effected a cure; a pessary should be introduced as soon as it conveniently can, after delivery being completed, and worn for some time after the woman walks abroad. A round pessary is the best, and should be so large as to occasion some uneasiness in passing it up, or it will be apt to fall down again. See PESSARIUM. *If a lacerated perineum is the cause of the womb bearing down*, a pessary will not be very useful; in this case a sort of cushion may be placed with its convex side to the os externum, and secured there by the T bandage.—*If the prolapsus hath been long neglected, so that a swelling*
and

and inflammation is come on upon the part, bleed, keep the bowels open, and apply fomentations and poultices.—If a mortification appears, give the bark, and use the just named applications, until the sloughs separate and the parts heal, after which apply a pessary, if the patient can bear it. Whenever a gangrene or a cancer appears, reduction increases the attending symptoms, or produces new and fatal ones; but if there are ulcers, the part should be restored with all convenient speed.

THE INVERSIO is when the uterus not only descends, but is turned inside outward. This never happens but immediately after delivery, the os tincae then being nearly as large as the fundus; and, besides this, some violence, such as pulling the funis forcibly to bring away the placenta, is used, otherwise the contraction of the womb, after being freed from its principal burden, the child, would absolutely prevent all possibility of this kind of disorder. Whatever be the cause, the part must immediately be restored, or the consequence will soon be fatal, for its orifice will contract in this unnatural state, and so prevent the needful relief. First empty the bladder, if it contains much urine; then lay the patient on her back with her hips raised, and with the hand restore the uterus; gently return it into the vagina with three fingers, and then with the whole hand place it in the belly, after which, clench the fist, and retain it there, until the uterus contracts upon it; lastly, support it as in the case of a prolapsus.

Dr. Leak, in his Medical Instructions, advises, that after the parts are reduced, the intention of contracting the relaxed vagina, so as to prevent its future descent, may be effected by the frequent use of the following astringent injection. R Alum. r. & vitriol. alb. aa 3 i. aq. bullient. ℥ j. m. & filtr. per chart. Inject it into the vagina, milk warm, with a womb-syringe. At the same time endeavour to strengthen the whole bodily system by nourishing diet, chalybeate waters, and such as the following strengthening mixture. R Cort. Peruv. pulv. 3 i. cort. aurant. 3 iii. aq. bullient. ℥ i. colaturæ adde spt. lavend. c. 5 iij. cap. cochl. iv. vel vj. bis in die. If the internal parts are free from decay, the cold bath will give great relief. Though the parts bearing down be ulcerated, return them and inject them with barley-water to keep the ulcer clean. The T bandage may be worn with advantage. Should the descent of the tumor prevent the patient from walking about, a fine sponge wrung out of alum water may be dried in a compressed state, and cut into any convenient form, so as to be introduced as high as possible; this will act by its astringency, and by its pressure, in a gentle and uniform manner: during the use of this application, the above astringent injection may be used twice a day; and the sponge tent should be made gradually smaller as the vagina contracts.

In the Edinb. Med. Commentaries, vol. ii. p. 43. is the following account. A woman of singular fortune, about fifty years of age, was much afflicted with *prolapsus uteri*. After trying many remedies in vain, and being tired out with the continuance of her complaint, she at length cut into the substance of the uterus with a common kitchen knife. A considerable hæmorrhage ensued; after which the uterus gradually contracted, and she had neither a return of the *prolapsus*, nor was she afflicted with any other symptoms. Having boasted of her success, many women in the neighbourhood afflicted with the same complaint, applied for her assistance, and by a similar operation were effectually cured.

In the PROLAPSUS VAGINÆ the same method of cure is still more strongly recommended.

It is supposed that scarifications may succeed, instead of incisions on the *procidencia uteri*; see Ruysch's Obs. No. 1, 7, 9, 10. and Saviard. Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. ii. p. 8—6. Med. Museum, vol. i. p. 227—230. Heister's Surgery. Hamilton's Midwifery, edit. 2. p. 123, 239. Edinb. Med. Comm. vol. ii. p. 43. Lond. Med. Journal, vol. vi. p. 387. White's Surgery, p. 460. Leake's Med. Instru. edit. 5.

PROCIDENTIA UVULÆ. See HYPOSTAPHYLE.

— VAGINÆ, BEARING DOWN of the VAGINA; called also *colapptos*. The degrees of this disease are different; but when a part of, or all the vagina appears through the pudendum, it may be called a prolapsus; when it descends to the labia pudendi, it may be termed a *procidencia*; and when not so far, a *relaxatio*. Widemannus gives a case of a *prolapsus vaginæ* which had all the appearance of a prolapsus uteri, and which was not properly distinguished until it was too late to afford any

relief; but generally they are known by observing the os tincae, which distinguishes the womb from all other cases of a descent, and from the *inversio*, by its only happening after labour. When the whole vagina is prolapsed, it appears like crude bloody flesh. If the prolapsed vagina swells violently, and is attended with inflammation, there is immediate danger of a sphacelus; if the prolapsed part be affected with little or no swelling, or if there is no inflammation, the tumor will be very little trouble, and without danger. This disorder should be distinguished from a tumor, a fungus, a sarcoma, &c. of the part.

The part may be restored with the fingers; which when done, the patient should rest in bed for some days, and use an injection of warm vinegar and water, or red wine and water; or inject a little water, in which is dissolved a little cerussa acetata. In most cases of *procidencia vaginæ*, the first object seems to be abluition, then reduction, and afterwards corroborants, such as cort. Peru. acid. vitrioli dilutum, cold bath, and avoiding at least all strong exercise. But if these fail, the T bandage must be worn. In the second vol. of the Edinb. Med. Com. p. 46. it is proposed to make incisions, or rather scarifications in the descending vagina. If inflammation, &c. attend, the same procedure will be proper as when the like symptoms happen to the uterus. See Heister's Surgery. Hamilton's Midwifery, edition ii. p. 247.

PROCIDENTIA VESICÆ URINARIÆ. DISPLACED BLADDER. The inversion of the uterus never happens without the bladder being displaced. They get down to the perinæum, and there make a protuberance. The bulb of the bladder being thus prolapsed or forced down, it is now no longer exposed to the pressure of the abdominal muscles as before, and not having force enough in this posture, to contract and press out the urine, the poor woman in this state never makes any water, without first squeezing the bladder with her hands, or between her thighs. When the bladder is thus disposed, if the catheter is to be introduced, it must not be thrust inward, but downward, the bulb of the bladder being below the meatus urinaris. See Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. iii. p. 1.

PROCONDYLOS, from *προ*, after, and *κονδυλος*, finger. The first joint of each finger next the metacarpus, ante internodium.

PROCTALGIA, } Also *clunisia*. INFLAMMATION
PROCTITIS. } of the ANUS, with pain. Dr. Cullen places it as a variety of phlogosis, Gen. 7, Ord. 2, PHLEGMASIE. It is also called *cyffosis*. This is discovered by a hot and acutely painful tumor at the anus, which is irritated by pressure; the bowels become costive, and often continue so for some days, and generally a fever comes on. The cause is commonly riding; violent blow, or fall; acrid applications; obstructed piles, &c. It is, though, sometimes, very difficult to cure; and, if it yields not soon to the applications, and modes generally efficacious in other inflammatory complaints, it terminates in abscess, and often succeeded by fistula. See INFLAMMATIO for the mode of cure—ABSCESSUS IN ANO, and FISTULA IN ANO.

PROCTOLEUCORRHŒA. The same as *proctorrhœa*, but thus named because of the discharge resembling that called the whites.

PROCTORRHŒA. A flux, that is sometimes yellowish, or streaked with blood; probably from the external hæmorrhoidal vessels, or perhaps in some instances from the internal ones; this discharge is accompanied with heat and itching about the anus.

PRODUCTIO. See APOPHYSIS.

PRODROMI. See ETESIE.

PRŒBIA, PRŒBRA. See AMULETA.

PROEGUMENE, from *προηγούμεναι*, antecedo. A PRECEDENT CAUSE; by the Latins, called *antecedens*. See CAUSA.

PROFLUVIA. This forms the 5th ORDER of the 1st CLASS of Dr. Cullen's Nosology. A pyrexia, with increased excretion, not naturally bloody, under which he includes two GENERA—*catarrhus* and *dysenteria*; and says, that for the same reason from which I have placed hæmorrhages under the class of febrile affections, so have I some febrile PROFLUVIA. A *catarrh*, indeed, from febrile symptoms, and inflammatory diathesis, is very nearly allied to inflammations; and the *dysentery* is not only always accompanied with fever, but differs in many points from all other fluxes.

PROFLUVIUM. A FLUX of any kind.

PROFLUVIUM URINÆ. See DIABETES.

PROFUNDA BRACHII VENA, vel PROFUNDA SUPERIOR. It is a branch from the basilica vena, sent off from it below the neck of the os humeri; and near the hollow of the axilla; it runs along the side of the brachial artery, and spreads in the adjacent muscles.

PROFUNDUS MUSCULUS MANUS. See FLEXOR INTERNODII, TERTII DIGITORUM MANUS.

PROFUSIO. PASSIVE HÆMORRHAGES. Dr. CULLEN places this genus of disease in the CLASS Locales, and ORDER Apoceneses; and defines it a flux of blood; and distinguishes it from active hæmorrhages, as not being the effect of fever, but occurring from wounds, leeches, &c.

PROGERMINUS ABSCESSUS. An abscess arising from a viscid and almost corrupted phlegm.

PROGLOSSIS. See LINGUA.

PROGNOSIS, from *προ*, before, and *γινωσκω*, to know. Some chemists, to express this term, use the word *erodinium*. PROGNOSTIC. It is the foretelling of what may happen to the patient, either with respect to a disease which will occur, and has not yet affected the habit; or of many things in the progress, or the termination, of the disease, from a thorough acquaintance with the signs which are the præcursors of such circumstances. In this Hippocrates excelled; his *prognostics* are at this day esteemed; yet it must be allowed that some of them are fallacious, from the difference of climes and constitutions.

In forming *prognostics*, attend to, 1. What will be the future event of the disease. 2. From like diseases having proceeded in the same body. 3. And from a knowledge of the present state of the vital powers, and a comparison thereof with the strength of the morbid cause.

The signs of health, and death, are more fallacious in acute than in chronic diseases.

See the English translations of Hippocrates's *Prognostics* in Acute Diseases; and of Prosper Alpinus's *Prefaces* on Life and Death.

PROHIBENS. See ANTENDEIXIS.

PROJECTIO. PROJECTION. In CHEMISTRY, it is the casting any substance to be calcined into a crucible, by a spoonful, or a small quantity at a time. *Projection* is also an addition of a small quantity of something to a greater quantity of a metal, in order to meliorate the metal. See Wilson's Chemistry.

PROJECTURA. See APOPHYSIS.

PROLABIUM, *pro*, before, *labium*, the lip. The RED PART of the LIPS. Under the epidermis, which in this part is called *epithelium*, is a collection of fine long villous papillæ, closely connected together, and covered not only by the epidermis, but also that pelicle which covers the glandulous membrane of the cavity of the mouth: this villous substance is of exquisite sensibility.

PROLAPSUS. PROCIDENTIA. *Delapsio—exania—proptoma*—PROPTOSIS, which see. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class locales, and order ectopie. A *prolapsus*, a procidence, or exany, is the misplacing of a soft part, and so that it is generally obvious to the sight; or, it is a tumor arising from the dislocation of a soft part, as a membranous or fleshy part, as is instanced in the bearing down of the rectum, an intestinal hernia, &c. See, under PROCIDENTIA, the specific circumstances.

PRONATIO. PRONATION. When spoken of the hand, it is when the thumb is turned towards the thigh; so that if the body is laid on its back, the palm of the hand will be downwards.

PRONATOR QUADRATUS. This muscle is also called *transversus*. It arises tendinous from the inner part of the ulna, and is inserted into the inner part of the radius. One end of it is fixed to the lower part of the ulna, and by the other in the concave side of the lower extremity of the radius.

TERES.

It rises from the internal inferior part of the os humeri, and is inserted into a line at the lower end of the radius. This muscle is also called *obliquus*.

PROPHYLAXE. PROPHYLAXIS, from *προ*, before, and *φυλασσω*, to preserve; called also *diaphylacticos*, *diaphostica*. The method of preserving health, and averting diseases.

PROPOLIS, called also *ceranthemus*. BEE-GLUE, or BEE-BREAD. It is a wax-like kind of glue, found in the entrance of bee-hives. It softens indurations; but it is not noticed in the present practice.

PROPRIETATIS ELIXIR, i. e. *elix. aloes*, and *tinct. aloes*, comp. See ALOE, N° 1.

PROPRIETATIS ELIXIR VITRIOLICUM. See ALOE, N° 2.

PROPTOMA. See PROLAPSUS.

PROPTOSIS, from *προπτω*, to fall out. The same as *procidentia*; to fall from its natural situation. When the eye is so enlarged, that the eyelids cannot cover it, it sometimes bursts; and this disorder is called *oculus elephantinus*; *oculus bovinus*, and *bubulus*.

In the Medical Communications, vol. i. p. 409, &c. is the following mode of cure of *Hydrophthalmia* or *Proptosis*.

The cure of the disease by seton is to be adopted only in such cases as where the vision is entirely lost; the intent of the operation being merely to remedy the inconveniencies occasioned by the increased bulk of the eye. These inconveniencies are, frequent pain, inflammation of the diseased eye, head-ach, restlessness, difficulty of closing the eye-lids, a constant effusion of tears down the cheek, and a great deformity from the bulk of the tumor. The other eye also frequently becomes liable to inflammation, and the patient is commonly incapable of reading, &c.

The following mode of cure is not very painful, and may be easily performed. To do it with convenience, the surgeon and his patient should be seated in the same manner as for extracting the cataract. The seton needle being armed with six threads of white sewing-silk, is to be passed from the external angle, about a quarter of an inch from the edge of the cornea, through the posterior chamber of the eye, and brought out at the same distance from the inner edge of the cornea.

The author of this paper says, I have not lately used the speculum oculi in this operation, as the pain it causes by pressure seems to over-balance the advantage that is gained by its fixing the globe of the eye.

In fastening the threads, we must be cautious not to draw them tight, lest they should cut through the cornea before the cure is completed.

The external applications should be of the sedative kind; perhaps we have none more proper than the saturnine water of Goulard, applied warm. A certain degree of inflammation and fever come on soon after the operation, but I have found that these readily give way to a cooling regimen, bleeding, and gentle laxatives. A swelling of the eye-lids, and a thickening of the coats of the eye, must likewise be enumerated among the symptoms that follow the operation; but these commonly begin to subside about the eighth or ninth day, at which time I usually take out some of the threads, and the swelling then gradually sinking within the orbit, the patient finds a comfortable alleviation of those painful symptoms with which he was before affected.

For a month after the operation I keep in some of the threads, which, after the first inflammation is removed, do not occasion much irritation. See Lond. Med. Journal, vol. i. p. 346.

PRORA. See OCCIPUT.

PRORÆ SUTURA. See LAMBDOIDES.

PROSARTHROSIS. See ARTICULATIO.

PROSTATATA. See SUPPOSITORIUM.

PROSTATÆ, from *προ*, before, and *ιστημι*, to stand, from *προσισταμι*, to be adjacent to. The PROSTATE GLAND, called also *corpus glandulosum*, *adenoides*. The *prostatæ* are situated at the neck of the bladder, are shaped like an heart, the lower surface is the largest, and the upper ones are both flat. The membranous part of the urethra runs through it; it is about the size of a walnut. When cut open, the eminence called *caput gallinaginis* is seen. The vasa deferentia pass through its substance. When the *prostate gland* is inflamed from a suppressed gonorrhœa, every means should be used to restore the discharge; for, if this inflammation terminates in suppuration, whether the abscess breaks into the urethra, bladder, intestinum rectum, or perinæum, it will always be attended with disagreeable consequences. The symptoms of an inflammation or swelling of this gland are known from the pain and difficulty of making water; besides, if we should be doubtful whence they proceed, the finger will clearly teach us. If a suppuration has already taken place, we have only to observe, that mercury internally and externally will be necessary, and afterwards proper injections, the compositions of which must be left to the judgment of the practitioner. The remedies proper for indurated testicles or buboes, will be suitable in this case;

but especially blisters repeatedly applied to the perinaeum, and internally hemlock in large doses. If a total suppression of urine is feared, bring on the suppuration to prevent worse mischiefs.

PROTORRUTOUS. See **CAPNELÆUM**.

PROTUBERANTIA. See **APOPHYSIS**.

PRUNA. PRUNES. Botanists enumerate nine species of *prune-trees*. It is a name also for *carbunculus*. It has also different distinguishing epithets joined with it, viz.

— **DOMESTICA**, — *Gallica parva fativa*. **COMMON** or **FRENCH PRUNES**, called by our gardeners, the **LITTLE BLACK DAMASK PLUMB**. The **PRUNUS DOMESTICA**, *pedunculis subsolitariis, foliis lanceolato-ovatis convolutis, ramis muticis*, **CLASS ICOSANDRIA, ORDO MONOGYNIA**. **LINN. Gen. Plant. 620.**

This species of plum-tree grows much higher than the *prunus sylvestris*; it is without spines, and covered with a smooth bark, of a dark brown colour. It is a native of Britain, and flowers in April and May.

Our garden plumbs, when ripe, and eaten of moderately, are a pleasant and wholesome food, but unripe they produce colicky pains, diarrhoea, or cholera. — **MEDICINALLY** they are emollient, cooling, and laxative, particularly the **FRENCH PRUNES** imported into this country from Marseilles. Though by drying they lose some of their laxative power, they are more efficacious this way than the other dried fruits. In costive habits, they are found often peculiarly useful, and are given boiled with fenna, or other purgatives. This fruit is one of the articles in the *Electarium à Senna*.

2. — **BRIGNOLENSIA**, called also *prunello*, or **BRIGNOLE PLUM**. It is so called from Brignole in Provence. It is of a reddish yellow colour, and of a very grateful, sweet, subacid taste.

3. — **DAMASCENA**. The **DAMASK PRUNE**, called **DAMSONS**, also *damaſcena pruna neſtrata*. This species is generally supplied by the common prune. Their general qualities are to cool, quench thirst, and render the bowels lax. The *prunculoes* quench thirst more than the others; and the *French prunes* are most laxative.

PRUNELLA. See **BRUNELLA** and **BUGULA**.

PRUNELLO. See **PRUNUS**, N° 2.

PRUNUS BRASILIENSIS. See **ACAJA**.

— **DOMESTICA.** See **PRUNA**, N° 1.

— **PRUNIFERA.** See **NUX VIRGINIANA**.

— **SYLVESTRIS.** — *Spinosa domestica agriococcimela*.

The **BLACK THORN**, or **SLOE-BUSH**. The **PRUNUS COMMUNIS**, *pedunculis solitariis, foliis lanceolatis glabris, ramis spinosis*, **CLASS ICOSANDRIA, ORDO MONOGYNIA**. **Linn. Gen. Plant. 620.** It is a prickly bush, very common in hedges, produces an austere fruit, which is smaller than an ordinary cherry. This fruit is too harsh to be eaten before the frosts have softened them. The juice expressed from them before they are ripe, or affected by the frost, if inspissated by a gentle heat, is called *acacia Germanica*, and is generally sold for the *acacia Egyptiaca*, from which it differs in being harder, heavier, darker-coloured, and of a sharper taste, and yet more remarkable in its giving out its astringency in a good measure to sp. vini r. whereas the Egyptian acacia is not at all dissoluble in spirit. This fruit is an agreeable and useful astringent.

A conserve is made of the *sloes* by steeping them in hot water, care being taken that they do not burst, and when they are soft enough to pulp, they are passed through a hair sieve, and to one part of the pulp, three parts of lump-sugar must be added. **Pharm. Lond. 1788.** *Sloes* have been recommended in diarrhoeas, hæmorrhages, in tumefactions of the tonsils and uvula, as gargles. **Dr. CULLEN** considers the *sloe* as the most powerful of the **FRUCTUS ACERBI**, and has often found it an agreeable and useful astringent. The conserve possesses these properties. The flowers with their calyces are moderately purgative, and for this purpose an ounce infused in a sufficient quantity of water, or rather whey, was experienced to be an useful and pleasant laxative. The powdered bark, in doses of a dram, is said to cure agues. The tender leaves dried, are used, and considered as the best substitute for tea, that has yet been tried. See **ACACIA GERMANICA**.

— **LAUROCERASUS.** See **LAUROCERASUS**.

PRURIGO, } A violent itching, or the **ITCH**,
PRURITUS, } called also *scabies*; *psora*; *darta*; *li-*
bido; *pavoni* **Dr. Cullen** names this genus of disease **PSORA**, amongst the **ORDER** of **IMPETIGINES**; he places it in the **CLASS** **LOCALES**, and **ORDER** **DIA-**

LYSES, and defines it pustules, or small pruriginous ulcers, affecting the hands, which are contagious. Many are the appearances on the skin, and various the disorders that are accompanied with, or manifested by an itching therein; but the *itch* is a skin-disease, and hath for its cause a very small kind of animalcula of a whitish colour, and shaped like a tortoise, each having six feet, and a sharp head, with two small horns on its point. They are very hard, so are not easily destroyed by rubbing them.

This disorder usually appears at first about the wrists and fingers, then on the arms, legs, and thighs, but never affects the head. In the evening, when the patient approaches to the fire, or begins to grow warm in bed, the *itching* is most troublesome; in some patients there are blotches here and there, in others there is a scurfy or scaly kind of eruption; this last is called the **DRY ITCH**. The moist kind most frequently happens to children, and the drier sort to adults. The humour in the moist sort is sanious and purulent, and an inflammation is observable about the basis of each eruption; but in the dry kind, the pustules are of a small size, and are filled with a serous ichor, which, by irritating the highly tender fibres under the cuticle, occasion both heat and *itching*.

The moist kind of *itch* is more easily cured than the dry sort: this disorder is obstinate in old people, and still more so in those whose viscera are unsound. There is also a kind of *itch* where the skin is rough; it is then called *depectigo*.

Whether the cause be a morbid serum in the blood, or the animalcula above mentioned, sulphur alone is to be depended on for a cure; it should be taken inwardly, so as to keep the bowels lax; but if it agitates the blood, and occasions eruptions to appear on the skin, it may be mixed with the cream of tartar. As to its external use, it need not be applied like other medicines to every part of the body; but if rubbed on the palms of the hands, and the soles of the feet, it suffices: and thus used there is less objection to the smell, and the uncleanness complained of, than when the whole skin is anointed.

Dr. Pringle recommends the following ointment to be used at four times, each portion to be applied at bed-time; and to prevent any disorder from too many pores being stopped at once, he directs that one fourth part of the body only should be rubbed at once.

R Flor. sulph. 3 i. p. rad. elleb. a 3 ii. vel sal ammon. crud. 3 ii. axung. porc. 3 ii. m.

The *sulphur vivum*, in fine powder, is always more effectual than the flowers of sulphur; as the sulphur loses much of its strength by the process of sublimation, it should never be employed for any cutaneous eruption.

During the use of sulphureous applications clean linen is necessary; it should often be changed, but not worn again before being well washed and bleached.

Many other applications have been used, and still are preferred by some. The following are recommended by eminent practitioners:

R Hydrargyri muriati 3 i. alum. rup. 3 ii. sal. prunel. 3 fs. aq. calcis 1b fs. m. f. lotio.

R Hydrargyri muriati gr. x. calc. hydrargyri albi 3 i. ung. pomat. 3 i. fs. m.

R Acidi vitriolici 3 fs. adipis suillæ 3 j. bene commiscantur in mortario vitreo.

R Hellebori alb. pulv. 3 j. adip. suillæ 3 iv. m.

R Hellebori alb. pulv. 3 j. aq. distill. 1b ij. spt. vin. rect. 3 ij. coq. helleb. cum aqua. ad lb. j. quando frig. adjiciatur sp. vini, & f. lotio.

Dr. Turner prefers a solution of the kali in the proportion of a dram to an ounce of water: of this a tea-spoonful is to be taken two or three times a day in any small drink. The body at the same time to be washed with a weak ley.

The extr. cicutæ hath been found useful in some obstinate cases, which resisted all other common methods.

Baths should be used in the dry species particularly; and perspiratives are useful in both sorts of this complaint.

The venereal *itch* requires the use of mercurial alteratives, and the decoction of guaiacum. See *Biss's Essays*; **Turner on the Diseases of the Skin**; *Barbette's Chirurgia*, lib. i. c. viii. *Wepfer's Obs.* 214. *Philos. Transf. Abr.* vol. iv. *Bell on Ulcers*, p. 371.

PSALLOIDES. So the ancients called the inner surface of the fornx, because it appears as if stringed like a dulcimer.

PSELLISMUS, } **STAMMERING**, or a faulty articu-
PSELLOTIS, } lation of words. **Dr. Cullen** places this

this genus of disease in the CLASS LOCALES, and ORDER DYSCINESIÆ, which he defines, a defect in pronouncing words. He distinguishes seven species. 1. *Psellismus hæsitans*; also called *battarismus*; *ischnophonia*, when there is difficulty to pronounce the first syllable or word, which is not effected before repeated trials are made. 2. *Psellismus ringens*; called also *blæfitas*; *traulotus*; & *rottacismus*, when there is a fault in pronouncing the letter R, which is always aspirated, and as if doubled. 3. *Psellismus lallans*; *lambdacismus*; when the letter L is founded improperly, or in the place of the letter R. 4. *Psellismus emolliens*; *traulotus*; when the harsh letters are expressed too soft, as the letter S is too frequently founded. 5. *Psellismus balbutiens*, called also *balbuties*; *aranula*; when from a large tongue the labial letters are too much heard, and are often founded instead of others. 6. *Psellismus acheilos*; *mogilalia*; when the labial letters are difficultly founded, or not at all. 7. *Psellismus lagostomatum*; *cocatismus*; when, from a division in the palate, the guttural letters are not well pronounced,

PSUCHROLUSIS. BATHING IN COLD-WATER.

PSEUDES. FALSE OR BASTARD. Hence is derived the word *pseudo*, with which many names begin.

PSEUDO ACORUS. See IRIS PALUSTRIS.

— ASTHMA. An asthma excited by an abscess, or a vomica in the lungs.

— BLEPSIS, called also *phantasma*, *suffusio*. FALSE SIGHT; as when a man sees what does not exist, and the things that do exist are seen differently from what they are perceived by others; whose eyes are in a proper state. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS LOCALES, and ORDER DYSESTHESIÆ. He distinguishes two species. 1. *Pseudoblepsis imaginaria*; in which things that do not exist are seen, as luminous appearances, suddenly passing by of various colours, &c. For a variety of this, see MARMARYGÆ. 2. *Pseudoblepsis mutans*; as when any objects in fact existing appear changed by some means. See DIPLOPIA.

— BUNIAS. See BARBAREA.

— BUNIUM. See BUNIAS

— CADMIA. See ANTICADMIA.

— CASSIA. See FOLIUM.

— CHINA. See CHINA OCCIDENT. and SUPPOSITA.

— CORALLIUM. See CORALLIUM NIGRUM.

— COSTUS. See PASTINACA OLUSATRA.

— DICTAMNOS. BASTARD DITTANY. It is also called GNAPHALIUM VETERUM. It is a plant which resembles the horehound in its virtues, but it is not used in the present practice. Boerhaave takes notice of seven other species, but they are of as little value in medicine as the just named.

— HELLEBORUS. See CALENDULA PALUSTRIS.

— IRIS. See IRIS PALUSTRIS.

— LIEN. A name for some glands which Ruysch observed near the spleen.

— LOTUS. See GAUJACANA.

— MELANTHIUM. See NIGELLA STRUM.

— MOLA. See MOLA.

— NARCISSUS ANGL. See NARCISSUS LUT.

SYLV.

— NARDUS. See LAVANDULA LATA and ANGUSTI-FOLIA.

— PLATANUS. See ACER.

— PYRETHRUM. See PTARMICA.

— SANTALUM. See BRASILIUM LIGNUM.

— SELINUM. See CAUCALIS.

— SENNA. See COLUTEA.

— SYCOMORUS. See AZEDARACH.

PSIDA, or PSIDIUM. See GRANATA MALA.

PSILOTHRA. See DEPILATORIUM.

PSILOTHRUM. See BRYONIA ALBA.

PSIMMYTHION. See PLUMBUM, N° 1.

PSOÆ. The name of two pair of muscles in the loins, called also *alopeces*; *nephrometræ*; *neurometeres*; According to Galen, Pollux, &c. the loins were called *loxi*.

PSOAS, also called *lumbalis*, and *lumbaris internus*, *psoas magnus*. It is placed obliquely on the sides of the loins, and runs under Poupart's ligament to that thigh on which side it is. It rises fleshy from the sides of the upper vertebræ lumborum; and from the roots of their transverse processes passes down under Poupart's ligament, and is there joined by the iliacus internus, which lies upon the concave part of the ilium, and takes its origin from the

anterior edge of the bone; it runs down before the *psoas*, and makes one mass with it; they then run over the head of the bone, and pass upwards to be inserted, tendinous, into the little trochanter, and fleshy into the bone a little below that process. Its office is to bend the femur, by bringing it forwards, partly to rotate it, and to turn the toes out. The kidneys often press upon this muscle, over which runs a nerve; hence those who have stones therein often feel a numbness in the thigh of that side. From the name of this muscle, abscesses happening in the loins have been called

PSOAS, seu LUMBORUM ABSCESSUS, *Psoadic*, or LUMBAR ABSCESS. It is a species of ARTHROPUOSIS, in the definition of which, the *psoas* abscess is involved. See ARTHROPUOSIS. It receives different appellations from different writers. Mr. POTT observes, that it receives this name from the matter of it sliding in its fall upon the side of the *psoas* muscle, or betwixt that and the iliacus internus; Dr. G. FORDYCE, that between the *psoas* muscle and the muscle of the back, lies a quantity of loose cellular membranes, from which an inflammation often takes place, which terminating in an abscess, forms this disorder.

Mr. Pott thinks this disorder originates in the lymphatic glands, near the receptaculum chyli, the vertebræ about which are generally diseased and carious in these cases.

Mr. Abernethy thinks that the *psoas abscess*, being frequently connected with, and often causing a caries of the bodies of the vertebræ, is too prevalent an idea. Because, says he, the cellular substance interposed between the peritonæum and the loins is the common seat of these abscesses; this substance is in greater quantity at the sides, where it connects that membrane to the *psoas*, and quadratus lumborum muscles, than in the middle where it attaches it to the spine. Where this substance is most abundant, there most frequently are abscesses formed; and this probably is the reason why we generally find these suppurations limited to either side of the vertebræ, and seldom extending across them. If matter was formed in the middle, opposite to the bodies of the vertebræ, its gravity and the want of resistance would determine the descent to either side. As the peritonæum would readily yield to the protrusion of the matter collected behind it; as the cellular substance connecting it to the vertebræ would be easily separated; so the pressure which the collected pus would make against these bones, would be quite insufficient for the production of disease. The matter of such an abscess is perfectly mild, and could not stimulate except by its mechanical properties. Therefore it is improbable that a caries of the bones should be the consequence of an ordinary lumbar abscess. Dr. Hunter observes, that matter is sometimes lodged in this part at the crisis of a fever, and he hath seen instances of matter proceeding from the liver into this situation, after making its way through the peritonæum. As there is a great quantity of cellular membrane over the *psoas* muscle, and a considerable way toward the skin, the matter seldom points outwardly on the back, where it is formed; but running down on the course of the muscle, makes its way into the groin, thigh, ham, the inner condyle of the os femoris, &c. or when on the right side, it may penetrate the colon which lays upon it, and thereby occasion a large discharge of matter per anum, and possibly a fistulous fore.

The *psoas* abscess often exists a considerable time before it is suspected.

The symptoms in the beginning are similar to those of inflammation of the liver, excepting for the situation; its progress and termination is like that of the liver too. The pains are situated in the back, for the most part, rather lower than the region of the kidneys. The pain is but slight, and so moderate are the symptoms for a time, that frequently it hath not been attended to until suppuration had taken place. This circumstance perhaps makes us too little attentive to such complaints from our patients. For when the inflammation has been begun, it may be checked, and by timely care many a lumbar abscess might be prevented by early attention, by bleeding, purging, and such other medicines as are proper in other inflammations, aided by local applications; scarifications, blisters, fomentations, and setons in the loins, promise advantage by deriving inflammation to the surface. After the abscess is formed, the pain often becomes greater than before; for, the pus fermenting in the cellular membrane spreads itself, and produces a great degree of general inflammation. This cellular membrane communicates itself

self with the cellular membrane in other parts, and the pus sometimes makes its way through the peritonæum into the cavity of the abdomen, whence arise hectic heats; and is fatal. The matter may also pass down the *psoas* muscle, and make its exit externally a little further than the inguinal glands, or it may pass further down the thigh, dissect the muscles, and form sinuous abscesses. Sometimes the matter passes through the muscles of the back, but may take its course into the cavity of the back part of the pelvis: thus it appears that the pus is capable of passing several different ways, and may communicate with all the parts at once, which makes it a dangerous abscess, not so much with regard to its size, as to the parts which it affects. Usually the first symptom that the patient feels in cases of the *psoas* abscess, is not where the disease originates, but a pain in the lower part of the thigh of the side affected; he stands on his toes, &c. and does not complain of the part for some time, but by attending to the circumstances from the beginning, and laying the person affected on his back, lifting up his thigh, then, between inspiration and expiration, carefully examining the part, you will probably feel the tumor near, or in the region where the disease originates. The leg of the affected side seems to be shorter than the other, but it is not so. In some cases the disease proceeds rapidly, in others very slowly; at length it appears in the groin, and the affected side; the muscles of the thigh become exceedingly emaciated, and the whole body wastes. When it proceeds thus far, the patient rarely, if ever, recovers; the symptomatic fever that generally attends closes the scene.

This disease is often confounded with the abscess of the hip-joint, yet they are very distinct and different in their origin, seat, and progress. The *psoas* abscess originates often in the lymphatic glands near the receptaculum chyli, the vertebræ about which are sometimes diseased and carious; in other instances it originates in or about the loins, if not higher in the abdomen. The first symptoms mentioned above continue for some time. At length the disease appears in the groin, the limbs waste, and, indeed, the whole body also, &c. The *hip-joint abscess* originates in the hip-joint; when it attends, the leg of the affected side is shorter than the other; the pain begins in the part where the disease originates, and about the great trochanter. The most frequent situation of the *psoas abscess* is before, or by the sides of the *psoas* muscles, from whence the fluid collected sometimes extends itself laterally, and making its way between the three strata of abdominal muscles, presents itself beneath POUPART'S ligament, and elevates the fascia of the thigh. To distinguish it from a local external abscess, lay the patient on his back, and squeeze the tumor; if it be a *psoas* abscess, the matter will be pressed into the cavity of the belly, but if it be in the part itself, no alteration takes place; and further, if there be two lumbar abscesses, by compressing, one will fill the other. A stone in the kidneys hath been taken for this disease; but there is this difference between them, the stone in the kidney will sometimes produce but slight inflammation, but at other times very considerable; besides, the pain reaches from the kidneys down the groin to the bladder, passing stony concretions, and sometimes blood with the urine; these symptoms do not exist in the *psoas* abscess. See ABSCESSUS ISCHIATICUS.

If an absorption take place before the abscess hath burst externally, the patient often dies. It is generally of the stromous kind, but when not, it is often fatal. If a fetid ichor is discharged, or the bones are affected, little or nothing is to be hoped for. The matter of this abscess sometimes makes its way from the region of the kidneys down to the bottom of the thigh of the affected side, but before this, the mischief it hath done is not to be repaired; and if an opening is made, the patient is likely to be destroyed by the excess of the discharge.

A symptomatic fever generally attends this complaint, and closes the scene. But what is very remarkable, this fever does not come on during the time the matter is confined, nor to any great degree for forty-eight hours after the matter is let out; this circumstance is extraordinary, as it cannot arise from the absorption of matter, for that must have been greater before the opening; nor from a wasting in consequence of the evacuation of the matter, as that was before extravasated, and was an extraneous body with respect to the constitution; nor from the admission of air, for that in other cases does not produce such effects: we are therefore at a loss to know why the

symptomatic fever does not occur till after the discharge of the matter.

This disease, whilst in its inflammatory state, is generally neglected or mistaken; otherwise it probably would easily be cured, and that principally by bleeding. Dr. Fordyce observes, that this disorder should be treated in the same manner as inflammation of the liver, except for the situation, both in the state of inflammation and suppuration. He further adds, that in all internal suppurations, the lungs become affected; hence hectic heats, &c. are produced; thence it is necessary, that if the patient resides in a large town, he should remove into the country for the benefit of air. Correspondent with this, Dr. Hunter observed, in his Lectures, A. D. 1771, that the most likely means to prevent the fatal effects of this disease are, endeavours to keep up the patient's strength sufficiently to enable him to undergo the discharge, which is most likely to be accomplished by a nourishing diet, and clear air, the bark, dilute acid of vitriol, &c. Dangerous as this complaint always is, and fatal as it has generally been conceived to be; Mr. Abernethy has supplied some cases, where success has attended his endeavours, and to which he was led by the following considerations. He observes, that whilst the condensed cellular substance, which forms the cyst of an abscess, remains entire, it continues free from inflammation, and the contained pus suffers no putrefaction, or evident alteration of quality; but whenever the abscess is opened either by ulceration, or the hand of the surgeon, a sudden, and generally considerable inflammation, extends itself over the whole cyst; this is followed by a copious discharge of frequently fetid pus, which effects cannot but derange greatly and exhaust the constitution of the patient, which is generally irritable, and already much enfeebled by the effort attending the formation of the disease. It is well known that when we evacuate fluids from the cavities of the body, if we immediately close the aperture through which they were discharged, we prevent the inflammation which would otherwise ensue; and also, that if the matter of an abscess is discharged, its cavity becomes much diminished by the contraction of the cyst; which contraction will be greater in a chronic lumbar abscess, than in those of a more phlegmonoid nature. From these observations, it occurred to him, that if, after the evacuation of a lumbar abscess, the aperture were directly closed, and its immediate union procured, no inflammation of the cyst would succeed, which being now relieved from pressure, would by its contraction and rarefaction greatly diminish the cavity; the pus, though, doubtless would readily reaccumulate; yet he thought by repeatedly evacuating this fluid before distension of the cyst could happen, the cavity would be so much reduced, and the cyst be made so much less extensive that the future admission of air would be productive, comparatively but of little consequence. The practice founded on these principles seems to have answered the intent, which is pursued on the following plan. The pus is discharged by introducing a lancet through the integuments, then passing it obliquely for a small distance between the skin and the fascia, and by depressing the point of the lancet there puncturing the cyst. The matter should be drawn off in an uninterrupted current, if possible; and the abscess completely evacuated; then the aperture should be immediately and exactly closed, by dressing the orifice (made in a longitudinal direction with regard to the thigh) with lint, and bringing the edges into close contact with sticking plaster, as wounds made in bleeding are commonly treated. The second discharge of the pus has generally been postponed for a fortnight; but if the cavity soon fills again, and the newly healed punctures are irritated by the pressure of the contained fluid, there is an absolute necessity for evacuating the contents of the abscess at an earlier period. And in this mode must the matter be evacuated from time to time, until the abscess becomes so superficial as to be treated in the method common on such occasions.

Elements of the Pract. of Phys. part ii. by G. Fordyce, M. D. Abernethy, on Lumbar Abscesses.

PSOAS PARVUS. When there is a little *psoas*, it is on the anterior part of the great *psoas*. It arises fleshy from the upper vertebræ of the loins laterally; is inserted by a long, flat, thin tendon, into that part of the os pubis where it joins the ilium. Its use is to assist the recti abdominis in drawing the os pubis upwards, as in raising ourselves from a decumbent posture.

PSOPHOS. Crackling or rattling of the bones.

PSORA. See PRURITUS.

PSORIASIS. SCROTAL ITCH. A species which affects the scrotum, from *ψωρα*, *scabies laboro*. The scrotum is also unusually hard.

PSORICA. Medicines for the itch.

PSOROPHTHALMIA. An itchy or scurfy disorder of the eye-lids, which renders them sore, and sometimes scabby. See TRACHOMA.

PSUCHAGOGICA. Medicines which recall life in an apoplexy or syncope.

PSYCHOTRIA EMETICA, vel HERBACEA. See IPECACUANHA.

PSYDRACIA. A species of pustule, or of small tubercles on the head, which resemble pustules, and corrode the skin. Trallian thus describes them, in lib. i. c. 5. Phlyctenæ, or small watery pustules, when seated on the head, are called *psydracium*. *Psydracia* a vespis, signifies the humour, &c. from the stinging of wasps. Others describe the *psydracia* as hydatids, or sanious pustules.

PSYLLIUM. FLEA-WORT. It is also called *pulicaris herba*, by Oribasius *crystallion* and *cynomoia*. It is the PLANTAGO PSYLLIUM Linn. It is an herb of the plantain kind, agreeing with it and the *coronopus*, only the stalks are leafy and ramous, or divided into a multitude of branches. It grows wild in the warmer parts of Europe, and is raised in our gardens. The seeds have formerly been brought from the south of France; they are small, smooth, slippery, of a shining brown colour, of an oblong flattish figure, supposed to resemble that of a flea, whence the name of the plant.

A dram of the seeds renders a pint of water moderately slimy, and gently laxative. See Raii Hist. Lewis's Mat. Med.

PTARMICA, called also *pseudo-pyrethrum*, *dracunculus pratensis*, *draco sylvestris*, *sternutatoria*, SNEEZE-WORT, BASTARD PELLITORY. It is the ACHILLEA PTARMICA of Linn. It is a plant with long, narrow, serrated leaves, and radiated discous flowers, set in form of umbels on the tops of the branches. It is perennial, grows in moist shady grounds, and flowers in June, &c. throughout the summer. The roots have a hot biting taste, much like that of pyrethrum, with which they agree in their pharmaceutic and medical properties. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

PTERIS. See FILIX.

PTERNA. See OS CALCANEUM.

PTERO-CARPUS. SANTOLINUS. See SANTALUM RUBRUM.

PTERYGION, } A film FILM ON THE EYE, called
PTERYGIUM. } a WEB. See ALBUGO and UNGUIS.
In Celsus, lib. vi. cap. 19. it is a disorder of the fingers, which he thus describes: "In the nails there is a species of caruncle, accompanied with great pains, which the Greeks call *pterygion*." To these a mixture of alum and honey, in equal parts, is applied.

PTERYGOIDES. So Hippocrates calls those people whose chests are narrow and flat, so that their scapulæ are prominent, like wings. Such persons are subject to consumptions.

PTERYGOIDEUS EXTERNUS, vel MINOR, called also *alare externum*, from taking rise from the wing like processes of the os sphenoides. Fallopius first described these muscles. They rise from the ala externa, and from the neighbouring parts of the os sphenoides, and are inserted into the neck of the condyle of the lower jaw, and likewise into the cartilage of the condyle, which cartilage is hollowed, to move upon the tuberosity of the os temporis.

— INTERNUS, vel MAJOR. It rises from the cavity between the lamellæ of the processus *pterygoidæus*, and is inserted into the inside of the angle of the lower jaw. It lies on the inside of the lower jaw, almost as the masseter does on the inside, being of the same figure with it, only it is smaller and narrower.

— PROCESSUS, from *πτερυξ*, a wing, and *ειδος*, form, also called *aliformis*. See SPHENOIDES Os.

PTERYGO-PALATINUS. See SPHENO-PTERYGOPALATINUS.

PTERYGO-PHARYNGÆI, from *πτερυξ*, a wing, and *φαρυγξ*, the palate. It is a name of the *cephalo-pharyngæus*. In the edge of the internal alæ of the apophyses *pterygoidæi*, these muscles rise, then run backward, and are inserted into the linea alba of the pharynx. See PHARYNX.

PTERYGO STAPHYLINUS SUPERIOR. The muscles which bear this name are only the external portions of the sphenio-staphylo-staphylini.

— STAPHYLINUS INFERIOR. These muscles are very small. They are inserted at one extremity into the uncus *pterygoidæus*, and by the other into the septum, near the uvula.

PTILOISIS, from *πτίλος*, a person who hath lost his eye-lashes. A baldness of the eye-lashes, from a callous thickening of the edges of the eye-lids, so that it is a complication of a madarosis, and a hard lippitude.

PTISANA, vel PTISSANA, from *πτισσω*, to decorticate, bruise or pound. PTISAN or PTISSAN. Properly it is barley deprived of its hulls; or *pounded barley*, because formerly the barley was *decorticated* by *pounding*, after having steeped it a little in water, and then it was dried. After this *pounded* barley was ground into meal, it was made into balls by first boiling, and then drying it to a due consistence for this end.

Ptisan was also made of other kind of grain; but then to *ptissana* was added the name of the grain from which it was made.

A quantity of these *ptisans* was boiled in from ten to fifteen times their quantity of water, until the meal swelled very much; then they added a little vinegar, a little oil, and a sprinkling of salt. The *ptisan* thus boiled is called *cremor*, the cream, or soup of *ptisan*; the broth, gruel, or juice of *ptisan*. HIPPOCRATES to this applies the word *adipson*, because by its glutinousness it prevents or cures thirst.

PTOSES. Tumors caused by protrusion, called also *phalangosis trichia*.

PTOSIS, from *πτίω*, to fall. It is a disorder consisting in the descent of the upper eye-lid, either on account of a palsy of the muscles which should elevate it, or a flux of humours which depress it. It is the *blepharoptosis genuina* of Sauvages. In the London Medical Journal, vol. iv. p. 340. notice is taken of a patient afflicted with a periodical complaint of this sort, which returned at irregular intervals. Smoking tobacco never failed to bring it on, and the patient observed, that by putting on a pair of spectacles he instantly got rid of the paroxysm, and prevented its return, so that at last he seldom went without them. After cleaning the *primæ viæ*, our author administered assa foetida and valerian, and at the same time directed a blister to be applied to the patient's forehead near his eye-brows. After this the complaint never returned. In another case, the disease was occasioned by an injury done to the musculus levator palpebræ superioris, some of the fibres of which were lacerated, so that the patient was unable to raise that portion of the eye-lid. The disease was cured by dividing the lacerated fibres with a knife. In a third instance, the complaint was purely spasmodic. The patient was a young woman twenty years of age, who was subject to occasional spasms, not only of her eye-lids but of the other muscles of her face. In this case the affection gave way to musk and small doses of emetic tartar.

PTYALISMOS, or PTYALISMUS. A frequent and copious discharge of saliva; but at present is generally understood to be a salivation excited by mercury. See SALIVATIO. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS LOCALES, and ORDER APOCENOSES, which he defines a flux of saliva, and says, if this is ever to be considered idiopathic, it is when it arises from relaxation. It is generally symptomatical, of which no less than nineteen species are enumerated. A singular case of a troublesome *ptyalism* being cured, by chewing dry bread, and swallowing it, is related in the Lond. Med. Transf. vol. ii. p. 34. &c.

PUBA. See CASSADA.

PUBIS INTEROSSEUM LIGAMENTUM. It is a strong triangular membrane, fixed by two of its edges in the inferior branches of these bones, all the way up to their common symphysis; the third edge, which is the lowest, is loose: and this whole membrane, the middle of which is perforated by a particular hole, is stretched very tight between the two bones, and under their cartilaginous arch, to which it adheres very closely.

— OSSA, also *ephebon*; *epischion*; *peñen-cis*; *pubes*, or SHARE-BONE, *episeion*. They are situated in the middle, anterior, and internal part of the os innominatum. On their superior part is a ridge, which runs on a continued line with another of the os ilium: it distinguishes the cavity of the belly from that of the pelvis. Betwixt the *pubes* and ischium, is the foramen magnum ovale, which

in the recent subject is filled up with a ligament. The symphysis of the os *pubis* is a composition of two cartilages and one ligament; the two cartilages cover the surface of each bone, and the ligament is betwixt them. On this symphysis, see Dr. Hunter's *Obs.* in the *Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq.* vol. ii. p. 333.

As a substitute for the Cæsarean operation, the section of the symphysis of the *pubis* is substituted by the French, and is thus directed to be performed: the instrument used on this occasion, is a common dissecting knife with a convex edge, a little blunt in the point, lest it should injure the bladder, and rather thin, because it cuts the better. The proper situation for performing this operation, is to place the woman on her back at a height convenient to the accoucheur; the thighs being somewhat opened, and the mons veneris being shaved, introduce a catheter into the bladder. The inferior part of the integuments must be drawn down, and the incision begun about two or three lines above the *pubes*, and no higher. The first incision must not be carried further than the middle of the symphysis. Another method may be used; viz. take the integuments between the fingers on each side the symphysis, and make the incision in the middle: this way would be easier for the surgeon, and less painful for the patient: but the tension of the integuments makes it difficult. From this first incision you will have but little hæmorrhage, and the cartilage will be exposed to the sight, so that you may chuse exactly where to proceed with the next incision. By cutting in the middle of the symphysis, the suspensory ligament of the bladder will be divided, and in procuring the necessary separation, it will be lacerated, which may occasion an incontinence of urine. There are cases, in which this complaint can be attributed to no other cause than the laceration or relaxation of the ligament of that viscus; it will therefore be right to avoid cutting in the middle of the cartilage. There are several advantages from cutting on either side: 1st. Part of the suspensory ligament of the bladder will be preserved; and it is likely by so doing, that the bone on that side will be touched; the shooting out from it will procure a speedy agglutination and reunion: 2dly. The left *pubes* appearing after the section to recede more than the right, there will be a greater opening on that side: besides, 3dly. The neck of the bladder being rather more inclined to the right, and the fundus being so always, all these reasons ought to determine us rather to chuse the left side. The integuments being cut as far as the middle of the *pubes*, the superior part of the cartilage will be exposed; you must then begin the incision, and continue it as far as the symphysis, taking care to direct the catheter to the side opposite that on which the operation is performed; then finish the section of the integuments, and afterwards that of the cartilage. As you are in the most danger of wounding the bladder in dividing the upper part of the cartilage, it is very important not to be obstructed by any hæmorrhage. This method, on account of its facility and readiness, together with its success, seems hitherto to be the best. The moment the symphysis is divided, the *pubes* recedes, and this the more, according as the thighs are kept opened. If the separation is very sudden and considerable, as the posterior articulations act in the nature of hinges, the interior ligaments which cover them will be distended too suddenly, which may be of bad consequence; it is therefore advisable to keep the thighs moderately opened during the operation; and afterwards, upon raising them, to widen them gradually, until you have obtained the separation necessary to finish the delivery.

With regard to the delivery, if the child presents by the head, some advise to leave it to nature; I hope the following reasons will induce to a different practice. After the section there is an arterial hæmorrhage, but however trifling it is, we should not disregard it. If, after the operation, we leave delivery entirely to nature, it would probably occasion pains in the posterior articulations, irritate and inflame the surrounding parts; hence, we ought not to leave the expulsion of the child to nature. As to the forceps, inasmuch as they are supposed to diminish the size of the head, they appear to be of some use, but their pressure is often of fatal consequence, the best way is, to turn the child, and deliver it footling; after which the woman's thighs are to be lowered and placed near one another. The integuments which were greatly distended during pregnancy, now will subside, so as to cover the symphysis. A bladder must be fitted to the end of the catheter, in order that the patient may not be obliged to stir when she wants to discharge her urine, and also in case

the bladder hath been injured, that the wounded part may heal without any inconvenience from urine.

As to the wound, nothing more is necessary than dry lint, moistened with brandy, beat up with the white of an egg, and discutient embrocations upon the posterior articulations of the pelvis. A bandage must be applied, to keep the parts in contact, to which there must be two tapes fastened, to be conveyed between the legs, and tied before. The mother should suckle the child for eight or ten days, to prevent bad consequences from the milk; laxatives, with tonics, may then be directed, according to circumstances. Care must be taken to keep the parts at rest as much as possible, in order to favour a speedy reunion. There is great reason to expect, that by observing the above directions, the cure may be effected in about three weeks in general, and that without any alarming symptoms.

Mr. Sigault, of Paris, is the first who proposed and performed this operation, in which he was assisted by M. le Roy, M. D. of the same place. They, with some others, observe, that the bones of the pelvis are connected by a substance which, during the latter period of pregnancy, swells and softens, so that it may very easily be cut through; and that by such an incision the two fore parts of the *pubes* recede from each other to the distance of from two inches to two inches and a half, more or less, according to the swelling and softness in the cartilaginous substance: thus the capacity of the pelvis is enlarged; for, in proportion to the separation of the *pubes*, they also diverge forwards.

When the diameter of the brim of the pelvis from the sacrum to the *pubes*, measures from two inches and a half to three inches and a quarter, this operation is recommended.

See Dr. Le Roy's *Practical and Historical Enquiries*, on the Section of the Symphysis of the *Pubes*.

On this subject it may be proper to relate something of what has been attempted in England, with a view to establish the practice of it, particularly in such cases as have hitherto demanded the severer operation called the Cæsarean section. To Dr. Leake we are indebted for a case, in which the requisites are afforded, for an encouraging view of this new operation; also for answers to the objections advanced in opposition to it. The reasons for preferring it are, as follow: In December, 1778, a woman died in the Westminster Lying-in Hospital about a fortnight after her delivery; after the necessary examinations for the cause of her death, the *section of the symphysis pubis* was performed in order to ascertain how much space may be gained between the divided bones. The cartilage being laid bare, it was cut through with great ease, and without wounding the neck of the bladder, or any of the contiguous parts. The *ossa pubis* immediately receded from each other about one inch, and with very gentle force were separated *two inches and an eighth*. The contents of the pelvis were afterwards removed, and on examination, the internal posterior ligaments of the bones of the pelvis were neither lacerated, or in the least injured.

The objections, with Dr. Leake's answers, are as follow: first, that the cartilage at the symphysis of the *pubes* may happen to be ossified, which would prevent its division with a knife. It is answered, that cartilage being a substance essentially distinct from bone, is never found ossified, except in a *præternatural state*; or in *old age*, after the time of child-bearing is past, and where there could be no occasion for the operation. Secondly, the neck of the bladder may be wounded. It is answered, the neck of the bladder being only slightly attached to the symphysis of the *pubes*, by cellular membranes, and not in close union with the cartilage, there *never can be the least danger of wounding it*, except through ignorance of the structure and situation of the parts. Thirdly, that the space gained by the section of the *pubes*, may not, in a narrow pelvis, be sufficient to allow the child's head to descend through the cavity. It is answered, in the case of Mrs. Brahier, M. Le Roy found a separation of *two inches and a half*: and as the case at the Westminster Lying-in hospital affords incontestible proof, that, after the section of the cartilage, the bones of the *pubes*, without violence, receded from each other full *two inches and an eighth*; there can be no doubt but so much additional space will, in general, be sufficient to let the child's head pass, even in a pelvis so præternaturally narrow, that no other means but the Cæsarean operation could be devised for its birth. It is generally allowed, even by the opponents of this operation, that the space gained by the aperture between the divided bones, is nearly *two inches and a half*, even in the dead body, which

is less yielding than the living one; and, it may be added, that the space gained from the sacrum to the *pubes* will be equal to the enlargement of the pelvis from side to side. Fourthly, that the union of the cartilage may not be effected. It is answered, from observations and unquestionable authority of Petit and De la Faye, we are assured, that cartilages will as firmly unite after division as bones after a fracture. But to put this matter out of doubt, Camper, a Dutch physician, made experiment upon a quadruped, by cutting through the cartilage of the *pubes*, and after dissecting the parts, he found they were firmly united. Fifthly, that the internal posterior ligaments uniting the sacrum and ilia, may be torn asunder, by dividing the bones of the *pubes*. It is answered, respecting this, we may refer to the case above mentioned at the Westminster hospital, where the section of the *pubes* was made in the presence of sixteen medical gentlemen, and where, notwithstanding the space gained was two inches and an eighth, no laceration, or the least mark of violence appeared; but, on the contrary, these ligaments were found perfectly firm, and in their natural state.

If a comparative view is taken of the Cæsarean operation, and the section of the *pubes*, the advantages are considerably in favour of the latter. The section of the *pubes*, which allows the child to be born by the natural passage, carries not with it those ideas of cruelty which attend the Cæsarean operation, where the patient is, as it were, emboweled alive. No formidable apparatus is necessary, the section being made with expedition, and without pain or danger; no blood-vessel, nerve, or other parts, essential to life, are wounded: those divided, being only cutis, cellular membrane, and insensible cartilage, from which neither hæmorrhage, or symptomatic fever are to be apprehended. These are my reasons for preferring the section of the *pubes*, by which the mother and the child may probably both be saved; but where the mother, at least, to whose safety our principal attention should be directed, would generally be lost by the Cæsarean section.

See Practical Observations on the Child-bed Fever, by Dr. Leake, edit. 5. page 238—255. See also Comparatio inter Sectionem Cæsaream & Dissectionem Cartilaginis & Ligamentorum Pubis in Partu, &c. Auctore, C. C. Siebold, M. D. London Med. Journal, vol. iv. p. 141 Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 143.

Dr. Hunter is less sanguine with respect to this operation. He very early suggested its difficulties and disadvantages; and since that, Dr. Walter, of Berlin, disputes its usefulness so much, as to prefer the Cæsarean operation to it. See his work De Dissectione Synchronoseos Ossium Pubis in Partu difficili.

PUDENDA, the GENITALS, the same as *ÆDOIA*, called also *patrimonium*; *naturalia*; by PARACELSUS, *chordæ*. See GENERATIO.

PUDENDI ABSCESSUS. See ALÆ.

— **ARTERIA**. See PUDICA ARTERIA.

PUDENDAGRA, from *pudendum*, and *αγρα*, *captura*, also called *cedma*. So some have called the venereal disease; *pudenda*, from *pudor*, *shame*. Others define it to be, pain or uneasiness in the genital parts of men or women, somewhat resembling a diarrhœa, but without a dysuria. But Dr. Berdoe asserts, in his Essay on the *Pudendagra*, that it is distinct from the venereal disease, and also that it is proper to women. It is an affection of the uterus alone in the beginning, however other parts may suffer in time. The predisposing cause is a too rigid chastity, or a deprivation of the venereal act; the primary cause is a morbid affection in the nerves of the uterus; and the more immediate cause is an indulgence of the venereal appetite, at times when the uterus is so disordered as to suffer thereby. An excessive flux of the menses, and the fluor albus, aggravate the *pudendagra*, which is not properly confirmed until the uterine nerves having entirely lost their sensibility, are no longer capable of distributing the menstrual flux. Excessive venery hastens the insensibility of the uterine nerves.

The *pudendagra* may affect the constitution many years without spreading its influence beyond the limits of the uterus.

In this disorder there is a discharge of a purulent ichorous matter from the uterus, which may produce some inflammatory symptoms in the penis when a man cohabits with a woman who is thus affected; but though the woman is a great sufferer, the infection which the man receives is soon removed by bleeding, and a few doses of manna, or other more cooling laxatives.

On dissecting those who have died whilst labouring under the *pudendagra*, it hath been observed, that the parts

leading to the uterus were particularly relaxed, and that the uterus itself was enlarged by scirrhus and other tumors.

PUDENDORUM CARIES. See CHANCER.

PUDENDUM MULIEBRE, called also, by some *hortus*; *porcus*; *boubalios*; *byssus*; *caverna*; by others, though not medical writers, *amphicaustis*. The external *delta*, the hairs on which are named *gynæcomystax*. See GENERATIO.

PUDENDUM VIRILE, called also *genitura*. See GENERATIO.

PUDICA vel **PUDENDA ARTERIA**. It comes out between the pyriform muscle, and the spine of the ischium; it runs downwards between the two ligaments, the one of which comes from the tuberosity of the ischium to the sacrum, and the other from the spine of the ischium to the sacrum, on the inside of the tuberosity: as it goes on, it gives ramifications to the anus, which are called the *external hæmorrhoidal*, and then goes to the crura penis.

PUDICÆ EXTERNÆ ARTERIÆ. See CRURALES ARTERIÆ.

PUDICÆ EXTERNÆ VENÆ. As the crural vein passes from under the ligamentum Fallopii, it sends out branches to the inguinal glands, the musculus pectineus, and the parts of generation; these are called *pudicæ externæ*, and they communicate with the *pudicæ internæ*.

— **INTERNÆ VENÆ**. The veins that spread about the parts of generation are thus called. They are branches from the venæ hypogastricæ.

PUERITIA. See ÆTAS.

PUERPERA. A LYING-IN WOMAN. Much care is usually necessary when women are in this state, for they are liable to many disorders. As soon as delivery is effected, the woman should have every thing that is wet removed; dry warm linen should be in readiness for her use; and as oft as they become very wet with the usual discharges, fresh ones should be supplied. If fainting fits come on after delivery, let the patient be laid with her hips higher than her head. It is generally necessary to keep the breasts warm, by means of flannel cloths, until the milk flows freely. The air in the room should be kept warm or cool, as is most agreeable to the sensations of the *lying-in-woman*. During the first three or four days, the diet should be thin, but yet not so as that the strength is not duly supported by it. The common allowance is caudle, which is oatmeal boiled in water until it is of the consistence of a thin jelly, and then rendered agreeable to the palate, by the addition of a little sugar, and as much ale as will make it duly cordial; it is then called **BROWN CAUDLE**; but if instead of ale a quantity of wine is added, it is named **WHITE CAUDLE**. If the stomach is subject to windiness and acidity, the addition of a little brandy is to be preferred. Rest must by every means be promoted; and, if required, opiates may be given for this end. Nor should the necessary care to keep up a gentle perspiration be wanting. Costiveness should be guarded against, notwithstanding that a diarrhœa at this time would be an unfavourable circumstance. The child should be applied to the breast in about ten or twelve hours after its birth, if the mother intends to suckle it; for the sooner the secretion of milk can be promoted, the less danger will there be of the fever called a milk-fever.

PUERPERILIS FEBRIS. The **PUERPERAL FEVER**, or the **CHILD-BED-FEVER**. A fever happening from any disease in consequence of pregnancy, or delivery of a child, and happening during the time of lying-in, may properly be called a *puerperal fever*. This is Dr. Cullen's **PERITONITIS OMENTALIS**. See PERITONITIS.

The causes are various, and sometimes the disorder is inflammatory, but it soon tends to the putrid kind; it often is from the beginning a putrid fever. The omentum and peritoneal coat of the intestines are generally the parts inflamed, but other of the abdominal viscera may be also thus affected; but which ever of them is the seat of inflammation, a putrid matter is soon absorbed therefrom, or there is an absorption of putrid matter from without. But notwithstanding that in many instances the womb hath been found, on dissecting the deceased body, to be free from any appearance of a disease, it is most probable that the origin of this fever is sometimes in that viscus. Conception is immediately followed with an increased spasmodic irritability, which produces the symptoms of pregnancy: this irritability is increased by labour. In the pregnant state the uterus is more irritable than usual, and this circumstance extends itself throughout the whole frame, whence pregnant women are violently affected by any cause that can increase their present preternatural state, and hence the taking of cold, being kept too hot, or any other

other circumstance that can excite a fever, may now be the cause of that which comes under this denomination. — *The occasional causes* may be a sudden emptying of the womb, when there was a great quantity of water contained in the membranes; for then the blood rushing into the emptied parts with too much violence to be returned, excites inflammation there; — coagulated blood lodged in the uterus, after delivery, and becoming putrid by the access of the air; — obstructed lochia, — a putrid air, — the coming of the milk, — inflammation in the breasts, — the absorption of acrid milk, and the retention of the excrements. Dr. Hulme, and many others suppose, *that an inflammation of the omentum and intestines* is always the cause of this fever, to which they are predisposed by the pressure of the gravid uterus.

In the *puerperal* state, the following diagnostics, which attend, according as the causes are various, shew the presence of this fever. At first rigors come on, which are followed by a quick, weak pulse, thirst, pain in the head, want of sleep, sighing, load at the præcordia, restlessness, great weakness, dejection of spirits, a wildness or else despair in the countenance, and often an inflammation in the eyes; — sometimes there is a difficulty of breathing, pain in the side; the skin is dry, the tongue is of a glossy brown colour, and also very dry; — sometimes in the advanced stage of the fever, if a hand is laid on the patient, one feels the same kind of prickling sensation in a less degree, as is felt after having the fingers in warm putrid blood. There is nothing to be learnt from the urine, as it is mixed with black putrid blood, which is constantly drained through the vagina. A diarrhœa soon follows the febrile symptoms, the stools are fetid, liquid, and blackish; the tongue is brownish, or of a reddish colour; the skin is very dry and hot; often there are aphthæ in the mouth; the breasts are flaccid, and upon drawing them, blood, instead of milk, is frequently discharged. Milk may indeed appear in the breasts when the putrefaction is several days before it takes place, yet they soon become perfectly flaccid. Sometimes the belly swells during the course of the disease; *but a soreness and tenderness of it, is a never-failing attendant soon after the fever begins.* Dr. Hulme observes, that as the child seems chiefly supported in the abdomen, by resting upon the brim of the pelvis, the greatest pressure will commonly be upon the small intestines, either on the right or left iliac region, or directly in the middle above the os pubis; and from this circumstance he accounts for *the pain and tenderness of the hypogastric region, which is the constant and inseparable companion of this disease, and therefore constitutes the chief pathognomonic symptom:* a delirium is common through a great part of the disorder.

It may be observed that a tenderness and soreness in the belly, or flaccidness of the breasts, are not to be feared if there is not a fever at the same time.

When an inflammation of the uterus is the cause, the pulse is quick, a fever attends, pains resembling after-pains, and which shoot from the loins and belly into the groin and thighs, without any perfect intermissions; soon after these symptoms, the anus and the neck of the bladder sometimes become very sensible; the tongue is white and moist; the belly costive; the lochia are suppressed, or only a brown ichor is discharged from the uterus. The breasts are flaccid.

When this fever is produced by inflammation of the abdominal viscera, a dull weight and pain at first is felt in the belly, the pulse is not very quick, nor the heat very considerable; the patient is generally costive; but sometimes the fever runs higher, and a diarrhœa comes on, and in general the patient is affected like those who die of bruises in the belly.

If putrid effluvia from without are the causes, they at the first occasion symptoms of local inflammation, yet the disorder may be distinguished from an original disorder of the uterus, unless the patient is seized with an epidemic disease previous to, or during labour, by the lochia being at first regular, and the after-pains, if there are any at the same time, unaccompanied with symptoms of inflammation.

These symptoms are generally more or less of them in all these fevers, be the cause what it will. They vary also according to the time of seizure, as well as from the difference of causes. The pulse is commonly more quick in *puerperal* than in other fevers, because of the extraordinary irritability attendant on those patients; and in consequence of the discharges during delivery, it will be generally very weak.

The *puerperal* fever should be distinguished from the milk-fever, from after-pains, and from colic-pains.

A small degree of fever in lying-in women is more dangerous than in any other state. That state of increased irritability, &c. which renders lying-in women liable to so many accidents, seems to be much abated after the discharge of the lochia, and the coming of the milk; whence, after these, whatever disorders attend, their danger will be considerably lessened.

IN ORDER TO THE CURE, if the patient did not lose much blood in the time of delivery, and the pulse is full and quick, take away a little; but if the evacuation when delivered was sufficiently large, though the pulse is hard, defer bleeding, and proceed with such medicines as the case requires. If the patient is costive, a clyster may be given; and after it, a dram of natron vitriolatum every three or four hours, or at greater intervals, according to the effect produced by each dose; if the salt runs too fast through the bowels, a few drops of the tinct. opii will restrain it. If the salt is rejected, give two or three grains of calomel, with half a grain of the antimonium tartarificum. After a few stools, antiphlogistics and sudorifics may be used, e. g. R Kali acetati, ʒ ss. vin. antim. gut. xxx. vel antimonii tartarifici, gr. ¼ aq. distill. ʒ j. syr. sacch. ʒ ij. m. f. haust. 4ta vel 5ta quaq. hora. If these run off too freely by stool, add to each dose two or three drops of the tinct. opii. If a sweat comes on, continue these draughts; if not, when there seems to be no farther need of evacuating the intestines, give the following bolus and draught every four or five hours.

R Sal ammon. crud. gr. xv. vel ʒ i sp. ceti & pulv. c. chel. c. aa gr. x. conf. lujulæ q. f. bol.

R Aq. ammon. acetat. & aq. menth. sat. aa ʒ i. m. f. haust. these produce a sweat.

The patient's drink may be tepid or cold water, in which toasted bread is steeped.

A mixture of spiritus ammoniæ compositus and water, in equal parts, may be rubbed on the belly.

Hitherto the disorder is considered in its first or inflammatory state; — but if a diarrhœa comes on, THE PUTRID OR SECOND STAGE is commenced. The diarrhœa is not to be immediately or suddenly checked, but nature must be assisted by rendering the matter less active which irritates the intestines, by correcting the whole state of the fluids, by lessening the irritability of the habit, that the materia morbi may have the less effect, by giving antiseptic diuretics, and by defending the nerves of the primæ viæ against irritation, so that, whatever putrid matter gets into the intestines, it may pass off without acting as a violent purge. The columbo-root with rhubarb may be given as a cordial, to lessen irritability, and carry off putrid matter from the primæ viæ; and the above purposes are answered where the pulse is full, and the heat great, by giving a powder composed of the pulv. flor. chamomil. and amyli; this may be repeated every four or five hours with a little sp. æth. nitrosi, vel acid. muriaticum, in any thing that the patient drinks. But in this second stage of the fever, the bark is most to be depended on; as soon as the pulse sinks, and the heat is lessened, or that the stomach will bear it, it hath relieved both the fever and the diarrhœa, by going off in two or three stools, and a sweat; but whilst the heat is considerable, always join a little of the sp. ætheris nitrosi with every dose of the bark; and if two or three drops of the tinct. opii are also added, the heat is more effectually abated, provided it does not wholly suppress the purging. If the diarrhœa goes off without the fever abating, instead of tinct. opii, give rhubarb with the bark. If the pulse sinks, and the nervous oppression comes on, the mistura camph. will lessen preternatural irritability, keep the diarrhœa within bounds, and by its immediate action on the nerves, revive and support the spirits; an ounce is a sufficient dose, and may be repeated every four or five hours. What the patient drinks may be acidulated with the acid. muriaticum. — *When blood pent up in the uterus corrupts there, and gives rise to this disorder,* however inflammatory the first symptoms may appear to be, bleeding must be omitted; purging and saline medicines are also alike improper; the absorbed matter is more than sufficiently attenuating, and often causes greater discharges by stool than the patient can bear; in this case, give a dose or two of rhubarb, with the columbo-root, to evacuate the bowels, and then supply the patient with antiseptics as above, of which the chief is the bark. — If the patient is weak, join the rad. serp. V. with the bark. — If the fever is caused by ob-

structed

fructed lochia, from inflammation, give antiphlogistics, but, if the lochia is obstructed from the coagulated blood choking up the os uteri, internal medicines are useless.—If a putrid air produced this fever, the mucus, the bile, &c. in the primæ viæ will be contaminated, and unless removed, will be a constant fomes to the disease; in this case begin with an emetic, keep the room filled with pure cool air: the emetic should be given before the inflammation of the viscera comes on. If it does not give way to this treatment, the disease is deeply seated, and an absorption of putrid matter from the uterus may be suspected to contribute to the disorder, or that the blood is contaminated and then the above antiseptics will be required. In the epidemic *puerperal fever*, which sometimes occurs in hospitals, no practice which yet has been recommended has proved successful in the cure; but, by way of stopping its progress, cleaning the wards, white-washing them, and purifying the beds and bed-cloaths, by airing them well, and exposing them to heat, &c. have had the desired effect; and, when this fever has arisen in private practice, from some accidental cause, an early use of saline purgatives, and warm fomentations, have been, from experience, considered as the most successful method of treatment. See Clark's Paper on the Puerperal Fever. Med. Comment. Edinb. 1790. Dr. Foster's Principles and Practice of Midwifery. Kirkland, Denman, Hulme, Leake, and White, on the *Puerperal*, or Child-bed Fever. London Med. Journal, vol. iii. p. 411.

PUGILLUS. A PUGIL. Called also *dragmis*. The eighth part of an handful.

PULEGIIUM. PENNYROYAL. It is a plant of the mint kind, differing from the mints strictly so called, in the flowers being disposed, not in spikes on the tops, but in thick clusters at distances round the joints of the stalks, and the upper segment of the flower not being nipped at the extremity.

PULEGIIUM VULGARE, called also *pulegium regale*, *pulegium lausifolium glechon*. PUDDING-GRASS, COMMON PENNY-ROYAL. It hath oval obtuse leaves, and trailing stalks, which strike root at the joints. It grows wild on moist commons, and flowers in June. It is the *MENTHA PULEGIIUM floribus verticillatis, foliis ovatis obtusis subternatis caulibus subteretibus repentibus, flaminibus corolla longioribus*. CLASS DIDYNAMIA. ORD. GYMNOSPERMIA. Linn. Gen. Plant. 713.

All the *pennyroyals* are warm and pungent, somewhat similar to mint, but more acrid, and less agreeable, both in smell and taste. They are less proper than mint in the common nausea, but more efficacious as warm carminatives and deobstruents in hysteric cases and disorders of the breast. This species is the strongest, though the least ungrateful. This plant seems to possess the same powers as the mentha, but in weaker degrees; it has been considered as useful in the chincough, as an antispasmodic, and emmenagogue, but these powers are disputable. Cullen's Mat. Med. However, HALLER recommends an infusion of the herb, with steel in white wine, for promoting uterine evacuation, which he never knew fail of success.

The active principle of the *pennyroyals* is their essential oil, which is more valuable than that of mint. It comes over at the beginning of the distillation with water, and rises in great part with spirit of wine; it tastes and smells strongly of the plant. Its dose is from gtt. i. to v.

The London College directs a simple water, and a spirit to be distilled from *pennyroyal*, from a pound of which they make a gallon of the aqua and spiritus *pulegii*; besides the essential oil, which they order to be procured by distillation; but an infusion of it is equal, if not superior: and the whole virtue of the herb may be thus extracted, either by water or by spirit. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

PULICARIA. See CONYZA MINOR, &c.

PULICARIS HERBA. See PSYLLIUM.

— MORBUS. See PETECHIA.

PULMONARIA. A name for the *muscus pulmonarius*, and for the *hieracium Alpinum*.

— MACULOSA, also called *pulmonaria symphitum maculosum*, SAGE of JERUSALEM, JERUSALEM COWSLIPS and SPOTTED LUNGWORT. **PULMONARIA OFFICINALIS** Linn. It is an hairy scabrous plant, with leaves of a dark brownish green colour on the upper side, and spotted for the most part with white; underneath it is of a paler green; the lower leaves are oval, and set on broad pedicles; those on the stalks are narrower, long-

pointed, set alternately without pedicles: the flowers are monopetalous, of a purple or blue colour, and sometimes white, followed each by four seeds inclosed in the cup. It is perennial; it grows wild in many parts of Europe, and flowers in April or May. Their virtues are similar to those of the herb *adiantum nigrum*.

PULMONARIS ARTERIA.

PULMONARIÆ VENÆ.

} See PULMONES.

PULMONES. The LUNGS. They are two spongy bodies, which are reddish in children, greyish in adults, and bluish in the aged. They are divided into two principal lobes, which Hippocrates calls *hyperchoryphoses*, which are inclosed in two distinct bags, formed of the pleura; so that the right and left lobes have not the least communication. On the right side, the lobe is divided into three lesser ones; one inferior, one superior, and one anterior, the lowest lying upon the diaphragm. On the left side, there are two lobes divided by a fissure. The space betwixt the *lungs* is filled up by the heart below; above by the thymus and trachea; behind by the œsophagus and spine. The *lungs* are narrow above, and broad below, correspondent to the shape of the thorax. The *lungs* are universally covered on their external surface by the pleura, and an inner lamella of it runs into their substance, as we find in infants.

The whole mass of the *lungs* is composed of air-vessels, blood-vessels, lymphatics, nerves, and cellular membranes.

The air vessels are very small branches continued from the wind-pipe, with which, in a sound state, they have a free communication, so as, at every inspiration, to be filled with air. See BRONCHIA. The blood-vessels are the pulmonary, and the bronchial arteries and veins. The pulmonary artery rises from the right ventricle, runs upwards to the left of the aorta; on the curvature it divides into two branches, which division lies before that of the trachea, the right branch is longer than the left, for the same reason as the trachea is so: just as it is plunging into the *lungs*, it divides into two or three branches. When this artery hath divided into very small branches, they do not anastomose like the small branches of the aorta, but they join again, and form veins, which uniting together, go to the left auricle of the heart, commonly in four or five trunks. The bronchial arteries. See ARTERIÆ BRONCHIALES. The large vessels run in the large interstices, and in the small parts, the branches still run on in the interstices of smaller lobuli, and are connected by a cellular membrane, as in the other part of the body; at last the arterial ramifications terminate in a fine net-work, upon the cells called *rete Malph.* where it is supposed that the blood undergoes the alteration, as there it is nearest to the air; from this net-work the veins begin, and carry the blood back. The *pulmonary artery* receives and returns the whole mass of blood which circulates through the *lungs* before it passes to the rest of the body, to the end that such parts of this fluid should be separated, and carried off by respiration as they were unfit to be circulated, or unnecessary in the œconomy of nature. The bronchial arteries are destined to the nourishment of the *lungs*. The lymphatic vessels are distributed on the surface of the *lungs*, and convey the lymph which they imbibe to a certain duct, whence it is returned to the mass of blood. The nerves are from the eighth pair chiefly; they are very small branches. The cellular membrane fills up the intermediate spaces between the vessels. See BRONCHIALES ARTERIÆ.

As to the use of the *lungs*, Dr. Rutherford, of Edinburgh, says, that the good state of them seems to have an influence on sanguification; he says, that they are of more consequence than any other viscus for making good blood, and that, whenever their action is weakened, the blood grows thinner in proportion. Many other conjectures are made on this subject; among which the most important are, that from the air received by inspiration, a necessary principle is imbibed in order to life and health; and that with the air carried out from the *lungs*, a quantity of matter is also carried from the blood, which if retained, would either be a redundant load, or otherwise injurious. Dr. Priestley asserts, that a principal use of the *lungs* is, to carry off redundant phlogiston from the blood.

The *lungs* differ from every other part of the body in many respects, particularly in the following: their substance is more vascular, and a greater quantity of blood passes through them in a given time. The *aspera arteria*, minutely ramifying through every part of the substance, terminating in air-vesicles, is peculiar to them, and

by respiration they are kept in a perpetual motion; these differences subsist through life, in sickness and in health. When the *lungs* are diseased, their motion is not only increased by the respiration being quickened, but they suffer, for the most part, violent concussions by means of coughing. This circumstance attending no other viscus, renders such disorders more difficult to cure; for all authors agree in this, that rest is absolutely necessary to parts when inflamed. If by any means the cough could be prevented, it is most probable that diseases of the *lungs* would be nearly in the same state; and admit of a cure as readily as any other internal part, equally inflamed. The increased frequency of respiration does not appear to be in these cases of great importance, because it is natural and familiar, as it takes place upon any exertion or quick motion of the body.

PULMONIA. See PERIPNEUMONIA.

PULPA. PULP. It is a soft sort of fruit which furnishes the seeds.

PULPEZIA. See APOPLEXIA.

PULSATILLA. NIGRICANS. Storck, Ph. Edinb.

It is the *ANEMONE pratensis* pedunculo involucrato, petalis apice reflexis, foliis bipinnatis. CLASS POLYANDRIA, ORD. POLYGAMIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 694. It is a species of *ANEMONE*, much resembling the *pulsatilla vulgaris*, or pasque flower; but its flower is less, and of a darker hue. It is a native of the south of Germany, and other neighbouring countries. All the *anemones* have a considerable degree of acrimony; but this seems to possess the largest share. The whole plant, when chewed, impresses the tongue with a sharp, burning, durable taste; the root is milder than the other parts. On distilling the plant with water, the liquor which comes over is strongly impregnated with its virtues; and the remaining extract is also considerably active. From numerous trials, Dr. Storck, of Vienna, celebrates the efficacy of this plant in various chronic diseases of the eye; in venereal nodes and nocturnal pains, in foul ulcers with caries, in scurvy, and suppressed menses, he relates instances of its curing blindness of many years continuance, by dissipating and dissolving films and opacities of the cornea. In these cases, its good effects were first indicated by considerable pain excited in the eye. The sensible operation of the medicine was nausea and vomiting, particularly when the distilled water was used; an increased flow of urine, and sometimes gripes and looseness, with increased pain at first in the affected parts. From all these circumstances, the *pulsatilla* seems to be endued with very active and penetrating powers; yet such as may be employed with perfect safety, if proper caution be used. Many German physicians have tried the effect of this remedy in diseases of the eyes with success; but Schmucker, Bergius, and Richter, bear testimony of its inefficacy in these diseases, though the doses were increased beyond what Storck himself directed.

Dr. Cullen says this plant is an acrid substance, and therefore capable of being active; and from the singular matter resembling camphor, which water distilled from it contains, it may have peculiar powers and virtues. But notwithstanding from Storck's ascribing to it such wonderful virtues, it has been hurt in the opinion of many. Dr. Cullen recommends the trial of it, in that otherwise incurable remedy, the amaurosis; as the disease may depend upon different causes, some of which may yield to remedies, though others do not. *Materia Medica*.

The doses of the distilled water to adults is about half an ounce twice or thrice a day; of the extract, reduced to powder, with the addition of sugar, five or six grains. The Edinb. College had adopted the distilled water of *pulsatilla*, but has now changed it for the extract. See Lewis's Mat. Med. edit. 3.

PULSUS, also *phlebopatie*. The PULSE. This is occasioned by the reciprocal action of the heart and arteries, the blood being propelled from the left ventricle of the heart into the arteries, so as to be distributed through the whole machine, and in so perceptible a manner, that the distension of the arterial tube can be felt by the finger. But before the time of HIPPOCRATES, the pulses were not attended to, and indeed very slightly by him, as there are only one or two places in which he makes mention of them, throughout the whole of his works. HEROPHILUS was the first who considered the pulse with accuracy, and wrote elaborate treatises on it. In CELSUS's time the pulse was very much attended to, and consulted, though he calls it *res fallacissima*. GALEN, however,

wrote most voluminously and laboriously upon this subject, a very good epitome of which may be seen in PROSPER ALPINUS *de Præfagienda Vita & Morte*. BOERHAAVE in his Institutes, gives an account of all the ancients knew concerning the pulse in a short compass, which is well explained by his commentator, HALLER. Long experience, however, has rather confirmed than contradicted the opinion of Celsus, as most publications on this subject will sufficiently prove to an accurate observer. For, notwithstanding the multiplicity of pulses which have been enumerated, it is to the different degrees of irritability in constitutions that the variety of *pulses* is owing, with respect to their being quick or slow; every accident that happens to the body, and every affection in the mind, hath an influence on them; so that very little can be determined from them whence conclusions may be made in practice.—The *hard* and the *soft pulse* are very often owing to a quantity of fat, or of a cellular membrane being situated betwixt the artery and the finger, or from the almost total absence of these in this situation.—The *full* and the *small pulses* are owing chiefly to the different diameters of the arteries; and, except the *quick*, the *slow*, and *irregular pulses*, there are none of the kinds which are so ingeniously distinguished by authors, but what will, on proper enquiry, be found to be fallacious.

There are adults in health, whose *pulse* exceeds not forty strokes in a minute;—others, whilst they are at rest, have a *pulse* so quick that it may be counted to 120, and during the presence of a fever, the *pulse* hath been observed in some instances to beat 220 times in the same short period.

SCHWALBIUS, of Prague, contented himself with three *pulses*, viz. the *equal* and *unequal*; the *quick* and *slow*; and the *strong* and the *weak*.—SYLVIUS reduces *pulses* to three kinds, viz. the *strong* and *weak*; the *large* and *small*; and the *quick* and *slow*.—FERNELIUS observes, that “the ordinary affections of the body change the *pulse*; so that without duly adverting to these affections, the *pulse* cannot be certainly understood, nor can it be determined how far it recedes from a natural state in consequence of disease.”

Dr. Heberden hath inserted some observations on the *pulse*, in which it appears how little is to be depended on it alone, or without the conjunction of other symptoms; in how few cases an attention to the *pulse* is of any consequence: and as to various distinctions concerning *pulses*, how groundless they are.—THE QUICK AND THE SLOW PULSES he fixes on, as those on which usefulness and certainty attend, when they are the subjects of our remarks, and leaves for our notice the following observations, viz. That the *pulse* of a child under two years old should be felt whilst it is asleep, because it is so easily quickened by every new sensation;—that the pulse of an healthy infant on the day of its birth, and when it is asleep, is between 130 and 140 in a minute, the mean rate during the first month is 120, and rarely, if ever, below 108. During the first year, the limits may be from 108 to 120, the second year at 90 and 100, the third year at 80 and 108; the fourth, fifth, and sixth nearly the same as the third, the seventh year it is sometimes at 72, but generally more; the twelfth about 70; in adults it is usually from a little below 60 to a little above 80.

A full meal quickens the *pulse* to about 10 or 12 strokes in a minute more than its number of *pulsations* were before the advantage of refreshment.

If the *pulse* is quickened, so as to exceed the healthy standard by ten *pulsations* in a minute, there is some disorder; but the irritability of a child is such, that a very slight fever will make the artery beat 140, or even 160, when no danger attends; and as there is much difficulty in counting the *pulse* when it is at 180 and upwards, we are better enabled to judge of the danger of fevers in children by the thirst, quickness of breathing, aversion to food, and want of sleep, than by the *pulse*.

A child of two years old will die of an inflammatory fever, though the artery beats only 144 in a minute; yet children of four years sometimes recover from fevers when the *pulse* is at 156.

If the *pulse* of a child be 15 or 20 below the healthy standard at its lowest limits, and there be at the same time the signs of considerable illness, it is a certain indication that the brain is affected, consequently such a quiet *pulse* should alarm us with the probability of danger.

In adults labouring under an inflammatory fever, the danger is generally not very great, *where the beats are fewer than one hundred. An hundred and twenty shew the beginning of danger, and they seldom exceed this number, unattended with deliriousness, and where the case does not prove fatal. To this there are two exceptions: first, before some critical swelling begins to shew itself in fevers, then the pulse hath risen to 150. Secondly, in acute rheumatism, the pulse rises to 120, without danger; but in both these cases the appetite, the senses, sleep, and strength, deviate less from their natural state than when the life of the patient is in danger.*

When asthmatic patients are seized with a sudden fit, the pulse sometimes beats 120 times in a minute, in which case danger is great; but if this is exceeded, they rarely recover.

When the pulse, from being very quick, suddenly becomes quiet, all other ill symptoms continuing, it is a proof not of the decrease of the disorder, but of the lessened irritableness of the patient, the disease is translated to the brain, and that a palsy, an apoplexy, or death, will be the consequence.

In an inflamed scirrhus seated in any of the viscera, in a cancer, ulcers in the internal parts, a quick pulse is a more certain sign of danger than a quiet pulse is of safety. In hectic and rheumatic patients, the appetite continues, and an ability to take small journeys, when the pulse is so quick that in an acute fever, with such a quickness in the pulse, they would be forced to keep in bed.

In low fevers, and in exhausted old men, the pulse will often continue below 100, or even 90; and yet the distemper be attended with want of sleep, deliriousness, restlessness, and a parched tongue, and end in death, without any comatous or lethargic appearance.

A good pulse, with a loss of appetite, strength, and sleep, with thirst, and a quickness of breathing, is a dangerous situation; on the contrary, a bad pulse, the appetite, sleep, and strength not much affected, with moderate thirst, and the breathing but little affected, is safe. See Lond. Med. Transact. vol. 2. p. 18, &c.

PULVINAR. See EPITHEMA.

PULVINARIA. Cushions made with chaff, in which is mixed some medical ingredients coarsely powdered.

PULVIS. A POWDER. This form receives such materials only as may be reduced and kept in this state a sufficient time without any loss of their virtues, and yet do not possess such qualities as render them so bulky for a sufficient quantity to be taken in each dose, or to render them very disgusting to the taste. Bitters, febriles, acrid medicines, alkaline salts, gums, emollients, and mucilaginous substances, are generally improper for keeping and giving in this form. The dose of powders are from ʒi. to ʒiis.

Compound powders used to be called species.

— ALOETICUS. See HIERA PICRA.

— ANTILYSSUS. See LICHEN CINEREUS.

— AD GUTTETAM. } See GUTTETA.

— EPILEPTICUS. }

— REFRIGERANS FALCK. See DYSURIA.

PUMEX, also called *lapis bibulus*, *lapis scyrus*. PUMICE STONE. It is found in volcanos. It hath been used as a dentifrice, but, if freely used, it wears away the enamel. It is a spongy mass of a stony nature, but light and brittle: the best is of a white or greyish colour.

PUNCTA LACHRYMALIA. LACHRYMAL POINTS. They are two small holes, one on each upper and one on each lower eye-lid, on their inner edge, near the internal angles, where may be seen a small eminence. These orifices are situated opposite to each other. They convey away the tears when they have answered their purpose on the anterior surface of the eye, and carry them into the *saccus lachrymalis*, *lachrymal sac*, and so into the nose.

PUNCTICULA. PUNCTULARIS, vel PUNCTULA. See PETECHIÆ.

PUNCTUM AUREUM, } It is when an hernia of
PUNCTURA AUREA. } the intestines is reduced,
an incision is made through the skin and membrana adiposa, quite down to the upper part of the spermatic vessels; then a golden wire is to be fixed and twisted so as to prevent the descent of any thing down the tunica vaginalis.

PUNCTURA. A PUNCTURE, or SMALL WOUND. Synonymous with *vulnus*.

PUNICA. See GRANATA MALA.

PUNICA GRANATUM, &c. See BALAUSTINUM.

PUORRHŒA. A purulent discharge from the belly.

PUOTURIA. See URINA.

PUPILLA OCULI. The PUPIL of the EYE; called also *core*; because it represents your image, when looked into, no bigger than the *pupilla*, a puppet. The choroides is continued on the inside of the cornea transparen of the eye, and forms the iris, but it is perforated in the middle, and so forms the *pupilla*; as the iris contracts or expands, the *pupil* is larger or less. The black circle about the pupil is termed *phos*. The use of the *pupil* is, to transmit the rays of light to the humours of the eye.

PUPILLARIS MEMBRANA. In the foetus of five, six, and seven months, there is no pupil, but a fine vascular membrane, with large arteries going quite across the part where the pupil is afterwards seen. It cannot be seen without injecting it; nor is it known what becomes of it after the birth. It is also called *velum pupillæ*.

PURGAMENTUM STELLARUM. See CÆLI-FOLIUM.

PURGANTIA. PURGATIVE MEDICINES, called also *cathartica*; *catocathartica*; *catoretica*; *catotetica*; *dejeſtoria*; *alviduca*. The first purge on record is Me-lampus's giving hellebore to the daughter of the king of Argos. *Purging medicines* are those that facilitate, or increase the natural discharge of the alvine fæces. Those which gently facilitate the natural discharge, are called *lenients*, *laxatives*, or *solutives*, and by the Greeks *ecceprotics*. When these medicines increase the natural discharges more powerfully, they are called *purgatives*, or *cathartics*, &c. They are of different degrees of strength and action; the more rugged are called *drastic*.

Ecceprotics are such as give no disturbance to the body, and expel but little from it; of this kind are soft oils, or they are such as are now called *lenitives*, but by the ancients were called *minoratives*; they do not evacuate much fæces at once, but by degrees: of this sort is the ol. ricini, which, whilst it stimulates, it also lubricates, and its consistence is such as hinders its easy passage into the lacteals.

Drastic purges act by a fine caustic inflammatory salt, which operates much in the same manner as poisons do. The resinous extracts of *purging vegetables* cause vomiting, convulsions, and death; and, on opening the stomach and bowels after their use, they are found inflamed, and marked with red spots, as when arsenic is taken.

For the milder kind of *purgatives*, we are indebted to the Arabians.

Ecceprotics should be used in case of costiveness; when women are pregnant, and, in all very irritable habits; for in general *purges* are unfriendly to the stomach, and to those whose nervous system is subject to disorderly motions. But in dropsies, and when there is a torpid state of the intestinal fibres, drastic purges are necessary; they should be confined to the hydropic, lethargic, paralytic, apoplectic, and such like.

Purgatives are excellent alteratives. In order to their usefulness when given in this character, let such a quantity as would suffice for a *purging dose*, be divided into lesser doses; all which must be taken at proper periods, in the space of twenty-four hours.

Diluting drinks are taken during the operation of *purging medicines*, to assist the increased secretion of the intestinal juice, in washing off the stimulus, also to soften the fæces. See Quinsey's Pharmaceutical Lectures, sect. iii. and iv. Tournefort's Mat. Med. Cullen's Materia Medica.

PURGATORIUM. In Paracelsus it is a name for any disease.

PURPURA ALBA—RUBRA. See MILIARIS FEBRIS.

PURPURA ALBA. A species of eruption to which men with a phlegmatic plethora are inclined;

— SCORBUTICA. It is the *herpes* of Vogel; the *purpura* of Hoffmann; and the true *serpigo* of some other writers. Hoffmann says, it is to be considered as entirely the progeny of a *scorbutic* disposition. It is distinguished by the eruption of exanthemata, of a very peculiar kind on the surface. Sometimes it is accompanied with an acute, and even a malignant fever; on other occasions, it runs its course without fever, continuing for a greater length of time, and disturbing the functions in a more gentle manner. In this disease, the small papillæ which appear on the surface, are sometimes of a red, sometimes of a white colour. In the former case, there

are vesicles more or less broad, containing a fluid; but the latter consists of small knots, fixed as it were deep in the skin; these are about the size and figure of millet seed, rough to the touch, and filled with a thick purulent matter. When the eruption first appears, it is attended with corrugation, roughness and dryness of the skin; none of the exanthemata are in their nature apt so suddenly to disappear and return again. This return of the eruption is in general attended with a sense of heat or coldness, of itching or pricking in the part; while other exanthemata appear on every part of the body, the *purpura* is chiefly observable on the neck, breast, back, and arms, very rarely affecting the inferior extremities.

To prevent this disease, it is recommended to avoid all kinds of malt liquors. Patients disposed to it are advised to use for their common drink, either mineral water, or pure water, with a mixture of wine. Exercise, change of air, tranquillity of mind, and amusement, are of great service in the prevention. Avoid all that produces costiveness, or that lessens perspiration. High-seasoned animal food, and pork, are to be avoided. Milk and whey are very serviceable. After the disease hath taken place, the patient should sleep in a large bed-chamber, of a moderate temperature. He should shun great heat in bed, and not lie in it very long together: thus excessive sweats, which aggravate the disease, are avoided; but though excessive sweating is injurious, a moderate perspiration is beneficial. The mineral anodyne liquor is here of singular efficacy. See Lewis's Translation of Hoffmann.

— URTICATA. See URTICARIA.

PURPURATÆ. See PEPERILÆ.

PURULENTIA. See SUPPURATIO.

PUS. MATTER. The matter which appears on the surface of the wounds that are healing; also what is met with on opening well-digested abscesses, is called *pus*. It is unctuous, yellowish, nearly of the consistence of fresh cream, without any particular smell, and of a mild taste, which resembles that of chyle. See Dr. Gaber's Experiments with respect to the Nature and Formation of *Pus*, in the Med. Museum, vol. iii. p. 269, &c. and the Tentamen Physiologicum de Secretione Glandularia of Dr. James Hardy, who endeavours to prove that the conclusions drawn from the experiments of Dr. Gaber are not just, and that *pus* is never formed from putrid serum. See ABSCESSUS.

When mucus is detained in the lungs for a time, and then spit up, it often resembles *pus*; to distinguish rightly, if *pus* (or matter) is mixed with water, let it be slightly agitated with a whisk, it is easily diffused, and after standing a few hours falls to the bottom of the vessel. Mucus is with difficulty diffused in water, requiring strong agitation, and then forms with it a permanent ropy fluid. When the matter spit up by consumptive patients is agitated in water, it mixes without difficulty; and on standing a short time, a matter falls to the bottom, resembling *pus*; and the fluid above remains ropy, resembling the mucus and water.

See Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 55, 72. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. ii. p. 53.

But there is another experiment which is considered as more conclusive. When any one wishes to ascertain the composition of expectorated matter, let it be dissolved in vitriolic acid, or in caustic alkaline lixivium; and then to both solutions add pure water. If there be a fair precipitation in each, it is certain that some *pus* is present. If in neither a precipitation occurs, it is a sure test that the matter is entirely mucus; and if it cannot be made to dissolve in the alkaline lixivium, there is also reason to believe that it is *pus*. Med. Comment. Edinb. vol. vii. p. 193.

PUSTULA. A PUSTULE, or little pimple, from *pus*, corruption, called also *ecthyma*; it is very hot and painful; it is called *eczema*; *eczema*. These particularly appear in the spring, and are of various kinds; for sometimes a certain roughness appears all over the body, resembling that which is produced by the application of a nettle, or the obstruction of sweat, and are called by the Greeks *exanthema*. They are red and white, and of different sizes. There are also *pustules* of a black, livid, or any other colour; they are produced by cold, fire, or medicine, as the epynictis, &c. Celsus recommends, as the cure of all *pustules*, a due proportion of exercise, and to lessen the quantity of aliment.

PUSTULA ORIS. See APHTHÆ.

PUTREDO, vel PUTREFACTIO. PUTREFACTION. Putrefaction is a species of fermentation, in which the

phlogiston and the fixed air of the putrefying subject, are separated, and by which a dissolution of the parts of the same body are not only effected, but a fetor is always induced in it. In order to putrefaction taking place, it is necessary that there should be a degree of heat, moisture, and of atmospheric air; but whenever a small portion of matter is become putrid, it easily diffuses itself through a large quantity, like leaven in paste; this is in nothing more manifest than in the human body, wherein a small portion of putrid matter being absorbed, easily and soon contaminates the whole.

From putrefaction it is that the plague, the spotted fever, the true scurvy, and other disorders of the like kind, take place. In all these disorders the strength is diminished, and so is the vital heat. In general, if a recovery is within the power of medicine, the bark, acids, fixed air, warm perspiratives, camphor, &c. are the most powerful antiputrescents, and the most successful means for removing these disorders.

On this subject, see the Appendix to Sir John Pringle's Observations on the Diseases of the Army; Biss's Essays; Macbride's Essays.

PUTRIDA FEBRIS. PUTRID FEVER. Called also *frigeraria*, *febris continua putrida*. Under this general name may be included the plague, spotted or petechial fevers, pestilential, malignant, camp, jail fever, &c. The more mild instances are of the typhus kind. Dr. Cullen observes, in the first volume of his First Lines, that the synochus seems not so properly a genus as a variety of typhus; that the typhus seems to be a genus comprehending several species, but that these are not well ascertained by observation; and in the mean time we can perceive, that many of the different cases observed do not imply any specific difference, seeming to be merely varieties, arising from a different degree of power in the cause;—from different circumstances of the climate, or season in which they happen, or from different circumstances in the constitution of the persons afflicted. One effect arising from these circumstances is, a putrescent state of the fluids. From the dissolved state of the blood, as it appears when drawn out of the veins, or as it appears from the red blood's being disposed to be effused, and run off by various outlets, and several other symptoms, we have no doubt that real putrescency of the fluids takes place in fevers. This putrescency, however, often attends intermittent as well as continued fevers; and of the continued kind, both the synochus and typhus, and all of them in very different degrees, so that whatever attention it may require in practice, there is no fixing such limits to it as to admit of establishing a species under the title of *putrid*.

Dr. Cullen thinks that in typhus there is always a proneness of the humour running into a putrescent state, but that is in different degrees, so that the greater or less putrefaction can only vary, not change the disease; and therefore it is sufficient to point out those fevers which are particularly called *putrid fevers* by the term *TYPHI GRAVIORES*. See TYPHUS.

These fevers are often inflammatory in their beginning, but they soon become *putrid*, and they are all of the continued kind. Indeed in some cases, disorders of a very opposite nature, by continuance, degenerate into *putrid* ones.

Those who are weakly, who live poorly, and labour hard, the luxurious, those who sit up late, people of cold, phlegmatic, or irritable constitutions, the pensive, and those who are oppressed with grief, are most subject to *putrid fevers*.

The same causes which produce the plague, if applied in a less degree, produce the other sorts of *putrid fevers*.

THE REMOTE CAUSES are, improper diet, and such as are *putrid* when eaten;—corrupted grain, as well as corrupted animal diet;—a too free use of alkaline salts, and such other medicines as dissolve the blood;—a moist south wind long continued, especially if much heat attends it;—putrid effluvia;—warm, calm, sultry weather, with a moist atmosphere.—THE PROXIMATE CAUSE is a dissolution of the blood, which is soon produced by *putrid miasmata*, received either into the lungs by inspiration, into the stomach with the food, or being generated in some part, is absorbed, as from *putrid ulcers*, &c. According to the quantity of *putrid* matter received into the constitution, and the different parts which it first impressed, the symptoms excited will be somewhat various; if received from the atmosphere by the lungs, as when *putrid* vapours are diffused in a country where these disorders are epidemical, or in close confined places, such as ships,

ships, jails, &c. In this case, nervous symptoms are first produced.—If the stomach is first disordered thereby, a sickness, vomiting, or great anxiety, is brought on;—when it enters into the blood by absorption, the blood is at first dissolved, then proceed heat, delirium, a diarrhoea, high-coloured fetid urine, &c.

PUTRID FEVERS attack with more violence than the nervous; and Dr. Huxham observes, that “the rigors are greater, the heat sharper and more permanent, yet, at the first, they are sudden, transient, and remitting; the pulse is more tense and hard, though sometimes quick and small, and at others slow and regular, then fluttering and unequal. In the beginning it generally happens, that during the first twenty-four hours the alternate heat and cold are considerable, and symptoms of ardency are attendant, but these soon vanish; the fever increases every evening, and in the second week the patient becomes delirious, and the symptoms which at first came on, increasing, prove destructive; or gradually decreasing, about the end of the second week the delirium changes to a stupor; and other symptoms taking place, the patient, from the end of the second, or beginning of the third week, grows better; but in some cases, and under some kinds of management, the putrid symptoms increase from the second week, both in their number and degree, and the patient sinks under them. In the beginning, the head-ach and vomiting are violent; there is often a pain in the temples, or over the eyes and in the bottom of the orbit; the eyes are full and heavy, yellowish, a little inflamed, then the countenance becomes bloated; the temporal arteries throb, though at the same time the pulse at the wrist is small; there is a ringing in the ears, great dejection of spirits and faintness, respiration is difficult, mixed with sighing, and the breath is hot and offensive; pains are complained of in the loins and limbs, an universal weariness, and often a load at the stomach, attended with pain and heat there, also a nausea, and often a discharge of blackish or bilious matter. In the beginning the tongue is white, then grows drier and darker coloured: in some it is livid, in others black, or of a dark pomegranate colour. In the increase of the fever, the thirst is the greatest, but no liquor pleases; most things are mawkish and bitterish to the taste, but often the sense of thirst is little or none during the whole of the disease; the lips and teeth are furred with a black tenacious fordes; in the beginning the urine is pale and vapid, high coloured in the advance, and at last grows very brown and blackish, and hath more or less of an offensive smell; the stools are blackish and very offensive; they often run off insensibly; after profuse evacuations by stool, the belly becomes swollen and tense; livid spots appear on the skin; hemorrhages, and cold clammy sweats, in some instances, on the fourth or fifth day, in others not till the eleventh, but generally they usher in death.

As it is of great use to distinguish, as soon as possible, the precise nature of fevers in general, but this in particular, we shall mark down such signs as are considered characteristic in this fever. The degrees of debility, oppression, and nausea, are more considerable than in any other fever; the prostration of strength, sudden and violent, has, for its associates, extreme dependency, or insensibility, and want of apprehension to an uncommon degree, which bespeaks great danger. The loss of appetite, or loathing of food, sickness, languor, dull pain of the head, are, in the beginning, always more severe than in the inflammatory; though seldom so much so as in the nervous fever. Besides the smallness of the pulse, the dejection of the spirits, the broken texture of the blood, the purple spots, and the putrid state of the excrements, distinguish it from the inflammatory fever, whilst the degree of heat, the very high-coloured urine, the thirst, the spots, and putrescency, do also from the nervous. And its formation is rendered perceptible by coldness and shivering, accompanied with nausea, vomiting, confusion of the head, an extreme and sudden prostration of strength.

Most, if not all the symptoms, that are observed in putrid disorders, it is said, may be accounted for, whether they attack sanguine or serous habits, from the putrid infection both dissolving the crassamentum, and repelling the vital heat; as these two last mutually depend upon each other, so that one cannot be injured or destroyed, but the other must experience in proportion similar effects. Perhaps, if the term nervous energy was to supply the place of vital heat, it would give us a more intelligible and rational conception.

The PROGNOSTICS are generally very uncertain. A red rash, or an inflamed scab below the nose, or about the

lips, are favourable for the most part;—deafness at the decline is frequently, not always, a promising symptom; but a change of voice, wild staring eyes, difficulty of swallowing, inability to put out the tongue, a constant inclination to uncover the breast, urine that deposits a dark or blackish sediment, no thirst, inflamed fauces, a diarrhoea with a swelled belly, bloody saliva, purple or livid spots on the skin, black aphthae, laborious respiration, ichorous and fetid stools, cold sweats, convulsions, bespeak very great danger; and if a number of them attend, little can be expected but a speedy dissolution.

The INDICATIONS OF CURE ARE, to check the putrefaction, and to recall the vital heat. In order to which the air in the patient's room, and the linen which is worn by the patient, should be often changed; the stools and urine should be immediately conveyed under ground, to prevent their impregnating the air with their morbid qualities. Acid vapours may be diffused in the apartments of the sick, or fumigations of myrrh and other aromatic and antiseptic ingredients may be used. In the administration of medicines, the doses should be so repeated as to support the heat of the patient in as equal a degree as is possible; the medicines and diet may be given in small doses, and proportionably frequent, and the heat of the patient should be supported as near to that of health as may be.

The diet should be acid or acescent. The drink should be acidulated, and often mixed with red wine; whey made with mustard is both agreeable to some and useful to most. The diluted vitriolic acid, or Clutton's febrif. spt. may be used for acidulating what the patient drinks. Beef that is boiled long enough to extract only its finer parts, is an excellent part of diet in these cases; but it should not be continued boiling until the grosser parts are drawn out.

As to medicines, in many cases, the bark and vitriolic acid, accompanied with the camphor mixture, succeed without any other aids.

Bleeding is rarely, if ever, to be admitted, for the putrefaction soon produces all that can be effected by it. Some bleed if the pulse is quick and tense, the pain in the head and back is violent, the breathing difficult, and other symptoms of strength appear; but, as the putrid miasmata soon produce all that bleeding can effect, and as the greatest point is to support or to recover the vital heat, bleeding, as a lesser ill, may probably be sometimes admitted, but much caution is required before the operation is determined on.

In general, an antimonial emetic should begin the cure; or the pulv. ipec. may be given with the antimonium tartarifatum and a cordial draught, or a dose of the mistura camph. may immediately succeed its operation.

After the emetic and the succeeding draught have been taken, give frequent small doses of the vin. antim. or of the antimonium tartarifatum with proper antiseptics and cordials. Neutral salts are generally hurtful, and even the aq. ammoniac acetata is better omitted.

The bark is a principal means of relief, and should be given very early in the disorder: at the latest it should be begun with as soon as symptoms of inflammation or of ardency disappear; and, if these do not attend, begin with it immediately after the operation of the emetic. The bark may be given in substance, in a cold infusion with water, and in conjunction with saffron, snake-root, or other such like medicines, according to the intention of the prescriber.

Whilst the pulse is quick and full, blisters are not advisable; but generally they are useful in the early stages of these fevers, and if one is applied as a former one begins to dry, the advantage will be considerable in every stage. If a delirium approaches, the head or back may be blistered, as also if the patient is comatous. If, in the earlier stage of a putrid fever, the patient is delirious, and other symptoms seem to forbid the use of blisters, sinapisms may be applied to the feet.

Clysters are convenient, both for carrying off putrid matter from the intestines, and for conveying antiputrescents there. Though, for simply regulating the stools, perhaps a little antimonium tartarifatum and rhub. may be the most proper; and when any purging medicine is used for carrying off the contents of the bowels, the patient should be supported during its operation with cordial liquors.

Camphor is both useful as an antispasmodic and antiseptic, but is most eminently serviceable in the beginning of the disease.

Amongst the antiseptics, *fixed air* is found to be peculiarly useful, and may be commodiously administered in clysters.

The *vis vitæ* must be carefully supported; the principal means of which are, acids, the bark, red wine, and a supine posture.

If a *diarrhæa* comes on, give gentle opiates, such as the *pulvis cretae com. cum opio*, &c. Astringents are useful, but acids are the most so in these kinds of loosenesses, especially if accompanied with perspiratives.

If the *petechiæ* suddenly disappear, a delirium will come on, and the pulse sink; in this case blister the head or the insides of the thighs, or apply sinapisms to the feet. Blisters remarkably relieve the nervous symptoms attendant on these disorders.

However desirable a general diaphoresis may be, it should never be forced by the use of medicines: to promote it, when there is the least degree of tendency thereto, and to support it when present, sub-acid diluents, with cordials, may be freely used.

When *petechiæ* appear, give strong red wine negus, well acidulated.

Sometimes a vomiting continues to assist the patient, after having emptied the stomach by means of an emetic: if in this case the warm opiated cordials, given with the saline draught, fail to relieve, apply a cataplasm of the *confectio opiata* to the region of the stomach.

If a grain or two of the *antimonium tartarifatum* with a small quantity of *rhubarb* is given, whenever a disagreeable taste is perceived in the mouth, or even without this indication, if it is repeated every two or three days, much putrid colluvies will be carried off, which would otherwise prove a pabulum to support the violence of the disorder.

See Huxham and sir John Pringle on *Putrid Fevers*. Fordyce's *Elements*, part ii. An Enquiry into the Causes, Symptoms, and Cure of *Putrid Fevers*, by W. Fordyce, M. D. Wallis's *Sydenham*, p. 201.

PYCNOTICA. See INCRASSANTIA.

PYGÆ. See CLUNES.

PYLORICA ARTERIA. It is a branch of the hepatic artery, which runs and is ramified on the pylorus, and from thence to the cardia, and anastomoses with the *arteria gastrica dextra*, and terminates on the pylorus by an anastomosis with the coronary artery of the stomach.

— VENA. It is a branch from the *venæ portæ ventralis*. Sometimes it is only a branch of the *gastrica recta*; it passes over the pylorus to the short arch of the stomach, where it anastomoses with the coronary vein thereof.

PYLORUS, from *πύλη*, a door, and *ὑπερ*, to guard. The word signifies a porter, and thus the Greeks called the right orifice of the stomach. It is also called *janitor*; *portorium*, *ostiarium*.

PYOSIS. See HYPOPYON.

PYRACANTHA. See LYCIUM BUXI FOLIIS.

PYRAMIDALES MUSCULI. The PYRAMIDAL MUSCLES of the BELLY, also called *succenturiati, auxiliarii*. They present themselves next to the ascending and descending oblique muscles. They were first discovered by Fallopius. They are situated before the extremities of the recti, arising from the fore part of the os pubis, close to the symphysis. They grow smaller as they proceed: they end in a point, and are lost in the linea alba. Their figure gives them their name. They pull down the linea alba. Fallopius called them *succenturiati*, or *auxiliarii*, auxiliary muscles, from a supposition that they are only supplemental to the recti in their action, the order of their fibres in both agreeing; and these being always absent when the recti are continued fleshy to the juncture of the ossa pubis.

PYRAMIDALIA CORPORA. See MEDULLA OBLONGATA, and also a name for the SPERMATICA CHORDA.

PYRAMIDALIS NASI MUSC. It is also called *triangularis* and *anterior*. One extremity is inserted in the synarthrosis of the os frontis, and ossa nasi; it runs down the side of the nose, and is again inserted into the cartilage there.

PYRAMIS. See CONUS FUSORIUS.

PYRETHRUM, from *πῦρ*, fire, because of the fiery heat of the root. It is also called *buphtthalmum Creticum*, *bellis montana putescens acris*; *salivaris herba*; PELLITORY of SPAIN. It is the *anthemis pyrethrum*, *caulibus simplicibus unifloris decumbentibus, foliis pinnato-multifidis, radice longe servida, flore bellidis*, CLASS SYNGENESIA;

ORD. POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA; LINN. *Gên. Plant.* 970. It is a trailing perennial plant, with finely divided leaves like those of fennel or chamomile, and naked thick stalks, bearing each a large flower, with a yellow disk, surrounded with petals of a pure white colour on the upper side, and of a fine purple underneath. The root sinks deep in the ground like a carrot, is of a brownish colour on the outside and white within. It is a native of the warmer climes, and is brought to us from Italy, but bears the cold of our climate. It flowers from January to May. The roots which grow in England are larger than those from abroad.

The root is hot and pungent to the taste, but has little or no smell. Its pungency is in its resin, which is of a fixed kind. Water extracts but little of the resin, spirit of wine takes up the whole of it. In distillation, neither water nor spirit takes up any thing with it. The watery extract is the most in quantity, but the spirituous contains most of the active parts. From the stimulating qualities of the pyrethrum united with its aroma, there can be little doubt but that it might be found an efficacious remedy, and equally fitted for an internal remedy, as many others of this class now in use. It is though chiefly used as a masticatory, and as such prescribed in tooth-achs and rheumatic affections of the face, in order to produce salivary discharge, and it has also been recommended as a stimulant in lethargic complaints, and paralysis of the tongue. It has been used in the same manner as arum root. Dose, powdered, five grains to ten; Dr. Lewis recommends a decoction of these roots with the tinct. aloes in clysters for the saturnine colic. As a stimulant gargle, it has been considered useful; R Pyrethri contusi ʒ ss. aquæ distillatæ ℥ i. coq. ad dimidium, colaturæ adjiciantur aquæ ammoniæ 3 ij. m. It is not certain that the *pellitory* of the moderns is the same with that of the ancients. See Neumann's *Chem. Works*; Lewis's *Mat. Med.*

PYREXIAE, πυρετός, from πυρετός, febris. FEBRILE DISEASES. See FEBRIS.

PYRIFORMIS MUSCULUS. It rises from the lower part of the os sacrum, where it is joined to the os ilium; it passes through the sciatic notch, and is inserted into the inside of the tip of the trochanter major, serving as a rotator, an extensor, or an abductor, according to the direction of the thigh. See also QUADRAGEMINI. It is called *pyriformis* from its figure, and *iliacus externus* from its situation.

PYRITES. FIRE-STONES. They are also called *marcasita*. They are called *fire-stones*, because they strike fire with steel. By exposing them to the air they become vitriolic; some are calcined, and then exposed to the air. They vary much in their appearances, being of different colours, shapes, and internal structure. In most parts they are found near the surface of the earth. They consist chiefly of sulphur, iron, and unmetallic earth; in some there is a little copper; in the yellow sort there is much sulphur; in the white there is but little.

When pyrites are exposed to the air, the inflammable part of their sulphur is dissipated, the stones become powdery, and acquire a vitriolic taste; the rain now falling on them, washes away the remaining acid of the sulphureous contents, and vessels are placed underneath to receive it; and from this the green vitriol is generally made.

Pyrites are not used medicinally in substance, but in Saxony they obtain the common sulphur therefrom; artificial vitriols are prepared from them; and it is supposed that the chalybeate springs receive their impregnation from them. See Lewis's *Mat. Med. Dict. of Chem.* Neumann's *Chem. Works*.

PYRIUS PULVIS, from *πῦρ*, fire. GUNPOWDER. PYRMONTANA AQUA. PYRMONT WATER. It is one of the principal of the chalybeate kind.

It is found in the county *Pyrmont*, in the circle of Westphalia, in Germany. The spring is situated at one end of the village of *Pyrmont*: and the water, as it rises up from the springs, seems to boil in its basin, and when taken up in a glass, sparkles like the brightest champagne; and Dr. Monro says, to him it had something the taste of old hock, and a spirity chalybeate smell, but it did not strike the least shade of red, or purple, when mixed with syrup of violets. It seems to yield different quantities of solid matter, at different times, when evaporated according to the experiments of Dr. Hoffman, Turner, Rutty, and sir T. Bergman. Dr. Rutty mentions that the residuum which he obtained was of a pale brown colour, had a nauseous bitter taste, and did not moisten in the air: and that about one third of it was calcareous nitre, that is, vitriolated

trisolated magnesia, mixed with a pittance of sea-salt, and that the remainder was made up of selenites, calcareous earth, and ochre. Sir T. Bergman says that the Swedish Kanneful, containing 42,351 grains of this water, is sometimes impregnated with ninety cubic inches of aerial acid; though in general the quantity is smaller; which is in the proportion of 130½ cubic inches from the English gallon of 61,440 grains, and the solid contents on his analyzation, were, from the English gallon of aerated iron, 4½ grains; of aerated lime, 29½; of vitriolated lime-selenite, 55½; of aerated magnesia, 65½; of vitriolated magnesia, 36½; of common salt, 10½. At *Pyromont*, the people generally drink this water by glassfuls in a morning, to the quantity of two, three, or more English pints. Its common operation is by urine, but if taken copiously, it generally proves laxative; and when it has not this effect, and that effect is wanted, they commonly mix with the first glass drank in the morning, from one to five or six drams of some purging salt. *Monro's Medical, &c. Chemistry, vol. ii. See AQUÆ CHALYBEATÆ.*

PYROLA ROTUNDI-FOLIA. See **PARNASSIA.**

PYROPUS. See **PHOSPHORUS.**

PYROSIS. In Scotland this is called the **WATER-BRASH**; in England, **BLACK-WATER.** Dr. Cullen places it as a genus of disease in the **CLASS NEURÔSES**; and **ORDER SPASMI**, which he defines, a burning pain of the epigastrium, with a quantity of aqueous humor, for the most part insipid, sometimes acrid, discharged by the mouth. This disorder is named *pyrosis Suecica* by Sauvages, but Linnæus calls it *cardialgia sputatoria*. Dr. Cullen considers the *pyrosis* as an idiopathic disease, and seems to be the first who hath treated of it in a system. He observes, that it is a disease frequent among people in lower life, but occurs also, though more rarely, in people of better condition. It appears, he says, most frequently in persons under middle age, but seldom in any persons before the age of puberty. When it has once taken place, it is ready to recur occasionally for a long time after, but it seldom appears in persons considerably advanced in life. It affects both sexes, but more frequently the female; it sometimes attacks pregnant women, and some women *only* when they are in that condition. Of other women, it more frequently affects the unmarried; and of the married, most frequently the barren; it frequently happens to women labouring under the fluor albus. The fits of this disease usually come on in the morning and forenoon, when the stomach is empty. The first symptom of it is a pain at the pit of the stomach, with a sense of constriction, and as if the stomach was

drawn towards the back; the pain is increased by raising the body into an erect posture, and, therefore, the body is bended forward. This pain is often very severe; and after continuing for some time, it brings on an eructation of a thin watery fluid in considerable quantity; this fluid hath sometimes an acid taste, but very often is without this, and absolutely insipid. The eructation is for some time frequently repeated, and does not immediately give relief to the pain which preceded it, but does so at length, and puts an end to the fit. The fits come on without any evident exciting cause; they attack persons using animal food, but more frequently those who live on milk and farinacea. Cold applied to the lower extremities seems often to be an exciting cause, and so is every considerable emotion of mind. The doctor goes on to observe, that the nature of this affection is not very obvious, but he thinks it may be explained as follows: it seems to begin by a spasm of the muscular fibres of the stomach, which is afterwards, in a certain manner, communicated to the blood-vessels and exhalants, so as to increase the impetus of the fluids in the vessels, while a constriction takes place on their extremities. The increased impetus pours out a larger quantity of fluid than usual, while the constriction upon their extremities allows only the pure watery parts to be poured out, analogous, as I judge, in every respect to what happens in the diabetès hystericus. As to the cure, little can be done. Opium relieves the paroxysm. The vitriolic æther, volatile alkali, &c. are sometimes of service: Linnæus speaks of the *nux vomica* being useful; but to prevent the returns of this disorder is not easy. See Cullen's First Lines, vol. iv.

It is also the name of a disease in the ear, which affects the patient as if a heat was excited there by a burning coal.

PYROTECHNIA, from πυρ, *fire*, and τεχνη, *art*. See **CHEMIA.**

PYRUS. The **PEAR-TREE**, called also *apios*. The tree and fruit are sufficiently known not to need any description. From pears the liquor called perry is obtained by expression.

PYRUS CYDONIA. See **CYDONIA**; and

— **MALUS.** See **MALUS SYLVESTRIS.**

PYTHON. See **OB.**

PYULCON, from πυον, *pus*, and ἐλκω, *to draw*. An instrument to fetch out the matter from the cavity of the breast or any sinuous ulcer.

PYURIA.

PYURIA ARTHRITICA. } See **DYSURIA**

— **MUCOSA.**

— **VISCIDA.**

Q.

QUA

QUADRAGESIMUS DIES. The fortieth day. The ancients fixed on this day as the last to which acute distempers could extend; calling all those chronical which continue longer. But Dr. James observes, that he hath seen an acute disease which continued sixty days.

QUADRANS. See **CYATHUS**.

QUADRATI MUSCULI. Four-squared muscles. See **OCCIPITALIS MUSCULUS**. **DEPRESSORES LABII INFRA.**

QUADRATUM. See **CUBOIDES**.

QUADRATUS BUCCAS DETRAHENS. See **ADDUCTOR AURIS**, N° 2.

QUADRATUS FEMORIS. This muscle rises from the outside of the tuberosity of the ischium, and is inserted into the line between the trochanter major and minor, serving to rotate the thigh.

— **GENÆ.** See **PLATYSMA MYOIDES**.

— **LUMBORUM.** This muscle rises from the spine of the ilium, whence it goes to the transverse processes of the four upper lumbar vertebrae, and partly from these transverse processes, which part goes to the last rib. This muscle lies between the contained parts of the belly and the erectors of the back, and serve to pull the body to one side, by bringing the last rib down. This muscle is also called *quadrigeninus*, and *lumbaris externus*; underneath it a troublesome abscess is sometimes formed. See **ABSCUSSUS LUMBORUM**.

QUADRIFOLIUM. See **TRIFOLIUM**.

QUADRIGA, also **CATAPHRACTA**. A bandage for the sternum and ribs. It is twenty-four feet long, three or four fingers broad, with two heads; it binds upon the thorax and sternum more firmly when the ribs are fractured. The middle is placed on one side of the body; the two heads are carried so as to intersect on the opposite shoulder; they are brought back to where they begin, and then pass circularly round the body.

QUADRIGEMINI. A name for the following muscles taken together, viz. *pyriformis*, *gemini*, and the *quadratus femoris*.

QUADRIGEMINUS. See **QUADRATUS LUMBORUM**.

QUANTICAMOTLI. See **CASSADA**.

QUAQUARA. See **CHINA ORIENTALIS**.

QUARTANA CONTINUA. CONTINUED QUARTAN. The paroxysm returns every fourth day, after previous pandiculations and horripilations, but does not very exactly observe its period; nor when the paroxysm abates does it totally intermit, but is only milder on the intermediate days than in that in which the paroxysm happens. The heat is also preternaturally intense, the pulse increased, the appetite languid, the strength low, the mouth dry, the head giddy, the sleep restless, the urine red, thick, and with a high-coloured sediment.

QUARTANA DUPLEX. A DOUBLE QUARTAN. It is when within four days two succeeding paroxysms happen, in such a manner, that each preserves its proper type, and peculiar time of accession, alternately corresponding to the preceding paroxysm, and the third day only being totally free from the fever.

QUA

QUARTANA FEBRIS, vel QUARTANA LEGITIMA. AN AGUE, or QUARTAN INTERMITTENT FEVER. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS PYREXIAE, and ORDER FEBRES, which he defines, similar paroxysms within the space of seventy-two hours, or thereabouts; the accessions coming on in the afternoon. It varies with regard to its type. 1st. *The legitimate quartan* hath its paroxysms every fourth day, on other days not any. 2d. *Duplicated quartan* hath two paroxysms every fourth day, the other days free. 3d. *Triplified quartan* hath three paroxysms every fourth day, not any on the intermediate days. 4th. *Double quartan* hath out of four days only the third free from fever, the paroxysms being free every fourth day. 5th. *Triple quartan*, occurs every day, the paroxysms being similar every fourth day. With regard to the symptoms, with which it is accompanied, and other diseases with which it is complicated, there is a great variety, and from them it receives different names, viz. *quartana comatosa*; *quartana syphilitica*; &c. &c. See *Synopsis Nosologiae Methodicae CULLENI*. A quartan is usually both more violent and obstinate than a tertian. It is called spurious when the fit begins at any other time of the day than about four or five o'clock in the evening. The cure is as related for intermitting fevers.

— **SPURIA.** SPURIOUS QUARTAN. It hath no certain period for its returns, which, however, is in the forenoon generally; the heat also is greater, and affects the patient more than the cold fit does.

QUARTARIUS. A measure which contains about four ounces.

QUARTATIO, } *Quartation.* It is an operation
QUARTURA. } in chemistry, by which the quantity of one thing is made equal to a fourth part of the quantity of another. Thus when gold, alloyed with silver, is to be separated, we are obliged to facilitate the action of the aqua fortis by reducing the quantity of the former of these metals to one fourth part of the whole mass, which is done by sufficiently increasing the quantity of the silver, if it be necessary. Some extend this name to the operation of parting, called **DEPART**, which see

QUASSI LIGNUM, vel QUASSIA AMARA. QUASSI WOOD, or BITTER QUASSIA. This wood is so called from a negro who was named *Quassi*; he lived at Surinam; and used it medicinally. He had great success by giving it in fevers of the intermittent, malignant, and putrid kinds. It is the *QUASSIA AMARA, floribus hermaphroditis, foliis impari-pinnatis, foliolis oppositis sessilibus, petiolo articulato alato, floribus racemosis*. CLASS DECANDRIA, ORDER MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. p. 529. The wood hath no smell, is very bitter, and stronger and more concentrated than that of any one medicament yet known: it is totally void of stypticity. As a bitter, it may be used as is common with bitters in general; it may be given in the form of pills, powders, or infusion. *Quassi* made a tincture with it in brandy, but an infusion of it in boiling water seems to be the best preparation. A dram may be infused in a pint of boiling water, and an ounce may be given for one dose;

dose, though some infuse three or four drams of the wood in twelve ounces of water, or give the extract in form of pills; dose gr. ten to twenty every four or six hours, though the infusion is generally preferred. When the Peruvian bark could not be taken, in the intermission of fevers, the *quassi*, with an equal quantity of rad. serpent. v. infused in boiling water, answered every end that was expected from the bark; it allayed vomiting, and appeared powerfully to resist putrefaction. The medicinal virtues ascribed to quassia, are those of a tonic, stomachic, antiseptic, and febrifuge. It has been found very effectual in restoring the tone of the stomach, expelling flatulency, and removing habitual costiveness, produced by debility of the intestines, and common to a sedentary life. In *hysterical atony*, it has been said, that quassia affords more vigour and relief to the system than Peruvian bark, especially when united with the *vitriolum album*, and still more with the aid of some absorbents. Dr. Lettsom met with several instances of low, remittent, and nervous fevers, wherein bark uniformly aggravated the symptoms, though given in intermissions, the most favourable to its success, and wherein quassia, or snake-root was efficaciously substituted. In such cases, he observed, that there was great congestion in the hepatic system, and the debility at the same time discouraged copious evacuations. And in many fevers, without evident remissions to warrant the use of the bark, whilst at the same time increasing debility begun to threaten the life of the patient; the doctor found that quassia, or snake-root, singly or combined, upheld the vital powers, and promoted a critical intermission of fever, by which means an opportunity was offered for the bark to effect a cure. See Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, vol. i. p. 150.

Notwithstanding what has been said in its favour, it is considered by the practitioners in Scotland, only as a pure bitter, by those who had much experience in it, and that it will only do what any pure and simple bitter will do. Cullen's Mat. Med.

QUASSIA, *Simaruba*. See SIMARUBA.

QUATRIO. See ASTRAGALUS.

QUERCERA. See EPIALA.

QUERCULA. CALAMANDRINA. See CHAMÆDRYS.

QUERCUS. The OAK-TREE. It is the *quercus robur*, foliis oblongis globis sinuatis, lobis rotundatis, glandibus oblongis; AITON, Hort. Kew. CLASS MONOECIA, ORD. POLYANDRIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1070. The COMMON ENGLISH OAK-TREE. It is a common forest-tree, and is known in all parts of Europe. HIPPOCRATES calls it *Balanos* in his Treatise de Affectionibus. The bark is a strong astringent, moderately bitter, having no particular smell; with a ferruginous solution it strikes an inky blackness. It hath been used with success in intermittent fevers, for restraining hæmorrhages, alvine fluxes, and other immoderate evacuations; and in gleeing gangrenous wounds and ulcers, in which cases, some say, its extract is as good as the extract of the bark. Both water, and rectified spirit, take up its virtues. It has been much employed as an astringent medicine, in decoction, in slight tumefactions of the mucous membrane of the fauces; to a prolapsus uvulæ from slight cold, and a cynanche tonsillaris, as a fomentation, or lotion in *procentia ani & uteri*. Alum has been often joined with it, and rendered more efficacious. In powder given to the quantity of half a dram every two or three hours during the intermission of a fever: and both by itself, and joined with chamomile flowers, the returns of paroxysms of intermittents have been prevented. All these virtues, in a considerable degree, belong to the cupulæ, or scaly cup which embraces the bottom of the acorns; these are called *glandes*, and *balani*. Cullen's Mat. Med.

The bark is more used for tanning than as a medicine, though in the following form it is often exhibited as an astringent lotion.—DECOCTUM QUERCUS. R quercus contusi 3 j. aquæ distillatæ ℥ ii. coquantur ad ℥ i. The virtues of this bark are similar, though perhaps more powerful than those of galls. See GALLÆ.

QUERCUS COCCIFERA. See CHERMES.

— MARINA. See KALI.

QUERQUERA. See PHRICODES.

QUIETALES. Diseases in which the voluntary and involuntary motions, and the senses, are diminished.

QUINA QUINA. See CORT. PERUV.

QUINCUNX. See CYATHUS.

QUINQUEFOLIUM, also called *peniaphyllon*. COMMON CINQUEFOIL, FIVE-FINGERS, OR FIVE-LEAVED GRASS. Is the *POTENTILLA REPTANS*, foliis quinatis, caule repente, pedunculis unifloris. CLASS ICOSANDRIA, ORDER POLYGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 634. It is a trailing plant, with serrated leaves, set five together, on long pedicles. It is perennial, grows wild on clay grounds, and flowers in June. The roots are astringent; they give out their virtue to water and to spirit. The leaves are of the same nature as the roots. See Raii Hist.

It was known to Hippocrates and Dioscorides, and by the former particularly employed in the cure of intermittents. RAY says that they are still employed by the peasantry with this intention. The external or cortical part of the root contains the medicinal quality, and acts solely by its astringency; consequently have been chiefly employed internally in diarrhœas and other fluxes, and externally in gargles, and astringent lotions. From the cinquefoil being inferior in efficacy to many other plants of the same class, it is now rarely used, though, in large doses, some are of opinion it will be found no bad substitute for several of the other astringents. Dose in substance, one dram.

QUINQUINA. See CORT. PERUVIANUS.

QUINQUE NERVIA. See PLANTAGO MINOR.

QUINTA ESSENTIA. QUINTESSENCES, called also *hæccetas*. The chemists express this by the word *forma*. They are made by adding to any essential oil twelve times its quantity of pure alcohol of wine, and shaking them so together, that the oil may not appear. If these are distilled in a close vessel, with a fire of 90 deg. by Fahrenheit. therm. the alcohol will rise with only the presiding spirit of the oil; and if with care the thinner part is several times separated from the thicker, by repeated gentle cohobation, the alcohol will at length be so impregnated with those oily spirits as to appear to be almost pure spirit itself, leaving a gross exhausted oil behind.

Dry quintessences are made by dissolving an aromatic oil in alcohol of wine, then adding to them ten times their weight of sugar, finely powdered, the placing them in a proper place and vessel for exhaling the spirit from the sugar, but preserving it from being lost. Thus the sugar will remain dry, but with the virtues of the aromatic oil in it. ʒ i. in a glass of wine is a good cordial.

QUINTANA. An AGUE, the paroxysm of which returneth every fifth day; the second, third, and fourth, are free from fever. This as well as the *sextana*, *septana*, *octana*, *nonana*, and *decimana*, &c. is generally denominated *erratica*, and is considered as belonging to the *quartana intermittens*, and as such treated; therefore to specify or produce the various divisions would be useless; they may be seen in SAUVAGE's Nosologia Methodica.

QUISQUILIUM. See CHERMES.

QUOTIDIANA CONTINUA. The continued quotidian of Vogel is the continued quartan of Cullen.

— FEBRIS, *amphemerina*, *amphemerinos*, *methemerinos*. A QUOTIDIAN INTERMITTENT FEVER. It intermits, but returns every day, and that generally early in the morning: when the fit approaches at any other time of the day, it is called spurious or anomalous. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS PYREXIE, and ORDER FEBRES, and defines it a *quotidian fever*, wherein similar paroxysms occur in the space of twenty-four hours: the paroxysms attacking in the morning. He forms two varieties; 1st, When its attack is general, returning at the same hour in the morning, this is called *simple* or *true quotidian*; when it is partial, it then receives the name of the part affected, viz. if of the head, *quotidiana cephalalgica*, &c. &c. 2d, When it is accompanied with any other disease, as *quotidiana ischiadica*, &c. &c. The *hysteria*, *catarrhal*, and *strangurios*, which have evening paroxysms, appear to be only symptomatic.

In this quotidian intermittent, the blood is more dense than in any other species. For the general method of cure, see INTERMITTENS FEBRIS.

— SOPOROSA, vel TERTIANA CAROTICA. A fever of the intermittent tertian kind, attended with comatous affections.

R.

R A C

RABDOIDES. See SAGITTALIS SATURA.

RABUXIT. See BAXANA.

RACEMUS. A CLUSTER, such as a bunch of grapes, or of ivy-berries, or other fruit which grows in clusters; or rather a stalk divided into several branches, sustaining each a flower or fruit, set thick together, as is seen in grapes, &c.

RACHIALGIA. See COLICA.

RACHIALGIA PICTONUM,

— METALLICA,

— AE ADIAPNEUSTIA,

— TRAUMATICA.

} See COLICA.

RACHITÆ, or RACHIEL. The muscles belonging to the back.

RACHITIS, so Dr. Glisson called it, from *ῥαχις*, the spine of the back, because he supposes a fault in the spinal marrow produces it. The **RICKETS**. This disorder is also called *cyrtonosus*. In some countries it is called the **ENGLISH DISEASE**, though it is much more frequent elsewhere; it did not appear in England until about the middle of the seventeenth century, from whence it is said to have spread all over Europe, and whence it obtained the name of English. Dr. Glisson says, that it was first observed in the West of England, in the counties of Dorset and Somerset, betwixt the years 1600 and 1620, and that afterwards it spread.

It is a chronical disease, and a species of cachexy. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the **CLASS CACHEXIÆ**, and the **ORD. INTUMESCENTIÆ**, which he defines, the head large, and much swelled anteriorly; the knees swelled; the ribs depressed; the abdomen tumid, and the other parts of the body emaciated. He distinguishes two varieties. 1. *Rachitis simplex*; when there is no other disease. 2. *Rachitis, aliis morbis complicata*, when complicated with other diseases. The whole habit is affected, but more particularly the heads of the bones or joints, with their ligaments and cartilages; and also the whole cranium. Bodies that have been dissected after the death of rickety patients, were found to have pale and flaccid muscles, swelled lungs, enlarged livers, indurated mesenteric glands, spongy bones, the nodes on them were soft, and the marrow within them like bloody serum. Some observe, that the top of the spinal marrow is uncommonly hard and obstructed, that water is lodged between the dura and pia mater, and that the brain is large.

Usually the subjects are children from six months to six years of age, though sometimes its attack is not before the sixth year, or even after. Mr. Bromfield gives an instance of a woman being afflicted with, and at length dying under this disorder. See his *Chirurg. Obs.* vol. ii. c. 2. Children who cut their teeth late are disposed to this complaint.

THE REMOTE CAUSES are, whatever hinders digestion, generates a viscid chyle, or in general lessens the vitality. A cold moist atmosphere disposes to the rickets, whence the greater frequency thereof in marshy countries. In Holland, and at Halle in Saxony, this disorder prevails very much, on account of their atmosphere being filled with moist, and otherways unsalutary exhalations. Bad nursing, a too acedent diet, &c. are also causes of this kind. THE IMMEDIATE CAUSES are, such an indisposition of the spinal marrow as prevents a

due passage of the vital heat along it, or renders the nervous energy too weak, whence all those parts which receive nerves therefrom are but poorly nourished; whilst a redundancy of this necessary principle is conveyed to the head, whence its extraordinary increase, and the florid complexion usually observed in patients thus afflicted; and, as Dr. Hunter observes, a deficiency of the osseous, or of the earthy matter of the bones.

The chief differences in this disorder, are from the greater or lesser number of the following symptoms being attendant in one and the same patient; and from the different degrees of their violence. Usually the first appearance of this kind is in the eighth or ninth month of the child's age; by degrees, several parts of the body become disproportioned, the skin grows lax, the belly becomes flaccid, the muscles wear away, particularly those of the neck, the joints of the hands, arms, knees, and feet grow large, so that there seems to be excrescences on the bones of the wrists and ankles; the bones at length are too weak to support the body, and, as well as the spine, they grow crooked; the child walks with more and more difficulty, until it entirely loses the use of its feet; the carotids and jugulars swell, but the other blood-vessels seem less: the head grows large; the sutures are visible; the fontanel is often membranous; the neck is too weak to support the head steadily; the countenance is lively; the child is more sensible than is common to children of the same age; the breast is strait, and compressed on its side. The sternum rises up sharp, and in a point, and the extremities of the ribs are knotty; the disease at length increasing, a fever comes on, which is followed by a cough, a difficulty of breathing, and other symptoms which continue during life; the wrists are knotty and distorted, so are the ankles; the ribs protuberate, and grow crooked; the hypochondres swell; other symptoms resembling the consumption come on, and at length destroy the patient. Children who are old enough to walk, go tottering and waddling along; but they like best to sit still; and as their disorder increases, they would always lie down; the teeth come forward very slowly, and with much uneasiness, soon decay and fall out: and it is remarkable that most of this time, the appetite fails not, nor does the patient seem to digest with difficulty what he eats.

The rickets do not often prove fatal; but when an hectic fever, consumptive symptoms, or an asthma, &c. succeed, the patient is carried off by them. If the disorder continues after the fifth year of the child's age, it proves difficult of cure, and the body usually continues weakly and deformed for some years after. When a faulty air or a bad diet are the cause, or if it is succeeded by the small-pox, the itch, or other cutaneous eruptions, and is not accompanied with considerable incurvation of the bones, and inability to motion, the cure is not very difficult. The bones of the legs, though very crooked, will become nearly and often quite straight during the growth of the child, if it becomes strong and healthy.

THE INTENTIONS OF CURE ARE, to dissolve the viscosity of the juices, open obstructions, and promote a free circulation, and then to increase the vital heat and strengthen the solids.

The diet should be light, cordial, and nutritious; such as broth, in which cray-fishes are boiled; this is excellent, or beef broth alone; spiced meats are useful; rice with

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R.

R A C

RABDOIDES. See SAGITTALIS SATURA.

RABUXIT. See BAXANA.

RACEMUS. A CLUSTER, such as a bunch of grapes, or of ivy-berries, or other fruit which grows in clusters; or rather a stalk divided into several branches, sustaining each a flower or fruit, set thick together, as is seen in grapes, &c.

RACHIALGIA. See COLICA.

RACHIALGIA PICTONUM,

— METALLICA,

— AE ADIAPNEUSTIA,

— TRAUMATICA.

} See COLICA.

RACHITÆ, or RACHIEL. The muscles belonging to the back.

RACHITIS, so Dr. Glisson called it, from *ῥαχις*, the spine of the back, because he supposes a fault in the spinal marrow produces it. The **RICKETS**. This disorder is also called *cyrtonofus*. In some countries it is called the **ENGLISH DISEASE**, though it is much more frequent elsewhere; it did not appear in England until about the middle of the seventeenth century, from whence it is said to have spread all over Europe, and whence it obtained the name of English. Dr. Glisson says, that it was first observed in the West of England, in the counties of Dorset and Somerset, betwixt the years 1600 and 1620, and that afterwards it spread.

It is a chronical disease, and a species of cachexy. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the **CLASS CACHEXIÆ**, and the **ORD. INTUMESCENTIÆ**, which he defines, the head large, and much swelled anteriorly; the knees swelled; the ribs depressed; the abdomen tumid, and the other parts of the body emaciated. He distinguishes two varieties. 1. *Rachitis simplex*; when there is no other disease. 2. *Rachitis, aliis morbis complicata*, when complicated with other diseases. The whole habit is affected, but more particularly the heads of the bones or joints, with their ligaments and cartilages; and also the whole cranium. Bodies that have been dissected after the death of rickety patients, were found to have pale and flaccid muscles, swelled lungs, enlarged livers, indurated mesenteric glands, spongy bones, the nodes on them were soft, and the marrow within them like bloody serum. Some observe, that the top of the spinal marrow is uncommonly hard and obstructed, that water is lodged between the dura and pia mater, and that the brain is large.

Usually the subjects are children from six months to six years of age, though sometimes its attack is not before the sixth year, or even after. Mr. Bromfield gives an instance of a woman being afflicted with, and at length dying under this disorder. See his *Chirurg. Obs.* vol. ii. c. 2. Children who cut their teeth late are disposed to this complaint.

THE REMOTE CAUSES are, whatever hinders digestion, generates a viscid chyle, or in general lessens the vitality. A cold moist atmosphere disposes to the rickets, whence the greater frequency thereof in marshy countries. In Holland, and at Halle in Saxony, this disorder prevails very much, on account of their atmosphere being filled with moist, and otherways unsalutary exhalations. Bad nursing, a too acedent diet, &c. are also causes of this kind. THE IMMEDIATE CAUSES are, such an indisposition of the spinal marrow as prevents a

due passage of the vital heat along it, or renders the nervous energy too weak, whence all those parts which receive nerves thencefrom are but poorly nourished; whilst a redundance of this necessary principle is conveyed to the head, whence its extraordinary increase, and the florid complexion usually observed in patients thus afflicted; and, as Dr. Hunter observes, a deficiency of the osseous, or of the earthy matter of the bones.

The chief differences in this disorder, are from the greater or lesser number of the following symptoms being attendant in one and the same patient; and from the different degrees of their violence. Usually the first appearance of this kind is in the eighth or ninth month of the child's age; by degrees, several parts of the body become disproportioned, the skin grows lax, the belly becomes flaccid, the muscles wear away, particularly those of the neck, the joints of the hands, arms, knees, and feet grow large, so that there seems to be excrescences on the bones of the wrists and ankles; the bones at length are too weak to support the body, and, as well as the spine, they grow crooked; the child walks with more and more difficulty, until it entirely loses the use of its feet; the carotids and jugulars swell, but the other blood-vessels seem less: the head grows large; the futures are visible; the fontanel is often membranous; the neck is too weak to support the head steadily; the countenance is lively; the child is more sensible than is common to children of the same age; the breast is strait, and compressed on its side. The sternum rises up sharp, and in a point, and the extremities of the ribs are knotty; the disease at length increasing, a fever comes on, which is followed by a cough, a difficulty of breathing, and other symptoms which continue during life; the wrists are knotty and distorted, so are the ankles; the ribs protuberant, and grow crooked; the hypochondres swell; other symptoms resembling the consumption come on, and at length destroy the patient. Children who are old enough to walk, go tottering and waddling along; but they like best to sit still; and as their disorder increases, they would always lie down; the teeth come forward very slowly, and with much uneasiness, soon decay and fall out: and it is remarkable that most of this time, the appetite fails not, nor does the patient seem to digest with difficulty what he eats.

The rickets do not often prove fatal; but when an hectic fever, consumptive symptoms, or an asthma, &c. succeed, the patient is carried off by them. If the disorder continues after the fifth year of the child's age, it proves difficult of cure, and the body usually continues weakly and deformed for some years after. When a faulty air or a bad diet are the cause, or if it is succeeded by the small-pox, the itch, or other cutaneous eruptions, and is not accompanied with considerable incurvation of the bones, and inability to motion, the cure is not very difficult. The bones of the legs, though very crooked, will become nearly and often quite straight during the growth of the child, if it becomes strong and healthy.

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— DULCIS. See GLYCYRRHIZA.

— INDICA LOPEZIANA. See RAIS DI JUAN, &c.

— RHODIA. See RHEDIA.

— RUBRA. See RUBIA.

RAIFORT. See RAPHANUS HORTENSIS.

RAIS DI JUAN LOPEZ LUSITANIS. It is the *radix Indica Lopeziana*, Pharm. Edinb. *Radix Indica*, a Joanne Lopez, denominata Gaubii Adversar. cap. vi. The root of an unknown tree, growing, as some say, at Goa, others suppose in Malacca, from whence it is sometimes brought to Batavia. It is met with in pieces of different thickness, some at least of two inches diameter. The woody part is whitish and very light; softer, more spongy, and whiter next the bark, including a denser, somewhat reddish, medullary part. The bark is rough, wrinkled, brown, soft, and as it were woolly, pretty thick, covered with a thin, paler cuticle; neither the woody nor cortical part hath any remarkable smell or taste, nor any appearance of resinous matter. On boiling in water, no odour is emitted, and the strained liquor, which is of a yellow hue, is almost insipid, only impressing the tongue with a very light, obscure bitterness, and without viscosity. The extract obtained by evaporating the decoction, is equally void of sensible activity. Rectified spirit is tinged by the root of a brown colour, but acquires no particular taste. After drawing off the spirit from the tincture, a matter remains resembling balsam, which bubbles and flames in the fire, and has a bitterish taste, like that of opium.

This root is regarded in the East Indies as a medicine of extraordinary efficacy in diarrhæas. Gaubius, in his Adversaria, shews some experiments made with it, which, in some degree, confirm its reputation; it appeared remarkably effectual in abating colliquative diarrhæas, which had resisted the usual remedies, and those attending the last stage of consumptions were particularly relieved by its use. It seems not to act by an astringent power, but by a faculty of restraining and appeasing spasmodic and inordinate motions in the intestines. Gaubius compares its action to that of simarouba, but thinks it more efficacious than this medicine. The powder is given with any proper vehicle, in doses from fifteen to thirty grains, repeated three or four times a day. A tincture made with common spirit is said to be equally effectual with the root; of this tincture the dose was a tea-spoonful three times a day. Lewis's Mat. Med. edit. 3.

RAIJIS DE MOSAMBIQUE. See COLUMBO.

RAMALIS VENA. See PORTA VENÆ.

RAMEX. See HERNIA.

— VARICOSUS. See CIRSOCELE.

RAMUS. A BRANCH. It is the subdivision of a stem, or a tree; it is called a BOUGH.

— INFERIOR. See MAXILLARIS INFERIOR NERVUS.

— SUPERIOR. See FRONTALIS NERVUS.

RANA. The FROG, or PADDOCK. The spawn of frogs was formerly used for cooling, but now wholly neglected; also it is the name of a disease. See RANULA.

— RUBETA. See BUFO.

RANGIFER. See CERVUS RANGIFER.

RANINÆ ARTERIÆ & VENÆ, } See SUBLIN-
RANULÆ. } GUALIS. Quia
nigræ sunt instar ranularum.

RANULA. The name of an inflammatory tumor, seated under the tongue; especially in children.—ÆTIUS says, particularly in the veins:—it hath been thought to resemble a little frog, whence the name of *ranula*; though some say that it is thus named, because it alters the voice of the patient, so as to make him croak like a frog. It is also called *batrachos*, *hypoglossus*, *hypoglossum*, *rana*. This tumor is formed in the salivary glands under the tongue, and is seated on either side of the frænum; it is generally of the scrophulus kind. It is defined by VOGEL a folliculous tumor containing a thick, or rofaceous matter. The matter varies much in different instances of this disorder, being sometimes like the white of an egg, at others it is more solid; in some instances it is purulent, in others it differs from all these. It sometimes grows suddenly, impedes both the speech and swallowing, and also causes much pain; but generally its growth is more gradual, and its effects not so violent. Instances have occurred of these tumors having degenerated into cancers. They are all of the encysted kind, and are with great difficulty either dispersed or brought to suppuration, generally requiring the knife for their removal. If a tu-

mor of this kind is seated where the salival ducts enter into the mouth, incisions must never be attempted, because of the danger of wounding these ducts, with the nerves or blood-vessels; in this case wait until nature opens a passage for the contents:—if it is seated on either side, great care is required, lest the nerves or the blood-vessels there should be injured:—however, in such cases, hold up the tongue of the patient, and make an incision transversely into the tumor; the matter being discharged, dress the wound with honey of roses acidulated with spirit of vitriol, that the cyst may also be destroyed. See Heister's Surgery. Bell's Surgery, vol. iv. p. 325. White's Surgery, p. 275.

RANUNCULOIDES PRATENSIS. See CALEN-DULA PRATENSIS.

RANUNCULUS. CROWFOOT. It is a plant with pentapetalous flowers, that are also rosaceous; they are set in five-leaved cups; they are followed each by a round cluster of naked seeds, and are perennial. Boerhaave enumerates sixty-nine species, some of which are inert, and others are very caustic. It is also a name for the *myofuros*.

— BULBOSUS, vel *tuberosus major*; ROUND-ROOT-ED, or BULBOUS CROWFOOT. It hath a round tuberous root, the size of an olive; the leaves are divided commonly into three segments, and these are further subdivided; the stalks are erect; the flowers are of a bright glossy yellow, their cups turned downwards. It is common in pasture-grounds, and flowers in May. This is one of the caustic species.

— LONGIFOLIUS PALUSTRIS MINOR, called also *flamula*, *citrinula*, SPEARWORT, or SMALLER WATER CROW-FOOT, with fibrous roots, long narrow leaves, acuminate at both ends, and leaning on procumbent stalks; it grows in watery places or moist meadows, and flowers in June. The roots and leaves have no smell, but have an acrid fiery taste. Taken internally, they appear to be deleterious, even when so far freed from the caustic matter by boiling in water as to discover no ill quality to the palate. The effluvia of the less acrid species, or varieties, cultivated in gardens, when freely inspired, have occasioned head-achs, anxieties, vomitings, and spasms. The leaves applied externally blister the part, the roots do so too, and as such have been used; their pungency is diminished by drying, and destroyed by long keeping. See Raii Hist. Lewis's Mat. Med.

— VIRIDIS. The name of a species of frog; besides, the term *ranunculus* is given to several other of the vegetable class, viz.

RANUNCULUS *ficaria* & *vernus*. See CHELEDONIUM MINUS.

— NEMOROSUS. See MOSCHATELLINA.

— PHRAGMITIS. See ANEMONOIDES.

— TRIDENTATUS VERNUS. See HEPATICA NO-BILIS.

RAPA. The TURNIP, commonly called the ROUND-ROOTED TURNIP, called also *rapum*. It is a plant with a round root, with jagged leaves, yellow flowers, with small round, smooth, reddish, or blackish seeds, lodged in long pods. The garden turnip is supposed to be a variety produced by culture from the smaller sort, which grows wild in sandy grounds in some parts of England. It is biennial. Botanists enumerate ten species.

Turnips are useful and agreeable food; they are detergent, laxative, and diuretic. They are a watery and tender substance, and therefore easily digested, and occasion little flatulency. They have some sweetness, and do not seem to contain much nourishment in proportion to their bulk. Sugar cannot be extracted from them, and very little amylaceous matter. They are of two kinds, the white and yellow; the latter has a sweeter and more mucilaginous taste, and therefore apparently the most nutritious, and more hardy in sustaining the winter. Cul. Mat. Med. The liquor pressed from them, after boiling, is taken medicinally in coughs and disorders of the breast; the seeds are alexipharmic and diaphoretic; they have no smell, but to the taste are mildly acrid. The female species, which are longish, are thought the best; the male species are round. See Raii Hist. Lewis's Mat. Med. This term is also applied to the *rapistrum*.

RAPHANIA. CRIPPLE DISEASE; called also *convulsio soloniensis*, *eclampsia typhodes*, *necrosis ustilaginea*. It is a nervous affection, of the spasmodic kind, in which there is a violent contraction of the joints; with convulsive agitations, and great pain at various periods. Linnæus giveth this name to this disease, from its supposed cause, viz.

taking the seeds of the *raphanus raphanistrum*, Linn. i. e. *the bastard radish*, or *charlock*. Dr. Rothman, who wrote on this disease, supposes it to be caused by the raphanus above named, because of its prevalence when the seeds of that plant abounded amongst the corn. Linnaeus also having fed some birds with the seeds of the raphanistrum, and finding that they died convulsed, he gave this disease the name of *raphania*. The Germans call this disorder, *kriebel krankheit*. Sauvages names it *eclampsia typhodes*; also *convulsio raphania*, vel *ab ustilagine*.

It is defined "a spastic contraction of the limbs or joints, attended with convulsions, and excruciating periodical pain." Dr. Cullen places it in the CLASS NEUROSES, and ORDER SPASMI.

In the sixth volume of *Amenitat. Academicæ*, Dr. Rothman gives the history of this disease, and a full description of it. He observes that it had been frequently epidemical in Sweden, notwithstanding that many physicians think it is a new distemper: he has traced it in the writings of many authors, from the year 1596 to 1727, by which it appears to have been common in other parts of Europe; he adds, that this dreadful distemper sometimes held the sick for three or four weeks, and those who perished, generally sunk under a diarrhoea, or died in convulsions. The poorer people were the chief subjects of this complaint; they were usually attacked in autumn, soon after eating bread made of new corn.

In order to its relief, valerian, castor, camphor, and other similar antispasmodics were given with some advantage. See Pulteney's View of Linnaeus; Memoirs of the Royal Med. Society, at Paris, A. D. 1779, but particularly Dr. E. Rosen, and Dr. Rothman's *Dissertatio Raphanica*.

RAPHANISTRUM. This plant is so called from its likeness to the raphanus minor, with which it also agrees in its medical virtues. It is also a name for **MIAGRUM**.

RAPHANUS AQUATICUS. See **SISYMBRIUM AQUAT.**

RAPHANUS HORTENSIS, called also *radicula*, *raifort*. **COMMON GARDEN RADISH.** It is sufficiently known, not to need a description. Its virtues are similar to those of the cochlearia. The root is attenuating, and occasionally carminative: all the parts of the plant are antiscorbutic. The roots are more acrid after drying than they are whilst fresh, but this acrimony is soon dissipated by boiling. It is commonly eaten with its cortical part, in which its acrimony consists, and this rather serves as a condiment to its acefcent substance, and which therefore seldom proves flatulent.

— **RUSTICANUS**, } *Armoracia*, **HORSE-RADISH.** It
— **MARINUS**, } is the **COCHLEARIA ARMORA-**
— **SYLVESTRIS**. } *cia, foliis radicalibus lanceolatis*
crenatis, caulibus incis, floribus albis, CLASS. **TETRA-**
DYNAMIA, **ORDO SILICULOSA.** LINN. Gen. Plant. 803. Its flowers and seeds resemble those of scurvy-grass, the leaves are large and long, and are indented about the edges. It is found wild about the sides of ditches and rivulets, but for medicinal and culinary purposes it is cultivated in gardens. It is perennial, and flowers in June. It rarely perfects its seeds, but is propagated by transverse cuttings of the roots.

The roots impress both the nose and the palate with a quick penetrating pungency; they also contain in certain vessels a sweet juice, which sometimes exudes in little drops upon the surface. Its pungent matter is a very volatile salt, which is all dissipated in drying, and is carried off in distillation, both by water and by spirit of wine. As the pungency exhales, the sweet matter becomes more sensible, though this also is in a great measure dissipated. It impregnates both water and spirit by infusion or distillation very richly with its active matter; in distillation with water it yields a small quantity of essential oil, exceedingly penetrating and pungent. This root agrees with cresses and scurvy-grass, and differs from mustard-seed in the volatility of its pungent matter, and its solubility in spirit. It is properly employed as a condiment with animal food, as it stimulates the stomach and promotes digestion. Whether externally or internally employed, it proves a stimulant, hence a rubefacient useful in palsy, and rheumatism. Its infusion formed into syrup often cures hoarseness, when it depends, as it often does, on the interrupted secretion of mucus. It readily proves emetic, taken in infusion, and a large portion of warm water taken after it; hence it may be given as, or taken with a vomit. Infused in wine, it stimulates the nervous system, and is thereby useful in palsy; and employed in large

quantity it proves heating to the body, hence useful in chronic rheumatism, whether arising from scurvy or other causes. Cut down into very small pieces, without bruising, and swallowed without chewing, it may be taken in a large quantity, to that of a table spoonful. BERGIUS says, "taken in this manner for a month together every morning, it has been extremely useful in arthritic cases," perhaps of the rheumatic kind. The matter of *horse-radish* passes to the kidneys readily, and proves a powerful diuretic, useful therefore in dropsy; and by promoting urine, and perspiration, it has long been known to be a most powerful antiscorbutic. Held in the month it proves a certain and good sialagogue. The syrup of *horse-radish* is made by infusing one dram of the root in four ounces of water, and forming that into a syrup, in a moderate heat, with sugar. An infusion of it with bruised mustard seed, either in wine or boiling water, acts as a stimulant, and diuretic, and is often prescribed with success against dropical and paralytic complaints. Dr. Withering says, that an infusion of this root in milk, makes one of the safest and best cosmetics.

If the root is kept in a cool place, and buried in dry sand, its virtues are retained a long time. Dr. Alston says, that it may be so dried as to powder, and still to retain an useful portion of its virtue.

The London College directs a compound spirit, called **SPIRITUS RAPHANI COMPOSITUS**, **COMPOUND SPIRIT OF HORSE-RADISH**, to be thus made.

Take *horse-radish* root fresh, the exterior rind of Seville orange dried, of each two pounds; fresh garden-scurvy-grass, four pounds; bruised nutmegs, an ounce; proof spirit of wine, two gallons; water, a sufficient quantity to avoid an empyreuma: distil two gallons. Ph. Lond. 1788. See Neumann's Chem. Works; Lewis's and Cullen's *Materia Medica*.

RAPHANUS SYLVESTRIS. See **LEPIDIUM**.

RHAPHONTICOIDES LUTEA. See **BEHEN ALBUM**.

RAPISTRUM, called also *lampfana*, *miagra*, *sinapi arvense præcox*, *semine nigro*, **CHARLOCK**, **CHADLOCK**, **KEDLOCK**, or **WILD MUSTARD**. This plant is called *rapa*. All the species, of which six are enumerated by Boerhaave, are antiscorbutic, but their efficacy is too insignificant to obtain a place in practice.

RAPOCAULIS. See **BRASSICA CONGYLODES**.

RAPUNCULUS, } Plants which much resemble the
RAPUNTIIUM. } campanula in external appearance. See **CERVICARIA**.

RASPATORIUM, from *rado*, to scrape. **RASPARTORY.** A SURGEON'S RASP.

RAUCEDO, vel **RAUCITAS**. An **HOARSENESS**. It is a diminution of the voice, sometimes attended with a preternatural asperity or roughness thereof: the parts affected are, the aspera arteria, and particularly the larynx. Dr. Cullen observes, that it is generally a symptom of catarrh, but sometimes it is a species of **PARAPHONIA**, which see.

Its causes are, a sort of catarrh, which arises from too great acrimony and viscidness of the lymph: in which case a small quantity of horse-radish juice, mixed with honey, may be swallowed every morning, with a draught of new milk whey. See **RAPHANUS RUSTICANUS**. 2. A copious effusion of thin lymph upon the larynx and parts adjacent; and when from this cause, relief may be expected from the pulv. e. trag. c. amylo, terr. Japon. &c. 3. In the small-pox, pustules in the membranes of the larynx, &c. produce an *hoarseness*, which is relieved by the use of attenuants and lubricants, which assist the variolous matter in its passage through the skin. 4. A tumor, or inflammation, in or about the larynx: to remove the complaint from this cause, let vapours of warm water be received into the throat, or frequently use the following gargle: R decoct. fol. vel rad. althæe lb. i. sp. ammoniac compositi, gt. 60. m. 5. A dryness about the larynx and the muscles subservient to speech. Here nitrous and acid attenuants, mixed with diluents, are very useful. 6. The spittle becoming thick or acrid, hence a viscid tough matter sticks to, and renders the surface of the larynx, &c. unequal, and consequently the voice *hoarse*; to remove which cause, things that attenuate and dilute the lymph, that render the spittle thin, soft, and copious, and empty the glands, will be the proper means; such are emollients and expectorants.

In many instances the most speedy relief is obtained from continuing the feet in warm water, for the space of half an hour, about bed-time.

RAUCITAS. See BRANCHUS, and RAUCEDO.

REALGAR, called also ARLADA, or ARLADAR, *aureipigmentum rubrum, arsenicum rubrum factitium*, also *abessi*. A composition of sulphur, orpiment, or yellow arsenic, and unquenched lime. It is of a red colour, always glossy, but not always transparent. See ARSEN. ALBUM.

REBIS. The alvine fordes are so called by some of the more ancient authors: it also denotes the hair of choleric and plethoric men. Amongst gold refiners it means the *semen aurificum*, from whence gold is generated; and is the gold, and its own quicksilver.—It is called by the barbarous name *rebis*, because it is at first composed of two ingredients, which at length, by long coction, become one in species and number; by some of the more modern authors, the *mercurius duplicatus philosophicus*, consisting of solar sulphur and mercury, is called *rebis*; also AZOTH.

RECEPTACULUM CHYLI. The RECEPTACLE of the CHYLE. It is also called *receptaculum Pecqueti*, because Pecquet first demonstrated it at Paris, 1651, — 1652, *diversorium, sacculus chyliiferus*. Eustachius and Asellius were in some degree acquainted with it. It lies on the right side of the aorta, at the union of the last vertebra of the back with the first of the loins, climbs up between the aorta, and vena azygos, behind the œsophagus. It is a sort of membranous vesicle, of various shapes in human subjects. Sometimes it surrounds the aorta like a collar. Its coats are very thin. The upper portion is contracted between the aorta and the vena azygos, and forms a particular canal which runs up through the thorax, and is called the DUCTUS THORACICUS, which see, also MONRO'S OSTEOLOGY.

RECEPTACULUM. In BOTANY. A RECEPTACLE, from *recipio*, to receive; by RAY, it is called *sedes*; by BOERHAAVE, *placenta*; and by VAILLANT, *thalamus*. It is the basis upon which the other six parts of fructification are connected.—1st, *Receptaculum commune*; connecting many flosculi, so as that taking any of them away would cause irregularity. 2. — *Floris*, a basis to which are fixed the parts of the flower exclusive of the germen. 3. — *Fructificationis*, common to the flower and fruit. 4. — *Fruetus*, a basis for the fruit only. 5. — *Proprium*, belonging to the fructification only. 6. — *Seminum*, the basis on which the seeds are fixed within the pericarpium.

RECIPE. TAKE. It is usually placed at the beginning of prescriptions, and is generally wrote thus, R, or with the character for tin, ʒ.

RECTIFICATIO. See DEPURATIO.

RECTOR SPIRITUS. See SPIRITUS.

RECTUM INTESTINUM, called also *apeuthysmenos, longanum* or *longaon, archos, cyffaros*. In Paracelsus it is called *monocolon*. The last of the large intestines, called the *rectum*, or the STRAIT GUT, is every where covered by longitudinal muscular fibres, and hath strong circular ones for expelling the fæces. It is not furnished with bands as the colon is, nor is it covered with the peritonæum, as are the other intestines. At the lower extremity of the *rectum* are certain cryptæ, which are supposed to be the seat of worms, and certain vascular ridges between the cryptæ where the piles are situated, which are external or internal, according to their situation. This gut is a continuation of the last convolution of the colon, which having passed below the last vertebra of the loins to the inside of the os sacrum, is bent backward in the concave side, to which it is connected, and having reached the os coccygis, it runs in the direction thereof, and bends a little forward, terminating beyond the extremity of the os coccygis. The inner coat is furnished with many glands, which separate a mucus to keep it supple. The arteries are from the hæmorrhoidalis interna, the last branch of the mesenterica inferior, which communicate with the hypogastrica, and particularly with the hæmorrhoidalis externa. The veins are branches from the mesaraica minor, or hæmorrhoidalis interna, which communicate with the hypogastrica. The nerves are from the plexus mesentericus inferior, and the plexus hypogastricus.

Sometimes, there are hard, scirrhus lumps, without pain, seated at the bottom of the *rectum* or near the anus; these are thrust out at every effort to void the stool, and then indeed is perceived a degree of uneasiness; but at no other time, except after handling them. If they have a small basis, Mr. Pott advises to remove them as speedily as possible; for, if they continue, they certainly prove

fatal. In the instances that cannot be removed, the beginning symptoms do not give any light into their nature: the first symptom is felt as if the patient wanted to void a large stool; on making the attempt, nothing is voided; this unavailing needing is frequently returning; at length he tries a glyster; but when the pipe is about to be introduced into the gut, it is obstructed by a lump there; thus he is alarmed. The judicious surgeon, on introducing a finger, soon perceives the nature of the case, but he only offers a palliative remedy.

Another disease of this gut, is a fungous or general relaxed state of its whole substance. When it is extruded through the anus, it is bound by the sphincter muscle, and puts on the appearance of a fungus with a narrow basis; the mere fungus is uniform, and may be got round; it is soft to the touch, yet from the irritation of the part this may be as painful as a cancerous one. It is, therefore, proper justly to distinguish them, as the first may be cured, but the latter cannot. The cancerous fungus within the *rectum* is seldom uniform, but generally unequal, spreading from a large basis, and discharges an offensive ichor or gleet.

RECTUS is the name of several muscles, as follow: they are so called from the rectilinear direction of their fibres.

RECTUS ABDOMINIS. The recti muscles of the belly arise from the os pubis, are inserted into the sternum, and are expanded upon the cartilages of the fifth, sixth, seventh, and sometimes of the eighth ribs. In their course they are divided into four or five portions, by three or four tendinous intersections. They lie on the fore-part of the belly, immediately under the integuments, betwixt the linea alba and the lineæ femilunares. The vessels which pass underneath the upper parts are the mammary artery descending, and its vein ascending; those of the lower part are the epigastric artery ascending, and its vein descending. In this muscle there are certain white lines and impressions perceptible, which VESALIUS calls *perigraphæ*.

— ANTERIOR. See RECTUS CRURIS.

— ANTICUS BREVIS. See RECTUS INTERNUS MINOR.

— ANTICUS LONGUS. See RECTUS INTERNUS MAJOR.

— ATTOLLENS. See GENIO-HYOIDÆUS.

— CRURIS. Some call it *rectus femoris*, and others call it *rectus anterior*. WINSLOW calls it *gracilis anterior*. It rises by a strong tendon from the anterior and superior process of the ileum, and from the cartilaginous tip of the acetabulum, and is inserted into the upper part of the patella.

— DEPRIMENS OCULI. } See DEPRESSOR OCULI.

— INFERIOR OCULI. } LI.

— EXTERNUS OCULI. See ABDUCTOR OCULI, N° 5.

— INTERNUS. It rises close to the edge of the os pubis, where it joins to the ischium, and runs to the internal condyle. It serves to bend the thigh forward. It is also called *gracilis internus*.

— INTERNUS MAJOR, called also *flexor capitis*. It lies before the *rectus internus minor*. It rises commonly by so many tendons from the transverse processes of the fifth, fourth, third, and second cervical vertebræ, and is inserted into the cuneiform process of the os occipitis, and bends the neck forward. WINSLOW calls it RECTUS ANTICUS LONGUS.

— INTERNUS MINOR, ANNUENTES, WINSLOW calls it *rectus anticus brevis*. It is also named, *renuens musculus*, and rises from the root of the transverse process of the atlas, and is inserted into the cuneiform process of the os occipitis, just behind the groove where the lateral sinus forms the beginning of the internal jugular. This muscle gives the head a lateral jerk upon the atlas.

— INTERNUS OCULI. It rises from the bottom of the socket near the hole by which the optic nerve passes into the orbit, passes on the side of the globe next the nose, and is inserted into the sclerotica. It draws the eye towards the nose. See ABDUCTOR OCULI, N° 8.

— LATERALIS. It rises from the transverse process of the atlas, and is inserted into the os occipitis and os temporis, near the mastoid process. It bends the head to one side.

— MAJOR. It rises from the upper part of the spinal process of the dentata; it runs upwards and outwards, and is inserted near where the os occipitis is joined to the os temporis, serving to bring the head backwards. It

It is also partly a rotator of the head, called also *capitis possicus*.

RECTUS MINOR. This rises from the knob which answers to the spinal process of the atlas, and passes thence, to the head. It can only move the head upon the atlas, called also *capitis rectus*; *obliquus minor*.

— **SUPERIOR OCULI.** See **ELEVATOR OCULI**.

RECURRENS. The **RECURRENT NERVE**. See **PAR VAGUM**.

REDUC, vel REDUX. A **FLUX**. It is a powder by which calcined metals, or minerals, are reduced to a reguline form. *Fluxes* are generally either of the vitreous, or of the saline kind;—*by the vitreous*, are meant all those that are of themselves, or that readily assume a glossy form in the fire; the chief of which are the glass of lead, glass of antimony, and borax;—*by the saline*, all those that are composed of salt, whether of nitre, or tartar, or the like.—There are *fluxes* of a yet cheaper kind; such are *dried wine-lees*, *dried cow-dung*, *dried horse-dung*, *dried river-mud*; *fuller's-earth*, *iron-slings*, &c. There are a variety of compound *fluxes*, some of which are better adapted for some ores than others are, and, indeed, almost every operator hath his favourite kind. The common black *flux*, see in the article **CALCINATION**.

REFLECTIVA. See **CARDIACA**.

REFRIGERATIO. See **HORROR**.

REFRIGERATORIUM. A **REFRIGERATORY**. It is the vessel filled with water, through which the worm passes in distillations: its use is, to condense the vapours as they pass through the worm.

REGALIS REGIS. } See **NITRUM**, N° II.

REGIA AQUA. }

REGIMEN. The **REGIMEN**, or the regulation of the diet, with a view to preserve, or to restore health. In chemistry it is the regulation of fires.

REGIONALIS MORBUS. See **EPIDEMIUS**.

REGISTERES. **REGISTERS**. They are openings in different parts of furnaces, which are to be shut occasionally with stoppers or burnt clay. By means of these *registers* the fire may be governed as we please, for their heat is increased or diminished by the closing, or opening of these holes. These holes should be from two to four inches wide, if the diameter of the furnace is a foot within.

REGULIS BARBADENSIS vel JAMAICENSIS. See **PALMA NOBILIS**.

REGULUS. Thus the *chemists* have called metallic matters when separated from other substances by fusion. The *alchemists* first invented this name, because they expected to find gold in the metal. At present the word is confined to the metallic part of certain semi-metals which have no proper name, as the *regulus* of antimony, the *regulus* of cobalt, the *regulus* of arsenic, &c.

RELAXATIO, also *chalaſis*. See **PROCIDENTIA UTERI**, and **ATONIA**.

REMEDIUM, a **REMEDY**, called also *boethema*, a medicine by which any illness is cured.

REMITTENTES. **REMITTING DISEASES**. They are when a distemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again. This most frequently happens in those fevers which only go near to a distinct intermission, without completely effecting it.

REMORA ARATRI. See **ANONIS**.

REN, called also *nephros*, a *kidney*. See **RENES**.

RENALES ARTERIÆ, also called *emulgentes arteriæ*, are generally two in number, and go out laterally from the lower descending aorta, immediately under the mesenterica superior, one to the right hand, the other to the left. The right is situated more backward, and is longer than the left, because of the vena cava which lies on the right side, between the aorta and the kidney; they run commonly without division, and almost horizontally to the kidneys, into the depressions of which they enter by several branches, which form arches in the inner substance of the viscera. From these arches many small branches go out toward the circumference, or surface of the kidneys. Sometimes two arteries go into one kidney. Generally the right renal artery passes behind the vena cava, and the renal vein in the other side; and the left artery first behind, and then before the vein. Sometimes they send branches to the glandulæ renales, membrana adiposa of the kidneys, and even to the diaphragm.

— **VENÆ**, also called *emulgentes venæ*. These spring from the inferior vena cava, when it arrives at the kidneys, into which these branches are sent. These are the

largest veins that go from the vena cava, betwixt the liver and the bifurcation. The right emulgent is the shortest, because of the situation of the kidney; the left is longer, because it hath to cross the trunk of the aorta. Usually the left emulgent vein furnishes the left spermatic vein.

RENELIUS. See **RHENCOS**.

RENES. The **KIDNEYS**. They are two oblong flattened bodies, extending from the eleventh and twelfth ribs, to the fourth lumbar vertebra. The right *kidney* lies under the great lobe of the liver, and is lower than the left, which is situated under the spleen. The *kidneys* are shaped like a large bean; their circumference is concave on the side next the vertebræ, and convex on the opposite side. The aorta descendens, and the vena cava inferior, lie between the *kidneys*, pretty close to the bodies of the vertebræ, and each of them commonly send off one capital branch, sometimes two or three, which enter into the sinuous part of the *kidney*, and dividing into two or three branches before it enters, ramifies through the whole. With these vessels the nerves enter. The *kidneys* are covered on one side by the peritonæum, and the whole substance is invested by a capsula, composed of two laminae connected together by a cellular substance. The external lamina is thin and smooth, and makes the *kidney* uniform. In children we may observe this convex substance is divided into little lobules, and we sometimes find it so in adults. There are two substances observable in the *kidney*, the external or cortical, and the internal, which is called tubular or mamillary, which last is made up of a number of pyramidal portions, about twelve in each *kidney*, whose points are received into the pelvis, so that the cortical part not only lies round the outer surface of the *kidney*, but throws processes into the interstices. The cortical part is quite vascular; in minute injections are observed certain appendages, called by some **CORPORA LOBOSA**, but which are natural cryptæ, or cells, where the small arteries seem to be expanded. Ruysch says they are arteries coiled up in a little space. The veins have none of these cryptæ; whence it is plain that they are not extravasations; besides, they are uniform, and only in the cortical part. Each mamilla lies in a kind of membranous calix, or *infundibulum*, which opens into a common cavity, called the pelvis, which is membranous like the infundibula, of which it is a continuation. After the infundibula have contracted into a conical form round the apices of the mammillæ, each of them forms a small short tube, which uniting at different distances along the bottom of the sinus of the *kidney*, form three large tubes, which go out from the sinus in an oblique direction from above downwards, and, immediately after, unite into one trunk, which is called

The **URETER**: this runs down obliquely, with a small degree of inflexion, to the lateral parts of the inner-side of the os sacrum, and passing between the rectum and bladder, it terminates in the latter in its inferior part, near the vesiculæ feminales; the ureters perforate each coat distinctly in a slanting manner; so that their oblique insertion answers the same end as a valve. The internal ligamentary membrane of the ureter does not end with their insertion into the bladder, but is continued toward the prostate gland, where it seems to be inserted; this ligament keeps the lower part of the bladder from stretching, and keeps the *ureters* fixed. The situation of the *ureter*, with respect to the renal artery and vein, is thus: the artery is in the upper part of the sinus of the *kidney*, and partly before the vein; the vein is about the middle, and between the artery and the *ureter*, which is in the lower part, something behind the vein, and partly surrounded by a branch of the artery, whence appears the impossibility of nephrotomy, and that the operation, however represented, is no other than opening an abscess in the loin, through which opening the stone passes. See **NEPHROTOMIA**.

RENES SUCCENTURIATI. See **CAPSULÆ ATRABILIARIÆ**.

RENISUS; ANTITYPUS. **RESISTENCE**. It properly belongs to hardness, which *resists* contact; hence it is always connected with that which is hard. The *renitentes corporis dispositiones*, are the *resisting* powers or dispositions of the body, which do not easily permit a passage to the morbidic miasma, or contagion; and are with difficulty affected or injured. In these senses, Galen and Linden make use of the word.

RENOVATIO. **RENOVATION**. In **CHEMISTRY** it is the restoration of a mineral body to a perfect state, from one which is imperfect.

RENUENS

RENUENS MUSCULUS. See **RECTUS INTERNUS MINOR.**

RENUNCIATIO. **RENUNCIATION**, from *renuncio*, to declare openly. By Paré, called *elogium*; an opinion or judgment given by a physician or surgeon to a magistrate or judge concerning the state of the sick, with respect to the mortality of a wound; of poison being taken, &c. See Ambros. Paræus, *Tractatus annexus Chirurgiæ de Renunciationibus*.

REPELLENTIA. **REPELLENT MEDICINES.** By these are meant those which prevent such an afflux of a fluid to any part as would raise it into a tumor. Whatever other medicines may occasionally produce the effects of repellents, those only are properly of this tribe, which cool, dry, astringe, and strengthen the parts, and enable them to resist the afflux of such matter as is lodged there.

REPULSIO. **REPULSION.** The cause which opposes itself to absolute attraction hath been acknowledged by all who were conversant in physics, with respect to the celestial bodies; and it hath been termed *repulsion*, that is, a power as real as attraction, which repels bodies after they have approached each other to a certain point, and prevents their uniting together. This *repulsion*, though a second cause, and subject to the laws of attraction, is properly inherent in matter; this properly acts conjointly with attraction in the elements of bodies, and in all the operations of chemistry. It appears that it is from these two effects reunited, and from their different degrees of action, that the variety results, which is observed in the hardness and density of bodies. Many have rejected this *repulsion*, which sir Isaac Newton had allowed in sublunary things; but if we just glance on many of the operations of chemistry, it is impossible to help admitting a repulsive property in bodies.

RES FALLACISSIMA. See **PULSUS.**

RES NATURALES. **THE NATURALS.** According to Boerhaave, these are life, the cause of life, and its effects. These, he says, remain in some degree, however disordered a person may be. See also **CIRCUMSTANTIÆ.**

RESEDA. See **BARBAREA.**

RESINÆ. **RESINS.** All sorts of exudations, from evergreens, as turpentine, tar, &c. are in a general acceptance included under the name of *resin*. Essential oils, indurated by age, or by acids, are called *resins*. When the essential oil of the exudations from ever-green trees is exhaled, the remaining mass is called *resin*. As *resin* consists of oil and acid, it is artificially produced by the admixture of vitriolic acid and spirit of wine, or the spirit of turpentine. The *resina alba* of the Pharm. Edinb. Coll. is from the *pinus sylvestris*, and the *pinus abies*. The *resina flava* is also from the same.

Resins in general dissolve in *spt. vin. r.* It is chiefly by this means that they are extracted from the subjects in which they are contained. Indeed those parts of vegetables which abound with essential oils, and with resins, and are possessed of flavours and aromatic qualities, should be reduced into an extract with this menstruum. **RESINS** also dissolve in expressed oils, and in essential ones; and may be united with water by means of the same intermedia which render fluid oils miscible with water. In a heat less than that of boiling water, they melt into an oily fluid, and in this state they may be incorporated one with another. In their resolution by fire, in close vessels, they yield a manifest acid, and a large quantity of empyreumatic oil.

The *acid resins* exhibited by themselves tenaciously adhere to the coats of the intestines: by their stimulating power they irritate and inflame them, and thus produce spasms, inflammations, &c. These inconveniences are remedied by alkaline salts, by soap, and in a good measure by sugar, if they are triturated with the *resin*, before the patient takes it. Some rub essential oils with *resins* to correct them, but the oil is soon separated therefrom in the stomach, and the *resin* is rendered more active, and so becomes more virulent, or, at least, the same effects being produced in a degree by the oil which is obtained from the *resin*, the *resin* will act with more advantage.

Resins act principally by irritating the stomach and bowels, and by attenuating the fluids; if the irritation is quick they prove emetic; if not so sudden, they pass off by stool. They operate more violently in robust constitutions than in those of a contrary habit; the vessels of the former being more tense, so less capable of bearing

irritation. The action of these medicines is extended beyond the *primæ viæ*, as is evident from the children being purged by the milk of those nurses who take them. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Dict. of Chem.

RESINA ANIME. See **ANIME.**

FLAVA. This remains after the distillation of oil of turpentine, and is the common rosin of the shops: it is chiefly made use of in external application. It forms part of the composition of several plasters, and gives the name of one ointment, *unguentum resinæ flavæ*. See **BASILICON UNGUENTUM.** LEWIS says, in taste it is considerably bitter, and sometimes given as an internal corroborant, in preference to the turpentine themselves, as being divested of their stimulating oils. *Materia Medica*, p. 553. See **ABIES.**

TOSTA, FRICTA, NIGRA. See **COLOPHONIA.**

RESINÆ FLAV. UNG. See **BASIL. FLAVUM.**

RESPIRATIO. **BREATHING**, called also *anapneusis*. It is the action of taking in and discharging the air from the lungs, including, therefore, inspiration and expiration. As soon as the child is born, the air rushes into its lungs and distends them, and as heat rarefies the air, its force is so increased, that by expanding the lungs the whole breast is distended: thus the rarefying air, distending the lungs every way by its natural spring, increased by heat, may be considered as the first mover in the action of respiration. By this first distension of the lungs it happens that the blood which had hitherto passed by the foramen ovale, whilst the fœtus continued in the womb, is now obliged to take a different way, and pass by the pulmonary artery and veins; and the former passage, by this means, is rendered useless. *This makes it necessary that respiration be continued for ever after during life.*

As the spring of the air is increased by the heat of the lungs, so the same air, rarefied by the heat it meets with, becomes lighter than the external air, and is made to reascend by the contraction of the diaphragm and intercostal muscles, which are antagonist powers to the dilating one of rarefied air.

After the first expiration, a portion of the inspired air remains, which is rarefied by the heat to which it is subjected; thus the external or atmospheric air again descends into the lungs; and as in the first instance of *respiration* the same circumstances follow, so inspiration and expiration continue to succeed, until with the last expiration death is ushered in.

Respiration is partly voluntary and partly involuntary; but, as we determine this or the other muscle to action by the influence which our wills have on them, so we exert a similar power on the organs of *respiration* by the same means.

Some assert that the elevation of the breast by means of the intercostal muscles is necessary to inspiration; but perhaps a due attention to these muscles will discover to us that their action is only during expiration, and if so their theory falls to nothing.

The uses of *respiration* are many, some of which are as follow: by *inspiration*, air is duly received into the lungs, in order to the exerting of our voices, and to impregnate the blood with a general stimulant of the habit, considered by some as *matter of heat*, by which the circulation of the fluids is supported, and the different offices of the animal œconomy performed with regularity: by *expiration* the defect of perspiration through the skin is in a good degree regulated; for much of the perspirable matter is carried off from the body with the air which is expired; and in cold weather, &c. when the discharge is lessened through the skin, there is a proportionable increase of the same from the lungs.—Again, as the pulse is accelerated by heat; so is the action of the lungs, whence an advantage of inspiration is, the cooling of the blood by the application of cold to that portion of it which is passing through the lungs, as well as by expiration, to carry off a portion of redundant heat along with the matter perspired. Lastly, by the action of the parts subservient to *respiration*, the progress of the aliment through the stomach, &c. as also of the fœces through the intestines, is facilitated and hastened.

See Haller's Physiology, lect. 10. Hoadley on *Respiration*. Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Physic, and **PULMONES** in this work.

RESTA BOVIS. **REST-HARROW.** See **ANONIS.**

RESTAURANTIA, **RESTORATIVES.** Medicines

RESUMPTIVA. { suited to restore lost strength; but commonly applied to those which restore lots of strength

strength depending upon the waste of fluids, and in that sense nearly the same with the nutrientia, and come under the class ANALEPTICA. They differ not much from agglutinant corroboratives, and their manner of operation in the same way may be accounted for, only that *restoratives* are more adhesive and subtil, whereby they enter into the nourishment of the remotest parts. Cordials are known by this name. See CARDIACA.

RETE MALPIGHI. See PULMONES.

MIRABILE. It is the name of a congeries of blood-vessels in the brain, called also DICTYOIDES.

MUCOSUM. The true skin on its whole surface is covered with two lamellæ: one is the *rete mucosum*, the other is the cuticula. The *rete mucosum* is the principal seat of colour in man; in Europeans it is transparent, in mulattoes it is brown, and in negroes it is black. One use of the *rete mucosum* is, to keep the papillæ moist, which would otherwise grow rough and unfit for sensation. The *rete mucosum* is also called *corpus mucosum*, and *corpus reticulare*. Mr. Sheldon thinks that the colour of the *rete mucosum* depends on the blood, which he says is darker in the Africans than in the Europeans: he was informed by a physician, on whose veracity he had the greatest dependence, that the bile and semen of the Africans are darker than the Europeans. This observation contributes in favour of Mr. Sheldon's opinion. Wherever the cuticle thickens, the *rete mucosum* thickens in proportion; as is exemplified by those laminae of integuments in the hands and feet of Africans. It is also observed, that in the fœtus of nine months, the *rete mucosum* is yellower than the cuticle. In Africans the *rete mucosum* is more easily separated from the cuticle than in Europeans.

RETENTA and EXCRETA. See EXCRETA.

RETICULARIS MEMBRANA. See CELLULOSA MEMBRANA.

RETICULUM, the second stomach of a ruminating animal. See ABOMASUM; also the omentum.

RETIFORMIS, called also *amphiblestroides* is an epithet applicable to any net-like appearance, and is used to express the coat of the eye, called *tunica retiformis*, encircling the vitreous humour according to Galen. It is the *choroides*, and forms the plexus choroides, called also plexus reticularis vel *retiformis*. See CHOROIDES, and PLEXUS CHOROIDES.

RETINA. Thus the expansion of the optic nerve on the inner surface of the eye is called also *amphiblestroides*. Though this expansion is supposed to be a production of the medullary substance of the optic nerve, which is spread like a membrane, and from its resemblance to a net, is called *retina*; yet by laying open the coats of the nerve, its medullary substance cannot be clearly traced, as continuing on to form it. This inner coat of the eye is most probably the seat of vision, notwithstanding the objections lately made to this opinion.

RETRAHENS AURICULAM. See ABDUCTOR AURIS, N° 1.

RETROVERSIO UTERI. The RETROVERSION of the UTERUS. See PROCIDENTIA UTERI. This disorder occurs when the womb so falls from its natural position, that the urinary bladder is either pressed by it, or drawn from its usual place, and the fundus uteri presses upon the intestinum rectum; or it may be that the fundus uteri is thrown upon the os pubis, and its orifice towards the rectum. Most of these cases happen in the early stages of pregnancy, seldom so late as the fourth month; they occasion first a difficulty, then by degrees a suppression of urine, and soon after, a suppression of the intestinal discharge. For the most part the following treatment, where the fundus uteri hath fallen back upon the rectum, which is most commonly the case, hath been successful. First, the urine is to be drawn off by means of the catheter, then a stimulating clyster must be injected, that the intestines may be duly evacuated; these done, place the woman on her knees and elbows, with her head downwards, and by introducing one hand up the vagina, endeavour to draw it forwards, then with two fingers in the anus endeavour to push up the fundus uteri. See an account of some instances of this nature in the Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. iv. p. 388, &c. Dr. Hunter's Tables of the Gravid Uterus. Denman on the *Retroversion of the Uterus*. White's Surgery, p. 163.

REX METALLORUM. See AURUM.

VEGETABILUM. See CROCUS.

REXIS ANEBION. See ANCHUSA.

RHA VERUM ANTIQUORUM. See RHAPON-

TICUM.

RHABBARBARUM. RHUBARB, also called *rheon*; *rheum*; *rhæum*; *barbaria*; *lapathum Orientale*; *lapathum Chinense*. The Greeks called it *rhobarbarum*, from its growing on the banks of the river Rha, i. e. Wolga, in the barbarous country of Russia. But the latter Greeks are said to have called it *barbaricum*, because it was brought to Barbaria, a country lying on the Sinus Barbaricus, whence it was sent to other countries.

Rhubarb is a plant of the dock kind. It is the RHEUM PALMATUM, or RHEUM CHINENSE, *foliis palmatis acuminatis scabriusculis, sinu basæ dilatato, petiolis supra obsolete sulcatis margine rotundatis*, AITON. Hort. Kew. CL. ENNEANDRIA; ORD. TRIGYNIA; LINN. Gen. Plant. 506. The leaves are somewhat heart-shaped, acuminate, and slightly hairy. The root is the only part in use; it is brought from China, and from Siberia, by way of Russia. As good *rhubarb* plants have been raised in our physic gardens as any that are met with abroad; they grow with vigour in open ground.

Two sorts of the roots are met with in our shops, viz. one from Turkey, or perhaps much of this is from Russia; for in the Russian territories the finest *rhubarb* grows in large quantities. The Turkey *rhubarb* is generally in flattish pieces, more compact and hard than the Russian; that which grows in Tartary and Siberia is in round lumps, less weighty than the Chinese, but of a finer grain, and always perforated; the reason of this difference in weight and form is owing to the different methods of curing them. In China they cut their *rhubarb* into slices, and press it close before drying; in Russia they hang it up to dry without cutting it into slices or pressing it. The Chinese pieces are externally of a yellow colour, and within there is a mixture of bright reddish streaks with the yellow. The second sort is brought from the East Indies; it is in longish pieces, harder, heavier, and more compact than that from Turkey. Dr. Alston thinks this as good as the Turkey sort. The first sorts must be kept dry, or they grow mouldy, or are destroyed by worms. The Indian *rhubarb* is not so subject to these inconveniences, and the finer pieces, after being rubbed with the powder of Turkey *rhubarb*, are sold for it.

Whether *rhubarb* is of the Turkey or of the East India kind, chuse that which is of a *lively colour when cut, firm and solid*, but not hard, that is *easily powdered*, and when powdered is of a *bright yellow colour*; that on being chewed imparts to the spittle the same colour, but that *does not grow slimy whilst in the mouth*; to the taste it should be sub-acrid, bitterish, and styptic, and its smell lightly aromatic.

Rhubarb gives out its purgative quality most freely to water; after digesting it with water it becomes inactive; but after several digestions with spirit of wine, it retains some of its purgative virtue. The powder purges the most; dose, from ʒi. to 3i. The next to it is an infusion in water; the spirituous tincture purges the least, but hath more of the aroma and of the astringency of this root. The watery infusion, when reduced to an extract, hath its virtue much diminished; the spirituous loses less; so that 3ss. of it will operate moderately, but not more so than an equal quantity of the powder.

The London College directs three tinctures, two of which are spirituous, one vinous, and are thus made.

1. TINCTURA RHABBARBARI. *Tincture of Rhubarb.*

Take of *rhubarb* sliced, two ounces; smaller cardamom seeds, husked and bruised, half an ounce; saffron, two drams; proof spirit of wine, two pints: digest for eight days and strain.

2. TINCTURA RHABBARBARI COMPOSITA. *Compound Tincture of Rhubarb.*

Take of *rhubarb* sliced, two ounces; ginger, powdered, saffron, of each two drams; liquorice root bruised, half an ounce; distilled water, one pint; proof spirit of wine, twelve ounces by measure. Digest for fourteen days and strain.

3. VINUM RHABBARBARI. *Wine of Rhubarb.*

Take of *rhubarb* sliced, two ounces and an half; smaller cardamom seeds, bruised and husked, half an ounce; saffron two drams; Spanish white wine, two pints; proof spirit of wine, eight ounces by measure. Digest for ten days, and strain. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

These are intended for stomachics and strengtheners, as well as for purgatives. Spirituous liquors excellently

extract that part of the *rhubarb* in which the two first qualities reside. When given in the first intentions, a spoonful or two is a dose; but when they are intended as purgatives, from two to three ounces must be given.

The Edinburgh College directs an infusion in water as follows:

4. INFUSUM RHABARBARI.

R Rad. rhab. incif. $\frac{3}{4}$ i. aq. bullient. $\frac{1}{2}$ i. infund. per noct. & colaturæ adde aq. cinnam. sp. $\frac{3}{4}$ i. When *rhubarb* is given as a purge, this is one of the best preparations.

Whether *rhubarb* is taken in powder or infused in water, if the dose is mixed with a dish of coffee, the patient will rarely object to its taste.

The practice of toasting *rhubarb* is attended with no real advantage; but if it is not removed from the fire as soon as it is fit for powdering, it will be injured. If, instead of toasting it, a small quantity of any thing astringent is added, the end of toasting would be better answered.

Rhubarb is a mild cathartic, and also a mild astringent; it strengthens the intestines, leaves the belly costive, and is hence preferred in diarrhoeas and dysenteries. In the latter of which, it is considered though by some as disserviceable from its astringent property. It is often given more with a view to its strengthening than to its purgative quality; in costiveness, given in the common way, it is of no use, but rather hurtful, from its producing opposite effects to its purgative power, when that operation is over. If it can be serviceable in this case, it ought to be only chewed; less of its astringent and more of its purgative power is obtained by this mode, and in this way it is particularly useful to dyspeptic persons: from its bitterness it fits better on the stomach than many other purgatives do. Its operation joins well with those of neutral laxatives, and both together operate in smaller doses than either of them would do singly. It has lately been introduced into practice as an application to ulcers, in which cases it has been attended with much success, though it has not yet been explained to what particular species of ulcers it was best adapted, nor on what principle it is supposed to act: probably from its being a stimulant and astringent. It is sprinkled over the wound lightly once a day, and sometimes twice; but in cases of great irritability, one part of powdered opium is added to eight of *rhubarb*. The compound powder of *rhubarb* and ipecacuanha, has been employed for the removal of warts. That which is bright, of a light texture, most fragrant, and sound, contains less resin, in proportion to its earthy and saline parts, than that which is heavy, tenacious and fetid; and therefore we find it milder in its operation, more grateful to the stomach, and better to answer the intention of an astringent, a diuretic or an alterant; and the other more to nauseate the stomach, and to operate more strongly as a purge in the first passages. *Rhubarb* changes the urine to a yellow colour before it operates as a purge: it is a good substitute for aloes, when aloes are productive of the piles, which are seldom occasioned by *rhubarb*; at the same time, as an attenuant, it is very little inferior to aloes. In acute fevers, when there is apprehension of producing a diarrhoea by purging medicines, *rhubarb* is safe. In diarrhoeas and dysenteries, *rhubarb* is doubly useful; 1st, by carrying off the peccant matter; 2dly, by strengthening the bowels against a further afflux. A peculiar excellency in *rhubarb* is its evacuating viscid bile when lodged in the bile-ducts; in this case, next to aloes, it is the best amongst purging medicines; and it hath this advantage over aloes, viz. that it may be given where inflammation is attendant, provided bleeding be premised. In gross habits, *rhubarb* is an useful assistant to secure the efficacy of the bark, if joined with it. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

Other substances in the vegetable world receive also this name, viz.

RHABARBARUM ALBUM. See MECHOACHANA ALBA.

— DIOSCORIDIS. See RHAPONTICUM.

— MONACHORUM. See LAPATHUM HORTENSE.

RHABDOIDES from $\rho\alpha\delta\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$, a strait twig, and $\epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$, form. See SAGITTALIS SUTURA.

RHACHIS See SPINA.

RHACHISAGRA, from $\rho\alpha\chi\iota\varsigma$, the spine of the back, and $\alpha\gamma\gamma\alpha$, a prey. See ARTHRITIS.

RHACHILÆI, or RHACHITÆ, from $\rho\alpha\chi\iota\varsigma$, the spine of the back. The muscles belonging to the spine of the back.

RHACOSIS, also *detritio*. Excoriation of the relaxed scrotum.

RHAEUM. See RHABARBARUM.

RHAGADES, from $\rho\eta\gamma\gamma\alpha\delta\epsilon\varsigma$, to break off. CHAPS, CLEFTS, or FISSURES in the skin. If seated in the anus, and recent, the patient must sit still and sit over the steam of warm water. The cerat. lapidis calaminaris may also be applied. If the lips of these fissures are callous, cut them, or otherwise treat them so that they may become new ulcerations. See Turner's, Wiseman's, and Heister's Surgery. *Rhagades* may be caused by extension, contraction, or acrimony; and are amongst equivocal signs or productions of the first infection of the pox. They are seated about the anus and various parts of the pudendum muliebre, corners of the mouth, nostrils, eye-lids, nipples, &c. From these chaps issue forth sometimes a thin, sharp ichor, which is either venereal, or the product of other kinds of acrimony; at times they are very painful. If they are fresh contracted, they are not difficult to remove, but if their lips are deep, callous, and inflamed, difficulty increases. See a Treatise on the Venereal Disease, by N. D. Falk, M. D. edit. 2. 1774.

Different from the *rhagades*, in appearance, are the chaps in the palms of the hands, and soles of the feet; both proceed from the acrimony of the virus, searching as it were for the cuticula, by which it is shrunk together.

RHAMNUS, also called *spina cervina*, *hippophæus*, *spina solutiva*, *spina purgatrix*, *spina insectoria*, *cervi spina*. BUCKTHORN, and PURGING THORN. It is the RHAMNUS CATHARTICUS, *foliis ovatis, spinis terminalibus, floribus quadrifidis dioicis, caule erecto*. CLASS. PENTANDRIA. ORDO MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 265. It is a prickly bush, or a low tree, common in hedges, having pointed leaves; in June it produces small green flowers, and in the beginning of October it ripens into black berries, which contain a dark green juice, with four seeds in each.

It is usual to find these berries mixed, when brought to the markets, with the berries of the black elder, and also of the dog-berry tree; but they are thus distinguished; the juice of the buckthorn berries is green; that of the others not so, the buckthorn berry hath four seeds, that of the elder hath but two, and the dog-berry hath but one.

Buckthorn berries have a faint unpleasant smell, and a bitterish, acrid, nauseous taste; they operate briskly by stool, and have frequently been employed as *hydragogues*, though at the same time they occasion dryness in the mouth and throat, with thirst, and griping in the bowels; but if plenty of warm small liquor is drank during the operation, these effects are not so much observed; they are considered as drastic purgatives. Dose, twenty of the fresh berries; forty or sixty in decoction; a dram, or a dram and an half of the dried berries; an ounce of the expressed juice, or half an ounce of the rob, or extract, obtained by inspissating the juice; but the juice made into a syrup is generally preferred by physicians, though it is rarely prescribed, except in conjunction with other medicines of the same class in infusion or tincture. The inner bark of the tree is said to be a strong purgative, and to occasion vomiting.

The London College order a syrup to be made, under the title of SYRUPUS SPINÆ CERVINÆ. Syrup of buckthorn, in the following manner. Take of the juice of the berries of buckthorn, ripe, and fresh gathered, one gallon; ginger bruised, one ounce; pimento in powder, one ounce and an half; sugar, seven pounds. Let the juice stand for some days, that the fæces may subside, then strain; in a pint of which, macerate the ginger and pimento for four hours, and strain. Boil down the remaining juice to three pints: then add that part in which the ginger and pimento had been macerated, and put to the whole, the sugar to form the syrup. Pharm. Lond. 1788. From one to two ounces are given for a dose, but it is rarely used, on account of its nauseous taste and churlish operation.

Those who sell the juice often mix it with water. See Lewis's Mat. Med. NEUMANN's Chem. Works. CULLEN's Mat. Med. SYDENHAM by WALLIS.

It is also a name for the *paliurus*, *hippophæus*, *alnus nigra*, and *frangula*.

RHAMNUS ZIZIPHUS. See JUJUBA.

RHAPONTICUM. The TRUE RHAPONTIC. It is also called *rheon*, RHEUM; RHEUM PONTICUM; *rha verum antiquorum*; *rheum Dioscoridis*; *rhaponticum Alpini*; *rhabarbarum Dioscoridis*; *rhab. forte Dioscoridis*; ENGLISH RHUBARB. It is, as the true *rhubarb*, a species of dock, with smooth, roundish leaves, somewhat channelled pedicles: it grows wild on the mountains of Thrace whence Alpinus brought it into Europe about the year 1610. It bears the hardest winters in our climate. The roots are often mixed with those of the true *rhubarb*, but are detected by their mucilaginous taste when chewed, and by their not tinging the saliva of so bright a yellow as the true *rhubarb* does; when the *rhapontic* is cut through, it appears regularly marbled in a radiated manner; it is dusky on its surface, and of a loose spongy texture, more astringent than the modern true *rhubarb*, and less purgative; as a purge, two or three drams are required, but it is a better stomachic than the true *rhubarb*. See Raii Hist. Tournefort's Mat. Med.

RHAPONTICUM VULGARE, called also *rhaponticum folio heleni incano*, *centaurium majus*, *centaurium magnum*, GREAT CENTAURY, COMMON RHAPONTIC. It is the *centaurea centaurium*, Linn. It is a large plant, with leaves composed of oblong serrated segments set in pairs on a middle rib, edged in the intermediate spaces with a serrated margin; the stalk divides towards the upper part into several branches, which bear on their tops round, soft, scaly heads, from which come forth bluish flosculi, followed by down, inclosing the seeds. It is perennial, a native of the southern parts of Europe, and raised with us in gardens. The root is of a dark black colour on the outside, it is internally reddish, and yields, when fresh, a juice of a deep red. It hath a slight smell, which is not disagreeable, and in chewing it discovers a viscous sweetness, and roughness, with some degree of acrimony. It is reckoned to be an aperient and corroborant, and is supposed to be particularly useful in alvine fluxes. It is very much inferior to the true *rhapontic*. See Raii Hist. Tournefort's Mat. Med.

RHENCHOS. SNORING, also RHOCNOS; RONCHUS; *Renellius*. This affection is otherwise called *stertor*, which is in sound like that of the *cerchnos*, but greater and more manifest. A *stertor* is that sound which is supposed to be made betwixt the palate and nostrils, by persons asleep, or a rattling in the throat. It is also a noisy respiration as in an apoplexy, in which the mucus from the fauces is forced through the nostrils; *cerchnos*, or *cerchnos*, is that bubbling noise which is made in respiration, from the larynx, or the aspera arteria. These affections are owing to a weakness of nature.

RHEON, and RHEUM. See RHAPONTICUM, RHABBARUM.

RHENOPHONIA, from *ῥενοφονία*, *vox peregrina*. See PARAPHONIA.

RHEUMA, from *ῥέω* to flow.

— CATARRHALE.

— EPIDEMICUM.

} See CATARRHUS.

RHEUMATICA. The RHEUMATIC FEVER.

RHEUMATISMUS. The RHEUMATISM, from *ῥέω*, to flow. It is a painful disease, affecting the intermediate spaces between the joints and muscles in different parts of the body; sometimes the viscera are also attacked. It is with or without a fever; when a fever attends, it is called the *acute*, and where there is no fever, it is called the *chronic rheumatism*. Dr. Cullen places the *acute rheumatism* as a genus in the CLASS PYREXIE, and ORDER PHLEGMASIE, which he defines, a disease arising from an external, and for the most part from a perceptible cause, attended with febrile affections; pain about the joints, following the course of the muscles, affecting the knees and larger joints, rather than those of the hands and feet, increased also by external heat. The varieties of the one species take their name from the parts affected; as, 1. *Myositis*; when the pain is seated more in the muscles that proceed from the joints. 2. *Lumbago*, called also *lordosis*, *nephralgia rheumatica*, and by the Latins *tabes dorsalis*; when the muscles of the loins are the seat of the complaint. 3. *Ischias*; when the muscles of the hip are the suffering parts. 4. *Pleurodyne rheumatica*, and *pleuritis spuria*; when the muscles of the thorax are attacked.

The *chronic rheumatism* is considered by Dr. Cullen as generally the mode of an *acute rheumatism* terminating, which he styles ARTHRODYNIA, and defines it after the rheumatism, some violent exertion, or subluxation, pains of the joints or muscles, much increased, particularly in

motion, more or less erratic, and alleviated by the heat of the bed, or other external heat. The joints are weak, rigid, very readily, or spontaneously growing cold, not attended by any febrile affection, and for the most part without any tumefaction.

The LUMBAGO and ISCHIAS are sometimes acute diseases: but seeing that they are often chronic, they for the most part belong to this species. On the ARTHRODYNIA, the doctor makes the following remarks. If, according to the opinion of some, the chronic rheumatism should be altogether a different genus from the acute; it ought, like every other genus of disease, to have a simple name, and I think I have given it a name not inapplicable. Moreover, since I have always esteemed that rheumatism, called chronic, a consequence of the acute rheumatism, or rheumatism simply speaking, and since, betwixt each of these diseases, there cannot often be set proper limits, I therefore could not arrange the chronic rheumatism as a different genus. Still a violent chronic rheumatism becomes so different in its nature from an acute rheumatism, and requires so different a mode of cure, it ought justly to have a different appellation; and if any one pleases, he is at liberty to rank it as a different genus.

Whatever part of the body the *rheumatism* affects, or whatever species of this disorder is complained of, the cellular membrane is the immediate seat thereof.

Persons of any age may be afflicted with the *rheumatism*, but usually those in the prime of life, and particularly those of an active disposition, are the subjects of the acute species. The causes of which are, whatever may conduce to the production of an inflammation in the part affected.

The chronic *rheumatism* hath for its principal causes, an irritating acrimony in the juices secreted into the parts complained of.

The ACUTE OR INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM is attended with a fever, called RHEUMATICA FEBRIS; pains in the limbs, which are generally in the joints, preventing their motion, and are accompanied with heat, redness, and swelling of the part. When the redness is fixed, the fever abates, though with some it continues many days, always increasing in the evening. After some days, the pain commonly quits one part and affects another, as from the knee to the foot, from thence to the hip, &c. The knees, hips, loins, nape of the neck, shoulders, shoulder-blades, arms, and elbows, are the usual seats of the pain; sometimes the feet, ankles, and wrists are similarly affected. So great is the tenderness of the parts affected, that the patient complains of the least motion, as when violence is used. The parts in which the pain is usually most afflictive, are the neck, the loins, and the hips. The violence of the acute *rheumatism* seldom continues above fourteen days, though a weakness and puffiness, &c. will remain long, sometimes many months, especially if the disease attacks the patient in autumn. Some, after the pains are gone off, complain of a lassitude, which does not leave them till an eruption of some kind appears on the skin.

The chronical *rheumatism*, called *arthrodynia*, is known by the pains, and the absence of fever, by the long continuance of the pain, and by a few parts only being attacked at once. Generally there is no visible alteration in the affected part, though sometimes it is hot, red, and swelled.

When the pain is in the hip, and extends down the thigh, it is called *sciatica*. See ISCHIADICUS MORBUS.

When the symptoms of a scorbutic habit attend these pains, the disorder is called a *scorbutic rheumatism*.

When a violent pain is fixed on the loins, reaching sometimes to the os sacrum, attended with nephritic symptoms, it is called a *rheumatic LUMBAGO*; in this case the patient is forced to sit upright, and to keep his body perpetually forward.

When the *rheumatism* is unattended with a fever, it must be distinguished from the gout; when the loins are the seat of the disorder, care is required to distinguish it from the gravel, from a stone in the kidneys, and from an inflammation in the ureter; also from an abscess in the parts about the loins. A *rheumatism* in the muscles of the belly must be distinguished from the colic. One species of *rheumatism* should also be distinguished from another.

Whilst the seat of the pain is in the external parts, there is not great danger; but if the internal organs are the seat, the danger is great.—If the brain is attacked, a delirium is the consequence;—if the lungs are affected, a suffoca-

tion disturbs the patient;—if the stomach or the bowels are the seat of the disorder, an inflammation there may be soon expected.—If the pain continues long in any joint, its motion will be impaired for life; a wry neck hath sometimes been the consequence of preceding *rheumatic pains*: Dr. Rutherford, of Edinburgh, observes, that *wherever a rheumatism is seated, that part never sweats, and that as soon as a sweat can be raised in the pained part, the disorder will be conquered*; it may also be observed, that when in either the acute or chronical *rheumatism* the symptoms vanish, and at the same time a free perspiration comes on, and the same is observed on the parts affected, and the urine is turbid and copious, a cure may certainly be expected.

THE INDICATIONS OF CURE WILL BE; to diminish the fever, when attendant, and to moderate the pain; to eliminate the morbid matter, and to strengthen the weak parts.

As to the acute *rheumatism*, an obstructed perspiration and an inflammatory diathesis constitute the most general causes. This last concurring cause must be immediately removed; for whilst it subsists, a perspiration is not to be expected, and hence, as in other inflammatory disorders, we are in general to proceed, and have recourse to

BLEEDING. By this operation the hardness of the pulse is abated, and though the pains still continue, the patient is not so restless, the tension of the vessels is removed, the fever reduced, and makes room for attenuants and diluents. But, as fizy blood is no rule for bleeding in this disorder, so too free discharges this way do but lay a foundation for the *chronic rheumatism*. When weakly people are attacked with the *acute rheumatism*, much care is required before bleeding is prescribed; for, if imprudently admitted of, it produces disorders in them that are not removed but with the greatest difficulty; in such patients, a cooling but moderately nourishing diet should be used; whey, for instance, may be substituted instead of bleeding. Bleeding is safe and useful when the symptoms are violent and threatening, as when the fever is violent; when the wandering pains shift suddenly from the extremities to the internal parts, and affect the sides or the breath.

CLYSTERS OR PURGES. A laxative clyster may be given, and, if the head is uneasy, repeat the clyster every night and morning: but, in general, a cooling purge, given every other day, or as may seem necessary, is preferable to clysters: when bleeding is required, a purge should be given after each time the blood is taken away. Clysters with nitre, for moderating the fever, are useful; but, for purging, give medicines by the mouth. If purges are duly administered, less blood may be taken away, and opiates can be more freely used. Indeed, in constitutions that are rather serous than sanguine, purging is more a proper evacuant than bleeding.

NITRE. In the inflammatory *rheumatism* this salt is peculiarly useful; it may be dissolved in every draught of the patient's drink, and given as freely as the stomach will admit. In the decline of acute, and in every stage of *chronical rheumatisms*, it may be given to advantage in conjunction with the sal c. c. Imperial water, so called, is an agreeable liquor for common drink, and may be freely taken.

OPIUM. The pains are mostly increased in the night, whence opiates are given, but bleeding should be premised, and purges administered as above mentioned; otherwise the advantages from opium will not equal the inconveniences they often occasion. When this medicine is allowed and excites a sweat, it should be given rather to moderate the pain than to cause sleepiness. Hence the compound powder of ipecacuanha is the best.

GUAIACUM. The tincture of this gum, in *chronic rheumatism*, may be given from 3 ii. to 3 fs. twice a day in any thing that the patient drinks; if it passes off too freely by stool, add a few drops of the tinct. opii to each dose.

ANTIMONY. The preparations from this drug which pass off by perspiration are never to be omitted; they may be given at proper intervals, betwixt the doses of such other medicines, as circumstances may require.

THE BARK. In *old chronic rheumatisms*, when the blood is poor, the bark is the principal remedy, if given when free from febrile symptoms. And in the *acute rheumatism*, as soon as it puts on the appearance of an intermittent, the bark is necessary; and whether it intermits or not, as soon as plentiful sweats break out, and the urine

deposits a copious sediment, the bark will shorten the disease.

WARM BATHS. They may be made of pure soft water, and heated so as just to produce an agreeable sensation in the skin. In these the patient may be placed for a quarter of an hour, more or less, as circumstances indicate; and then being preserved from cold, he must be rubbed dry, and put between blankets, if possible to excite a perspiration.

BLISTERS, if placed on the part affected are sometimes useful. Dr. Cullen says, that they seldom fail of success if applied before the swelling comes on. In *chronic rheumatisms* their efficacy is more frequently useful.

After the cure, the cold bath is beneficial in preventing returns; and the strength should be confirmed by the use of bitters, aromatics, and chalybeates.

In *chronical rheumatisms*, mild mercurials, given in such doses as not to solicit the excretions too much; daily frictions with a flannel cloth, particularly on the parts that are, or were pained; blisters on or near the suffering part; issues in the inside of the lower parts of the thigh; and a decoction of the rad. seneka, which is called a specific, are chiefly to be depended on. The tinct. guaiac. in large doses, is also of singular efficacy; also the ol. terbinth. &c.

If, with *rheumatic* disorders, there is a scorbutic habit, the sulphureous waters of Harrowgate, &c. should be both drank and bathed in.

In the *lumbago*, apply issues and blisters on the thigh, and then, (having premised proper evacuations,) opiates, and mercurial alteratives, if properly persisted in, will most effectually answer the expectations of the patient. See Wallis's Sydenham; Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Physic; Cullen's First Lines, edit. 4. vol. ii. p. 9—37. London Practice of Physic, edit. 4. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. i. p. 405.

RHICNOSIS. LEAN AND WRINKLED.

RHIGOS. RIGOR. When any sensible part of the body is affected with spasms, all the other parts are readily drawn into consent with it; hence the *horror* and *rigor* on the surface of the body, the coldness, &c. Irritation in the primæ viæ is often the cause. Galen says, a *rigor* is a strong and urgent sense of a refrigeration of the natural heat. *Rigor* sometimes signifies an inflexible hardness and tension of the nervous and muscular parts, but these are better expressed by the word *rigiditas*. Others define a *rigor*, as being a general chilliness, with a sense of coldness inwardly, and a contraction of the lower jaw. See also HORROR.

RHOCAS. See EPIPHORA.

RHOCHMOS. See RHENCHOS.

RHODACINA RHODACINEA. See PERSICA.

RHODINA RADIX, } See ASPALATHUS.

RHODIUM LIGNUM, }

RHODODENDRON, } See NERION.

RHODODAPHNE, }

RHODODENDRON CHRYSANTHEMUM, foliis oblongis impunctatis supra scabris venosissimis, corolla rotata irregulari, gemma florifera ferrugino-tomentosa, CLASS. DECANDRIA, ORDO MONOGYNIA, LINN. Gen. Plant. 548. YELLOW FLOWERED RHODODENDRON, or species of DWARF ROSE-BAY. This hath been recommended in rheumatic pains, particularly the chronic kind; and other painful affections of the joints; and is now very generally employed in chronic rheumatisms in various parts of Europe. It has not yet been introduced into Britain; it is a native of Siberia, affecting mountainous situations, and flowering in June and July. Dr. Koelpin, of Alten-stetin, used an infusion of it in water, kept twenty-four hours in nearly a boiling heat. The proportion was, *from two drams of the leaves and tops of the plant to half an ounce, to ten ounces of water*; THE DOSE TWO OUNCES, to be repeated after a few hours, and continued as required. Dr. Home observes, in his Clinical Experiments, &c. that it is astringent, and powerfully sedative; he directs it in infusion, from half a dram to three drams for a dose. Dr. Koelpin remarks, with respect to the infusion of this vegetable, that when taken internally, it produces a feverish heat, a kind of intoxication, and sometimes a stupor and loss of the senses; at the same time the patient feels a singular pricking sensation in his limbs, or other parts of his body; the intoxication soon goes off, leaving behind it neither head-ach nor nausea. During the heat produced by this remedy, the patient complains of intense thirst, and if cold

cold water is drank in this state, there ensues a violent but salutary vomiting, especially in complaints of the bowels. Besides the vomiting and purging, this medicine produces a sweat on the parts affected with the rheumatism or gout. Large doses produce a stupor and anxiety. In some instances the pains grow worse on the first use of the infusion; but this increase of disease is soon followed by a remarkable degree of relief; instead of quickening the pulse, it renders it weaker and slower. In the instances of venereal rheumatism, its effects are very considerable. Many who drank this infusion, complained of a heat and constriction in the fauces: a proof that the plant possesses a little acrimony; but this effect speedily passes off. In robust habits, it operates quickly, and with a degree of violence; in the infirm and feeble, it is very slow in its effects, hence in such instances the patient should not be uneasy to increase the dose.

RHOMBOIDES MUSCULUS, from *ῥομβος*; a four-square figure, and *εἶδος*, form. It rises from the ligamentum colli, the spinal processes of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh cervical vertebrae; and the first, second, third, and fourth dorsal; and is likewise attached below to some of the ribs: it runs beneath the latissimus dorsi, and is inserted into the whole length of the basis of the scapula to bring it upwards and backwards. Some divide the *rhomboides* into the major and minor; and, if so, the minor is above, the major below.

RHOPALOSIS. See **PLICA POLONICA**.

RHUS, from *ῥέω*, to flow, because it stops fluxes. It is also called *obsoniorum*, and *coriariorum rhus*, called also *byrsodepsicon*, *coriaria*. COMMON SUMACH.

It is a shrub, or low tree, with oval, pointed, serrated leaves, and clusters of yellowish or greenish flowers, each of which is followed by a small, red, flattish berry, including a roundish, reddish, brown seed. It is a native of the south of Europe, and is cultivated in our gardens. The berries have an acid, austere taste, are cooling and restraining. The leaves and young twigs are restraining; but it is chiefly used by dyers. See Tournefort's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

RHUS, } See **MYRTUS BRABANTICA**.
— **SYLVEST.**

RHYAS or **RHCEAS**, from *ῥέω*, fluo, to flow. Though the existence of this disease is doubted by some, still we have descriptions of it given by GALEN: he says, it is an affection of the eye, diametrically opposite to **ENCANTHIS**, consisting of a too great diminution of the lachrymal caruncle, in the larger angle of the eye. RIVIERUS allows the cause of it to be a consuming, exsiccating, or corrosive matter, and so it either succeeds or accompanies a fistula lachrymalis; according to FÆSIUS, eyes thus affected are denominated by AETIUS, *ῥυαδης* vel *ῥυαδης οφθαλμος*. WALLIS's Nosologia Methodica Oculorum.

RHYSEMETA. A WRINKLED FACE.

RIBES RUBRUM, *grossularia non spinosa*. This is the *RIBES inerme*, *racemis glabris pendulis, floribus planiusculis*, CLASS. PENTANDRIA, ORDO MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 281. RED CURRANT. The different sorts of fruit which currant trees produce have a cool, acidulous, sweet taste, agreeable both to the palate and the stomach; they agree in general with the other subacid fruits in their medicinal qualities. They have a large proportion of acid, and are esteemed to be moderately refrigerant, antiseptic, attenuant, and aperient. They may be used with considerable advantage to allay thirst in most febrile complaints; lessen the increased secretion of bile; to correct a putrid, and scorbutic state of fluids, especially in sanguine temperaments. Hoffmann and Boerhaave had great confidence in the efficacy of these fruits in obstinate visceral obstructions. The white currant tree is merely a variety of the red; the fruit therefore possesses similar properties.

RICÆ, *ῥίς*. A covering on the heads of the Roman and other women during the time of sacrifices; hence *rica*, the kerchief.

Kerchief (the great.) The French call it, *le grand couvre chef*. It is used after trepanning, &c. It is made of a square cloth, and, when dexterously applied, it keeps the dressings on. As to the method of applying it, seeing and practising only can obtain a dexterity therein.

Kerchief (the triangular.) The French call it, *couvre chef en triangle*. It is a square cloth, folded in the form of a triangle. The middle of the longest side of which is applied to the forehead, the two ends of the same tied behind the head, and the angle, which falls behind the

head, secured there to the confined ends of this *kerchief*. Its use, in general, is to secure the dressings on the face and head.

RICINI OLEUM,
RICINOIDES, } See **CATAPUTIA**.
RICINUS VULGARIS.

RICINUS AMERICANUS MAJOR, &c. See **CATAPUTIA MINOR**;—*minor*. See **CASSADA**.

— **NOV. HISPAN.** See **HUCIPOCHOTL**.

RICINOIDES, *cataputia minor*. See **HELIOTROPIMUM TRICOCCUM**.

RIGOR. See **RHIGOS**.

— **NERVOSUS**. See **TETANUS**.

RINÆUS. See **NASALIS**.

RISAGALLUM. See **ARSENICUM ALBUM**.

RISAGON. See **CASSUMUNIAR**.

RIST. See **CIST**.

RIVINIANÆ GLANDULÆ. See **SUBLINGUALES GLANDULÆ**.

RIZIAS. See **CAULIAS**.

ROB, also called *robub*. See **EXTRACTIO** and **SAPA**.

ROBORANTIA. See **CORROBORANTIA**.

RODATIO. See **TARSUS**.

ROGGA. See **SECALE**.

RONCHUS. See **RENCHOS**.

RORELLA,

RORIDA,

} See **ROS SOLIS**.

ROSA SOLIS.

RORISMARINUM SYLVESTRE. See **LEDUM PALUSTRE**.

RORISMARINUS. See **ROSMARINUS**.

ROS CALABRINUS. See **MANNA**.

ROSA. The rose. Miller enumerates no less than forty-nine species of this flower, amongst which the white, the damask, and the red, are in use.

White roses are the weakest, so that when the damask *rosa pallida* vel *rosa centifolia*, Linn. can be had in sufficient quantities, they only are used. They give out their agreeable scent both to water and to spirit, but most so to the latter. They do not lose much by drying, if carefully managed, nor do they soon lose their qualities by keeping. On distilling large quantities, a small portion of a fragrant butyraceous oil, of a yellowish colour, is obtained; it concretes in a slight degree of cold: both the water and the oil are chiefly used as perfumes.

The red roses have but little of the fine flavour of the pale sort; to the taste they are bitterish and somewhat astringent. The tree is the *ROSA CENTIFOLIA* germinibus ovatis pedunculisque hispidis, caule hispido aculeato petiolis inermibus, CLASS. ICOSANDRIA, ORDO POLYGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 631. The astringency is the greatest before the flower opens, and this quality is improved by hasty drying in a gentle heat, but by slow drying, both the colour and astringency are impaired. They give out their virtues to water and to spirit. Water they tinge with a deep red, colour and spirit with a pale one. The extract from a watery infusion is austere, bitter, and subsaline; that from spirit more so in each of the instances. See Lewis's Mat. Med. The chief virtue of these flowers is supposed to be slightly astringent. The London College have several preparations of the first.

I. AQUA ROSÆ. ROSE-WATER.

Take of the fresh petals of damask roses, the white heels being cut off, six pounds; water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma; draw off one gallon.

2. CONSERVA ROSÆ RUBRÆ. CONSERVE of RED ROSES.

The leaves of the red roses are here employed, the heels being taken off, and the flowers gathered before the petals have unfolded themselves, and treated in the same manner as the wormwood; see **ABSINTHII MARTIMI CONSERVA**. The virtue of the roses is supposed to be found in this composition, and probably their best effect will be produced when given in substance, and in considerable quantity. In phthical cases much has been said in favour of these flowers, and it is not improbable that astringents internally given, may contribute to the cure of certain ulcers. However, where these have been considered as useful, they have always been joined with a diet of milk, and farinacea, and gentle exercise in open air. At most, two parts of sugar to one of roses, would be sufficient, and afford a better medicine than when mixed with three.

3. A cataplasm is made of the conserve under the title *CONSERVÆ ROSÆ CATAPLASMA*, and considered as useful in the latter stages of ophthalmy—in which one dram of alum finely powdered is mixed with two ounces of conserve.

4. *MEL ROSÆ. HONEY of ROSES, formerly MEL ROSACEUM.*

Take the petals of the red *rose* not yet unfolded, the heels being taken off, first dried, four ounces; boiling distilled water, three pints; clarified honey, five pounds; macerate the petals in the water for six hours; afterwards with the strained liquor mix the honey, and boil the mixture to the consistence of a syrup.

5. *SYRUPUS ROSÆ. SYRUP of ROSES.*

Take of the petals of the *damask roses* dried, seven ounces; purified sugar, six pounds; distilled water boiling, four pints; macerate the petals in the water for twelve hours, and strain, evaporate the strained liquor to two pints and a half, and add the sugar to form the syrup. For infants the dose, as an aperient, from half an ounce to an ounce. Though the purgative effect of this is esteemed very inconsiderable.

6. *INFUSUM ROSÆ. INFUSION of ROSES formerly called TINCTURA.*

Take the petals of the *red rose* in bud, the heels taken off, half an ounce; diluted vitriolic acid, three drams by weight; boiling distilled water, two pints and a half; purified sugar, one ounce and a half. Pour the water first to the petals in a glass vessel, then add the acid, and macerate them for half an hour; strain the liquor cold, and add the sugar. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

The virtue of this last, though an elegant preparation, is considered to consist more in the vitriolic acid than the *roses*. See Cullen's Mat. Med.

7. The *ATTAR, or ESSENTIAL OIL OF ROSES*, so much in estimation as a perfume, is acquired from this flower, in the following manner: forty pounds of roses, with their calyces, are put into a still with sixty pounds of water, under which, after the ingredients have been well mixed, a gentle fire is put, and when fumes begin to arise, the cap and pipe are properly luted on; when the impregnated water begins to come over, the fire is lessened by slow degrees, and the distillation continued till 30 lb. of fluid is come over, which generally takes up four or five hours. This water is to be poured upon 40 lb. more roses; 15 or 20 pounds of which are to be drawn off in the manner above directed. It is then to be poured into pans of earthen ware, or tinned metal, and exposed to the fresh air for the night. In the morning the *attar* will be found congealed, and floating upon the surface of the water. The smell of this exactly resembles that of roses. It is only slightly pungent, and has been strongly recommended for its cordial, and analeptic qualities.

ROSA CANINA & SYLVESTRIS. See *CYNOSBATUS*.

ROSACEA; ROSEA. See *GUTTA ROSACEA*.

ROSATUM. See *DROSATUM*.

ROSÆ ODORÆ LIGNUM. See *ASPALATHUS*.

ROSMARINUS, } called also *libanotis coronaria*,

RORISMARINUS. } *alchachil; dendrolibanus.* COM-

MON ROSEMARY. *ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS, corolla inequalis; labio superiore bipartito. Filamenta longa, curva simplicia cum dente.* Eff. Gen. Ch. CLASS. DIANDRIA, ORDO MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 38. The flowers are called *anthos* in the Edinburgh Dispensary. *Rosemary* is a large shrubby plant, with long, narrow, stiff leaves, set in pairs, of a dark green colour above, and hoary beneath, with flowers of a pale bluish colour. It is a native of the southern parts of Europe, where it grows wild in dry gravelly ground. It is common in our gardens, where it smells stronger in proportion as the soil is dry and gravelly.

Rosemary hath a warm, pungent, aromatic, bitter taste, and a fragrant smell, approaching to that of lavender, but more of a camphorated kind; the leaves and tender tops are the strongest; next to these the cup and the flowers. The flowers by themselves are much the weakest, but most pleasant; it is chiefly in the cup that the active matter of the flowers reside; for the bluish petalum, carefully separated, hath but little either of smell or taste.

The calyces, or the leaves of the plant, especially those at the extremities of the branches, retain the medicinal power in the greatest degree; they are said gently to stimulate and corroborate the nervous system and have therefore been recommended for certain headaches, deafnesses, vertigoes, palsies, &c. and in some hysterical and dyspeptic symptoms which are supposed to proceed from debilities, or defective excitement of the brain and nerves. The power of *rosemary* though by Dr. CULLEN it has been supposed to be too weak to reach the sanguiferous system; BERGIUS considers it as an emenagogue, and states it only to be useful in chlorosis. For distillation, the calyces, and leaves are best used in somewhat a dry state.

The leaves and tops give out their virtue completely to rectified spirit, which, when, distilled from them, becomes considerably impregnated with their fragrance, leaving, however, in the extract, the greatest share of both their flavour and pungency.

The active matter of the flowers is more volatile than that of the leaves, the greatest part of it arising with spirit; the Hungary water is a strong spirit distilled from the flowers.

Spiritus RORISMARINI, vel AQUA HUNGARICA. Spirit of ROSEMARY, or Hungary water.

Take of the fresh tops of *rosemary*, one pound and an half: proof spirit of wine, one gallon. Distil in a water bath, five pints. Pharm. Lond. 1788. This with the essential oil are the only preparations now kept in the shops, except *rosemary* being an ingredient in compound spirits of lavender, and some other preparations. A conserve used to be formed of its flowers, though it is now expunged both from the London and Edinburgh Pharmacopœias.

To make the Hungary water in perfection, the spirit must be very pure, the leaves at their full growth, gathered without bruising, and committed to distillation. If the flowers were hung in the still, or retort, in a wicker basket, the spirit being first put therein, and a gentle heat applied just sufficient to make the spirit rise, the vapour, lightly percolating through the flowers, will imbibe their fine parts, and leave their grosser behind.

Pure spirit extracts in great perfection all the aroma of the *rosemary*; but in distillation, it leaves so much behind that the resinous mass left upon abstracting the spirit, proves an elegant aromatic, and very rich in the peculiar qualities of the plant.

Aqueous liquors extract a useful portion of the virtues of *rosemary* by infusion, and elevate them by distillation. Along with the water, arises a considerable quantity of essential oil, which is light, thin, pale, and almost colourless: it hath a cast of a green and yellow.

See Tournefort's Mat. Med. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

ROSMARINUM STÆCHADIS FACIE. See *POLIUM CRETICUM*.

ROS SOLIS, also called *rosa solis, rorella, sponsa solis, rorida.* RED-ROT, SUN-DEW. It is a small low plant, with a little fibrous root, from which spring small, round, hollowish leaves, on foot-stalks of about an inch long, covered with short red hairs, which make the whole leaf appear red. It grows in boggy ground, and flowers in June and July. Some commend it as a cordial, but it is injurious to cattle if they happen to eat it, and is very caustic; so it hitherto hath not obtained a place in practice. See Raii Hist.

ROSTELLUM, a little beak. See *CORCULUM*.

ROSTRUM LEPORINUM. The piece of flesh which hangs betwixt the division of the hare-lip. See *LABIA LEPORINA*.

ROTATOR MINOR, }

— MAJOR, }

— NATIS. }

See *FEMORIS OS*.

ROTULA. See *PATELLA*. In pharmacy it is a troche.

ROTUNDA LIGAMENTA. The ROUND LIGAMENTS. On each side of the womb there is one: they are two vascular ropes, composed of arteries and veins, lymphatics and nerves, arising from the fundus uteri, and running under the duplicature of the broad ligaments to the rings of the abdominal muscles, and passing under Poupart's ligament, are lost on the crural vessels, &c. or vice versa: they run in a contorted form, and thus are capable of being lengthened. It is probable that the nerves of these ligaments, being compressed in time of labour between the uterus and abdominal muscles, cause the

the pain which the patient feels and complains of in the inside of her thighs.

ROTUNDUS MUSCULUS. See TERES MAJOR.

ROUCOU. See ACHIOTL; and ORLEANA.

RUBEDO. MACULOSA SIMPLEX.—PUSTULOSA, —ULCEROSA. See GUTTA ROSACEA.

RUBEOLA. See MORBILLI; and RUBIA CYNANCHICA.

RUBEOLA MONTANA ODORA. See ASPERULA.

RUBERCUM MACULIS. See GUTTA ROSACEA.

RUBETA. See BUFO.

RUBIA, also called *rubia tinctorum*, Linn. *Erythrodanum*, *rubia major*. DYER'S Madder. *RUBIA foliis annuis caule aculeato*. CLASS TETRANDRIA, ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 127. The root is called *radix rubra*.

It is a rough procumbent plant, with square jointed stalks, and five or six oblong pointed leaves, set in form of a star at every joint; on the tops come forth greenish yellow flowers, which are followed by two black-berries. The root is long, slender, juicy, of a red colour both externally and internally, with a whitish woody pith in the middle. It is perennial, and cultivated in different parts of Europe for the use of dyers.

The roots are bitterish, and somewhat austere; they have but very little smell. They impart to water a dark red tincture; to rectified spirit and distilled oils a bright red. Both the watery and the spirituous tinctures taste strongly of the madder. Taken internally it tinges the urine red and milky; and if fowls, &c. have it mixed with their food, their bones become red and brittle, but the flesh and the cartilages are no way affected by it. The bones, thus tinged, preserve their colour, though boiled in water, or steeped in spirit of wine. The subtil parts of which this root is possessed, render it eminently useful as a resolvent and aperient in obstructions of the viscera, particularly those of the liver and kidneys; it has been recommended strongly as an emmenagogue; but, from repeated trials, some authors doubt its efficacy: in rickety affections it has been supposed to be of use.—Dose in powder ʒ i. to ʒ ss. or in decoction, two, three or four times a day, in coagulations of blood from falls, in the jaundice, and in the dropsy. It is also a name for the *rubeola*; a species of *cross-wort*; and of *horse-tail*.

RUBIA SYLVATICA LÆVIS, also called *gallium*, *mollugo*, *anonymos Americana*, MOUNTAIN-BASTARD, or WILD-MADDER. Its virtues are similar to the above kind.

— CYNANCHICA, called also *rubeola*, *cynanchica Lugdunensis*, *asperula*, *saxifraga*, SQUINANCY-WORT. It hath a black, thick, woody root, which runs deep into the earth, with many capillary fibrils, divided into a multitude of heads, and shoots up many smooth, slender, unguis-like stalks, a span long or more; at every joint of the stalk are four leaves, which are short and broad; the flowers are on the top of the stalks and branches, and form umbels of a red colour, and agreeable smell, like that of the jasmine; each flower is followed by two seeds, which are rough, and when dry, of a yellow colour.

It is found on chalky grounds, and is said to be of use in quinsies, but the present practice does not own it.

RUBICAPRA. See CAPRA ALPINA.

RUBINUS VERUS. See CARBUNCULUS.

RUBRICA FABRILIS, seu RUBRICA. See OCHRA.

RUBUS. See DUMUS.

RUBUS ALPINUS and PALUSTRIS HUMILIS. See CHAMÆMORUS.

— IDÆUS. Also *batonon*, *moron*. RASPBERRY-BUSH. It is the RUBUS IDÆUS, *foliis quinato-pinnatis ternatisque*, *caule aculeato petiolis canaliculatis*. CLASS ICOSANDRIA, ORDER POLYGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 632. This plant is a native of Britain, usually growing about woods and hedges, rocky mountains, and in moist situations, producing its flowers in May and June. The raspberry is (though) commonly cultivated in our gardens, where we frequently observe three sorts; the red, white, and smooth. This fruit has a common sweet taste, accompanied with a peculiar grateful flavour, on account of which it is chiefly valued: as to its virtues, they consist in allaying heat, and quenching thirst, and promoting the natural excretions, though these it possesses not in so great a degree as some other of our summer fruits. A syrup is made of the juice in the following manner: Take of raspberry juice, strain'd after the faeces have subsided, two pints; double refined sugar, by weight, fifty ounces; dissolve the sugar that it may form a syrup.

RUBUS VULGARIS. The COMMON BRAMBLE; BLACK, or DEW-BERRY BUSH. RUBUS FRUTICOSUS, Linn. called also *batos*, *chamæbátos*. It grows wild in hedges and in woods. The berries, called *humirubus*, have a faint taste, with an agreeable flavour. The leaves are moderately astringent. The flowers appear in July, and the fruit is ripe in August and September; but no part of this bush, or its productions, are under the present practice.

RUCTATIO, } A discharging of wind upwards.
RUCTUS. } When a disease, it is an instance of dyspepsia, and is better relieved by means that help digestion than by spirituous liquors, and warm carminatives.

RUFIPILULÆ, now PILULÆ EX ALOECUM MYRRHA. ALOETIC PILLS with MYRRH. R Aloës scotorinæ ʒ ii. myrrhæ, croci, aa ʒ i. fyrupi croci quantum satis sit. Let the aloes and myrrh be separately reduced to powder, then beat the whole together into a mass. For their medicinal power, see the article ALOE.

RUMEX ACETOSUS

— PRATENSIS, } LINNÆI. See ACETOSA.
— SCUTATUS, vel }
— HELVETICUS }
— AQUATICUS, } See LAPATHUM A-
— HYDROLAPATHIUM, } QUATICUM.
— and RUMEX ACUTUS. See LAPATHUM ACUTUM.

RUONIA. See GUTTA ROSACEA.

RUPICAPRA. See CAPRA ALPINA.

RUPELLENSIS SAL. It is also called *sel de feignette*, and ROCHELLE SALT, now *naïron tartarifatum*. It is a soluble tartar, made with the mineral fixed alkaline salt after its being melted by the heat of the fire, by which it forms more easily into crystals. ʒ vi. to ʒ i. of this salt is a gentle cooling purge: but like all the other neutral saline purgatives, should be mixed with a copious quantity of water.

RUPTURA. A RUPTURE. The word *hernia* is translated by the English word *rupture* (see HERNIA); but this translation was in consequence of the idea that the peritonæum was ruptured when the abdominal contents protruded through the teguments. The word *ruptura*, or *rupture*, is most properly spoken of a cartilage, a ligament, or a tendon; when they are divided by violence, then a species of wound is produced, viz. the part is lacerated.

RUSCUS, also called *bruscus*, *oxymyrrhinc*, *oxymyr sine*, *myrtacantha*, *myacantha*, *scopa regia*. WILD-MYRILE, KNEE-HOLLY, BUTCHER'S BROOM. It is the RUSCUS ACULEATUS Linn. It is a low woody plant, with oblong, stiff, prickly leaves, joined immediately to the stalks; from the middle ribs of the leaves on the upper side issue small yellowish flowers, which are succeeded by red berries. The root is pretty thick, knotty, furnished with long fibres matted together, of a pale brownish colour on the outside, and white within. It grows wild in woods and heaths, is perennial and evergreen; it flowers in May, and its berries open in August. The root tastes sweet, and is slightly bitter; it is aperient and diuretic; its virtues are extracted by water and spirit; and on inspissating the tincture, they remain entire behind. The young shoots are most powerful, and are eaten instead of asparagus. See Miller's Bot. Off.

RUSCUS HIPPOGLOSSUS, or LATIFOLIUS. See LAURUS ALEXANDRINA.

UTA. RUE. *Ruta graveolens*, or *ruta sylvestris* major, fol. decompositis, petalis laceris, floribus laterilibus quadrifidis, Linn. LARGE WILD-RUE; called also *armala*; *besufa*; *peganon*. It is a small shrubby plant, with thick bluish green leaves, divided into numerous roundish segments; on the tops of the branches come forth yellowish flowers, followed each by a capsule, which is divided into four partitions full of small, blackish, rough seeds. It is cultivated in gardens, flowers in June, and holds its leaves all the winter.

Rue hath a strong unpleasant smell, and a penetrating pungent bitter taste; if much handled it is apt to inflame and exulcerate the skin. It is commended as a powerful stimulant, aperient, antiseptic, and in some degree antispasmodic. In crudities and indigestion, and the ill effects of corrupted air, in uterine obstructions, and hysterical diseases, its efficacy is said to be considerable. It is useful in cold phlegmatic habits, or weak hysterical constitutions, suffering from retarded and obstructed secretions; for it quickens the circulation, dissolves tenacious juices, and promotes the fluid secretions. Externally it

is discutient and antiseptic, if applied by way of fomentation.

Its virtues are extracted by water and by spirit of wine, but most perfectly by the latter. On inspissating the spirituous tincture, very little of its flavour arises with the menstruum, nearly all the active parts of the *rue* remaining in the extract, which impresses the palate with a warm, subtile, durable pungency; and in smell it is rather less unpleasant than the herb in substance. This is the best preparation of *rue*. Though the principal virtues reside in the essential oil, yet this oil not being very volatile, it resides in the extract.

Distilled with water, a yellowish or brownish essential oil is obtained; and if the liquor which remains in the still is inspissated by evaporation, a warm, pungent, bitterish extract is obtained.

When *rue*-leaves are distilled for their essential oil, they should be used whilst fresh, should be gathered when the flowers are ready to fall off; and as the seeds and their capsules contain more oil than the leaves, they should be gathered and distilled also. They all require to be macerated some time before they are distilled,

Rue is directed in form of an extract, and is also a principal ingredient in the pulvis cum myrrha compositus, and often given in the form of tea. To it was attributed, by HIPPOCRATES, the power of resisting the action of contagion, and other kinds of poisons; and in this view highly extolled by BOERHAAVE. Notwithstanding which, it is not now allowed to possess any such virtues.

For the mode of making which, see CHAMÆMELI EXTRACTUM.

See Tournefort's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's and Cullen's Mat. Med.

RUTA CAPRARIA. See GALEGA.

— SYLVESTRIS. See HARMEL.

RUYSCHIANA TUNICA. See CHOROIDES.

RYSAGON. See CASSUMMUNIAR.

RYTHMUS, from *ῥυθμος*, *measure*, a term used by musicians, with respect to time in music; but since Herophilus applied it to the pulse, it is used to express the time, motion, or modulation of the pulse. See ARYTHMUS.

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S A C

SABADILLA. See CEVADILLA.

SABINA, also called *SAVINA*, *fabina sterilis*, *bra-thu*, COMMON OR BARREN SAVINE. It is the *JUNIPERUS SABINA*, *fol. oppositis cæcis decurrentibus oppositioribus pyxidatis, ramis serratis*, CLASS DIOECIA; ORD. MONADELPHIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1134. It is an evergreen shrub, with short narrow leaves, which are so stiff as to be prickly: when old, and not till then, it bears blackish berries, like those of the juniper. It is a native of the southern parts of Europe, and is raised with us in gardens. The leaves and tops have a strong smell of a disagreeable kind; of a hot, bitter and acrid taste. They give out great part of their active matter to watery liquors, and the whole to rectified spirit. Distilled with water they yield much essential oil, which smells strongly and tastes moderately of the *savin*: its DOSE is from two to four drops.

The decoction which remains after distilling for the oil, yields an extract, which retains much of the pungency, warmth, and bitterness of the plant. On inspissating the spirituous tincture, there remains an extract consisting of two distinct substances; one is yellow, unctuous, or oily, bitterish, and pungent; the other is black, resinous, tenacious, less pungent, and sub-astringent.

Savin is stimulant and aperient, useful in uterine obstructions which proceed from a sluggishness of the humours and a laxity of the vessels. It is considered as a very powerful and active medicine; it heats and stimulates the whole system very considerably, and is said to promote the fluid secretions. It has been proved, by repeated trials, to be an efficacious emmenagogue, and well suited to the relaxed and weak habit; but in plethoric habits improper, which ought to be repeatedly bled before it is exhibited. In powder, the dose is from ʒ i. to 3 i. twice a day; in smaller doses, it does not prove effectual.

There are several preparations of this plant, besides the powder, viz. *EXTRACTUM SABINÆ*. See *CHAMÆMELI EXTRACTUM*. Its dose is from ten grains to thirty grains.

PULVIS SABINÆ COMPOSITUS.

R Pulveris foliorum fabinæ, æruginis pp. āā p. æ. m. This is employed as an escharotic, for warts, and excrescences, upon which this powder is to be sprinkled every day. The powdered *savine* alone is used for venereal warts very often, foul ulcers, &c. The oil impregnates the urine with its smell, and contains the whole of its virtues. See Lewis's Mat Med.; and for the *tinctura fabinæ composita*, see *ELIXIR MYRRHÆ COMPOSITUM*, under MYRRHA.

SABINA BACCIFERA. See *CEDRUS CUM FOL. YP.*

— **GOENSIS.** See *CEDRUS PHŒNICIA*.

SABURRATIO. See *ARENATIO*.

SACCATA See *CENUS DIACHEOMENUS*.

SACCHARUM. SUGAR. The Arabians call it *sucar*, *succhar*, *sutter*, *zuchar*, *zuccara*, and *zoxar*; the Greeks called it *sackohar*, *sakchari*, *salcharion*, and *spodion*. It is also named *canton*. That which is put into casks unrefined, is called *cassonada*. The plant is the

S A C

SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM, *floribus paniculatis, foliis planis*, CLASS. TRIANDRIA; ORD. DIGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 73. COMMON SUGAR-CANE.

Sugar is the essential salt of the *sugar-cane*, or of whatever vegetable it is obtained from. It is chiefly the produce of the *arundo saccharifera*, C. B. called also *arundo viba Brasiliensis*, which grows spontaneously in the East Indies and some of the warmer parts of the West, and is cultivated in many of the American islands: the best canes grow in the Canary and Madeira islands. The expressed juice of the cane is clarified with the addition of lime-water, &c. and boiled down to a thick consistence; it is removed from the fire, and then the saccharine part concretes into brown coloured masses: this is the *SACCHARUM RUBRUM* of the Pharm. Lond. and Edinb. It leaves an unctuous liquor, called *melazzo* or *molasses*, from its being of an honey-like consistence, which with us is called *treacle*. This red *sugar* is clarified in conical moulds, by spreading on the upper broad surface some moist clay, whose watery part gently percolating through the mass, carries with it a large portion of the treacly matter. This is further refined by dissolving it in water and mixing it with the whites of eggs, then draining off the water, and covering it with clay again in the moulds: this is the *SACCHAR. ALB.* Ph. Edinb. This process again repeated, it is the *SACCHAR. PURISSIM.* Ph. Lond. Brown *sugar* boiled to a proper consistence, is placed in a hot room, to shoot into crystals upon sticks placed for the purpose, and it is then called *saccharum candidum* and *candum*; *canthum*; *saccharum cantion*; when powdered, *nabit*, in the Pharm. Edinb. or clarified, and the thinner parts evaporated, so that it forms a brittle substance made into small rolls, it is then called *BARLEY SUGAR*; both of which have the Arabian name *alphenic*.

Sugar, when it is depurated, boiled in rose water, and cast into troches, is called *CHRISTI MANUS*; when pearls are added, *manus Christi perlata*.

By the assistance of heat, *sugar* dissolves in rectified spirit of wine, but the greatest part separates when cold, and concretes into a crystalline form. On this foundation saccharine concretions are obtained from saturated spirituous tinctures of several of the sweet plants of our own growth, the saccharine part separating when the tincture is set in the cold, whilst the resinous and other matter separated from the plant remains in the spirit.

On all trials hitherto made, *sugar* appears to be perfectly neutral, and unites with most kinds of humid bodies without altering their native qualities. It serves as an intermedium for uniting together some bodies naturally repugnant; in consequence of this property it is supposed to unite the unctuous part of our food with our juices. Hence some conclude that it increases fatness, whilst others say it hath the contrary effect by preventing the separation of the oily matter from the blood. Neumann observes, that he hath known very lean people who have eaten great quantities of *sugar*. Some say that it thickens the juices, and makes them sluggish; that it retards the circulation, obstructs the natural secretions, and thus occasions or aggravates scorbutic, cachectic, hypochondriac, and other disorders; but general experience does not manifest that *sugar* produces any of these effects

in a remarkable degree. Its moderate use is innocent, and perhaps, of all others, it is the most inoffensive of the sweets. And when present in any unusual quantity in the mass of blood, Dr. Cullen says, that the medicinal qualities are no other than that of a saline mild substance, that will readily pass by the excretions, and probably expedite and promote these; and that this is the only medicinal virtue he can ascribe to it.

Sugar preserves both animal and vegetable substances from putrefaction, and appears to possess this power in a much greater degree than the common alimentary salt. Animal flesh hath been preserved by *sugar* more than three years from being at all tainted or putrefied. The impure brown *sugars* are most laxative, in consequence of their oily or treacly matter. The candied *sugar* dissolving with difficulty, renders it more fit for gradually melting in the mouth, and thus relieving tickling coughs, and hoarseness. In other respects, its principal use is to render other medicines more palatable, or to give them a proper form. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's and Cullen's Mat. Med.

SACCHARUM CANADENSE, and ACERNUM. See ACER.

— ALUMINIS. See ALUMEN.

— SATURNI. See PLUMBUM, N^o 5.

SACCULI ADIPOSI. The cells of the cellular membrane filled with fat. See CELLULOSA MEMBRANA.

SACCULI MUCOSI. See BURSÆ MUCOSÆ.

SACCULUS and SACCUS. See EPITHEMA.

SACCULUS CHYLIFERUS. See RECEPTACULUM CHYLI.

— CORDIS. See PERICARDIUM.

— LACRYMALIS. The LACRYMAL SAC is an oblong membranous bag, by which the tears are conveyed from the surface of the eye to the nostril, on each side respectively. It receives the tears at the *lachrymal* points, from whence it conveys them to the *os turbinatum inferius*, where it opens into the nostril. The body of the bag is in the grooves of the *os unguis*, and *os maxillare*, which form the passage. See PUNCTA LACRYMALIA.

SACCUS. The INTESTINUM CÆCUM, and CÆNUS DIACHEOMENUS.

SACER MUSCULUS. Winslow calls this muscle *transverso-spinalis lumborum*. It is composed of several oblique, converging, or transverso-spinal muscles; and lies between the spinal and oblique apophyses of the loins, reaching to the *os sacrum*. The lowest is fixed to the upper lateral parts of the *os sacrum*, and to the posterior superior spine of the *os ilium*; the rest are fixed to the three lowest transverse apophyses, and to the four lowest oblique apophyses of the loins, and their lateral tuberosities, from thence they run up to all the spinal apophyses of the vertebrae.

SACERDOTIS VIRILE. See ARUM.

SACKCHAR, SAKCHARI. See SACCHARUM.

SACRA ARTERIA. It goes out from the back part of the aorta, at the bifurcation, on each side respectively. Sometimes there are three or four of them, and sometimes but one. Sometimes they take their rise somewhat higher from the lumbares, or from the iliaca. They are ramified on the *os sacrum* and the neighbouring parts of the peritonæum, rectum, fat, &c, and also penetrate into the substance of the bone.

SACRA HERBA. See VERBENA.

— TINCTURA, NOW ALOES VINUM. ALOETIC WINE.

Take of Socotorine aloes, ʒ viij. canella alba, ʒ ij. vinum album Hispanic. m. ʒvj. spt. vinosi tenuioris, m. ʒij.

Let the aloes and canella alba be reduced to powder separately, then mixed, and pour upon them the wine; afterwards let them digest for a fortnight, now and then stirring them; and then strain it off. It will be of use to prevent the aloes, when moistened, from running into concretions, to mix the powders with white sand, cleared from its foulness. Ph. Lond. 1788. This is esteemed a warm purgative, which will generally prove so to adults in doses from six to sixteen drams. Three or four drams, with a dram of spirit of lavender, repeatedly taken about noon, or at bed time, has been of great use in cases of indigestion, and headachs: large doses of this, or the *tinctura aloes*, have been taken to produce the bleeding piles where they have been suddenly and injuriously suppressed.

SACRA VASA. The vessels which belong to the *os sacrum* and the adjacent parts, as the arteries and veins.

— VENA. It sometimes proceeds from the bifurcation of the *vena cava*, at others from the origin of the left iliaca, and accompanies the artery of the same name.

SACRI ACUMEN OSSIS. See ACUMEN.

SACRO LUMBARIS, vel LUMBALIS. This muscle is one with the *longissimus dorsi* at its origin, but soon divides, and is inserted by digitations into the angle of every rib. The uppermost tendon is inserted into the transverse process of the last cervical vertebra.

— LUMBARIS ACCESSORIUS, called also *accessorius sacro-lumbalis*, and *sacro-lumbaris*; *cervicalis descendens*, and *cervicalis dorsi*. It is a continuation of the *cervicalis dorsi*; it lies on the outside of the complexus, and coming down from the transverse processes of the lower vertebrae colli, is continued down under the *sacro lumbaris* to the ribs, which it depresses, as well as the *sacro lumbaris*.

— NERVI. Five or six branches of nerves from the spine pass through the *os sacrum*, whence their name. The three first join the fourth and fifth lumbar nerves to form the sciatic nerve. The third *sacral nerve* gives some branches to the pelvis.

— COCCYGEUS. See COCCYGEUS POSTERIOR.

SACRUM OS. This bone is thus named from its having been offered in sacrifices. Some call it *os basilare*, from its being, as it were, the support of the whole spine, also called *albagiazi*. This bone is of a somewhat triangular shape, broad above, narrow below, convex behind, and concave before. In the foetal state it consists of five distinct bones, but in adults they are united into one. On the outside there is a ridge, which is called the spine. On the fore part there are four pairs of holes for the transmission of the nerves. This bone is connected with the *ossa innominata* by *synchondrosis*, and forms the posterior part of the pelvis. Below the *os sacrum* it is connected with the *os coccygis*.

SÆVA LEONIS ORA. See ANTIRRHINUM.

SAFFRAN DE TERRA. See CURCUMA.

SAGAPENUM, also called *serapinum*, GUM SAGAPEN. It is the gummy resinous juice of an oriental plant, supposed to be a species of *ferula*. See FERULA MAJOR, seu FEMINEA. It is brought from Alexandria either in distinct tears, or run together in large masses; outwardly it is of a yellow colour, internally it is paler, and clear like horn: but sometimes of a greenish hue. It grows soft on being handled, so as to stick to the fingers. Sometimes pieces of bdellium are sold for it, but they may be distinguished by their weaker smell. The smell of *sagapenum* is strong and disagreeable, like that of the leek, or of a mixture of assafoetida and galbanum. To the taste it is moderately hot and biting. It is one of the strongest of the deobstruent gums; superior to the opoponax, galbanum, and ammoniacum, coming nearest to the assafoetida. As an alterative it may be given from gr. iii. to ʒ ss. and as a purge, ʒ i. must be given for a dose. It is generally used as an attenuant, an expectorant, deobstruent, and antispasmodic. Neumann says it is used in the same cases as the ammoniacum. Boiling water dissolves about ʒihs of this gummy resin. Rectified spirit takes up about one half. Water brings over with it in distillation much of the flavour of the *sagapenum*, and a small portion of essential oil, but the distilled spirit is most flavourless. It is an ingredient in the *pilulae gummi*. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Tournefort's and Cullen's Materia Medica.

SAGITTA. ARROW-HEAD. At first the leaves of this plant resemble those of plantain, but afterwards the bearded head of an arrow; the fruit consists of a collection of seeds like the straw-berry. It is said to possess similar virtues with the plantain, but is rarely used.

SAGITTALIS SUTURA, called also *virgata*, *obelæa*, *rhabdoides*; *rabdoides*. The SAGITTAL or STRAIT SUTURE of the head. It runs from the *os frontis* to the *os occipitis*, betwixt the parietal bones.

SAGITTARIA ALEXIPHARMICA, also called *aguiquepoobi Brasiliensis*, *malacca radix*, *canna Indica*, *arundo Indica*, ARROW-ROOT, DART-WORT. The root is alexipharmic, and is used by the Indians to remove the poison which they receive from darts when wounded by them. It is found in the West Indian islands, and is two or three inches long, as thick as a man's thumb, jointed and white. See Raii Hist.

SAGOU.

SAGOU. See PALMA JAPONICA.

SAL. SALT, ACALAI. It is a body that is more or less hard, having a remarkable savoury taste; is entirely soluble in water, and does not precipitate, unless there is more than the water can dissolve; or, as Geoffroy defines it, "It is a solid, friable, pellucid, sapid, mineral body, soluble in water, fusible by fire, and conrescible into the form of crystals." This definition agrees with sea-salt, nitre, vitriol, alum, borax, and *sal ammoniac*. Salts are natural or simple, and artificial or compound. The simple are the acid and alkaline; the compound the neutral, metallic, and earthy; of the acid kind there are the vitriolic, nitrous, muriatic, vegetable, animal, &c. of the alkaline there are the fixed, both vegetable and fossil; and the volatile, which last are chiefly from animal substances; they are very rarely found in the mineral kingdom. Indeed the term SALT, which is synonymous with saline matter, or saline substances, when taken in its most general sense, is, of all chemical terms, that which is applicable to the greatest number of individuals. In fact, the different number of bodies, to which chemists allow the character of *saline*, or which possess the principal saline properties, is so great that they are very far from being known. The enumeration of those which are known, with their specific characters, would be infinitely too numerous for this work. We shall therefore only observe, that the essential properties of all matter, which ought to be considered *saline*, are to affect the sense of taste,—to be soluble in water,—and to have all the principal qualities, as gravity, and fixity, in an intermediate degree, betwixt those of water and pure earth. See CRYSTALLIZATION. Tournefort's Mat. Med. Lewis's Mat. Med. Dict. of Chem. Neumann's Chem. Works; Fourcroy's Chemistry, and other chemical writers, who have treated pretty diffusively on this subject. BURAC is a name given to all kinds of salt.

SAL is also a term affixed to several saline substances, viz. *sal vol. salis ammoniaci*; *sal c. cervi*. See ACALAI VOTATILE; *sal absinthii*;—*tartari—sodæ*; see ALCALI; *ammoniacum*; VOLATILE;—*alkalinus salis marini*; see ANATRON; *cyreniacus*, see AMMONIACUS SAL; *fossilis, rupeus*, see GEMMA SAL; *catharticus Glauberi*; *Dauphiny*; *mirabilis*; *admirabilis*; see GLAUBERI SAL; *Sennerti*; see DIURETICUS SAL; *fussonis*; *fixionis*; see ALEMBROTH; *gemmæ*; *communis*; *marinus*; see MARI-NUM SAL; *alkali fixum*; see CLAVELLATI CINERES; *petræ*; *prunellæ*; *polychrestum*; see NITRUM, &c.

SALAMANDRA. See AMIANTHUS.

SALCHARION. See SACCHARUM.

SALEP, vel SALEB. See ORCHIS.

SALICARNIA. See KALI.

SALITRON. See ANATRON.

SALIUNCA. See NARDUS CELTICUS.

SALIVA, from *σάλωξ*. It is that fluid by which the mouth and tongue are continually moistened in their natural state, and is supplied by glands which form it, that are called salivary glands. This humour is thin and pellucid, incapable of being concreted by the fire, almost without taste and smell. By chewing, it is expressed from the glands which separate it from the blood, and is intimately mixed with our food, the digestion of which it greatly promotes. In hungry persons it is acrid and copiously discharged; and in those who have fasted long it is highly acrid, penetrating, and resolvent. A too copious evacuation of it produces thirst, loss of appetite, bad digestion, and an atrophy. See Haller's Physiology, in the article of Mastication. Boerhaave's Institutes. Fordyce's Elements, part i. p. 23.

SALIVALES GLANDULÆ. The SALIVARY GLANDS. They are commonly reckoned three pair, viz. the parotid, the maxillary, and the sublingual; but Dr. Hunter would reckon the sublingual of another kind.

SALIVALIS DUCTUS STENONIS. *Ductus Stenonis*. STENO'S SALIVAL DUCT. It is also called the UPPER SALIVAL DUCT. It is the duct which carries the *saliva* from the parotid gland into the mouth. See BUCCINATOR MUSCULUS.

SALIVANTIA. Medicines which excite a salivation.

SALIVARIS HERBA. See PYRETHRUM.

SALIVATIO. A SALIVATION. It is that extraordinary discharge of spitting which is excited by the use of mercury; a practice which is now rarely directed, because all the advantages of mercury are obtained by using it as an alterative; and that without the trouble and danger which attends this method of promoting an evacua-

tion by it. However, as occasionally it may be needful to excite a gentle spitting, in general it is best done by rubbing a proper quantity of the ungt. hydrargyri every or every other night on the thighs. Mr. Clare recommends the application of calomel, gr. iii. vel iv. to the inside of the cheek; he directs the patient to moisten his finger with saliva, then therewith to take up the calomel, and rub it on and around that place where the parotid duct opens into the mouth. He adds that a grain or two applied behind the preputium, or to the labia, will, when accompanying the application of it to the inside of the cheek, greatly advance the cure. This must be repeated every or every other day according to the degree of its effect. This mode, he observes, is less disagreeable than the usual one of rubbing the unguent. hydrargyri, as is commonly directed: Before the use of the calomel, it is proper to wash the mouth well with warm water, that the mucus spread about on the cheeks may not prevent its absorption. See an Essay on the Cure of Abscesses, &c. by P. Clare, Surgeon. Mr. Cruikshank hath added an Appendix to Mr. Clare's publication, well deserving the attention of every practitioner. The following are some of the many valuable instances of information communicated in a few pages. He observes, that there is no doubt of absorption taking place on the inside of the mouth, of the preputium, of the labia, &c. and that any fine powder, capable of being absorbed there, will be more readily taken up when mixed with a watery fluid, as saliva. The particles of the blood, seen in the simple microscope, are at least ten times larger than those of the levigated calomel; yet I have often seen the absorbents turgid with red blood. The particles of quicksilver, in the best prepared mercurial ointment, appear in the same microscope, as distant as the particles of the blood; and it is well known, they are very readily taken up by the absorbents of the skin. The particles of levigated calomel are not much coarser than those of its precipitate by the volatile alkali; but this precipitate, we are certain, may be absorbed from the external surface of the body; why then may not calomel be absorbed from the inside of the mouth? Mr. Hunter hath frequently directed calomel to be rubbed on the skin along with the volatile liniment; and seen it have the effects of the unguent. hydrargyri. It is very probable that the calomel, mixed with saliva, might make a good mercurial ointment. The surface on the inside of the cheek, is a better absorbing surface, than perhaps any other accessible to friction in the body. Though every surface absorbs, they do not all absorb equally. Calomel taken into the stomach frequently gripes, &c. but this effect is not observed when it is absorbed by the inside of the cheek: probably it becomes milder in its operation this way, as it is known that the divided quicksilver becomes milder when absorbed by the skin. Friction with calomel on the inside of the cheek, is a less tedious, less laborious process, than the common one of rubbing the ungt. hydrargyri. To rub half a dram of the ungt. hydrargyri every night on the inside of the thighs for half an hour, is almost intolerable; but what then must it be to rub in a larger quantity? The process always tires the patient before it is half performed, and often on this account he omits it. From this circumstance a cure is often missed. Let us suppose fifteen grains of the ungt. hydrargyri equal to one grain of calomel; and that we can go on with the calomel for twelve or fifteen days with sensible advantage: we must acknowledge that when the unguent is used, it becomes necessary long before the end of this period to increase the dose, in order to keep up the effects. Besides the unguent. being more viscid than the calomel mixed with saliva, will require a larger surface and a longer time before it can be sufficiently rubbed in. The calomel is sufficiently rubbed in, in a quarter of an hour. The friction of the unguent. hydrargyri on the thighs and arms makes the skin look dirty. It hath an offensive odour whilst it is rubbed; as it is greasy, it does not rub in so as to be dry, and thence the skin is clammy, and sticks to everything about it; many skins are inflamed by it, which retards the cure this way, by being a cause for its omission. Some skins are disagreeably affected with oil, so when the calomel is not admitted as above recommended; the quicksilver may be divided with the synovia of cows or sheep instead of oil or lard, which in some skins produce erysipelatous inflammation, &c. A warm bath may be entered into two or three times before anointing with the unguent. hydrargyri, after which, the patient being kept in a warm room, and having on a flannel shirt, the principal

principal care is not to raise the *salivation* suddenly, or to any considerable height. A *salivation* should rise very gradually, and should subside as slowly; inattention to this hath been productive of many inconveniences. The body should be prepared by a spare diet for a few days, and bleeding as well as using the warm bath. Except in strong constitutions, from a pint to a quart is a sufficient discharge of the saliva in twenty-four hours. Support the patient's strength with plenty of light but nourishing diet; give him a pint of gruel, or of a decoction of mallows and liquorice in milk and water, almond emulsion, and barley-water, with gum arabic dissolved in it, &c. repeat the above quantity every two or at the most every three hours; and if he is faint with it, give now and then a little wine-whey, maced ale, or mulled wine. If the patient is a woman, and expects her menses, defer the procedure until they settle. If the necessary precautions are taken to raise and to carry the *salivation* on gently, the many bad accidents mentioned by writers on this subject will be prevented; and as to avoid inconveniences is better than to remove them, it may here suffice to have put the practitioner on his guard against ills which otherwise must occasion him much trouble and anxiety. From repeated experience, it has, however, been found, that it is very rarely necessary, in the cure of the lues venerea, to raise a *salivation*; it will be quite sufficient, if, after some time persisting in the use of mercury, he finds his mouth and gums slightly affected; for then we shall be assured that the medicine has got perfectly into the habit. In order, therefore, to prevent a *salivation* coming on during the use of mercury, when the patient feels his gums begin to swell, his breath to smell disagreeably, his throat painful on the inside, or when he is obliged to spit oftener than usual, the use of mercury must be immediately left off till all the symptoms disappear, and then he may again apply to it. In bad weather, the patient should keep himself within doors, in a moderately warm room, not covering his head and neck, so as to create much warmth: in fine weather he may go abroad; and, should he be of a weakly habit, Peruvian bark may be administered twice a day; and costiveness be particularly avoided, by such gentle means as act at the same time upon the urinary passages, such as neutral salts, whey, &c. But notwithstanding these precautions, should a *salivation* come on, as will sometimes happen in constitutions, whose salivary system is very irritable; besides desisting from the use of mercury, and keeping himself moderately warm, if the constitution will bear it, a gentle purgative may be given, and the warm bath be had recourse to three or four times a week, he should wear flannel next his skin; and should inflammatory symptoms occur, bleeding will be necessary, and drinking freely of diluting mucilaginous liquors; but should there be much debility attendant, a generous nutritious diet, wine, and bark with chalybeates, will be most proper, and a country residence, carefully avoiding all exposure to too cold air: if the spitting continues undiminished, gently restraining gargles may be used, such as tincture of roses, or decoction of bark with tincture of myrrh; of opium, and honey of roses: boluses of flowers of sulphur, or precipitated sulphur of antimony, may be taken two or three times a day; these also may be joined with camphor, which failing, a blister may be applied, or a seton, or issue set in the neck, and volatile liniment applied to the throat. Oily emulsions may be freely administered, which sometimes appeared as efficacious assistants; and, in desperate cases, pouring cold water upon the head and neck, whilst the patient has been sitting in the warm bath, has been recommended.

Ptyalism is also from different causes; sometimes they are occasioned by obstructed viscera. See also a case of ptyalism occasioned by a diminished secretion of urine, in the Med. Communications, vol. i. p. 155.

SALIX. The COMMON WHITE or the DUTCH WILLOW TREE; called also *uca*. It is not noticed in general practice; but some who have used it in agues have succeeded by giving a dram of its bark in powder, and repeating it every four hours during the intermissions. This species is distinguished from the other by its oblong, pointed, serrated leaves, being hoary on both sides, though most so on the lower, and in the branches being tough. See Raii Hist. Plant. Philos. Transf. 1763. It is the *SALIX FRAGILIS foliis serratis glabris, ovato-lanceolatis, petiolis dentato-glandulosis*. CLASS. DIOECIA, ORD. DIANDRIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1098. CRACK WILLOW.

The bark of the branches of this tree manifests a considerable degree of bitterness to the taste, and is also astringent; and has been recommended not only in intermittents, but likewise in other cases requiring tonic and astringent medicines.

Dr. Cullen says it is as valuable a medicine, and as promising a substitute for the bark, as any he knows to have been offered to the public. The trials he has made have been with the *salix pentandra*, the bark taken from its branches the third of an inch diameter, and of four or five years growth. Though he adds, Bergius declares, in intermittent fevers, he has always failed with this bark. *Materia Medica*.

SALPINGO PHARYNGÆUS. It rises from about the tuba Eustachiana, and is inserted into the pharynx. Valsalva and Douglas say it is one of the origins of the muscle of the pharynx. See PHARYNX.

SALPINGO-STAPHYLINUS. This muscle arises fleshy from the bony part of the tube of the ear, and is inserted into the basis of the uvula with its partner muscle on the other side. They draw the uvula upward and backward.

— **STAPHYLINUS INTERNUS.** See PETRO SALPINGO STAPHYLINI.

SALSAPARILLA. See SARSAPARILLA.

SALSOLA. See KALI.

SALUTARIS DIGITUS. See DIGITUS.

SALVATELLA VENA, from *salus, health*, because it hath been thought that to open this vein, melancholy was cured, called also *splenitis*. This vein runs on the back of the hand; it comes from the little finger and that next to it; or according to some, it proceeds from betwixt the thumb and the fore-finger, and runs up to the ulna.

SALVIA, from *salvus, sound or healthy*. SAGE, called also *clerisphacos*. Botanists enumerate more than twenty species. It is a low shrubby plant, with square stalks, obtuse, wrinkled, dry leaves, and large bluish flowers, which are on loose spikes on the tops of the branches. It is a native of the southern parts of Europe, but bears the cold of our climate. It flowers in May and June. Its seeds are called *ebcl*.

SALVIA BOSCI. WILD or WOOD-SAGE. Taking its name from *boscum*, or *boscus*, a wood, the place where it grows.

— **ÆTHIOPIS.** See ÆTHIOPIS.

— **HORMINUM.** See HORMINUM.

— **MAJOR.** GREATER or COMMON GARDEN-SAGE. It is the *SALVIA OFFICINALIS*, or *SALVIA MAJOR, foliis lanceolato-ovatis integris crenulatis, floribus spicatis cæruleis, calycibus acutis*. CLASS. DIANDRIA, ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Pl. 37. Common green *sage*. The leaves are nearly oval, but pointed; some are green, others red, but both sorts are on the same plant. The leaves and tops are moderately aromatic and corroborant, and are used in debilities and relaxations both of the nervous and vascular system. Their smell is strong, but not disagreeable; their taste is warm, bitterish, and sub-astringent; with a solution of chalybeate vitriol they strike an inky blackness. This species is more agreeable, but not so strong as the lesser *sage*. The flowers of both are weaker but more agreeable than their leaves. The best preparations are, the watery infusion, and a tincture or extract made of rectified spirit of wine, these contain the whole virtue of the *sage*. The watery infusion, acidulated with the juice of lemon or of orange, is an agreeable common drink in fevers. From 3 ss. to 3 i. of a conserve made with *sage* leaves, cures weak stomachs if repeated twice a day. See also *SALVIA MINOR*. By distillation with water, a small quantity of essential oil is obtained, which only possesseth the aromatic part of the herb. See Tournefort's Mat. Med. Lewis's Mat. Med.

— **MINOR,** also called *salvia virtutis*. LESSER SAGE, or SAGE OF VIRTUE. *SALVIA AURICULATA*, or *SALVIA MINOR AURITA*, and *NON AURITA*, Linn. Its leaves are narrower than those of the greater *sage*, whitish, and never red; they are stronger, but not so agreeable as the above species, but in other respects their qualities are the same.

Sage has been much employed as a sudorific; and for preventing the recurrence of intermittent paroxysms, perhaps it may be sufficiently effectual. But it has also been employed for restraining improper sweats, infused in spirits, or wine, by Van Swieten; also the improper continuing of the flow of milk into the breasts of nurses, after they had weaned their child, and it is also considered

as a refister of putrefaction. Cullen's Mat. Med. As possessing a small share of aromatic and astringent power, it may prove a serviceable tonic in some cases of debility of the stomach and nervous system. See also SALVIA MAJOR.

SALVIA SYLVESTRIS, also called *scorodonia*, *scordotis*, *chamædrys fruticosa*, &c. GERMANDER SAGE. WOOD SAGE. TEUCRIUM SCORODONIA, or TEUCRIUM SYLVESTRIS, LINN. It grows in woods and hedges. In smell, taste, and medical virtues, it comes nearer to *scordium* than to *sage*; it is less disagreeable than the former, and more so than the latter.

Among the species of *sage* is the PHLOMIS, or yellow *sage*. Boerhaave reckons up eight. It is astringent and vulnerary.

SAMBUCUS, also called *aste*, *infelix lignum*. COMMON ELDER. SAMBUCUS NIGRA cynis quinquepartitis, floribus umbellatis, caule arboreo. CL. PENTANDRIA, ORD. TRIGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 372. COMMON BLACK-BERRIED ELDER. It is a tree or shrub whose branches are full of fungus; it is covered with an ash-coloured chap bark, under which lies a thinner green one, and under it is a white one. It flowers in May, and ripens its berries in September.

The young leaves, when budding, are said to purge; but the parts which are proposed for medicinal use, are the inner bark, flowers, and berries. The first has scarce any smell, and very little taste, on first chewing, it impresses a degree of sweetness, which is followed by a very slight, though durable acrimony, in which its powers seem to reside, and which it imparts both to watery and spirituous menstua. It is recommended as a strong hydragogue. Sydenham directs three handfuls of the inner bark to be boiled in a quart of milk and water to a pint, half of which is to be drank every night and morning, and repeated for several days: he says it operates upward and downward; and, upon the evacuations it produces, its utility depends. BOERHAAVE gave its expressed juice from 3 j. to half an ounce for a dose. In smaller doses it is said to be an aperient and deobstruent in various chronical disorders. Some confine these effects to the EBULUS, or DWARF ELDER; but they have both been used without any remarkable advantage.—An infusion of the *fresh flowers* is gently laxative, and of the dried ones is perspirative; hence by promoting the cuticular excretion, it is said to be particularly useful in erysipelatos and other eruptive disorders. Externally they are used in fomentations, &c. The London College of Physicians order an ointment to be made in the following manner: UNGUENTUM SAMBUCI. R Florum sambuci, p. ℥ iv. sevi ovilli p. ℥ iii. olei olivæ m. ℥ j. Decoque flores in sevo & oleo donec friabiles sint, deinde exprime & cola. The juice of the berries, when inspissated to a rob, is a good dissolvent and aperient, in colds just received, and sundry chronical disorders; it gently loosens the belly, and promotes urine or perspiration, or both; it is recommended in dyspepsy, and debility of the urinary passages, in doses of from one to two, or three drams. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Anatomia Sambuci per M. Blockwitz. Wallis's Sydenham.

SAMBUCUS EBULUS; — HERBACEA; — HUMILIS. See EBULUS. — SANAMUNDA. See EMPETRUM THYM. FOL.

SAMPSUCHUM. See ORIGANUM.

SAMPSUCHUS. See MARUM and MAJORANA MAJ. FOL.

SANCTÆ HELENÆ RAD. Also called *Cyperus Americanus*. It is a long knotted root, black without and white within; to the taste it is like the galangal root. It is brought from St. Helena in the province of Florida. It is there used against pains in the stomach and in nephritic disorders.

SANCTUM SEM. See SANTONICUM.

SANDARACHA. SANDARACH. A name for a sort of arsenic; also a gummy resin, of a yellowish white colour, said to flow from the *cedrus Lycia major* Dodon. It is in small lumps, dry, brittle, of a pleasant smell, of a resinous and gently acrid taste: it is brought from Africa. The gum of the juniper tree is generally sold for it. See JUNIPERUS, and ARSENICUM RUBRUM.

SANDIVER. See AXUNGIA VITRI.

SANGUIFLUXUS. See HÆMORRHAGIA.

SANGUINIS INOPIA. A tabes from loss of blood. An instance of the atrophica inanitorum of Cullen.

SANGUIS; called also *dehene*; *hæma*. BLOOD. The fluid which is contained in the arteries and veins is called

the *blood*. On a slight examination it may appear homogeneous, but it consists of very dissimilar parts. When *blood* is taken from the body, immediately it loses its volatile part, which flies off in the form of a vapour, and is of the nature of sal ammoniac. When this vapour is dissipated the remaining *blood* quickly congeals into a trembling mass. The principal part of this coagulated mass is the *crassamentum*, which hath the red colour to itself, and gives it to the other parts; when this crassamentum is freed from its watery part, it is wholly inflammable. In a mass of healthy human *blood* about one half is crassamentum; in strong laborious people, the serum is not much more than one third part. The next part of the *blood* is the *serum*; from this is formed what is called the pleuritic crust on the surface of the *blood*, after taking it from a vein by the usual method of bleeding; of this polypuses and artificial membranes are also formed. In this serum, besides the albumen, which hardens like the white of an egg, there is much water, and a small quantity of ropy mucus. Besides these parts, a portion of sea-salt is found in the *blood*, and is manifest to the taste, and oftentimes to the microscope. BY A CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, a *fine chalky earth* is also found to exist in the most fluid parts of the *blood*; a *portion of fixed air*, to the amount of half a scruple in every ounce; and also a small quantity of *iron*, which the loadstone will attract. To these may be added the *elementary fire*.

The natural elements of the *blood* formed by the animal economy are, the albumen, and the globules. The albumen is the immediate matter of growth and nutrition. The globules never pass the emunctories, except by excess or disease; as for the saline, morbid, bilious, and other particles that are found in the circulating *blood*, they are rather heterogeneous than elementary parts of it.

In an healthy state the *blood* is mild and gelatinous, but by some disorders it is rendered very acrid.

On viewing the *blood* with a microscope, whilst it circulates in the veins, the globules are observed to be elastic, so as to change and recover their figure. Mr. Hewson says they are not spherical, but almost flat.

The use of the globules in the *blood* seems chiefly to be for the preservation of heat in the body; and that of the serum for nutrition, and by the various secretions from it to moisten the several surfaces in the body, to preserve the flexibility of the solids, &c. A due proportion of the respective parts of the *blood* is necessary to health; a redundancy of the globules disposes to acute fevers, inflammations, &c. and their deficiency, to many chronical disorders.

As to the red colour of the *blood*, Dr. Hunter thinks it is chiefly owing to the degree to which it is condensed; but most writers attribute it to the acid which it receives from the air in the lungs.

Dr. Cullen says, that the mass of *blood* is every where an heterogeneous aggregate, consisting chiefly and especially of red globules, gluten, and serosity, and if it should be alleged that there are other matters present, that they may be considered as portions of these three principal parts. See MATERIA MEDICA.

That life is a property of the *blood*, see what Mr. J. Hunter hath taught concerning it. And for an enlargement on what is said above, besides many other particulars respecting the *blood*, see Mr. Hewson on the Properties of the *Blood*; Berdoe on the Nature and Circulation of the *Blood*. Fordyce's Elements, part i. Haller's Physiology, in lect. vii.

SANGUIS DRACONIS, called also *cinnabaris Græcorum*, *draconthæma*, *asagen*, *asegen*. DRAGON'S BLOOD. It is a resin of a red colour, obtained from certain trees like palm-trees in the East Indies. The Calamus var. Palmijuncus *Draco*. Rumph. Amb. lib. vii. t. 58. f. 1. & Linn. Sp. Pl. 463. The CALAMUS ROTANG. Curtis's Cat. of the Lond. Bot. Garden. From the fruit of this tree, the *sanguis draconis* is chiefly taken. One sort is in oval drops, wrapped up in flag-leaves; another sort is in large masses, which are often impure, but sometimes as good as the first.

This resin is of a deep red colour, and on being powdered is of a crimson cast. It readily melts, and catches flame from a candle. It almost totally dissolves by the help of heat in rectified spirit of wine, tinging a large quantity of this menstruum of a dead red colour: it is soluble in expressed oils; but it gives out little or nothing to water. The best pieces break smooth, are of a dark red colour, and when powdered changes to crimson:

they have no remarkable smell or taste, except when dissolved, and then they seem to be somewhat acrid. The Dutch often adulterate this resin with mixtures of gum arabic, Brasil wood, alum, &c. but these are discovered by their dissolving in water, or by their crackling and not burning in the fire. It is not much used as a medicine, and Cullen thinks it ought to be expunged from the *Materia Medica*; though it is recommended as a gentle inkrassant, desiccative, and restringent. See Lewis's *Mat. Med.* and GUMMI RUBRUM ASTRINGENS GAMBIENSE.

SANGUIS DRACONIS HERBA. See LAPATHUM RUBRUM.

— HERCULIS. See CROCUS.

SANGUI-SOBRA. See PIMPINELLA.

— SUGA. See HIRUDO.

SANICULA. SANICLE. It is so called from *sanando*, healing, called also *cucullata*, *dodecatheon*; *symphytum petreum*.

SANICULA ALPINA LUTEA. See AURICULA URSI.

— MAS, also called *diapensia*, *cortusa*, SANICLE, SELF-HEAL. It is the *SANICULA EUROPEA* Linn. It is an umbelliferous plant, with shining, dark green, roundish serrated leaves: the seeds are rough and stick to one's cloaths. It is perennial and evergreen; it grows wild in woods, on hilly grounds, and flowers in May. It is mildly astringent, tastes roughish and bitter; and it hath an acrimony which chiefly affects the throat. Both the watery and spirituous extracts possess the virtues of this plant.

— EBORACENSIS, called *pinguicula*, *sanicula montana* flore calcarati donata, *viola palustris*. BUTTERWORT, YORKSHIRE SANICLE. It is the *PINGUICULA VULGARIS*, Linn. It is a small plant, with a few glossy unctuous leaves which lie on the ground. It is perennial, grows in elevated marshy grounds, and flowers in spring. Its unctuous glutinous juice is used by some as a liniment for chaps, and as a pomatum for the hair: it is also purgative, but none of the *sanicles* are much noted in general practice.

SANICULA FÆMINA. See IMPERATORIA NIGRA.

SANIDODES, also, but improperly, SANIODES. Where the breast is straightened or flattened like (*σανίδος*, the genitive case of *σανίς*, a table.) FLAT-CHESTED.

SANIES. See ICHOR.

SANKIRA. See CHINA ORIENTALIS.

SANTALUM. SAUNDERS. There are three sorts brought from the East Indies.

SANTALUM ALBUM. WHITE SAUNDERS. It is of the same nature as the yellow, but so weak that it is now neglected. The *santalum citrinum*, called *santalum album* by Linnaeus, is the medullary part of the same tree, of which the *santalum album* is the *alburnum*, or outward fappy part. See ALBURNUM.

— CITRINUM, also called *santalum palidum*. YELLOW SAUNDERS. SANTALUM ALBUM, Linn. It is a pale yellowish, or brownish coloured wood, with a close even grain, an agreeable smell, and a bitterish aromatic taste, accompanied with a kind of pungency. Distilled with water, it affords an oil which thickens into the consistence of a balsam, and smells like ambergrise; the remaining decoction is bitterish. Rectified spirit extracts by digestion more than water does; and an extract from this tincture is six times stronger than the wood itself. Hoffmann says its virtues are similar to those of ambergrise: but he has been too extravagant in his praises.

— RUBRUM. RED SAUNDERS. PTEROCARPUS SANTOLINUS, vel PTEROCARPUS foliis ternatis subrotundis retusis glaberrimis, petalis crenatis undulatis, LINN. This is of a dull red colour; it is said to be astringent; it hath little or no smell, and as little taste. It is chiefly used as a colouring drug; it tinges water with a yellowish hue, and rectified spirit with a deep red; but it does not dissolve in expressed oil. See Lewis's *Mat. Med.*

SANTALUS ADULTERINUS. See BRASILIUM LIGNUM.

SANTERNA. See BORAX.

SANTOLINA. See SANTONICUM.

— CHAMÆCYPARISUS. See ABROTANUM.

SANTONICUM, also called *cina sem. contra vermes femina*, *lumbicorum sem. sanctum semen*, *zodoaria sem. fementina*, *santolina*, *xantolina*. WORM-SEED. The plant from which these seeds are obtained is the *artemisia fontica* foliis caulibus linearibus pinnato-multifidis, ramis indivisis, spicis secundis reflexis, floribus quinque-

floris. CLASS. SYNGENESIA. ORDO POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 945. In the Flora Austriaca, it is called *artemisia Austriaca*. In Curtis's Cat. of the Lond. Bot. Garden, it is called *artemisia Judaica*, and also *absinthium santonicum Indicum*; *grenette*; *hagiospermon*. It is a small, light, oval kind of seed, of a yellowish green colour, with a cast of brown, easily friable. They are generally mixed with small bits of sticks and leaves. They are brought from the Levant, and are supposed to be the produce of a species of *artemisia*. Miller says it is a species of wormwood. They give out their virtue to water and to spirit; the spirituous infusion is the most agreeable. In evaporating the watery infusion, all the ill-flavour is carried off, and only a simple bitter remains. These seeds are seldom met with genuine; they are mixed with the seeds of southernwood. The marks of goodness are, their full body, their greenish colour, strong smell, their bitter and aromatic taste. These seeds have a strong disagreeable smell, and a bitter subacid taste. They are esteemed to be *stomachic*, *emmenagogue*, and *anthelmintic*; but it is for this last purpose they are chiefly used, and for their efficacy in this way they have been called *wormseed*. For adults, the dose is from one to two drams of the powder, twice a day. As a bitter, the watery extract is by some esteemed the best preparation; but as an anthelmintic, the spirituous extract should be preferred. For children, a syrup is made of the infusion, and administered in this form. See Lewis's *Mat. Med.* Neumann's Chem. Works.

SAPA, also called *apochilisma*, *succago*, *robub*, *rob*, and *Oenus Siræos*. It is the juice of some vegetable boiled up with sugar, or honey, into the consistence of honey, and then called *rob*. See EXTRACTIO.

SAPHENA VENA MAJOR, so called because it is almost *σαφής*, i. e. *visibile*. About an inch below the passage of the cruralis from out of the abdomen, it sends off a large branch, called *saphena*; in all its course down to the foot, it is only covered with the integuments. It follows the direction of the sartorius muscle, until it arrives at the inner condyle of the thigh bone: it then runs on the inside of the tibia, sending off branches as it passes along; at the lower part of the tibia, it sends off a branch, which runs over the joint of the tarsus to the outer ankle. The extremity of the saphena passes on the fore side of the inner ankle and runs betwixt the first two metatarsal bones, towards the great toe. See CRURALIS VENA.

SAPHENA MINOR VENA. It is a branch from the *saphena* major, and separates from it soon after its passing from the inguen; it runs down below the ham, and communicates with the *saphena* major. Another branch, which proceeds from the cruralis a little above the ham, is thus named: it runs to the outer ankle. Some call it *saphena externa*.

SAPHERA. See COBALTUM.

SAPIENTIAE DENTES, called *cranterres*, *genuini dentes*. The last of the *molars* are thus called; they do not appear until after puberty, sometimes not before the twenty sixth year, and sometimes not at all. See DENS.

— OLEUM. See LATER.

SAPU. SOAP, called also *asapon*. It is a composition of oils and fats, with alkaline salts, so incorporated as to dissolve together in water, into a milky semi-transparent liquid. Soap may also be formed by a combination of oil and acids.

SAPU ALBUS, also called *sapo Hispanicus*. HARD, or SPANISH SOAP. It is made in Spain, with olive oil and the Spanish barilla, by a like process as is directed for the soap of almonds. Soap is an useful mixture with resinous pills, for it renders them more easily soluble, and more perfectly miscible with our fluids; it dissolves mucous matter in the body, and so is useful to resolve obstructions. It acts in the primæ viæ, as well as in the remote and minute vessels, and by dislodging viscid phlegm from the bowels. Cullen thinks this soap is not a laxative, and that if ever it is so, it is owing to the common salt that is in it: and if, upon any occasion, it comes to be employed in nephralgic cases, and, by becoming laxative, should thereby limit the use; it may be dissolved in spiritus vini rectif. the salt will be left undissolved, and the dissolved soap may, by evaporation, be recovered in a dry form, and still remain as fit for the cure of this disease as ever; and more useful, perhaps, as it may be taken in much larger quantity. *Mat. Med.* It also carries off and destroys worms, for which end it may be given either by the mouth or clyster-wise. The ascariides are sometimes eradicated by clysters in which is dissolved

solved a dram or two of *soap*. By the dissolving quality of *soap* it also proves diuretic, and is useful in gravelly complaints, by lubricating, as well as by its gentle stimulus. By Bergius, soap is esteemed detergent, resolvent, and aperient, and recommended in jaundice, gout, calculous complaints, and in obstructions of the viscera. In ictical cases, it was supposed to have the power of dissolving biliary concretions; but from dissection, the contrary has been proved. But in urinary calculous affections, particularly when dissolved in lime water, it has proved very useful; for it becomes a powerful solvent of mucus, which by some is supposed to be the chief agent in the formation of calculi. However it can only be in the incipient state of those disorders, that these medicines can be of any effectual benefit, though they generally abate the more violent symptoms where they cannot remove the cause. Soap is commonly used for forming resinous substances into pills, in order to render them more soluble in, and miscible with the juices of the stomach; but gum-mucilage is allowed to answer the purpose better: with soap, acids should never be used, as they decompose it by mixing with the alkaline part.

The common soft *soaps* are so acrid, that they are only fit for external uses. The whitest of them are made with tallow, fat, or coarse oils; the blacker or greener sorts are made of whale oil.

All these *soaps* dissolve in water, but more plentifully in proof spirit; but those spirits have a degree of acidity in them which occasions a milky hue in the solutions of *soap*. This may be corrected, as observed by Geoffroy, who says, that twenty-eight parts of good proof spirit, with the addition of one part of salt of kali, will dissolve ten parts of good *hard soap* into a perfect limpid liquor.

The College of Physicians of London order a CERATUM SAPONIS, *Cerate of soap*, made in the following manner. Take of *soap*, eight ounces; yellow wax, ten ounces; litharge powdered, one pound; olive oil, one pint; vinegar, one gallon. Boil the vinegar with the litharge, with a slow fire, constantly stirring, until the mixture unites and thickens, then mix in the rest, and make a cerate. Ph. Lond. 1788. In fractures, this is found to be a very convenient application, and also as an external dressing for ulcers, from its convenient adhesiveness, and being possessed of the usual properties of a saturnine remedy. LINIMENTUM SAPONIS, SOAP LINIMENT; formerly styled *saponaceum*, or *opodeldoc*. See LINIMENTUM SAPONACEUM.

SOLUTIO SAPONIS. R saponis vulgaris mollis 3 iv. fp. vini tenuioris 5 j. digere saponem cum spiritu donec solvatur. An ounce of camphor added to this, forms the *solutio saponis camphorata*, similar to the linimentum saponis compositum of the college of physicians, and is a medicine much cheaper and more efficacious.

— AMYGDALINUS. See AMYGDALÆ.

— VOLATILIS. VOLATILE SOAP. Of this there are three kinds; one is composed of fixed alkalies and *volatile* oils; another of *volatile* alkalies and gross oils; the third of salt and oil that are both *volatile*: but none of these compositions, in which either the alkali or the oil is *volatile*, are so saponaceous as those in which they are both of the fixed kind. See Dict. of Chem. Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med.

SAPONARIA, also called *struthium*, *lanaria*, *lychnis sylvestris*, *ibixuma*. BRUISE-WORT, SOAP-WORT. It is the SAPONARIA OFFICINALIS, *calycibus cylindricis, foliis ovato-lanceolatis*. CLASS. DECANDRIA. ORDO DIGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 564.

It is a smooth herb, with plantane-like leaves, and clusters of red, purple, and whitish flowers; the root is long, slender, spreading to a great distance, of a brownish colour on the outside, and white within, with a yellowish fibre in the middle. It grows in moist grounds, and flowers in July.

This plant is called *saponaria*, because its juice takes out grease from cloaths. The roots and leaves are glutinous and sweet to the taste, but in the roots there is also a slight pungency, and in the leaves a bitterness. The soapy matter dissolves either in water or in spirit of wine. The Germans use the root, and say it is preferable to the sarsaparilla. M. Andry, M. D. of Paris, gives the inspissated juice of the *saponaria officinalis*, with great success, in cases of gonorrhœa. The patient takes about half an ounce of this medicine daily; and in general a cure is effected in about a fortnight, without the assistance of any other remedy. And — Segey, M. D. of

Paris, hath succeeded with this plant in the most obstinate cases of lues venerea. He directs it in the following manner: R rad. *saponariæ offic.* succ. 3 i. fs. fol. ejusdem succ. 3 fs. coque in aq. pur. 5 j. ad iv. From two to four pints of this decoction are to be daily taken; and in bad cases, the patient is to take at the same time the plant in powder, or in the form of an extract, or it may be given thus made. R herbæ *saponariæ recens contusæ* lb. fs. aquæ distillatæ cong j. decoquantur ad lb. iv. et coentur. Dosis lb. iij. vel lb. iv. Exhibeantur intra horas viginti quatuor. This is said to be productive of considerable good effects in venereal, scrophulous, and impetiginous affections. This plant is also said to be useful when applied externally to venereal ulcers, either in form of mentation, or in a dry form, by sprinkling it in powder over the sores. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

SAPONARIÆ NUCULÆ, also called *bacca Bermudensis*, vel *Bermudæ*. SOAP BERRIES, BERMUDAS BERRIES. This is a spherical fruit about the size of a cherry. Its cortical part is yellow, glossy, and so transparent as to shew the spherical black part which rattles within, and which includes a white kernel. It is the produce of a small tree in Jamaica, and other parts of the West Indies. The kernel, when steeped in water, raises a froth like soap suds.

These *berries* are powerful in removing obstructions in the liver and spleen; they mend an ill habit of body, and are a specific in the chlorosis; they help digestion. The best preparations are, a tincture made with white wine, a tincture in spirit, and the extract from the spirituous tincture. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Med. Mus. vol. iii. p. 538.

SAPPAN LIGNUM. See CAMPECHENSE LIGNUM. SAPPHIRINA AQUA. See CUPRI AMMONIATI AQUA.

SAPRAN. See MORTIFICATIO.

SARA. See ESSERA.

SARASSAS. See CORALLODENDRON.

SARCOCELE, from *σαρξ*, *flesh*, and *κύημα*, *a tumor*. It is a firm, fleshy kind of enlargement of the testicle, or the scirrhus testicle. The *sarcocoele*, or *hernia carnosæ*, Mr. Pott says, taken in a general sense, means any induration or diseased *flesh*, though here confined to the testicle; and further observes that the *sarcocoele*, which is distinguished by the ancient writers into the *sarcocoele*, the *hydro-sarcocoele*, the *scirrhus*, the cancer, the *caro adnata ad testem*, and the *caro adnata ad vasa*, are really little more than descriptions of different states and circumstances of the same disease. The *caro adnata ad vasa* is a scirrhus of the epididymis somewhat increased, when it seems as if it sprung from the spermatic vessels. The *hydro-sarcocoele* is when the testicle is enlarged or hardened; or rather when it is both scirrhus and dropsical. See POTT's Works, 4to. The *sarcocoele* is a disease of the body of the testicle; and, as the term implies, consists, in general, in such an alteration, made in the structure of it, as produces a resemblance to a hard fleshy substance, instead of that fine soft, vascular texture, of which it is, in a natural and healthy state, composed. Many pass several years with this disease, under its most favourable appearances, and without encountering any of its worst; but, on the other hand, there are many, who, in a very short time, run through all its stages. Sometimes the first appearance is a mere simple enlargement and induration of the body of the testicle, void of pain, without inequality of surface, and producing no uneasiness, nor inconvenience, except what is occasioned by its mere weight. And in some few instances it remains thus for a considerable time, without visible or material alteration; but, in other instances, very soon after its appearance in this mild manner, it suddenly becomes unequal and knotty; and is attended with very acute pains, darting up to the loins and back; but still remains entire; that is, it does not burst through the integuments. In short, such is the variety of the appearances of this disease, that description can hardly afford an adequate idea of it. Sometimes the disorder seems to be merely local, that is, confined to the testicle; at other times there is a pallid or leaden countenance, indigestion, nausea, colic pains, sudden purgings, &c. sufficiently indicating a vitiated habit and diseased viscera. The progress also which it makes from the testis upward, is very uncertain; the disease affecting the spermatic process, in some

some subjects, for a great length of time; while, in others, it totally spoils the testicle very soon, and almost as soon seizes the spermatic cord.

Amongst the mistaken causes of a scirrhus testicle, Mr. POTT reckons the *hernia humoralis*. He does not say that a *sarcocele* never follows an *hernia humoralis*, but that it does not at any time necessarily cause or produce it.—Mr. BELL, in his *System of Surgery*, says, that a hardened state of the testis and epididymis, produced originally by a venereal taint, does in some instances degenerate into the worst species of *sarcocele*. However, in general, the *hernia humoralis* is one of the diseases which should be distinguished from the *sarcocele*. A quantity of water is sometimes collected in the vaginal coat of a scirrhus testis, and some have supposed that this water renders the testis scirrhus; but this not being true, the hydrocele and the scirrhus testicle should also be distinguished.

The only remedy from which any advantage is expected, is the removal of the diseased parts by extirpation. But before the operation is attempted, a consideration of the manner of the *sarcocele*'s having been formed, and the state of the spermatic cord from the ring to the testicle, are objects of necessary consideration. When it proceeds from a blow on the part, success is more likely to follow than when it is caused by a cancerous or strumous acrimony; when either of these last is the cause, they will generally be found to exist on other parts also; therefore though the diseased testicle be removed, yet from the same cause existing in the habit, other parts soon after become diseased in the same manner. In *strumous habits* the glands of the mesentery, the lymphatics, &c. are generally obstructed; therefore external applications signify very little; but such medicines must be used as first acting on the primæ viæ, and then on the lymphatics; for in children they are seldom seen with this disorder without an enlarged belly, which, before any further attempts are made, must be lessened.

Mr. Pott observes, that some writers direct with respect to the spermatic cord as follows: first, if it is soft, and of its natural size, castration may be safely performed; which is right. Secondly, if it is much enlarged, the operation is not vindicable. But this is going too far; for though it may be considerably enlarged, yet if it has no unequal feel, is not painful, or manifests no tendency to scirrhus, its being enlarged is of no consequence; for obstruction in a diseased gland will frequently occasion an enlarged varicous state of its vessels. Lymphatics also, from the same cause, may be dilated or ruptured, which must consequently occasion an extravasation in the cells of the spermatic process, both which frequently happen in the *sarcocele*, and must certainly give the spermatic cord an enlarged feel; but it is not either of them that can be the least objection to the operation; the spermatic cord not being diseased, only enlarged, which is a circumstance worth regarding; for when it is only enlarged, the operation may be of use; but, when in an enlarged scirrhus, painful state, too high to be able to make a ligature fairly above the part diseased, the operation can be of no use, but is most likely to prove fatal. Many advise to defer the operation until such symptoms come on, as darting pains in the testicles, pains in the loins, &c. which, in truth, instead of being a proper time, is too late; the spermatic process becomes affected, when a testicle is become truly scirrhus, so as never possibly after to be of any use to the patient. By carrying scirrhi too long, though at first the disorder be local, a scirrhus habit will be brought on; for before the spermatic process becomes affected with scirrhus testicles, the patient's habit is often found affected, and he is attended with colicky pains and other consequent symptoms.

After a venereal gonorrhœa, Dr. SWEDIAR observes, that from improper treatment it sometimes happens that one or both testicles grow hard, i. e. become scirrhus. In some of these instances the disorder is accompanied with a sensation of a painful pressure; but frequently without any pain at all. He adds, that, in these cases, mercury given internally, or rubbed in externally into the perinæum and scrotum, twice a day, with the constant application of a warm poultice made of the root of the *atropa mandragora*, &c. are often useful. Also that the *cicuta*, applied internally and externally, may be tried, with prospect of advantage. An emetic has been sometimes found effectual. The decoction of the bark of the root of *Daphne Mezereum*, internally, and a poultice of it externally, has lately been very much recommended; but

whatever means are used, it too generally happens that these swellings remain unaffected, except we can bring on the running again from the urethra; one method of effecting which, is to inoculate the venereal virus by means of a bougie introduced a little way into the urethra. However the singularity of this last proposition may strike, Dr. Swediar assures us, that success hath followed such practice: and we have only to consider, that an undoubted authority bids us to chuse the least evil of two that attend.—Mr. BELL says that, when a hardness of the testicles does not yield to the means commonly employed, such as moderate evacuations of blood, when these are indicated; a soft easy diet, a lax belly; the use of a suspensory bandage; and especially when mercury, which, on the chance of the disorder being venereal, is very commonly tried, are all used without any effect; we may in such circumstances always have great cause to suspect that the disease is of a real bad nature; and when to this is joined an accession of more inveterate symptoms, and if the disorder, from the state of an indolent hard tumor, becomes painful, &c. no farther delay ought then to be advised: castration must be proceeded to. See Sharp's *Operations*. Pott's *Chirurgical Works*. Bell's *Surgery*, vol. i. p. 498. Lond. Med. Journal, vol. v. p. 32. Edinb. Med. Comment. vol. ix. p. 336. White's *Surgery*, p. 335.

SARCOCOLLA. SARCOCOL, or FLESH GLUE. It was thus called, because of its supposed power of conglutinating wounds. It is a gunny resinous juice, from the *PENEA MUCRONATA* Linn. According to Curtis, in his Catalogue of the London Botanic Garden: and from the *penæa sarcocolla*, according to Weston in his *Univ. Bot.* and is brought from Persia and Arabia, in small spongy grains of a whitish yellow colour, and a few of a reddish, and sometimes of a deep red colour; these grains, when entire, are about the size of a pea. The whitest and most bitter is preferred as being the best. Its bitterish subacid taste is followed by a sweetishness; it softens in the mouth, bubbles and catches flame from a candle: it dissolves freely in water, and a great part of it in spirit of wine. Its medical qualities are not much known. See Lewis's *Mat. Med.* Neumann's *Chem. Works*.

SARCOEPIPOCELE. A kind of compound rupture, consisting of a descent of the epiploon and a sarcocele. Or a rupture of the indurated epiploon, either umbilical or scrotal.

SARCOLOGIA. SARCOLOGY. It includes myology, splanchnology, angiology, neurology, and the doctrine of the integuments.

SARCOMA, from *σαρξ*, *flesh*. Thus a fleshy tumor on any part of the body is named; also called *porrus*; *sarcophya*; *nævus*. It is occasioned by an effusion of the nutritious juices out of their tubuli. These tumors have no cystis; they do not yield to the impression of a finger, nor are they moveable. Dr. CULLEN places this genus of disease in the CLASS. LOCALES, and ORD. TUMORES, which he defines a soft extuberation which is not painful. Extirpation is the only remedy; and if the basis is narrow, a ligature may be used, but if it is broad, the knife will be necessary. See Turner's *Surgery*, vol. i. p. 201. It is also a name for *polypus narium*.

SARCOMPHALON, from *σαρξ*, *flesh*, and *ομφαλος*, *the navel*. A fleshy excrescence at the navel.

SARCOPHAGUM. See ASSIUS LAPIS.

SARCOPHYIA. See SARCOMA.

SARCOTICA. SARCOTICS, from *σαρξ*, *to heal*. Medicines which generate flesh in wounds.

SARDIASIS,

SARDONICUS RISUS, } called also *spasmus cynicus*,

SARDONIAN LAUGHTER. VOGEL defines it an involuntary laughter, in which the mind is not elated with joy, but affected with pain, and for the most part with anger. It is a convulsive involuntary laughter, and is thus named from the *herba sardonica*, which is a species of ranunculus, and is said to produce such convulsive motions in the cheeks as resemble those motions which are observed in the face during a fit of laughter. This complaint is sometimes speedily fatal. If the ranunculus happens to be the cause, the cure must be attempted by means of a vomit, and frequent draughts of hydromel with milk. See Aetius *Tetrab. iv. term. i. cap. 66*.

SARPEDO. See LICHEN.

SARSA,

SARSAPARILLA, } also called *cariuillandi*, *iva*
} *pecanga*, *macapatli*, *zarza*, *zar-*
zaparilla, *smilax aspera* *Peruviana*, *salsaparilla*, *zarcapa-*
rilla.

rilla. It is called *farsaparilla* from the Spanish words *zarfa*, a *bramble*, and *parilla*, a *little vine*. This plant is a small kind of vine, which resembles a bramble. Some call it a species of bind-weed. It is brought from the Spanish West Indies; the slenderer pale sort comes from New Spain, the dark and thick from Honduras, the darkest and thickest from Quito. The sort most esteemed is the *finilax aspera Peruviana*, C. B. the *SMILAX SARSAPARILLA*, *caule aculeato angulato, foliis inermibus ovatis retuso-mucronatis trinerviis*. CLASS. DIOECIA, ORDO HEXANDRIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1120. VIRGINIAN IVY-LEAVED ROUGH BIND-WEED. It is light, white within, but is not easily powdered. The root consists of a number of strings, which are as thick as a goose-quill, flexible, free from knots, and composed of fibres which run their whole length, so that they may be slipped from one end to the other. On their outside is a thin, brown, or yellowish ash-coloured skin; under this is a thicker, white, friable substance, and in the middle is a woody pith.

These roots have a farinaceous bitterish taste, and no smell. In 1563, the Spaniards brought a parcel of them into Europe, as a specific in the lues venerea, and indeed a decoction of them in water is an excellent auxiliary to mercury; rendering this medicine more efficacious than when mercury is given alone. When children are infected with the pox from their parents or nurses, the powder of this root may be put into their food. It is resolvent, attenuant, restores the appetite and digestion, even when the patient is hectic from a venereal cause. It promotes perspiration, attenuates viscid humours; it relieves venereal head-achs and nocturnal pains; it is peculiarly useful when the bones are carious, or any way disordered from the venereal disease. It has been known to cure ulcers, nodes, and other symptoms of the lues, which resisted the effects of repeated salivations. Indeed after the use of mercury some assert, patients have been much sooner restored to the health by this root, than could have been accomplished, according to their opinion, by any other medicine with which they were acquainted, especially when employed in powder. But whether given in decoction, or powder, it should be continued in large doses, and for a considerable time.

The best preparation is a decoction, as follows: R Rad. *farsaparillæ* incisæ 3 vj. aq. distillatæ lb. viij. In a heat of about 195 degrees, let it be macerated for two hours; afterwards take out the *farsaparilla* and bruise it; then let it be returned into the liquor, and again macerate it for two hours more. Boil the liquor till it is reduced to four pints, then pour off the liquor, press the *farsaparilla*, and strain the decoction. This will be more palatable if a little liquorice root is added at the end of the boiling.

The London College also order a *compound decoction of this root*. R Radicis *farsaparillæ* incisæ & contusæ p. 3 vj. corticis radicis *sassafras* p. ligni *guaiaci* rasi—glycyrrhizæ contusæ p. singulorum 3j. corticis radicis *mezerei* 3 iij. aquæ distillatæ lb. x. These must be macerated in a gentle heat for six hours, then reduced by boiling to five pints, adding the *mezereum* during the latter part of the process, and then strain the decoction. These decoctions are given in venereal, scrophulous, and hepatic affections. The dose of the first is half a pint four times in twenty-four hours, so that one quart may be taken in that time—of the second, half the quantity in the same space of time. They must be made fresh every second day. It is the long stringy part only that is useful. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. i. p. 149, &c. The *farsaparilla* forms a principal ingredient in what has been supposed to be the LISBON DIET DRINK, which is thus made. R *Sarsaparillæ* concisæ, radicis *chinæ* sing 3j. nucum *juglandis* cortice siccatarum, N° xx. antimon. 3ij. lapidis *pumicis* pulverizati 3j. aquæ distillatæ lb. x. The powdered antimony and pumice stone are to be tied loosely up in separate rags, and boiled along with the other ingredients, and this boiling continued till the liquor is reduced to five pints. This appears to be an inferior medicine to the former; for the addition of the antimony, and pumice stone can add nothing to the efficacy of the other ingredients. However, notwithstanding the great virtues above enumerated, and the opinion many authors have had of this root, Dr. Cullen tells us, was he to consult his own experience alone, he would not give it a place in his *Materia Medica*; for, tried in every shape,

he has never found it an effectual medicine in the lues venerea, nor any other disease. Mater. Medic.

SARSAPARILLA. See *ARALIA MECAPATLI*.

SARTORIUS. Some call this muscle *fascialis*. It is called *sartorius*, or the TAYLOR'S MUSCLE, because tailors cross their legs with it. It rises from the anterior superior part of the os ileum, runs inwards contiguous to the blood-vessels, and is inserted into the inner condyle of the thigh-bone. It partly rotates the thigh.

SASSAFRAS, called also *anhuiba*. It is the root of a large tree of the bay kind, the *laurus sassafras*, fol. *integrifolia* trilobisque floribus flavis, baccis caeruleis. CLASS. ENNEANDRIA, ORDO MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 503. The *SASSAFRAS-TREE*. It is light, and covered with a rough and fungous bark, outwardly of an ash-colour and inwardly of the colour of rusty iron. It is brought from Virginia and other parts of America. The wood is called *fœniculi vel fœniculatum lignum*. It hath a fragrant smell, a sweetish sub-astringent aromatic taste; the bark is stronger than the internal woody part, and the small twigs than the larger pieces. Spirit of wine takes up all its virtues, and water extracts a large portion of them. Distilled with water it affords an essential oil, which is limpid at the first, but afterwards grows yellow, or of a reddish brown; the remaining decoction, when evaporated, affords a bitterish subastringent extract; but an extract made from a spirituous tincture possesses all the virtues of the root. It is often drank in form of tea, and considered serviceable in cuticular eruptions. It is an ingredient in the compound decoction of *farsaparilla*, and its essential oil is given in doses of from two drops to ten.

Sassafras is used chiefly in infusion as a mild diaphoretic and corroborant, in scorbutic, catarrhal, and cachectic disorders; but for these purposes the spirituous extract is the best preparation. See Tournefort's Mat. Med. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Work. Dr. Cullen has found the watery infusion of it taken warm, and pretty largely, very effectual in promoting sweat, but has not been able to determine to what particular purpose this sweating was applicable—*MATERIA MEDICA*.

SATANUS DEVORANS. See *ANTIMONIUM*.

SATUREIA SATIVA, also called *cinila sativa*, *thymus*, *thymbra*, and SUMMER'S SAVORY. It is the *SATUREIA HORTENSIS*, Linn. It is a low shrubby plant, somewhat hairy, with small, oblong, narrow leaves, set in pairs. Its flowers are in clusters in the bosoms of the leaves, and are of a purplish colour. It grows wild in the south of Europe, and is sown annually in our gardens. The leaves are warm, aromatic, and to the smell are like thyme, but much milder. Rectified spirit takes up all their active matter. Water takes up the smell but not the taste. By distillation with water, a small quantity of essential oil is obtained. They are heating, somewhat diuretic, and promote the menses.

— *MONTANA*, also called *thymbra*, WINTER SAVORY. Its virtues are much the same as those of the above species. See Raii Hist.

SATURNI EXTRACTUM. See *PLUMBUM*. N° 6.

SATURNI AQUA. See *PLUMBUM*. N° 7.

SATURNINUM UNGUENTUM. See *NUTRITUM UNGUENTUM*.

SATURNUS. LEAD. See *PLUMBUM*, *ADORP*, *ANTIMONIUM*.

SATYRIASIS, called by the Arabians *acrai*, also *brachuna*, *satyrismus*, *arascon*, and *arsatum*. It is a violent desire of venery, even so that reason is depraved by it. Dr. Cullen places it as a genus of disease in the CL. LOCALES, and ORD. DYSCOREXIÆ, which he defines, an unconquerable desire of venery in males. He distinguishes two species. 1. *Satyriasis juvenilis*, when, beside the excess of desire, the body is otherwise but little disturbed. 2. *Satyriasis furens*, when, with the excess of venereal appetite, the body is much disturbed, as with fever, &c. The pulse is quick, the breathing short, the patient is sleepless, thirsty, and loathes his food; the urine is evacuated with difficulty, and a fever soon comes on. The nature and cure are much the same as are those of the *FUROR UTERINUS*, which see, and also *Cœlius Aurelianus*, lib. iii. c. 18, acut.

SATYRICA. See *ENTACTICA MEDICAMENTA*.

SATYRION. A name for several species of *ORCHIS*, which see.

SATYRISMUS. See *SATYRIASIS*.

SAUR KRAUT. See BRASSICA.

SAURURUS. A plant called the LIZARD'S TAIL. Boerhaave mentions four species. Their virtues are similar to those of arum.

SAVINA. See SABINA.

SAXIFRAGA, from *saxum*, a stone, and *frango*, to break. An epithet for medicines which dissolve or break the stone in the bladder. It is called by ORIBASIVUS *besto*. See PARONYCHIA; FILIPENDULA; MEUM LATIFOL. PIMPINELLA, EUBIA SYNANCHICA.

SAXIFRAGA ALBA, also called *sanicula sedum*. WHITE SAXIFRAGE. It is the SAXIFRAGA GRANULATA Linn. It is a plant with kidney-shaped, yellowish green leaves, round, purplish, branched stalks, on the tops of which are short loose spikes of white flowers. The root is composed of small fibres, intermixed with little tubercles. It is perennial, grows wild in sandy pastures, and flowers in May. The tubercles of the roots have a sweetish and lightly acrid taste, and they are aperient and diuretic. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

— ANGLICA. ENGLISH, or MEADOW SAXIFRAGE. Called also *feniculum erraticum*, *angelica*; *hippomarathrum*. It is the PUCEDANUM SILAUS Linn. It is an umbelliferous plant with winged leaves; the flowers are of a yellowish white colour; the root is long, and about as thick as a finger, brown or blackish on the outside, and white within. It is common in meadows and pasture ground, and flowers in June. The root, leaf, and seeds, are diuretic, aperient, and carminative, and are far preferable to those of the white *saxifrage*. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

— MONTANA MINOR. See BUNIUM.

SAXUM CALCARIUM. See CALX.

SCABIES. A disorder of the bladder mentioned by Aetius. If after a painful discharge of the urine, branny scales appear in it, with plenty of slender filaments, which subside, the ancients call it a *scabies*, because it indicates a corrosion of the mucous and villous membranes thereof. In order to the cure, Aetius orders an abstinence from heating things, and recommends milk, broth, &c. In Linnæus's Nosology, it is an order in the class of vitia, and signifies cutaneous diseases; also the itch, see PRURITUS; and it is the name of a plant, see LICHEN.

SCABIOSA. COMMON FIELD SCABIOS. SCABIOSA ARVENSIS Linn. It is a rough hairy plant; it grows wild in pasture-ground; it is of a nauseous bitter taste; and flowers in June. It is aperient, sudorific, and expectorant. Externally it hath been used as a cure for the itch, whence its name *scabiosa*. Boerhaave enumerates forty-eight species, but they are not noted for medicinal qualities.

It is also a name for several other plants. As *Echinops*; *SUCCISA*.

SCABIOSA INDICA ARBOREA. See CATTU-SCHIRACAM.

SCADIDACALLI, } See EUPHORBIVM.
SCHADIDACALLI. }

SCALA SACRA. See CLIMAX.

SCALENUS MUSCULUS, (*σκαληνός*, a figure with three unequal sides.) Some call it *triangularis*. It takes its origin from the transverse processes of the vertebræ colli; it grows larger as it descends, and is then collected into two masses, the anterior and posterior; the anterior is inserted into the inner edge of the first rib; on each side of this portion, the subclavian vein and artery, and the bronchial nerve pass out; the posterior part is attached to the posterior part of the first rib, and partly runs to the second; its office is to raise those two ribs, and to move the vertebræ colli to one side.

SCALPO. To SCALP. To lay the skull bare is called *scalping*. The operation is performed by making an incision through the integuments and pericranium equally and at once: in doing this, use the edge of the knife rather than the point, especially if a fracture is suspected. After making the incision raise the pericranium a little from the bone with the edge of the knife, and to clear the bone use the *scalprum*.

In pursuing a fissure, a rectilinear incision is the best; and in most other cases, an oval one is to be preferred. Arnaud and Gooch both give instances of their having made a crucial incision upon the temporal muscle with good success, the muscle still continuing its action. See Gooch's Treatise of Wounds, p. 253.

SCALPRUM, from *scalpro*, to rasp, or raise. A DENTICULAR, or RASPATORY; it is also called a RUGINE. It is any kind of iron instrument with which you may rasp

or scrape a rotten bone, &c. Sometimes the word *scalprum* means a little chissel for amputating the fingers.

SCAMMONIA MONSPELICA. See PERIPLACA.

SCAMMONIVM. SCAMMONY. The natives of Aleppo call it *mahmoody*. The best is brought from Aleppo, an inferior sort from Smyrna. It is the CONVULVULUS SCAMMONIA, *foliis sagittatis postice truncatis, pedunculis tectibus subtrifloris, floribus pallidi luteis*, CL. PENTANDRIA; ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 215. SYRIAN BIND-WEED, or *scammony*. The root is very long, and about three or four inches thick. In the month of June they cut the tops of the roots, as they are in the ground, and from this incision there flows a milky liquor, which is received in shells, &c. and which growing hard by its thinner parts being exhaled in the warm air, forms the gummy resin called *scammony*.

The gummy resin is brought to us in light spongy masses, glossy, of different shades, from a grey or yellow white, almost to a black; when broken it appears bright and shining; it easily crumbles between the fingers; if it is touched with a wetted finger it becomes milky; and if it is broken, and put into a glass of water, it dissolves into a milky liquor of a greenish cast. An inferior sort is brought from Smyrna, which burns the mouth more than that from Aleppo. Though different parcels of *scammony* vary so much in their colour whilst in the lump, when powdered they are all of them of a brownish white colour.

Chuse such as easily crumbles between the fingers, is pellucid, grows instantly white on being wetted, and that leaves but little faeces when dissolved.

It is adulterated with wheat-flour, sand, ashes, &c. to discover which, the best method is to dissolve it in water and let it stand awhile; thus the *scammony* will be suspended in the water, and the impurities will sink. The sooner it dissolves, and the less there is of sediment, the purer it is.

It loses its virtue by being carelessly kept.

The Greek and Arabian physicians appear to have been well acquainted with *scammony*, as they not only employed it internally as a purgative, but externally for tumors, scabies, tinea, fixed pains, &c. Since Boerhaave's time it has been considered a safe though stimulating cathartic, and frequently given uncombined with any other substance, yet neither producing tormina, nor hypercatharsis.

It is a very brisk purge, and usually given to carry off redundant serous humours in cold phlegmatic constitutions.

Inflammatory disorders are increased, and very irritable habits are injured by it. It is given from gr. iii. to g. xij. for a dose. It needs no corrector, though some expose it to the fumes of burning sulphur, but thus they render it inert. When it has undergone this operation, or any other mode of preparation, it is called DIAGRYDIUM.—It consists of about equal parts, resin and gum; whence it dissolves equally in water and in spirit.

The London College directs a compound powder, and an electary; see below. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. i. p. 13, &c. They are thus made,

ELECTARIUM E SCAMMONIO. *Electary of SCAMMONY*; formerly called *elect. caryocostinum*.

Take of *scammony* in powder, one ounce and an half; cloves and ginger, of each six drams; essential oil of caraway, half a dram by weight; rose-syrup, as much as is sufficient. Mix the species, powdered together with the syrup; then add the *scammony*; and lastly the oil of caraway.

PULVIS E SCAMMONIO COMPOSITUS. *Compound Powder of SCAMMONY*, called also *cerberus triiceps, cornachini pulvis*.

Take of *scammony*, hard extract of jalap, each two ounces; ginger, half an ounce, powder them separately, and mix them. Besides this, there is the

PULVIS E SCAMMONIO CUM ALOE. *Powder of SCAMMONY with Aloes*.

Take of *scammony* six drams; hard extract of jalap; fucotrine aloes of each an ounce and an half; ging half an ounce; powder them separately and mix them.

PULVIS E SCAMMONIO CUM CALOMELANE. *Powder of SCAMMONY with Calomel*.

Take of *scammony* half an ounce; calomel, double refined

refined fugar, of each two drams; rub them separately; powder, and mix them.—Ph. Lond. 1788.

Add to these, *scammony* is an ingredient in *pulvis e fenna compositus*; *extractum colocynthidis compositum*; and in the *pilula ex colocynthide cum aloë* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia.

SCAMMONIUM ORIENTALE. See GAMBOGIA.

SCAMNUM HIPPOCRATES. See BATHRON.

SCANDIX, called also *Acus Pastoris*, *Pecten Veneris*. SHEPHERD'S NEEDLE, or VENUS' COMB. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species. It grows in the fields in Europe.—It is oleraceous, and aromatic. Its properties are *antiphlogistic*, *diuretic*, and *lactiferous*—given in dropsies, and vertigo.

SCANDIX CEREFOLIUM. See CHÆREFOLIUM.

—ODORATA. See MYRRHA, and MYRRHIS.

SCAPHA. In anatomy it is one of the cavities of the ear. See AURICULA; and also a name for the 6th species of bandage. See DELIGATIO.

SCAPHOIDES, Os, from *σκαφον*, a *skiff*, or *little vessel*, and *ειδος*, *form*. The first bone of the first row in the wrist is thus called by the Greeks; the Latins call it *naviculare* and *naviforme*. It is articulated to the thumb. In infants it is wholly cartilaginous; some call it *cymbæ os*, and *cymbiforme os*; also the third bone of the tarsus. See CARPUS.

SCAPULA. The SHOULDER-BLADE, called also *epinotum*; *homoplata*; *omoplata*. It is a triangular bone, situated on the outside of the ribs, extending from the second to the seventh; its sides are unequal; the posterior side or basis is the longest, the inferior costa is shorter, and the superior costa is the shortest. The body of this bone is concave towards the ribs, and convex behind, where it is called dorsum. Three processes proceed from the *scapula*: 1. The CORACOIDES, which see. 2. The *spina scapulæ*, called *intra-scapulum*; it arises from the posterior convex surface, and divides it unequally; it begins small at the base, and becomes higher and broader as it advances. The extremities of it are broad and flat, and hang over the cavity of the os humeri. To this part of the spine, which is called *acromion* or *epomis*, the clavicle is articulated. 3. The third process is produced from the neck of the bone; this is hollowed on its anterior part by a glenoid cavity, which hath an acute extremity above, and an acute one below. The cavity in the extremity of the neck of the scapula, in which the head of the humerus is placed, is called *omocotyle*.

SCAPULARIA. The SCAPULARY. See DELIGATIO.

SCAPULARIÆ ARTERIÆ. The SCAPULARY ARTERIES. The external *scapular artery*, *muscularis arteria*, passes through the notch in the superior costa of the scapula, to the musculus supra spinatus & infra spinatus, teres major & minor, also to the articulation of the scapula with the humerus.

The internal *scapular artery* arises from the axillary, near the axilla, and runs backward to be distributed to the subscapularis, giving branches to the serratus major, the axillary glands, the teres major, &c.

The superior *scapular artery* is a branch from the subclavian; it runs downwards to the inside of the clavicle, follows the tract of that bone, and goes to the adjacent muscles.

SCAPUS. See CAUDEX.

SCARABÆOLUS HÆMISPHERICUS COCHINELIFER. See COCCINILLA.

SCARABÆUS. See CICINDELA.

SCARIFICATIO, from *σκαρφο*, a *little knife*. SCARIFICATION, called also *apofchafis*, *apofchasmus*, *encharaxis*. The word generally signifies those incisions that are made with the instrument called a *scarificator*, and which is used in the operation called cupping. See CURBITULA, and ANASARCA.

SCARIOLA. See ENDIVIA.

SCARLATINA ANGINOSA. A symptomatic kind of QUINCY, called by Huxham *febris anginosa*. By different writers *angina mucosa*, *cynanche exanthematica*, *angina erysipelatoza*, *amphimerina anginosa*, *mucosa*, *cynanche epidemica* ANGINOUS SCARLET FEVER, or MUCOUS QUINCY.

It chiefly affects young people, and women; sometimes it attacks the aged of both sexes. In large families and schools, when it begins, it seldom passes any one there except the robust.

In this kind of *quincy* the tumor is less than in the inflammatory *quincy*; there is great redness in the part;

when ulcers appear they are very slight and free from all the malignant symptoms of the putrid sore throat; it is more of the inflammatory kind than of the putrid, and the inflammation is of the erythematous species. Dr. Grant observes, that usually the pain in the throat is a very early symptom, attending before the rigor, though now and then instead of pain in the throat there is perhaps a foreness of the tongue, or a degree of salivation in the course of the disease; an efflorescence often appears on the arms, but sometimes they swell without the efflorescence. For the most part the appearance of ulcerous sloughs is no more than an inflammatory exudation on the parts about the fauces, and may easily be washed off. The tongue often appears as if glazed, and is tender, swelled, and affected with pain. Usually it arrives at its height in about seven days, and in a fortnight the patient is perfectly recovered.

It should be distinguished from a catarrh, from the inflammatory *quincy*, from the putrid *quincy*, and from the thrush.

If the pulse is large, soft, and not above one hundred in a minute, the danger is not considerable. The salivation is very salutary; as soon as it is well established, the danger is over.

This fever is caused and kept up by contagious particles; to attempt their expulsion by opening all the natural emunctories is the principal curative intention.

When the habit is good and symptoms slight, a few doses of r. hah. and cr. tart. with a draught now and then of weak wine-whey, is all that can be useful. The degree of the distemper demands the first attention. If inflammation is considerable, bleed more or less freely, as circumstances determine; and this at any period of the disease. Emetics and purgatives are of principal use, when the season is favourable to bilious and putrid diseases. In the early part of the disease, a kindly perspiration is peculiarly salutary, which should if possible be kept up at least to the fifth day, when it usually is convenient to open the bowels a little. When the salivation commences, improve the diet; a little wine should be added to the suppers. Mild antiseptics are often now required, which may be accompanied with some light preparation of the bark; it may be proper to be cautious of an early use of the bark, as it checks those discharges that are observed to be so salutary, and rather increases the swelling of the parts affected. At any period of the disease, if the swallowing is difficult, apply a blister round the throat.

Sometimes bleeding is improper; when warm suppers, moderate diaphoretics, and gentle purgatives are to be preferred. Sometimes the parotid and maxillary glands swell, and are hard; if bleeding can be admitted, it may be recommended; if not, repeat proper purging once in two or three days. Sometimes the nose bleeds; in which case, if the head is much affected with pains, the skin hot and dry, the breathing difficult, the pulse hard, and not immoderately quick, bleeding will be a most necessary step.

When from the season, &c. bleeding cannot be prudently encouraged, the antimonium tartarifatum is singularly useful, given so as to vomit and purge. When the pulse is small and soft, the rigor great at the first attack, the consequent heat considerable, be careful early to clear the primæ viæ; thus, the pulse rises, a kindly perspiration comes on, which may be supported to thirty-six or forty-eight hours, or as required; then give a gentle purge as above noticed, when the salivation appears.

A relapse sometimes approaches with pain in the feet and hands; in which case wrap the parts pained in flannels, and promote a gentle perspiration. Antimonials are efficacious when perspiratives are required in any period of this disease: but the aqua ammoniæ acetatæ seems generally to deserve the preference.

Emollient and gently detergent gargles are valuable aids for relieving the uneasiness, &c. in the throat.

Blisters on the throat are often objected to on account of the mark they leave in the skin; in those cases first apply a blister between the shoulders, and when its discharge begins to decline, apply one behind each ear, and down the sides of the neck.

Huxham treats on this disease, under the name of *Febris anginosa*. See also Dr. Wm. Fordyce's New Enquiry into the Cause of Fevers; Dr. Wm. Grant's Observations on the *Angina Maligna Ulcerosa*. Cullen's First Lines, edit. 4. vol. ii. p. 187. &c.

SCARLATINA, vel SCARLATINA FEBRIS. The SCARLET FEVER. It is so called from the colour of the patient's

patient's skin, which appears as if tinged with red wine. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS PYREXIÆ, and ORD. EXANTHEMATA, which he defines, a contagious inflammatory fever, in which, on the fourth day of the disease, the face becomes a little swelled, and at the same time there is a florid redness all over the skin, with broad spots, running at last one into another; after the expiration of three days, forming furfuraceous scales, and falling off; to which often an anasarca succeeds. He distinguishes two species. 1. *Scarlatina simplex*; that is when not accompanied with any species of quinsey. 2. *Scarlatina cynanchica*; when accompanied with the ulcerated quinsey, it is the *scarlatina anginosa*. SYDENHAM observes, that children are its most frequent subjects, and that when it is epidemical, it is usually so at the close of the summer. It begins with a chilliness and shivering; after which the whole skin is covered with red spots, which are more numerous, larger, and redder, but not so uniform as those of the measles. These spots continue two or three days, and after they vanish, and the skin is scaled off, there remains a kind of branny scales dispersed over the body, which fall off, and come again, two or three times successively.

It seldom requires much assistance from art, except there is an approach to that putrid state to which it inclines in the advanced degrees. Bleeding is rarely required. The patient may be kept in his room, but not much in bed; his drink may be acidulated with the vitriolic acid, or with Clutton's febrifuge spirit; and if a stool is required, rhubarb will be the most convenient; when the skin peels off a more active purge may be given.

Sometimes a coma, or an epilepsy, happens in the beginning of the disease, in which case apply a blister to the back. When it is attended with more malignant symptoms, its tendency is to the putrid kind of fever, with ulcers, &c. in the throat. Here blisters, which may be applied to the back and throat, with the bark, are the chief dependencies, and, as in the putrid fore throat, acids and cordial perspiratives may accompany the bark. Antimonial preparations, which are so generally useful in fevers in this case are apt to occasion a purging.

See Wallis's Sydenham. Obs. on a late particular *Scarlet Fever*, by N. Cotton, M. D. Cullen's First Lines, edit. 4. vol. ii.

SCARLATINA URTICATA. ACUTE NETTLE-RASH. See URTICARIA.

SCELETOS, from σκελλω, to make dry. A SKELETON. All the bones of an animal freed from the teguments, vessels, muscles, &c. and properly connected, have the general name of skeleton. There are two sorts, the natural, and the artificial; the first of these is when the bones are kept together by their own ligaments; the second is when they are joined with wire.

SCELOTYRBE. It signifies those pains in the legs that generally attend scorbutic habits; whence it is frequently used for the scurvy itself, see SCORBUTUS; and also applied to some medicines contrived against such disorders. It is often expressive of the *chorea S. Viii.*

SCELOTYRBE FESTINANS. Idiopathic convulsion.

— VERMINOSA. A kind of symptomatic convulsion.

SCHAGRI COTTAM. See CORNI.

SCHISTUS. See HEMATITES.

SCHÆNANTHUS. See JUNCUS ODORATUS.

SCIATICA. See RHEUMATISMUS and ISCHIADICUS MORBUS.

SCIATICA ARTERIA. It is a branch of the hypogastrica; it runs under, and gives branches to the musculus pyriformis, quadrigeminus, and the os sacrum, and to the inner side of the os ischium; it passes obliquely over the sciatic nerve; and as they both go through the great posterior sinus of the os ileum, it detaches small arteries, which are distributed to the inner substances of the nerve: afterwards it runs up in a radiated manner, on the outside of the os ilium, and is distributed to the inner substance of that bone, and to the musculus glutæi, especially to the medius and minimus.

— VENA. When the crural vein hath descended to about the upper extremity of the musculus vastus internus, it produces a branch which runs down on the side of the trunk, covering the crural artery almost down to the ham, where it is again united to the trunk by an anastomosis; and sometimes it is continued a little way down on the leg. It is called the SCIATIC VEIN, from accompanying the sciatic nerve.

SCIATICUS NERVUS. See LUMBARES.

SCILLA. The SQUILL, or SEA-ONION, called also *ornithogalum*. SCILLA MARITIMA, foliis lanceolatis striatis, scapo longissimo multifloro, floribus albis & nudis, bracteis refractis: radice alba. CLASS. HEXANDRIA, ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 419. It is a plant with a large bulbous root, like that of an onion, which is very acrid. The leaves are broad, the flowers are like those of the ornithogalum, and grow in a spike before the leaves appear. There are two species which are used indifferently, viz. the red and the white; Boerhaave mentions a third sort.

Epimenides taught Pythagoras the use of squills, and the vinegar prepared with them; and Pythagoras made the vinegar into an oxymel.

This plant grows on sandy shores in Spain and the Levant, from whence we have them. Close such roots as are large, plump, fresh, and of a clammy juice. To the taste they are nauseous, bitter, and acrid; if much handled, they exulcerate the skin. Internally they are a powerful attenuant and aperient; in a dose of a few grains they promote expectation and urine; indeed when squills are given as a diuretic, the dose is a true one that produces not vomiting; though we cannot presume upon their operation in any manner, without their being given in such a quantity, as to produce nausea, but small doses excite expectation most effectually; in larger doses it is purgative or emetic. Squills powerfully dissolve tough phlegm, and promote its discharge; whence their singular usefulness in the humoral asthma; but if the lungs are inflamed, the squills must be omitted until after bleeding and cooling antiphlogistics are used. In dropsies, begin with a small dose, and gradually increase it, but so as not to pass off by stool. It is considered as producing its good effects by the general stimulus with which it is possessed;—for in the stomach it proves emetic, —in the intestines purgative, —in the lungs expectorant, —and in the kidneys diuretic; but this last effect has been supposed to be promoted by the addition of some mercurial preparation;—the less purgative of which are best adapted to this purpose;—the solution of the hydrargyrum muriatum, has been thought the most proper, because it is the most diuretic. So that whichever of these purposes we want it to produce, we must endeavour to regulate its action by directing it as well as we can to the parts we wish it to affect, either by proper doses, or coupling it with such medicines as may assist in determining it to them; large doses will answer the first purposes, and often the second joined with the other purgatives; for producing the third and fourth, it may, in smaller doses, be joined with expectorants and diuretics. See CULLEN'S MAT. MEDICA. Some caution however is necessary in the administration of this very useful medicine; for its acrimony is so great, that if much handled, it exulcerates the skin; and, if given in large doses, and frequently repeated, it not only excites nausea, tormina, and violent vomitings, but it has been known to produce strangury, bloody urine, hypercatharsis, cardialgia, hæmorrhoids, convulsions, with fatal inflammation, and gangrene of the stomach and bowels. Squills, on account of their offensive taste, are best formed into pills; and to prevent the nausea which they excite, when not intended either as an emetic or an expectorant, a few grains of some agreeable aromatic may be added to each dose, or it may be made up with the fresh root of elecampane. The best form is in powder, fresh, and properly prepared, for age or want of management destroys their effect.

Water, wine, proof spirit, rectified spirit, and vinegar, extract the virtues both of the fresh and the dry squills; but none of them carry any thing with them by distillation; so that in the extract made from the decoction, the whole of the active parts are retained. Alkalies abate both their bitterness and acrimony; vegetable acids make very little alteration in either, but they improve their expectorating quality.

The College of Physicians, London, order several preparations of squills, which are made in the following manner:

I. CONSERVA SCILLÆ. Conserve of SQUILL.

Take of fresh squills, one ounce; double refined sugar, five ounces. Beat them together in a mortar, into a conserve. Its dose to adults is from one scruple to 3 fs. especially when fresh.

2. SCILLA

2. SCILLA EXSICCATA. Dried SQUILL.

Cut the *squills* transversely, after the outward skin has been taken off, into thin slices, and dry it with a gentle heat. It is given in powder as an expectorant and diuretic; to adults, in doses of from two to six grains; four grains of the dried root is equal to twenty of the fresh.

3. MEL SCILLÆ. Honey of SQUILL.

Take of clarified honey, three pounds; tincture of *squill*, two pints. Boil them in a glass vessel to the thickness of a syrup.

4. OXYMEL SCILLÆ. Oxymel of SQUILL.

Take of clarified honey, three pounds; vinegar of *squill*, two pints. Boil them in a glass vessel, with a slow fire, to the thickness of a syrup.

5. PILULÆ SCILLÆ. SQUILL-PILLS.

Take of fresh dried *squill*, powdered, one dram; ginger powdered, soap, of each three drams; ammoniacum, two drams; syrup of ginger, as much as is sufficient. Beat them together. Dose, eight to fifteen grains.

6. TINCTURA SCILLÆ. Tincture of SQUILL.

Take of *squill* fresh dried, four ounces; proof spirits of wine, two pints; digest for eight days, and pour off the liquor. Dose from twenty to sixty drops or more repeatedly.

7. ACETUM SCILLÆ. Vinegar of SQUILL, formerly called *Acetum Scilliticum*.

Take of *squill*, fresh dried, one pound; vinegar, six pints; proof spirit, half a pint. Macerate the *squill* in the vinegar, with a gentle heat, in a glass vessel, for twenty-four hours; then press out the liquor, and set it by, that the fæces may subside; lastly pour off the liquor, and add to it the spirit. Pharm. Lond. 1788. Dose the same as the tincture.

There is also a plaster of *squills* made in the following manner:

EMPLASTRUM SCILLÆ COMPOSITUM. COMPOUND SQUILL PLASTER.

R Galbani, ammoniaci āā 3 fs. opii 3 j. aceti scillæ 3 iij. saponis 3 fs. emplastri lithargyri 3 ij. The galbanum, soap, and litharge plaster, must be melted together; to which are to be added, the opium, vinegar, and ammoniacum, mixed also together, and the whole continued over the fire, and stirred till they are perfectly incorporated. To indolent tumors this is considered as an useful application.

SCINCUS. The SCINK or SKINK. It is a small amphibious animal of the lizard kind; it is caught about the Nile. The flesh of this animal hath been in much esteem as a diuretic, alexipharmic, &c. but it is now neglected. It is also called *crocodilus terrestris*.

SCIO TERRA. See CHIA TERRA.

VINUM. See CHIUM VINUM.

SCIRRHUS, from σκίρρῳ, to harden. A *scirrhus* is a hard tumor, with little or no sensation remaining in it. Galen Comment. in Aph. xxxiv. sect. iv. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS LOCALES and ORDER TUMORES, which he defines, a hard tumor of some part, most frequently of a gland, not painful, and suppurating with difficulty. Dr. Aitkin reckons the *physconia*, a genus in Dr. Cullen's system, a species of *scirrhus*: the *sarcocoele* he includes as another species. The seat of this kind of tumor is usually some glandular part; not but some other may also, and sometimes is thus disordered. The fluids in the glands being inspissated, increase in hardness, and form a *scirrhus*; or the contents of the lymphatic vessels in the liver, or other parts coagulating, gradually harden, and form the like. It is probable that *scirrhus*es are formed by too free bleeding; for thus the circulation may be so diminished in its force as not duly to affect the smaller vessels, and thus obstructions may be formed, which end in *scirrhi*.

All persons, and at any age, may be the subject of this disorder; but the sedentary, and more particularly women, when their menses decline, and sometimes indeed at their approach, are most frequently thus disordered.

From the most attentive examination, it appears that the matter of these tumors is inspissated lymph. They often arise without any previous inflammation from the

proper fluid stagnating in the gland, or extravasation from contusion, &c. Sometimes it happens when a gland is the seat of an inflammation, and the inflammation terminates without coming to suppuration.

Externally they are perceived by the touch. Internally the evidences are obscure; but if the causes of a *scirrhus* have occurred, and if some defects attend, to which may impute a *scirrhus* as the cause, the existence of one may be suspected.

Though a *scirrhus* does not always become cancerous, yet cancers are most frequently only *scirrhus*es in their beginnings. The effects of a *scirrhus* will be various, and very different, according to the part it affects, and the functions which it injures. By pressing on the *vena cava*, a mortification in the legs; on certain nerves, epileptic fits have been produced.—If all the glands in the neck are indurated, those of the mesentery will be so too, in which case a cure is not to be expected.—A *scirrhus* in the liver produces a jaundice, which is difficult, and often impossible to cure, and this jaundice is followed by a dropsy.—A *scirrhus* may so press upon the thoracic duct as to occasion a fatal atrophy. Whether a *scirrhus* is seated internally or externally, if it is affected by acrid humours, or inflammation, being thereby heated, it becomes cancerous.

If an attempt is made towards the cure of a *scirrhus*, we should be certain that it is recent, and not yet quite hardened, and that it is in its benign state, i. e. that it is free from itching, heat, or pain; for, after the appearance of any of these circumstances, nothing but a palliative cure can be admitted, except the knife can be prudently used. In the earlier state of an external *scirrhus*, gentle mercurials are used internally, but with caution not to irritate; externally, cooling and anodyne applications only are to be employed; such as the aq. saturn. of Goulard; the *scirrhus* part should be covered with soft leather to prevent the cloaths from irritating it; whatever heats, softens, or can tend to produce a suppuration, must be carefully avoided; a solution of sal ammoniac in vinegar is applied externally as a resolvent; some apply the vapours of vinegar to the tumid part.—If a *scirrhus* is small, and continues of the same size, do nothing;—if it suppurates, increases, and is detached, extirpate it with the knife. Some good practitioners advise to extirpate these tumors as soon as they seem to resist the effect of gentle means made use of for resolving them, and that before any symptoms of their becoming cancerous appear. For correcting the faulty state of the fluids, and for resolving *scirrhus* obstructions, the hydragyrus muriatus, given so as not to salivate, contributes much, if the bark and the extr. cicuta accompany it; their united efficacy is sometimes such as cannot be produced by any two of them without the third.

What is here said of a *scirrhus* in general is applicable to a *scirrhus* in any external part; however, as there are some peculiarities from their situation, it may be proper to take notice of some of them.

A SCIRRHUS may affect the SEBACEOUS GLANDS of the SKIN, particularly about the face and lips, where it is so very irritable, that whatever is applied occasions great pain, and therefore is called *noli me tangere*. Here Mr. Plunket's medicine (see CANCER) may do well if the case be recent; but it should never be used unless we can remove the whole tumor. If we cannot effect this, we are at first flattered with the hopes of a cure, but the disease soon re-appears in another state, which carries off the patient. In short, whilst *scirrhus* tumors are loose, entirely free from pain, and the figure of the tumid gland is unchanged, whether the caustic or the knife are used, success may reasonably be expected whether the situation of the disordered gland is in the face, or any where else in the reach of those means of relief.

A SCIRRHUS IN THE BREAST. Whether the breasts of women are glandular or not, their structure is such, that indurated tumors are formed in them. Some tumors in the breast resemble a true *scirrhus*; but in time they inflame, suppurate, and end favourably; and it is not easy to give the discriminating signs with precision enough to be depended on in the beginning. It may be observed, that a genuine *scirrhus* seldom occasions uneasiness, except it becomes cancerous; and when an inveterate *scirrhus* seizes the breast, the subaxillary glands are generally indurated too. The breasts are sometimes rendered *scirrhus* by the imprudent application of the spirit of wine to them; about the cessation of the menses, the breasts of many women are thus affected.

A SCIRRHUS IN THE INTESTINES. After an inflammation in these parts, a *scirrhus* may be formed, in which case there will be a stupor, a sense of weight, and a constant distraction perceived where it is seated. There will be a lessening of the cavity of the intestines as the bulk of the tumor increases; the chyle and the feces stagnate there; at length the iliac passion, or some other violent symptom, puts an end to the patient's misery. In such a case, if any palliative remedy moderates the uneasiness and retards the growth of the tumor, that will be all that medicine can effect.

A SCIRRHOUS LIVER. A part of the liver or its whole system, may become *scirrhous*. These tumors in this part generally are small in their beginning, and are gradually increased; when they inflame, they occasion feverishness, and the general health is much disordered; but these symptoms vanish, and for a time the health seems to be restored; the intervals of these inflammations become shorter, and then the appetite and flesh fail, a little cough comes on, and sometimes a hiccup, and bring on death; in some all this happens in a few months; in others it takes up several years. If the inflammation is in the internal parts of the liver, the pain is sometimes too little to be regarded; but happening on the external parts, it extends to the diaphragm, or other adjacent parts; and, in this case, the patient generally lies on his right side. In the advanced state of these *scirrh*i, the blood will gush out freely from the nose, stomach, navel, and with the stools; in the worst of these cases, though the countenance is of a leaden colour, yet sometimes there will not be any signs of a jaundice; for this symptom does not happen except the ducts are compressed by the *scirrhus*, so as to hinder the passage of the secreted gall through the common gall-duct. An indurated liver is often very evidently distinguishable by applying the hand to the region of it. As to other signs that attend a *scirrhous* liver, they also accompany other disorders, so determine nothing in this case.

But whether it happens that a *scirrhus* is seated in the liver, spleen, or the pancreas, certainly to distinguish them seems to be of little moment, as little or nothing more can be done towards relief than what the common cure of the hectic fever requires, whether it arises from this, or from any other cause. In the beginning, and whilst the disorder is slight, perhaps a free use of grays roots, endive, succory, and whey, used as a diet, might be of some use; but in the more advanced degree, no cures are performed, except by an inflammation ending in suppuration, and the abscess bursting where the matter can be carried directly out of the body, as when the matter is emptied into the hepatic duct, or through the side of the belly, which last may happen when the liver adheres thereto. See London Med. Transactions, vol. ii. p. 143, &c.

A SCIRRHUS IN THE TONGUE. A tumor of this kind sometimes happens in this part, and remains many years indolent; in which case avoid all attempts to remove it, as it may easily be made to become cancerous. If it should become painful, and is moveable, dissect it out; but if immoveable, cut away a part of the sound flesh with it; dress the wound with the honey of roses and balsam of Peru.

A SCIRRHOUS TONSIL. This can no way be managed with advantage, except by means of the ligature, as recommended by Mr. Sharp. See his Operations and his Critical Enquiry.

A SCIRRHOUS WOMB. This is one of the opprobriums of medicine; it always degenerates into a cancer, and destroys the patient. In all cases of scirrhusity, the mild preparations of arsenic might be tried, for they have been in some effectual. See ARSENICUM ALBUM. Aretæus de Method. Medend. l. xiv. c. 4. Galen's Meth. Med. l. xiv. c. 5. Abraham Kaau's Dissert. de Scirrho. Boerhaave's Aph. with Van Swieten's Comment. Heister's Surgery. Riverius's Prax. Med. Dr. Heberden's Obs. in the Lond. Med. Transf. vol. ii. p. 143. Pearson's Principles of Surgery, vol. i. p. 209. White's Surgery, p. 52. Wallis on Health and Disease.

SCHISTUS LAPIS, has a great affinity with the lapis hæmatites; see HÆMATITES, though it is of a paler colour, and weaker in power: in its own nature it is brittle and friable;—*alum*;—*milk*, in which heated stones have been extinguished;—the *stercus caninum* also, or when vinegar is dropt into boiling milk, all bear the same schiston. *Casseli*.

SCLAREA. See HORMINUM.

SCLAREA HISPANICA. See HORMINUM SYLVESTRE.

SCLEROPHTHALMIA. See XEROPHTHALMIA, DEPLUMATIO.

SCLEROTICA, } from *σκληρος*, *hard*. Of the proper
SCLEROTIS, } coats of the eye, the tunica *sclerotica* is the outermost. This, in the posterior and far greater part of its circumference, is white and opaque; but in the anterior is transparent, and takes the name of *cornea*. The remarkable whiteness which this coat appears to have, is from the expansion of the tendons of the muscles, which move the eye over its fore part; this tendinous expansion, though called tunica albuginea, is not properly a coat of the eye; for it, like the conjunctiva, is only partially spread over its forepart. See CORNEA.

SCLOPETOPLAGA, from *sclopetum*, a gun, and *plaga*, a wound. A GUN-SHOT WOUND. It is a species of vulnus, though some writers make it a genus of disease. SAGAR places it as a genus under his CLASS. PLAGÆ, and ORD. SOLUTIONES. This kind of wound is a contused wound in the highest degree. The ancients supposed these to be of a malignant poisonous nature from gunpowder; hence warm antiseptics, &c. were used; but the ill effects of *gun-shot wounds* are owing to contusion, laceration, &c. and require the most lenient methods to be pursued; such as relaxing the parts by an emollient cataplasm; and if there is but one small opening, to enlarge it for a free discharge of matter, or to extract foreign bodies, if it can be done easily; but if by endeavours to remove them, you are likely to irritate, or give great pain, it will be best to wait until the inflammation, &c. is gone, and suppuration established; by which means you will have a larger opening, and extract any extraneous body more easily; for, at first, the orifice of a wound through which a ball hath entered by its contraction, is always exceeding small before suppuration commences.

Amongst the many peculiarities from *gun-shot wounds*, see a remarkable one in the article FRACTURA, and the division, a *fractured leg*.

Most limbs are taken off in the field of battle, and few of them recover. It is best to perform as few operations as possible in these cases; and, if you can, leave those few until some time after they have been wounded, as most of these, where amputation is performed immediately, die of the operation, as indeed they do in all cases where it is performed in high health. Limbs should not be amputated in the field if they can possibly be avoided. The inflammation should first be allowed to go off; and if ever from the nature of the wound, the inflammation that we suppose should attend it, should be imagined to hazard the patient's life, this should not be a sufficient reason for amputation, because the operation will more than hazard his life in such a situation, and in such a state, as experience evinces.

The joints having been mashed by external force, or a ball having passed through them, seldom do well without amputation, especially if there is a great laceration of the ligaments, and a discharge of the synovia, with the admission of the external air; for the violent inflammation, sloughing, and discharge, bring on a hectic fever, which with colliquative sweats, from the absorption of matter, will carry off the patient.

It may be further observed, that injuries from small-shot are rarely so prejudicial to the bones as those from larger shot; from these last, the bones are generally split or splintered, and require that amputation be performed above the joint of the part where the injury is received, if possible.

Those who assert, that amputation should be quickly performed, when rendered necessary from *gun-shot wounds*, advance the following reasons: 1. When the injury is from large shot. 2. When violent symptoms come on. 3. When violent symptoms are overcome by medicines, yet there is still a necessity for amputation. These form the three stages from this kind of injury: and when it happens that a patient passes through the first and second, except perhaps one in one hundred, he is taken off in the third stage. Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 325. White's Surgery, p. 99.

SCLOPETARIA AQUA. See ARQUEBUSADE.

SCOLOPENDRIUM. See LINGUA CERVINA.

SCOLYMUS. See CINARA.

SCOPA REGIA. See RUSCUS.

SCOPULA. A BRUSH. The flesh brush promotes a brisk

a brisk circulation, and free perspiration. Persons with weak nerves, the sedentary and paralytic, should supply the want of exercise with half an hour's rubbing every night and morning.

SCORBUTICUS SUCCUS. See SPIRIT. COCHLEARIAE AUREUS, under COCHLEARIA BRITANNICA.

SCORBUTUS. The SCURVY, called also *gingibrachium*, because the gums and arms, and *gingipedium*, because the gums and legs are affected by it. Hippocrates describes it under the name of the diseases of the spleen, in his work De Intern. Affect. Dr. CULLEN places this genus of disease in his CLASS. CACHEXIAE and ORD. IMPETIGINES, which he defines—after living on putrid, salted animal food, in a cold country, recent vegetable substances being at the same time wanting, there come on universal debility, attended with fetid breath, loose, spongy, bleeding gums, different coloured spots in the skin, most commonly livid, particularly at the roots of the hair.

The *scurvy* is a chronical disorder of the putrid kind; and when a fever attends it, is called the PUTRID FEVER, which see.

The immediate cause is the same with those that produce the putrid fever, that is, putrescence. The mediate and more remote causes are whatever lessen the vis vitæ, too little or an improper kind of food, a damp air, living in marshy countries, various kinds of acrid matter in the blood, a long use of mercury; in the navy, a solution of copper from want of care to clean the vessels in which their food is boiled; animal diet which is not well preserved with salt; infection, &c.

The presence of this disorder is known by a pale or a yellowish complexion, which gradually grows darker; a melancholy dejection of spirit, a lassitude, a stiffness in the joints, a feebleness in the knees, and on using the least exercise there is great weakness, with a difficulty of breathing; the gums soon after begin to itch, swell, and bleed on being gently rubbed, and have an unusual livid redness; they are soft, spongy, putrid, and fungous; this change in the gums, Dr. Lind seems to think, is the pathognomonic symptom of the disease. Hemorrhages also happen in other parts: the skin feels dry, except in the last stage of the disease, when a cold clammy moisture may be observed on the skin. In some the skin is rough, but generally it is smooth and shining, and covered with many spots, as if bruised; these are of a yellow or reddish colour, and as the disease increases they become blacker. In some the ankles swell towards the evening, and are settled again in the morning. Many other symptoms occur, but they are accidental. If a scorbutic diarrhœa comes on, and there is a pain in the breast, it is generally fatal. Ulcerated lungs are a frequent consequence of the *scurvy*: the stools are very offensive: the urine speedily becomes putrid. In the second stage, the patient sometimes loses the use of his limbs, the flexor tendons in the hams are contracted, the patient frequently faints upon the least motion; and on being suddenly moved into the fresh air, it sometimes happens that he expires. Hemorrhages from the lungs, intestines, &c. now are frequently happening: but the appetite is often good, though the spirits are low. The third stage hath many violent, and usually fatal symptoms.

The *scurvy* should be distinguished from the ileum cruentum, the black jaundice, hypochondriac and melancholic disorders, some symptoms of the lues venerea, and scorbutic cachexy.

THE INDICATIONS OF CURE are, to stop the progress of putrefaction, and totally to remove it; secondly, to strengthen the habit in general.

If bad waters are the cause, or improper food, they must be changed for that which is more salutary; the air in the patient's room must be regulated by such methods as will render it dry and warm. Fixed air should be communicated to the water which the patient drinks; an infusion of malt given, (see BRASITUM,) as recommended by Dr. Mac Bride: the bark in doses as large as will be easy in the stomach, repeated two or three times a day. The dilute vitriolic acid may be administered frequently in the patient's drink; these and other antiputrescents, or such means as are used in the putrid fever, will be the principal ones here.

If the patient is cold, pale-faced, and hath swelled legs; if his thirst is not great, he may take four or six spoonfuls of the following, three or four times a day: R. rad. raph. hort. ʒ iv. fol. cochl. trifol. palud. āā m. ii. sal. viz. m. i. vin. alb. lb. vi. m.

If, on the contrary, there is a feverish heat, thirst, some difficulty in breathing, and the gums are putrid: R. rad. lapath. acut. ʒ i. crystal. tart. ʒ iii. coq. per horæ ʒs. in lact. vac. lb. iii. & colaturæ adde mel. Brit. ʒ i. m. cap. ʒ iii. ter die.

The roots of the herba Britannica, or the great water-dock, is much extolled in this disorder.

Particular care is required to promote the discharges through the skin, and by the kidneys. And as to particular symptoms, some of the chief of which are as follow, they may be managed by these or such like methods: the spongy gums may be washed with a decoction of the bark acidulated with the muriatic acid;—and ulcers spread in the mouth, touched now and then with the mel rosæ acidulated with the same acid.—If a salivation comes on, divert it by blisters on different parts of the body, sinapisms to the soles of the feet and hams, and, if possible, excite a perspiration; for the stricture of the skin is the chief cause of this symptom, and here boluses of camphor and some cordial mild opiated electary may be repeated every four or six hours.—If the legs are œdematous, use gentle frictions.—Ulcers in the legs, &c. may be treated as those in the mouth are.—In cases of hæmorrhages, the mineral acids may be given at proper intervals.—When a fever attends, the dulcified mineral acids, or Clutton's febrifuge spirit, may be joined with such other medicines as the peculiarity of the case requires. But though some advantages may be obtained by these particular administrations and applications, yet all these and the rest of the symptoms disappear in proportion as success follows the general method of cure.

Dr. George Fordyce observes, that the *scurvy* is taken off or prevented by such food as is capable of being digested properly. Putrefaction of the fluids never produces a disease of itself, but only symptoms depending upon this; for when these symptoms are taken off, the patient recovers; and we sometimes see in putrid fevers, where the patient is considerably weakened, so that in probability he could not survive many hours, yet there hath been a sudden alteration take place; the symptoms of putrefaction immediately subside, and the patient recovers; if then we could give proper food, we might be able to prevent it, and could always cure it, when it hath taken place. In order to the cure, any such loose food that hath no medical property is of great service: and the most powerful are those of the tetradynamia class, such as cabbages, turneps, &c. for, first, they produce a fermentation in the stomach, and become acid. Secondly, they contain a quantity of essential oil, which makes the matter soon evacuated out of the body. We should then make choice of such food as this.—Besides these, there are native vegetable acids or acescent fruits to be got, which likewise prove useful; but then the difficulty is to find out any vegetable food, that will give a tendency to become acid, that may be kept on board a ship for the use of the sailors: there are but few which we can preserve, and these are oranges, lemons, limes, &c. any of these given with animal food, will be of use, as will also the use of sawr kraut, and infusion of malt. Sugar is an antiputrescent, though not so powerful as the vegetables; but is was much employed with food, &c. before vegetables came into use. These then are the methods to prevent and to cure putrefaction. Many have used remedies as antiputrescents, to stop putrefaction; hence they have given acids, &c. for that purpose, but they will not produce that effect. They have a tendency to prevent the peculiar fermentation taking place in the stomach, as well as to check putrefactive fermentation; hence vegetable food will not stop fermentation, but only tend to alter the mode of the fermentation, and rather tend to convert the substance into an acid than suffer it to putrefy. Another method to relieve from the *scurvy*, is to keep up the strength of the stomach, which has been of considerable service; hence bark, &c. have been used, which are powerful remedies for that purpose.

Sir John Pringle, in his Discourse on the Improvements for preserving the Health of Mariners, says, that to know the nature and cause of the *scurvy*, is an essential step to the knowledge of the cure. That on examining all the articles which of old have been used, and approved of, as well as those which of late have been introduced into the navy, however they vary in their mode of operating, they all some way contribute towards preventing or correcting putrefaction. He directs that the men be put to watch at three watches instead of two; so this end divide the crew into three companies, and put each

company upon the watch by turns, four hours at a time ; thus every man hath eight hours free, for four of duty : whereas, when half the men take watch every four hours by turns, they can have but broken sleep ; and when exposed to wet, they cannot get dry before they lay down. 2dly, To preserve the men from the injuries of the weather, in hot climes defend them by an awning over the deck ; in cold ones, allow extraordinary jackets with a hood ; and in wet weather proper means for drying and shifting themselves. 3dly, Make a point of cleanliness ; this guards from putrefaction : keep the men's persons, cloaths, bedding, and births, clean ; review the men, and all things belonging to them, and the ship, and see that all is as clean as can well be. 4thly, Ships should have the means of a constant supply of fresh water to wash the men's linen, for salt water neither mixes well with soap nor dries readily. 5thly, Dry and air the hammocks, bedding, and all bundles, every day that is fair : by the perspiration of many men, every thing below deck will in twenty-four hours contract an offensive smell. 6thly, Purify the ship ; scrape and wash the decks ; purify the holds, and wells of the pumps ; and where the bilgewater is, with fire as follows : light a good quantity of wood, and put it into a proper grate, then carry it successively to every part of the ship below deck. Wherever fire is, the air nearest it being heated, becomes specifically lighter ; and, by being lighter, rises and passes through the hatchways into the atmosphere. The vacant space is filled with the cold air around, and that being heated in its turn, in like manner ascends, and is replaced by other air as before. Thus by continuing the fire for some time in any of the lower apartments, the foul air is in a good measure driven out, and the fresh admitted. And probably the acid steams of the wood in burning act here as an antiseptic, and correct the putrid remains of the air. When fire cannot be put down into the well, and carried in other places, it and the ships may be fumigated by gunpowder to remedy the corruption of the air ; or burning tar, or other resinous substances.

Dr. Hulme communicates fixed air to the stomach, &c. as follows : R kali gr. xv. aq. puræ ʒ iij. f. haust. As soon as this is swallowed, mix and take the following : R aq. puræ ʒ iij. aciduli vitriol. q. f. ad. saturat. in haust. precedent. Repeat this four times a day.

The *scorbutic ulcer* is also called the putrid ulcer. Its distinguishing characteristics are : it affords no good digestion, but a thin, fetid, sanious stuff, mixed with blood, which at length hath the true appearance of coagulated gore, lying caked on the surface of the ulcer, and is with difficulty wiped off. The flesh underneath the slough is soft and spongy : if these sloughs are removed by escharotics, or the knife, they soon return ; the edges are generally of a livid colour, and puffed up with excrescences of proud flesh, arising from below under the skin. From compression, the fungus is apt to mortify ; and the member always becomes œdematous, painful, and for the most part spotted. As the *scurvy* increases in the general habit, the ulcer shoots out a soft, bloody fungus, which the sailors call by the name of *BULLOCK'S LIVER*, which indeed it much resembles when boiled ; it often rises in a night's time to a great size, and, if destroyed, will be reproduced to the same size in twenty-four hours. These ulcers do not speedily affect the bones. The slightest wounds or bruises in *scorbutic* patients degenerate into such ulcers. By their remarkable putridity, they are easily distinguished from all other kinds of sores. In some instances these ulcers are attended with soft spongy gums.

As an internal medicine, when *scorbutic* ulcers attend, Dr. Kirkland highly recommends the muriatic acid given in water, or mixed with the bark.

Mr. Bell, in his treatise on ulcers, observes, that the cure of the *scorbutic* kind depend much upon the correction of the putrid diathesis in the system : for which purpose, vegetables, particularly the acescent ones, with milk and whey, are almost certain remedies. The different secretions, particularly those of the skin and kidneys, should be gently promoted ; for in the *scurvy*, perspiration is almost quite checked. Gentle laxatives are of use, particularly tamarinds, crystals of tartar, &c. The best external applications are the ungt. *Ægyptiac.* vel mel rosar. cum paucul. vitriol. acid dilut. — In the milder instances, such as usually happen in England, the cause is more frequently from the want of due nourishment ; hence what is called the antiscorbutic course will not be required ; but in its stead, better food and greater plenty

of it ; a little good wine is a powerful aid. The bark is more useful in this than in any other kind of ulcer ; it should be given as freely as the stomach will admit. As a dressing, pledgits of lint dipped in a strong decoction of the bark will be useful in correcting the factor of the discharge, &c. though doubtless the carrot-poultice by far excels this decoction as a dressing. When the factor from the discharge is vanished, and the sloughs only are to be removed, the ungt. resinæ flav. with hydrargyrus nitratus will be the most convenient. Generally the cure is finished by means of gentle pressure. Sometimes an issue becomes useful. What is said with regard to the treatment of *scorbutic* ulcers, is applicable to all such sores as are in the least connected with putrescency of the fluids, from whatever cause : thus such as remain after critical abscesses that succeed to putrid fevers, require the same general method of treatment.

See Lind on the *Scurvy*. Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Physic. Macbride's Essays, eff. 4. Boerhaave's Aphorisms. Huxham. Sir John Pringle. Med. Mus. vol. i. & ii. Hulme on the *Scurvy*. Lewis's Translation of Hoffmann's Pract. of Medicine, vol. ii. p. 421, &c. Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 408. Cullen's First Lines, vol. iv. Trotter on the *Scurvy*. Medical Transactions, vol. ii. 325, 471. London Med. Journal, vol. ii. p. 117, 388.

SCORDIO ELECTARIUM E. See DIASCORDIUM.

SCORDIUM, also called *Triffago Palustris, chamædrys palustris allium redolens* ; WATER GERMANDER. TEUCRIUM SCORDIUM, foliis oblongis sessilibus dentato serratis floribus geminis axillaribus pedunculatis, caule diffusio, odore allii. CLASS. DIDYNAMIA, ORDO GYMNOSPERMIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 156. The flowers are like those of the *chamædrys*, one or two proceeding from the axil of each leaf. The calyx is tubulated, and the smell is like that of garlic. The plant is a trailing one ; the leaves are hoary. If the leaves are rubbed betwixt the fingers they yield a moderately strong smell of the garlick kind ; they are bitter to the taste ; by keeping the herb for some months the garlick smell is dissipated, and the bitter is much improved. When the leaves are moderately dried they give out their virtue to water or to spirit ; water is impregnated with this flavour, but no essential oil is obtained, though a large quantity of the leaves are committed to the still. An extract made from the spirituous tincture is the best. The plant is recommended as an alexipharmic and corroborant in putrid diseases. This medicine for many ages was considered as remarkably efficacious in all pestilential and putrid diseases, and supposed to be possessed of a peculiar antiseptic and alexipharmic power. And it has been recorded as successful in the plague which raged in Turkey. BERGIUS says, it is antiputrescent, tonic, diaphoretic, diuretic, and resolvent ; and some others employ it externally in antiseptic cataplasms and fomentations. But notwithstanding these encomiums, as well as its having a bitter joined with some volatile parts, it is not thought of consequence sufficient to be retained in the practice of the present day. See Lewis's and Cullen's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. This is also a name for *Salvia Sylvestris*.

SCORIÆ REGUL. ANTIMON. SUCCIN. See ANTIMONIUM, N° II.

SCORDOTIS, }

} See SALVIA SYLVESTRIS.

SCORODONIA, }

} See ORNITHOPODIUM.

SCORPIOIDES, }

} See GENISTA SPINOSA MAJOR.

SCORZONERA. A plant so called from *escorfo*, a Catalan word for a *viper*, because it is said to be effectual against the bite of vipers ; and not only so, but that if a person rubs his hands with the root of this plant, and takes a viper in his hands, it cannot hurt him, because of its aversion to it. The plant is also called *escorzonera*, *viperaria*, *serpentaria Hispanica*. COMMON VIPERGRASS. It hath large sharp-pointed leaves, with a large prominent rib in the middle ; on the tops of the branches are yellow flosculous flowers, which are followed by oblong, roundish seeds winged with down : the root is long, single, from the size of a goose-quill to that of the little finger, of a dark colour on the outside, and white within. It is perennial, and a native of Spain. It grows in our gardens, but the Spanish is far better than ours, and that from the island Amagria is better than either. The roots are alexipharmic, antiseptic, and deobstruent. They are only used as a nutritive aliment. They are lactescent,

but with a singular mildness in their juice, which has a little sweetness, but neither by that, nor by any other sensible quality, do they give marks of their being very nourishing. When boiled, they are sufficiently tender, and do not prove very flatulent. See Cullen's Mat. Med. Miller's Bot. Off. Lewis's Mat. Med.

SCOTODINE, } See VERTIGO. Some writers
SCOTODINOS, } make *scotomia* synonymous with
SCOTOMA, } *amaurosis*.
SCOTOMIA. }

SCOTOS. DARKNESS, OR DIMNESS OF SIGHT.

SCROBICULUS CORDIS. Dim. of *scrobs*, a ditch.

See ANTICARDIUM.

SCROFA. See PORCUS.

SCROFULA. The Latins call it *struma*, and *scrophula*, from *scropha*, a hog or sow; because this disorder is observed in swine. And also, *choiras*, *chæras*. The French *ecrouelles*. Those scrophulous tumors which were encysted, were by the ancients called *strumæ* & *chærades*; KING'S EVIL, because Edward the Confessor, and other succeeding kings, both of England and France, have pretended to cure it by the touch. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class *cachexiæ*, and order *impetigines*, which he defines, tumors of the conglobate glands, particularly of the neck, attended with a swelling of the upper lip, and column of the nose; a florid countenance, smooth skin, and tumid abdomen. He distinguishes four species. 1. *Scrophula vulgaris*, when it is without other disorders, external and permanent. 2. *Scrophula mesenterica*, when internal, with loss of appetite, pale countenance, swelling of the belly, and an unusual fecor of the excrements. 3. *Scrophula fugax*. This is of the most simple kind; it is seated only about the neck, and for the most part is caused by the resorption from sores on the head. 4. *Scrophula Americana*, when it is joined with the yaws.

Almost every part of the body may be affected by this disease; but it is only the lymphatic vessels in any part that are the immediate seat. The lymphatic glands of the mesentery are first affected. The conglomerate glands are not affected otherwise than by being disturbed with the disorder of adjacent conglobate, lymphatic glands. As the disorder attacks this or the other part, a variety of different symptoms are produced; thus, *if the marrow is affected*, the heads of the bones will swell, after which ulcers are formed with an oily foetid discharge; *in the eyes* it produces an ophthalmia, which again produces an anchylops and ægilops; *in the eye-lids* an epiphora and lippitude, with soreness and ulcers; *the globe of the eye* is sometimes thrust out by these tumors. *in the canthus of the eye* it produces a fistula lacrymalis; *in the nose* an ozæna; *in the lips*, the labrifulcium, or thick pouting tumor, especially of the upper lip, with a fissure in the middle; *in the throat*, tumefied tonsils; *under the tongue*, a ranula; *on the wind pipe*, a bronchocele; *under the chin*, and in the sides of the neck, the *struma*, properly so called, encysted tumors, &c. The fixed, immoveable, white swellings on the joints are of this sort.

This disorder seems to be hereditary: yet a generation or perhaps two may pass without its being manifested in them, but in the next it again revives. As to the cause, it is something that occasions the coagulable lymph to run into concretions: and very probably some kinds of diet, and other as yet unknown causes, may produce it. The indurated glands in the necks of children are often the effect of voracity, or bad diet.

Children of *scrophulous* habits have usually a florid complexion, and a fullness of the face, more than is common to others; and the usual appearance of the *king's evil* is that of scirrhous tumors chiefly in glandular parts, and which are rarely affected with pain, or brought to suppuration. A multiplicity of symptoms attend different patients, but only a few of them are observed in any individual; but among the most frequent, besides the tumors just named, are a swelled upper lip, soreness in it and about the nose and cheeks; the tumors sometimes break and run for a long time before they heal. The eyes are inflamed, and a very sharp humour runs from them and corrodes the cheeks; in a morning, the eyes are so glued that they cannot easily be opened; dry crusty scabs form on or near the elbows.

The *steatoma*, *athlcroma*, *meliceris*, are often companions with the *scrophula*, and should be distinguished from it.

Mr. John Hunter says, that "the *scrophula* is a disease so marked that few can mistake it: that, it is hardly pro-

per to class it amongst poisons, as it cannot be said to be catching; yet it hath the power of assimilating other matter into its own likeness. The matter is produced without inflammation. It does not produce any effect on the constitution, or on the absorbents, or on the lymphatic glands; but only a single gland will be affected. Hence the constitution is not affected. The pre-disposing cause, he says, is climate principally; such as cold damps with alternate heats; and between the latitude of forty-five north, and the higher latitudes, are those places where it rages with the most violence. In England, and in Germany, it is common; but whether it is found in the southern latitudes, is not known. That cold is a predisposing cause of it, is evident from its not being known in the warm, constant climates. Persons are continually affected with it, who come from hot to cold climates; and those are cured who go from cold to warm ones. It is generally supposed to be hereditary. The weak and debilitated habits are most likely to have it; they are the most susceptible of its various actions, and the parts the most exposed to it, are the most debilitated, as well as the age that is most disposed to it is the most delicate."

If a strumous humour touches a bone, it becomes carious. Though when this disorder affects children, it usually disappears when manhood arrives; yet, if it appears after the age of forty, the patient rarely recovers; but other disorders, such as the jaundice, faintings, vomitings, a cough, dropsy, &c. coming on, they usher in death.—If the tumor arises from a caries in the bones of the fingers or hands, the cure is difficult; but if the caries is in the foot, the discharge generally exhausts the patient.—If any of the tumors ulcerate, they cannot be healed whilst any of the cyst remains, or any part by which they are nourished; as to extirpating those tumors, there is but little encouragement thereto.—When a scrophulous tumor is unequal, it is apt to become cancerous.—If many of the glands of the neck are indurated, those in the mesentery are so too. And the greater the number of the disordered parts, the greater is the difficulty of even alleviating them.

A great variety of alteratives are mentioned in different writers, each of which, in particular instances, has been of use; but yet none of them are to be depended on in any case.—When the blood is poor, and the fibres lax, the bark is the best known medicine; and though in some few instances it cannot be prescribed, yet in most it is manifestly useful. Dr. Lewis thinks its efficacy is improved by the use of *aq. calcis ostr.* in conjunction with it. The bark does not succeed where the bones are affected, nor where the scrophulous tumor is situated so as to be attended with much pain, as in the joints, and under the membranous covers of the muscles; in those cases it is observed that the bark rather increased the fever; but, as *opium*, when given as an alterative, hath been very useful in scrophulous disorders, so its accompaniment with the bark may be followed with advantages not to be obtained by either separately.—*Narcotic plants* that abound with a volatile salt are powerful in resolving the scrophulous tumors, and amongst these the *hemlock* hath been found to be eminently useful, when applied in the form of cataplasm, and also when the extract hath been taken inwardly; though the internal use is more proper in adults than in infancy and youth.—The *hydrargyrus muricatus*, if given as is usual in the lues venerea, hath been followed by the happiest effects.—Dr. Smith directs a decoction of the *rad. rub. tinct.* to be drank with it.—Mr. Pott advises in all *scrophulous* affections, to produce large artificial purulent discharges, such as issues, and perpetual blisters. With respect to medicines in general, in a *scrophula*, advantage is slowly obtained. The bark, *hemlock*, *sea-water*, &c. should be given as circumstances require. Dr. Saunders, in his Lectures on the Practice of Physic, recommends, that, when the bark is continued two or three weeks, during which time the patient is much better, and a cure seems to advance fast; but afterwards appears to have no farther effect, the disease gaining ground upon the patient; in such a case, to prevent habit from rendering the bark ineffectual, begin immediately with the cicuta, or with sea-water, or such other remedy as at that time may appear most proper; and continuing it a while, return to the bark; and thus alternate the medicines every two or three weeks, or as their efficacy is perceived to abate.—The force of habit powerfully destroys the effect of remedies: it is therefore necessary to alternate them. He farther advises to avoid all that can suppurate; for it is useless. In general we may say that, to increase the

tions of the fibres, and to resolve the tumors, are the principal endeavours towards a cure; to these ends, the bark, chalybeates, sea and cold bathing, mercury, hemlock, burnt sponge, &c. contribute. In glandular and serofulous tumors, the bark does not promote suppuration but resolution; and there are not many symptoms depending on *crofula*, but what give way to it. Gentle mercurials are often useful as resolvents in serofulous swellings. Strong purges, and whatever enfeebles the habit, will prove pernicious. Gross habits will require frequent but gentle purging. Externals are of little or no use. Palliatives should not be omitted, although a cure is not expected. Living in the sea air, and tepid salt water baths, apportioned to the constitution of the patient, are highly beneficial—poultices of the quercus marina bruised, or sea-water where the quercus cannot be had, mixed with oatmeal, may also be applied to the tumors, and internally, the *terra muricata ponderosa*;—the *decoctum mezerci*,—*dulcamara*,—or *sarsaparilla compositum*,—*electarium cort. Peruv. cum sul. sodæ*, may be also exhibited. See BARYTES,—LAURUS FRÆMINA,—SOLANUM LIGNOSUM,—SARSAPARILLA,—and CORTEX PERUVIANUS.

When tumors burst, the serofulous ulcer is formed. These never yield a good discharge; on their first appearance there is a viscid, glairy, and sometimes a whitish curdled matter, which afterwards is changed into a more thin, watery sanies. The edges of the sores are frequently, though not always painful; and are at first raised or tumefied, but afterwards are much thinner. So long as the serofulous disposition subsists in the habit, these ulcers generally remain a long time without shewing any disposition either to heal or to grow worse. At other times they heal very quickly, and again break out in some other part of the body. Some observe that serofulous ulcers have their surface rather convex, and with an uniform glossy appearance. Mr. Bell observes, in his Treatise on Ulcers, that so long as the general morbid diathesis continues in the system, it is commonly in vain to attempt their cure; nor would it indeed often be safe, as by drying up the sores in one part, they very commonly break out elsewhere, and just as readily fall upon the lungs, or some other organ of consequence to life, as on any other. Until the *serofula* is removed from the habit, all that should be done to the ulcers which are produced by it, is, to make as free and open vents to the matter as possible, without endangering the formation of sinuses. The best applications are saturnine preparations. Mr. Aikin, in his Observations on the External Use of Preparations of Lead, says, that emollient applications of all sorts are highly injurious when applied to serofulous ulcers: by weakening the solids, already too much disposed to relaxation, they prevent all endeavours of nature to bring about a firm incarnation; and by giving the fluids an acrimony, to which in this disease they are not remarkably disposed, they occasion a kind of erysipelatous corrosive spreading of the ulcer. The mischiefs occasioned by emollient applications are still more clearly shown, by the speedy change produced by almost every kind of topics of the opposite classes, the astringent and the stimulant. The most simple of the astringent and stimulant, viz. cold water, hath frequently a good effect on throwing aside every dressing, and washing the sore with it. Water, with every kind of saline and mineral impregnation, is also used to advantage: particularly sea-water, and Goulard's saturnine water. The greasy saturnine applications are improper in these cases. A continuation of such simple dressings as these is all that, in general, should be attempted, so long as any disorder of the constitution may remain; but Mr. Bell observes, that in some cases, the ulcers are so inveterate as to require other aids also; as when they become swelled, painful, and discharge a corroding, acrid matter: when such appearances occur, a carious bone may frequently be suspected to be at the bottom of the sore: and then, nature must be assisted, by freeing her from such parts of it as are most diseased, and that are become loose. This, in some situations may be done, but when the complaint is fixed in any of the large joints, art can rarely afford much assistance; and as amputation is not often advisable, from the risk of the disease returning to some other part, nature alone must often be trusted to. In such a situation, recourse should be had to a continued use of sea-bathing, and the bark with hemlock; and we should attempt particularly to promote a proper discharge from the sores. And when by a due use of the necessary means, there is a tendency in the sores to heal, issues should be formed, so

as to produce a discharge as nearly equal to that from the sores as may be; thus the cure is carried on, both more effectually and safely. These issues are generally required through life. Gentle compression is peculiarly useful in this kind of ulcer: it particularly prevents and removes that thickness in their edges that sometimes is observed. These in general are the means that assist and are most useful, when there is a tendency in nature to overcome the disease: but it being in general an opprobrium medicorum, it is difficult to assert with much positiveness concerning it. See Wiseman's Surgery. Heister's Surgery. Boulton's Surgery. Ferri on the King's Evil. Cheyne on the King's Evil. Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. i. p. 184—200, 303—322. Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 421. Cullen's First Lines, vol. iv. White on the Scrofula. Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 507. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. ii. p. 446.

SCROPHULA. See SCROFULA.

SCROPHULARIA. So called, not because of its efficacy in curing the *serofula*, but because its root hath unequal tubercles like those in the *serofula*. Boerhaave mentions fifteen species. See also CRASSULA, CHELIDONIUM MINUS, GUACATANA.

SCROPHULARIA MAJOR, also called *seroph. nodosa foetida*, *ficaria*, *millemorbia*. COMMON KNOBBY-ROOT-ED FIG-WORT. It is the *serophularia nodosa*, Linn.

—AQUATICA, also called *betonica aquatica*. WATER-BETONY, GREATER WATER-FIG-WORT. This plant is said to be the same as the *iquetaia* of the Brazilians, which is so famed for correcting the nauseous qualities of fena. Its other virtues are the same with the above species. See Raii Hist. Neum. Chem. Works.

SCROTUM. It is the external covering of the testicles: called also *bursa testium*, *oscheus*, *oscheon*. GALEN calls it *orchca*. It chiefly consists of loose skin and cellular membrane, without any fat. This lax part the Athenians called *laccopedon*. It is composed of the cuticula, the cutis, the membrana cellularis, and perhaps the expanded fibres of the cremaster muscle on each side. Betwixt the cuticle and the cutis is the rete mucosum, as in other parts of the body. Adjoining to the internal surface of the skin, is a thin covering of a loose, hollow texture, void of fat, which is the cellular membrane; next, within this cellular substance, is an apparently thin, muscular, or fleshy body, called by the Greeks, *dartos*: a name which it derives from its raw, or excoriated appearance, and not from its use of contracting the *scrotum*. Immediately within the *dartos*, is a second cellular substance, which is more considerable than the first-named portion. The membrana cellularis externa *scroti* admits of a passage to the fleshy fibres of the *dartos* muscle; which fibres are attached to, or connected with, the internal surface of the cutis; the *dartos* likewise admits of a passage to the filaments of the internal cellular membrane; so that the two cellular membranes are observed to communicate. Upon the external surface of the *scrotum* is a prominent line or ridge, termed raphe. The direction or course of the raphe is perpendicular or longitudinal, and it is continued from the anus to the extremity of the penis on its inferior part. The raphe divides the external surface of the *scrotum* pretty nearly into two equal portions. The *scrotum* forms two distinct bags; one for each testicle, and its immediate tunics, or coats. These bags are formed by a duplicature of the part called the *dartos*, and they are situated, on each side of the raphe of the *scrotum*. The bags being thus formed, are laterally connected to each other, by the intervention of a cellular membrane. This union or connection of the sides of the *dartos* constitutes that partition, which by anatomists is denominated *septum scroti*, also *diaphragma*. The septum *scroti*, on its inferior part, is connected to the internal surface of the cutis, immediately under the raphe; on its superior part, this septum is connected to the inferior and external surface of the urethra, after having been expanded upwards betwixt the tunica vaginalis of each testicle. Upon a removal of the several parts which unite in forming the *scrotum*, the tunics or proper coats of the testicles next present themselves to view.

The *scrotum* is liable to inflammation and abscess, which sometimes are attended with a considerable degree of fever, and that not without danger of life. If possible, endeavour to remove the inflammation without permitting suppuration to take place: to this end, bleeding and other antiphlogistics must be directed; discutient cataplasms applied cold, and renewed as often as they become warm; and, by all means, confine the patient to his bed. The

scrotum

scrotum should be suspended in a bag-truss, so as that it may be kept near the belly; and if it is thought proper to encourage a suppuration, let a fomentation be used warm, at least twice a day, and after each time of fomenting, a poultice applied warm, and renewed as often as it becomes cool. In this case the patient must be supported with a generous diet and proper cordials, such as the *cort. Peruv. rad. serp. rad. contrayerv.* in substance or in form of decoction as may seem most eligible: the *conf. aromatica* is also to be added, and, if pain requires it, an opiate occasionally.

When by the size and prominence of the swelling, the softness of the integuments, their shining red colour, the peeling off of the cuticle from the cutis, the mitigation of pain in the part itself, an oedematous appearance of the integuments upon being pressed, but above all, the fluctuation of matter under the fingers, it appears that maturation is perfected, then open the tumor on its most depending part. If the tumor be large, and the integuments thin and much discoloured, remove an oval piece; thus you will be able more effectually to apply thence the full dressings. As soon as the matter is discharged, fill the wound with soft lint, and over it apply the poultice, or apply a pledgit of soft tow with some emollient ointment spread on it. The future dressings may be the *ungt. resinæ flavæ*, or other digestive. At the end of the two first days, the dressing should be renewed twice in twenty-four hours, and thus continue on account of the acrimony and quantity of the discharge, so long as may be thought necessary, not forgetting to use an emollient fomentation, for the space of ten or fifteen minutes previous to each dressing. If the discharge is thin, sanious, or corrosive, sprinkle some brandy or camphorated spirit of wine upon each fomentation cloth. If after the operation any considerable hardness of the integuments should still remain, continue to apply the suppurating poultice, at each time of dressing, over the pledgits of digestive, until the hardness is removed. The use of the bark alone, or with the *rad. serp. V. or rad. contrayerv.* or a decoction of these; as also the dilute vitriolic acid, in the patient's drink, will generally greatly support the patient's strength and alter the matter in its quality.

Another afflictive disease is too often met with in the *scrotum*, viz. the cancer. It seems peculiar to chimney-sweepers; hence it is called *CANCER MUNDATORUM*, the CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS' CANCER, the CHIMNEY-SWEEPER'S WART, and the SOOT-WART. From whatever cause it may be, it is evident beyond a doubt that chimney-sweepers are peculiarly liable to this disease in this part. Mr. Pott seems to be the first writer who hath noticed it; he thinks it may be owing to a lodgment of soot in the rugæ of the *scrotum*, and at first not be a disease of the habit.

He farther observes, that it always makes its first attack on, and its appearance in, the inferior part of the *scrotum*; when it produces a superficial, painful, ragged, ill-looking sore, with hard and rising edges. It does not usually appear before, whence it is often taken both by the patient and the surgeon for venereal; and being heated with mercurials, is soon and much exasperated: in no great length of time, it pervades the skin, dartos, and membranes of the *scrotum*, and seizes the testicle, which it enlarges, hardens, and renders truly and thoroughly distempered: from whence it makes its way up the spermatic process into the abdomen, most frequently indurating and spoiling the inguinal glands: when arrived within the abdomen, it affects some of the viscera, and then very soon becomes painfully destructive.

The only chance of putting a stop to, or of preventing this mischief, is immediately to remove the part afflicted, i. e. that part of the *scrotum* where the sore is. If it be suffered to remain until the virus hath seized the testicle, it is generally too late, even for castration. If ever extirpation bids fair for the cure of a cancer, it seems to be in this case; but then the operation should be immediate, and before the habit is tainted. When it reaches the testicle, it is rapid in its progress, and most certainly destructive in its event: so, early to extirpate is the only cure. Fistulous ulcers are sometimes met with in the *scrotum*; if these communicate with the urethra, a particular attention thereto will be required in attempting to relieve. The causes may be an abscess in the *scrotum*; a wound made through the *scrotum* into the urethra; the venereal disease first affecting the urethra, and from thence producing the ulcer in the *scrotum*, &c. The external sore is generally very small and sinuous; the lips grow callous; the dis-

charge is thin, copious, and almost continual; and if there is a communication with the urethra, the urine will more or less escape through the external wound at the times of making water; it will also insinuate itself into the cellular membrane of the *scrotum*, and its neighbouring parts, and be therein confined; whence many inconveniences arise that cannot be removed until the orifice made through the urethra is healed.

When this disorder originates in the urethra, it may be known by introducing a catheter or bougie; for an obstruction will be met with there; when it is caused by an abscess forming itself within the cellular membrane near the urethra, or in the corpus cavernosum urethræ, there will be little or no resistance met with from the bougie. As to fistulous sores, callosities, enlargements, and distensions in these parts; it is worth remembering, that although the disease should appear to be not confined to the *scrotum*, but that it extends to the perinæum and nates, and there be many external fistulous openings through the integuments of these parts, yet these shall in some instances be discoverable only on opening into the urethra; to remove which should be the primary attempt of the surgeon, as the cure of the whole very much depends, if not altogether, upon this very circumstance; and of this be assured, that the permanency or the cure of every wound, however circumstanced, depends upon the roundness and firmness of its foundation at the bottom.

When a venereal cause gave rise to this disorder, the judicious introduction and use of bougies, made of proper compositions, size, and stiffness, joined with mercurial frictions, applied near to, or immediately upon the diseased parts, in proper quantities, at proper intervals, and continued for a due length of time, joined with soft oily purges, occasionally administered, and soft, diluting drinks, will often render every severe operation unnecessary; though the circumstances attendant upon the complaint be of a bad and complicated kind.

See Pott's Chirurgical Works. Warner's Cases in Surgery. Warner on the Testicles. White's Surgery, p. 61.

SCRUPULUS. A SCRUPLE, called also *diobogon, gramma*. A weight with us, which is equal to twenty grains; but in France, Germany, &c. it contains twenty-four grains. Three scruples, however, are a dram, and eight drams an ounce, in all these countries.

SCUTELLARIA. See *CASSIDA*.

SCUTIFORME OS. See *PATELLA*.

SCUTUM. See *EPITHEMA*.

SCYRUS LAPIS. See *PUMEX*.

SCYTHICUS LATEX, also called *νεμεμα*, DIVINE WATER.

SEBACEÆ GLANDULÆ, called also *miliares*. Many of these are about the nose, where their contents are often hardened, and at the extremities of their ducts there appear black spots, and when the matter is squeezed out it resembles a worm with a black head. These glands are seated in the cellular membrane, under the skin, and in various parts of the body they are enlarged and form encysted tumors. These glands are called the milary glands, by some. But as to milary glands distinct from these, the moderns deny their existence, not being able to discover them.

SEBACEUS HUMOR. The *sebaceous humour* is supplied by the *sebaceous* glands, to preserve the sensibility of the skin, and to keep it moist by preventing too copious a perspiration. When this glutinous humour is wanting, as in erysipelas, the skin is dry and parched, and little or no swelling can be brought on there by inflammation, because the erethism of the vessels is but small, and the morbid humours having nothing in their way to retard their egress, exhale through the expiring vessels of the skin. All the inner membranes of the body are supplied with an humour similar to this.

SEBADILLA. See *CEVADILLA*.

SEBAR. See *AGALLOCHUM*.

SEBESTEN, } also called *myxa, myxara, myxas, vi-*
SEBESTINA, } *damaram*. That used in medicine is
SEBSTEN, } the *cordia sebestina*, Linn. It is a fruit in the shape of a plum, black on the outside, with a flattish wrinkled stone. It is produced in Egypt and Assyria. It is cooling and moistening; but is not used as a medicine, though it is said to obtund sharp humours which fall on the lungs.

SECALE, also called *filigo, rogga*. **RYE.** It is a kind of grain: it nourishes less than wheat, and some people find that the bread made of it gripes and gently purges them;

them; of all the cerealia it is the most readily acefcant, to which we may perhaps attribute thefe effects. Sometimes this grain is corrupted, and then it occasions painful and convulsive diforders, and death. The meal of this grain, mixed with common falt, and dried before the fire, then applied to an eryfipelas, is an excellent difcutient; mixed with honey it becomes a fuppurative cataplafm. When grains of rye are difeafed and grow like a horn, they are called *clavi filiginis*.

SECRETIO, from *fecerno, to feparate*. **SECRETION**. The various *fecretions* are all from the blood: but how it happens that each *fecretory* vefel at firft feparated a particular part from the general mafs, and always continues to do the fame, is perhaps not fo clearly underftood as is fupposed. See Haller's *Physiology*, lect. 8. Pemberton's *Physiology*, lect. 7.

SECUNDINA. **SECUNDINES**, called alfo *deuterion*. The placenta and membranes. See **PARTURITIO** and **INVOLUCRA**.

SEDANTIA. **SEDATIVES**. Medicines futed to diminish the motions, and power of motion, in the body. They feem to ftand oppofed to what irritates, and are the loweft clafs of antifpafmodics, as anodynes are the moft powerful.

SEDATIVUS SAL. **SEDATIVE SALT**. The acid of borax hath, until very lately, been unknown as to its peculiar nature and origin. Mr. Hœffer found it in an uncombined ftate, but difolved in the laguni, or lakes of hot mineral water near Monte Rotondo, Berchiano, and Castelnuovo, in Tufcany, in the proportion of nine grains in one hundred of water. Mr. Mafcagni hath found it adhering to fchiftus on the borders of the lakes, of a dirty white, yellow, or greenifh colour, and cryftallized in the form of needles. This acid, i. e. the acid of borax is called *fedative falt*, and may be thus procured. • Difolve eight ounces of *borax* in three ounces of warm water; then add three ounces of the oil of vitriol. Evaporate this mixture until thin plates begin to appear upon the furface, which are to be fwept off with a feather; then let the fire decay, and the vefel ftand unmoved, till more cryftals are formed, which are to be well rinfed with cold water, and dried for ufe. Thefe cryftals are the famed *fal fedativus*, which, GAUBIUS fays, *will procure reft in inflammatory fevers when opiates fail*. To this end it is given from gr. viij. to xvj. Dr. MORRIS ufed to give it to maniacs in dofes of two drams to compofe them. Lemery fays that two ounces of *borax* afforded him rather more than half an ounce of fedative falt; but he obtained it by fublimation, which method produces a purer falt, but is more tedious. It is obtained by fublimation thus: put a mixture of nine parts of *borax*, three of the oil of vitriol, and one of water, into a wide-necked retort; place the retort over a fire at firft gentle, then haftily increafed until the vefel is red-hot; the fedative falt arifes, and fixes itfelf about the neck of the retort; the liquor that diftills and falls into the receiver fhould be poured back as the matter dries which is in the retort, for the fedative falt only rifes while it is moift.

After the feparation of the fedative falt from the *borax*, by means of the vitriolic acid, what remains is only a combination of this acid, with the mineral alkaline falt. The fedative falt, joined to the marine alkali, recomposes *borax* again.

This peculiar and characteristic ingredient of *borax*, the fedative falt, though called fubacid, from its property of neutralizing alkalies, fcarcely difcovers any other mark of acidity. Its tafte is bitterifh, and rather cool; it makes no change in the colour of blue flowers, nor does it effervefce either with acids or alkalies; a fpirituous folution of it, if fet on fire, burns with a green flame. As a medicine it is antifpafmodic and anodyne, whence its name fedative. Though Dr. Cullen, fpeaking from experience, fays, that in large dofes it has no effect on the human body. *Mat. Med.* See **BORAX** and **TINCAL**. Kirwan's *Elem. of Mineralogy*.

SEDATIVUS SAL HOMBERGII. See **COLCOTAR (SAL)**.

SEDENTARIA OSSA. See **ACUMEN**.

SEDUM. So called from *fedendo, fitting*, becaufe of its pofture on walls, &c. where it grows; or from *fedando*, becaufe it allays when applied to parts that are inflamed. It is alfo called *sempervivum*, becaufe, as its name expreffes, it is always green; and *vermicularis*, becaufe its leaves refemble worms; and *barba Jovis*. In Englifh it is called **SENGREEN** and **HOUSE-LEEK**. Boerhaave mentions twenty-eight fpecies. The fort ufed in medi-

cine is the **SEMPER-VIVUM TECTORUM**, Linn. The **GREATER HOUSE-LEEK**, called *sedum majus, eichryfon, ænion, aizoon, crassula minor, illecebra, æthales, piper murale*. They are fmall plants, whole fhort and thick ftalks are covered with little flefhy conical leaves, fet thick together in the manner of fcales; on the tops appear pentapetalous flowers, which are followed by a pod full of fmall feeds. They are annual, grow on old walls and dry ftony grounds. They flower in June and July.

The leaves have an acrid tafte, but no remarkable fmell: *applied externally*, fome of them veficate the parts; and if *taken internally*, in no great quantity, they are ftrongly emetic; whilft the common fort, and fome other fpecies, abate external inflammation; and, if taken inwardly, are emollient and laxative, and have fomething of acrid, auftere, and aftringent; but they are not of any note in the prefent practice.

It is alfo a name for *paronychia*; *crassula*; *aizoon*.

SEIGNETTE, **SEL DE**. See **RUPELLENSIS SAL**. It is thus named from Dr. Seignette, of Rochelle, who invented it.

SELENITES. This name is given to a combination of the vitriolic acid with calcareous earth. See the *Dict. of Chem.* Neumann's *Chem. Works*.

SELINUM MONTANUM. **STONE PARSLEY**. Called alfo *apium peregrinum*,—*daucus peregrinus*,—*selinum peregrinum*,—and *vifnaga minor*. It hath nothing remarkably different from the common or garden parfley in its medical powers. See **APIUM HORTENSE**.

SELLA TURICA.

It is a depreflion between the clinoid apophyfes of the fphenoid bone; called alfo *ephippium*; *fossa pituitaria*.

SELTZER WATER. This water is got from a fpring near to the town of *Nieder Seltzer*, in the bifhopric of Triers, in Germany. It has a brisk acidulous tafte as taken up from the fountain, but lofes it on being expofed to the air in an open vefel. HOFFMAN fays that by ftanding, it acquired a lixivial tafte, and that he obtained feventy-two grains of refiduum, by evaporating twenty-four ounces of the water, which yielded forty grains of a pure alkaline falt; and Dr. Brocklefby, in the fourth volume of the *Medical Observations and Inquiries*, publifhed in 1771, mentions his having obtained a refiduum of the fame nature, but in lefs quantity. Dr. Venel, from different experiments, found that thefe waters contain no volatile acid, and that what has been called their fpirit, is nothing but a fuperabundant quantity of fixed air; that it is evident they do not contain any free difengaged fixed alkali, or even alkaline earth, more than common water; and that it is impregnated with nothing but feafalt and a large quantity of fixed air; and alfo that the air in thefe and other fpiritous mineral waters is truly united, difolved, and combined with the water in the true fenfe of the chemifts, that is, divided into its minuteft parts, which do not combine while they remain in that ftate, but that this union with the water, though real, is very flight. He propofes to impregnate water with aerial acid, by faturating mild alkaline falts with acids in the water itfelf, either in large vefels clofe fhut, or in vefels which have but a fmall communication with the external atmofphere, and by letting the vefels remain at reft, without fhaking; for motion, the doctör fays, prevents the union, and difjoins the air from the water that is already united. In this way he imitated the natural Seltzer waters, by faturating with the marine acid, in two pounds of common pure water, that quantity of the mild foft alkali, which it required to make a quantity of feafalt, equal to that which two pounds of the natural Seltzer water contained. Sir Tobern Bergman from one hundred cubic inches obtained about one of common air; fixty of aerial acid, or fixed air; of aerated lime, feventeen grains; of aerated magnesia, twenty-nine one-half; of cryftallized mineral alkali, twenty-four; of common falt, one hundred and nine one-half. Thefe waters operate chiefly by urine, feldom or never by stool. They are powerful antifeptics, and give a gentle ftimulus to the nerves; they allay heat and thirft; and have been much prefcribed in febrile, phthifical and nervous cafes. Hoffman recommends them much for correcting the bad habit of the blood and other juices, in arthritical and gouty cafes, and as powerful deobftruent. They are drank from a pint to three or more in a day. They are often mixed with milk in phthifical and other heftic cafes, and agree well. See Dr. Monro's *Med. and Pharm. Chem.* vol. ii. alfo **AQUE MINERALES**.

SEMEIOTICA.

SEMEIOTICA. See MEDICINA.

SEMEN. SEED; named *carpos*. IN BOTANY, it is a body perfected by the mutual operation of both sexes, containing the rudiment of such plant as that from which it was taken, so may properly be judged to be analogous to the egg of an animal. It is also applied to the prolific fluid of animals; and called *genitura*; *gone*. In HIPPOCRATES, when a sudden or immediate defluxion occurs, he expresses it by the word *diipetes*; and when there is an efflux of semen, before it receives the conformation of the fœtus, *ecrysis*, to distinguish it from abortion.

SEMENTINA. See SANTONICUM.

SEMICUPIUM. *Excathisma, infessio*, a HALF BATH, where people are generally immersed up to the navel. It is usually formed of warm water, or that impregnated with herbs of different sorts, adapted to the nature of the complaint, and what are supposed to be productive of some desired effect. It is considered useful in *alleviating pain*; *dispelling flatulent matter*; *soliciting a flux of humors downwards*, and *there quickening the circulation*; *softening and relaxing the parts*, and *producing the catamenia*.

SEMIFIBULÆUS. See PERONÆUS SECUNDUS.

SEMILUNARES CARTILAGINES. They are placed upon the upper part of the tibia; they are thick on the outside, and serve to deepen the cavity; they likewise serve to give some degree of rotation to the joint, being moveable and variable, to adapt themselves to the condyles in the various motions of the joint.

SEMIMEMBRANOSUS MUSCULUS. It rises tendinous from the posterior part of the tuberosity of the ischium, close to the origin of the musculus quadratus femoris, and is inserted into the back part of the internal condyle of the tibia.

SEMINERVOSUS MUSCULUS. It is also called *semitendinosus*. It lies upon the outside of the semimembranosus; at its origin it is one mass with the head of the biceps; when they have run together a little way, they part, and the *semitendinosus* runs to the internal condyle and upper part of the tibia, making, conjointly with the sartorius and the gracilis, a sort of fascia.

SEMI-ORBICULARIS. The orbicular muscles of the lips, if considered as two, are called *semi-orbicularis superior* and *inferior*.

SEMI RHOMBUS. See HEMIRRHOMBUM.

SEMIS. See CYATHUS.

SEMISPINALIS. See SPINALIS DORSI MAJOR.

SEMITENDINOSUS. See SEMINERVOSUS.

SEMITERTIANA FEBRIS. The Greeks call it *hemitritæus*. Dr. CULLEN arranges it under his section of intermittents, 2d variety, and defines it a quotidian returning every day, with a remission interposed more remarkably between the irregular and regular day, than between the regular and irregular day. It is a kind of fever, compounded of an intermitting tertian, and a continual quotidian. Some call it a continual tertian. It is one of those tertians which returns every day. Some rank it as a remittent fever.

There is nothing peculiar in the management of this disorder which the practitioner will not naturally suggest from his acquaintance with the nature and general methods of relief in fevers. See Spigelius and Hoffman on the Semitertian Fever, and Lommius's Med. Obs.

SEMPERVIVUM. See SEDUM.

SENECIO ASIATICUS, MADRASPATANUS. See CHINA SUPPOSITA.

— BRASILIENSIS. See CAËTIMAY BRASIL.

— VULGARIS. See ERIGERUM.

SENECTUS. See ÆTAS.

SENEGAL, GUM. See GUM RUBRUM ASTRINGENS.

SENEGA, } Also called *senekka*, *senegaw*. AMERI-
SENEKA. } CAN MILK-WORT, RATTLE-SNAKE
ROOT. POLYGALA SENEGA, or *Marilandica*, floribus
imberbibus spicatis albis, caule erecto simplicissimo, foliis
lato-lanceolatis. CLASS. DIADELPHIA. ORD. OCT-
TANDRIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 851.

SENEGA, *rattle-snake root*. The leaves are pointed, and somewhat oval; the stalks are upright and branched; the flowers are white; the root is variously bent and jointed; it is about the thickness of a little-finger, and resembles the tail of a rattle snake; it hath a membranous margin, which runs its whole length on each side; outwardly it is of a yellowish or a pale brownish colour, internally white. It is a native of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, and is cultivated in our gardens. This

root is said to be a specific against the poison of the rattle-snake; the powdered root, or the fresh root beat into a cataplasim, is applied outwardly, and a decoction is taken inwardly. See BOICININGA. As the poison from the bite of a viper is apt to produce difficulty of breathing, cough, hæmoptysis, a strong quick pulse, &c. evident symptoms of pleurisy and peripneumony, it was thought that the senega might, in diseases of this kind, be an efficacious remedy; which it has proved from repeated experience; though, in many cases, the use of the lancet is to be called in as an auxiliary. It appears to be a general evacuant, producing a plentiful spitting, increasing perspiration and urine, and frequently purging and vomiting; hence its use in inflammatory fevers it promotes perspiration, and it assists the expectoration in pleurisy and peripneumonies; it is cathartic, and often proves emetic, to prevent which, it is given in weak cinnamon water. In pleurisy, whether inflammatory or spurious, in the rheumatism, gout, gouty rheumatism, and the humoral asthma, it is singularly useful. It has also been prescribed with much success in dropsies, and thought to have great power in rendering the business of the blood more fluid. See PLEURITIS. The powder is preferred to any other preparation, and the dose is from ℥ i. to ℥ ii. but a decoction of three ounces of the root in water, enough to strain off a quart, is usually given from two to four spoonfuls three or four times a day. See Lewis's Mat. Med. TENNENT's Essay on Pleurisy, Philadelphia, 1736; also his Epistle to Dr. MEAD; De HAEN, Rat. Medend. P. 4, p. 352, who contradicts the last assertion by producing a strong fact against it.

SENEGA, SENICA, SENEGAL, GUMMI. See GUMMI SENEGALENSE.

SENNA. It is a shrub with a fofaceous flower, which is followed with a pod with seeds like grape-stones. Botanists enumerate nine sorts, but the following is that which is preferred in practice.

SENNA ALEXANDRINA, also called *folia Orientalia*, ALEXANDRIAN SENNA, *Cassia senna*, foliis fœjugis subovatis, petiolis eglandulatis. CLASS. DECANDRIA, ORDO MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 514. *Alexandrian acute, six-leaved senna*. It is called *Alexandrian*, not because it grows there, but because it is from thence chiefly that it is sent into Europe. The leaves, called *Orientalia folia*, which are the parts in use, are of a lively yellow green colour, an oblong somewhat oval figure, sharp-pointed at the end, about a quarter of an inch broad, and not an inch long. Choose those which appear bright, fresh, free from stalks and spots, that are well and strongly scented, smooth and soft to the touch, thoroughly dry, sharp-pointed, bitterish, and somewhat nauseous to the taste. There are inferior sorts, but they are generally distinguished by their not being pointed, but more or less broad at the end.

The Arabians first brought these leaves into use; they are moderately strong, and in general a safe cathartic; they *enter the blood* and *attenuate it*. Dr. Alston prescribed it in ardent fevers, and frequent experience manifests its safety and advantage even in the most delicate habits; and on the most robust it operates sufficiently. Largely diluted, as when a dram of these leaves is infused in four ounces of soft cold water, is the most agreeable method of taking it; the addition of acids takes off the nausea which it excites; and, as the griping quality depends upon its resin, the dilute infusions will be the freest from this effect. From ℥ j. to 3 j. of the powder is usually sufficient for one dose.

Senna gives out its virtues both to water and to spirit. Long boiling destroys the purgative quality. If the *senna* is infused in an infusion of bohea tea, its nauseous quality is as well covered as though the famed fig-wort was used; and if it is infused in a decoction of guaiacum, its purging quality will be increased, and the griping which it generally occasions will be prevented. Coriander seeds cover the taste of the *senna*; but cardamom and ginger, or some of the warmer aromatics, are more effectual for preventing its griping. When infused in the infusum amarum, a less quantity of *senna* has produced a similar effect as when a larger one has been given in its own infusion. The following electary acts pleasantly as a moderate purgative. R Electarii sennæ 3 ij. rad. jalap. pulverizati, crystallorum tartari aa 3 ij. fyr. spir. cerv. q. f. ut fiat electarium.

The London College directs several preparations from this article, made in the following modes:

8 E

1. ELEC-

1. ELECTARIUM E SENNA. *Electary of SENNA*, formerly the *Electarium Lenticum*. *Lentive Electary*.

Take of *senna*, eight ounces; figs, one pound; the pulp of tamarinds, cassia, fresh prunes, of each half a pound; coriander seeds, four ounces; root of liquorice, three ounces; clarified sugar, two pounds and an half. Let the *senna* and coriander seeds be powdered, and passed through a fine sieve to the weight of ten ounces, and boil the remainder with the figs and liquorice in four pints of distilled water to two; then press off the liquor, and strain. Evaporate the liquor to about one pint and an half, afterwards add the sugar to make a syrup. Add the syrup gradually to the pulp; and mix in the powder afterward.

2. INFUSUM SENNÆ SIMPLEX. *Simple Infusion of SENNA*.

Take *senna*, an ounce and an half; powdered ginger, one dram; boiling distilled water, one pint. Macerate them for an hour in a close-stopped vessel, and strain the liquor. The dose $\frac{3}{4}$ i. fs. to $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

3. The infusum *sennæ tartarizatum* is made of the same quantity of *senna* and boiling water, to which are added two drams of crystals of tartar, and half an ounce of coriander seeds bruised. The crystals of tartar are first dissolved by boiling in the water, and this poured upon the other ingredients, and managed in a similar manner as above. The dose in the same also.

4. EXTRACTUM SENNÆ. *Extract of SENNA*.

A pound of *senna* is to be boiled in a gallon of distilled water, as in making the other extracts. After the boiling, a little rectified spirit of wine is to be added, and the strained liquor reduced to a proper consistence. This is a weaker purge than the powder, but gripes more. The dose, $\frac{3}{4}$ fs. to $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

5. PULVIS E SENNA COMP. *Compound Powder of SENNA*.

Take of *senna*, crystals of tartar, each two ounces; scammony, half an ounce; ginger, two drams. Powder the scammony separately, the rest together, and mix them. The dose, gr. 10. to $\frac{3}{4}$ i.

6. TINCTURA SENNÆ. *Tincture of SENNA*.

Take *senna*, one pound; caraway seeds, bruised, $\frac{3}{4}$ i. fs. lesser cardamom seeds, freed from their husks, $\frac{3}{4}$ fs. raisins stoned, $\frac{3}{4}$ xvi. proof spirit of wine, one gallon; digest for fourteen days, and strain. Dose, $\frac{3}{4}$ fs. to $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

See Tournefort's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Work's. Lewis's Mat. Med. Pharm. Londin. 1788.

SENNÆ PAUPERUM. *Mauritanorum, Europæa*, and *Spuria*. See COLUTÆA.

— SCORPIUM. See EMERUS.

SENOTIA. See BANANA.

SENSIBILIS. SENSIBLE. It is applied to whatever is capable of making an impression on the senses.

SENSIBILITAS. SENSIBILITY. The quality of being sensible, or the perceiving of any visible thing, affecting or causing some alteration in the organ of sense. The brain is the only sensible part of the body; all other parts are said to be sensible, because a portion of the medullary part of the brain is diffused over them, but they lose this quality as soon as it is rubbed off or becomes dry. As the brain is the only sensible part, except the muscular fibres, which seem to have a peculiar degree of irritability independent of the brain, though their active power appear to be increased, and continued by the brain, so that the muscular fibres contract in consequence of the irritation received by that portion of brain which covers them; these fibres are the only parts which perform their office by shortening themselves; and thus it happens that they are the only parts which contract, and which have tremulous motions upon involuntary irritations. Every part of the body is capable of sensation in a sound or in a morbid state. See IRRITABILITAS and INCITABILITAS. See also Fordyce's Elements, part i. Medical Commentaries by Dr. Hunter.

SENSORIUM COMMUNE; named also *critheterium*. CARTESIUS, and others, say, it is the pineal gland; but WILLIS has demonstrated it to be where the nerves of the external senses are terminated, which is about the beginning of the medulla oblongata, or top of the spinal marrow, in the corpus striatum.

SENSUS EXTERNI. The EXTERNAL SENSES. These are generally reckoned to be the senses of SEEING, HEARING, TASTING, SMELLING, and FEELING, each of which see. These five *senses* agree in the following particular; viz. that nothing is perceived until it makes an impression upon the organ of *sense*; but they differ as to our consciousness of that impression; in *touching*, *tasting*, and *smelling*, we are conscious of the impression, but not so in *hearing* and *seeing*; on which account these latter are considered as more refined; the former seeming to exist externally at the organ of *sense*, are conceived to be merely corporeal. See Haller's Physiolog; Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Physic.

SENSUS INTERNI. The INTERNAL SENSES are those affections of the mind which are excited in it by its perception of ideas; these are generally reduced under these four heads; viz. *imagination*, *memory*, *attention*, and *the passions of the mind*. Their influence on health is noted in many particulars mentioned in the different parts of this work. See Haller's Physiolog.

SEPARATORIUM. A SEPARATORY. The name of an instrument for separating the pericranium from the cranium; also *hypoclepticum vitrum*, a chemical vessel for separating liquors, but particularly for the separation of the essential oil of any vegetable subject from the water that is distilled therefrom.

SEPIÆ, } Called also *præcipitans magnum*.

SEPIUM OS. } CUTTLE-FISH BONE. The *cuttle-fish* is a kind of polypus, called *calamary*. It hath two bones, one which is like a knife, the other is like a quill; the latter of these, when calcined in the sun, is used as a dentifrice sometimes, but the practice rarely notices it. There is a liniment in use, made in the following manner, called LINIMENTUM SEPIÆ: R Sacch. conditi, ossis sepiæ, sing. $\frac{3}{4}$ j. calomelan. pp. $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. mel. ros. q. f. ut fiat linimentum. The two first ingredients are to be finely levigated, mixed then with calomel, and formed into a liniment with the honey of roses. This is used for opacities of the transparent cornea of the eye.

SEPOMENEN. See MORTIFICATIO.

SEPTANA. A SEPTENARY FEVER, also *septimana*, that is, a fever which performs its period in seven days. Also an erratic intermitting fever which returns every seventh day.

SEPTICA. SEPTICS. Medicines which promote putrefaction; also corrosive ones.

SEPTICUS LAPIS. See CAUTERIUM POTENTIALIA.

SEPTIFOLIA. See DENTARIA.

SEPTIMANA. See SEPTANA.

SEPTINERVIA. See PLANTAGO LATIF.

SEPTUM CORDIS, vel *ventricularum*, from *sepes*, a *hedge*, or *division*. The partition between the two ventricles of the heart. See COR.

SEPTUM LUCIDUM. The thin partition which divides the two lateral ventricles of the brain. It is a kind of duplicature of a continuation of the corpus callosum. It is united on its lower part with the fornix. See CEREBRUM.

— NARIUM, called *interseptum*. The partition betwixt the nostrils. It is formed by the descending laminæ of the os ethmoides, and by the vomer, and it is placed in the groove framed by the cristæ of the ossa maxillaria, and rising edges of the ossa palati. The cartilage which forms the lower part of this *septum*, is joined to the anterior edge of the middle portion of the os ethmoides, to the anterior edge of the vomer, and to the anterior part of the groove formed by the ossa maxillaria, as far as the nasal spines of these bones.

— CONCHÆ. See AURICULA.

— PALATI. See PALATUM MOLLE.

— SCROTI. See SCROTUM.

— TRANSVERSUM. See DIAPHRAGMA.

SEPTUNX. See CYATHUS.

SERAPIAS. See ORCHIS.

SERAPINUM. See SAGAPENUM.

SERAPIONIS GUMMI. See GUMMI ARABICUM.

SERGELIM. See CORALLODENDRON.

SERICUM. SILK. Raw *silk*, prepared in the manner of sponge when it is calcined, excels the sponge in its medical effects; it also yields more volatile salt than any other animal substance yet tried. In Switzerland, the volatile salt of raw *silk* is called the ENGLISH SALT: they also give the same name to the volatile salt of vipers.

SERI-

SERIFLUXUS. A serous discharge, or flux of serum.

SERIFOLE BENGALENSIUM. See COVALAM.

SERIOLA. See ENDIVIA.

SERIPHIMUM. See SOPHIA.

SERPENS ANGUIS. See ANGUIS.

SERPENS INDICUS CORONATUS. See COBRA DE CAPELLO.

SERPENTARIA. See DRACONTIUM.

SERPENTARIA HISPANICA. See SCORZONERA.

— MINOR. See ARUM.

— NIGRA. See ASARUM VIRGINIENSE.

SERPENTARIA VIRGINIANA; called also *aristolochia*, *pistolochia*, *viperina*, *colubrina Virginiana*, *contrayerva Virginiana*. VIRGINIAN SNAKE-WEED, SNAKE-ROOT, BIRTH-WORT. It is the ARISTOLOCHIA SERPENTARIA, *foliis cordato-oblongis planis, caulibus infernis flexuosis teretibus, floribus solitariis: caulibus geniculata valde nodosa. Flores ad radicem.* CLASS. GYNANDRIA, ORD. HEXANDRIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1022. It is brought from Virginia and Carolina; it is small, light, bushy, and composed of a number of strings or fibres issuing from one head, and matted together, of a brownish colour on the outside, and pale or yellowish within. It hath an aromatic smell, somewhat like that of valerian, but more agreeable, and a warm, bitterish pungent taste, not easily covered by a mixture with other subjects.

Snake-root gives out its active matter to water or to spirit. The greatest part of its flavour is carried off either by water or by spirit in distillation; and if the quantity distilled be large, there arises with water a pale-coloured essential oil, of a strong smell, but not a strong taste: the greatest part of the camphorated pungency and bitterness of the root remains in the inspissated extract. The spirituous extract is stronger than the watery, not from its having lost less by evaporation, but from its containing the active parts of the root concentrated in a smaller volume, its quantity amounting only to one half of the other.

The *Virginian snake-root* is thought to possess tonic and antiseptic virtues, and is generally admitted as a powerful stimulant, and a warm diaphoretic, of excellent use in low and putrid fevers; it raises the pulse, promotes perspiration, resists putrefaction, and corrects a putrid disposition which is already begun. In some intermittent fevers, the bark has been found more efficacious, when joined with serpentaria, than when given alone. The stimulant power of the *snake-root* is especially suited to the low and advanced state of the typhus only, and even then it will be more safely joined with the bark than employed for its stimulant power alone. In the use of this medicine, particularly in fevers, much caution is necessary. See CONTRAYERVA. Dr. Alston says it resembles the aristolochia in virtues, but that he prefers the aristolochia tenuis to the serpentaria on all accounts. The dose may be from gr. x. to 3 fs. and to a dram or two in infusion.

The *Virginian asarum* is sometimes sold for the *snake-root*, but the asarum is blacker.

The London College direct a tincture of *snake-root* to be made of *Virginian snake-root*, three ounces; proof spirit of wine, two pints; then digested for eight days, and afterwards strained. Ph. Lond. 1788. In this tincture, if the *snake-root*, with which it is made, be powdered fine, is the whole virtue of the root. It may be taken from two tea-spoonfuls to a table spoonful, three times a day. See Lewis's and Cullen's Mat. Med.

SERPENTIS LAPIS. See COLUBRINUS LAPIS.

SERPIGO. This word is used both for the *herpes* and *impetigo*. Linnæus signifies by it TETTERS and RING-WORMS; also see LICHEN, and PURPURA SCORBUTICA.

SERPYLLUM; called also *gilarum*. Boerhaave takes notice of six species of this plant.

SERPYLLUM CITRATUM, also called *thymus citratus*. LEMON THYME. It differs but little from the mother of thyme in its appearance, except that it is upright and bushy. It is a native of dry mountainous places, common in gardens, and flowers in July. It is less pungent than the common *thyme*, and more so than the mother of *thyme*, and more grateful than either. Its smell is like that of *lemon* peel; distilled with water, it yields a larger quantity of essential oil than the other sorts do. This oil contains nearly all the medicinal parts

of the plant. Spirit of wine also takes up the finer parts.

SERPYLLUM VULGARE MINUS. COMMON MOTHER OF THYME, or WILD THYME. THYMUS SERPYLLUM vulgaris minor, foliis planis obtusis basi ciliatis, floribus capitatis, caulibus repentibus. CLASS. DIDYNAMIA, ORD. GYMNOSPERMIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 727. COMMON SMALL WILD THYME, called *hyssopus capitata*. It grows wild on heaths and dry pasture ground; it flowers in June and July; it is an agreeable aromatic, similar to that of the other species, but milder, and in flavour it is rather more grateful. Its essential oil is both in smaller quantity, and less acrid, and its spirituous extract comes short of the penetrating warmth and pungency of that of the common *thyme*.

These two are species of *thyme*, and possess nearly similar virtues, though evidently less medicinal. See THYMUS.

SERRATUS ANTICUS MAJOR, from *serra*, a saw. The FORE, or GREATER SAW-LIKE MUSCLE. It rises by digitations from the nine superior ribs, then passes backwards, and is inserted into the whole length of the scapula. Its largest portion is inserted into the lower angle of the scapula, which it rotates and brings forwards. Between every portion of this muscle, there is a quantity of cellular membrane interposed, especially about the middle, where it seems to divide it into two distinct muscles. If the *pectoralis minor* is called *serratus anticus minor*, this muscle is called major, otherwise it is simply called *serratus anticus*.

SERRATUS ANTICUS MINOR. See SERRATUS ANTICUS MAJOR.

— POSTICUS SUPERIOR. It rises by a thin broad tendon, from the two upper vertebræ of the back, and the two lower of the neck, and runs to be inserted into the second, third, and fourth ribs.

— POSTICUS INFERIOR. It rises from the fascia of the loins, and is inserted into the three last ribs, serving to bring them down.

SERTULA CAMPANA. See MELILOTUS.

SERUM. WHEY. The thin part of the blood is also called its *serum*. The *serum* of the blood contains a coagulable matter, which forms what is called the buff upon the blood after taking it from a vein. Dr. Fordyce observes, in the first part of his Elements, that the *serum* is fluid in any degree of heat between thirty and one hundred and sixty of Fahrenheit's thermometer; that it consists chemically of a coagulable matter and water, in which common sal ammoniac, phosphoric ammoniac, and generally common salt, and frequently selenites, and fixed ammoniac salt are dissolved; that it contains a superfluous water, which may be separated from it by filtration in the body, but that water which is chemically combined with the other parts cannot; that the separation or addition of superfluous water does not affect its viscosity so far as it is of any consequence in the circulation; but the separation of that water which is in chemical combination, may render it more viscid; that the water which is chemically combined with it is never separated whilst it is contained in the blood-vessels, consequently this part of the blood is always equally viscid, so far, at least, as its viscosity can affect the circulation, or the secretions; and that it may be coagulated by a juice secreted in the stomach, or by injections thrown into the blood-vessels.

SERUM ALUMINOSUM. See ALUMEN.

— LACTIS. Milk-whey. See LAC.

— VINOSUM. Wine-whey. See VINUM.

SESAMOIDEA OSSA, from *σισαμν*, and *εἶδος*. The SESAMOID BONES. These are the little bones most frequently found at the articulations of the toes and fingers; those two at the first joint of the great toe are much larger than any other, and allow the flexors to send their tendons along this joint secure from compression, and, besides, giving them an angle at their insertion, the force of the muscle is augmented. They have their name from their supposed resemblance to the seed of the sesamum, yet they are of very different figures and magnitudes. They are generally most numerous in old people, and Winslow thinks they are often formed of the ligaments, or tendons, about the articulations where there is much strong compression on them. Cheselden observes that the *sesamoid bones* are reckoned to be forty-eight in number; but that there are commonly found but two under the ball of each great toe, two at the middle joint of each thumb; and some-

sometimes one at the lower end of each thigh-bone, at the beginning of the plantaris muscle. He adds, that he found, in some bodies, the little cartilages at the receiving ends of the bones of the fingers ossified; and concludes, that those who enumerate forty-eight *sesamoid bones*, have mistaken these ossifications for them.

The great toe hath the largest *sesamoides*; the inner one is the largest. The Arabic name for the sesamoid bone of the first joint of the great toe is *albadara*, *aldabaram*.

Dr. James, in his Med. Dict. art. *ALBADARA*, relates a case of frequent fits troubling a young lady, which, after resisting various means of relief, were effectually cured by amputating the great toe: this operation was proposed on a supposition that the *sesamoid bone* there was dislocated; and from thence the fits were produced. He further adds a case that seems to have been the object of his own attention, and which he apprehends arose from an injury done to the *sesamoid bone* of the great toe. On the patient's first reception of the hurt, he was seized with a fit, and whenever he moved that toe, he fell into another. These fits much resembled the epileptic kind, except that no froth was discharged at the mouth: the injured foot first began to be convulsed, then the leg, and from thence a very uneasy sensation ascended to the head, and then the convulsions began to be universal. This case proved fatal.

SESAMUM VERUM, also called *sesamum veterum*, *digitalis orientalis*, *gangila*. OILY PURGING GRAIN. The *sesamum Orientale* Linn. It is an Egyptian plant, the seeds of which afford a great quantity of oil by expression, but hath no right to the title of purging.

SESCUNCIA, } See *HEMIOLION*.
SESQUIUNCIA, }

SESELI VULGARE, also called *flier montanum*, *ligusticum*. COMMON HARTWORT. It is a small umbelliferous plant, with large leaves set in pairs; the root is large, thick, and branched. It is perennial, grows wild in the south of Europe, is raised in our gardens, and flowers in June.

All the parts of this plant are aromatic, of an agreeable smell, and warm sweetish taste; the roots are the most warm and pungent, the seeds are most pleasant and sweet. A spirituous extract of the seeds is an elegant aromatic sweet. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

For that which is called — *PYREN*. &c. see *MEUM LATIFOL. ADULT.*

— *MASSILIENSE*, called also *feniculum tortuosum*. ITALIAN HARTWORT, FRENCH HARTWORT, HARTWORT OF MARSEILLES. It is the *SESELI TORTUOSUM* Linn. It is perennial, and a native of the south of Europe, from whence the seeds are brought.

The seeds are aromatic, warm, and biting to the taste, more pungent than those of the common hartwort, but want their sweetness. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

— *ETHIOPICUM*. See *LASERPITIUM VULGATIUS*.

SESELON. See *COCHLEÆ*.

SETACEUM. A *SETON*, so called from *setæ equinæ*, horses hairs, because horses hairs were first used for keeping the wound open; but now thread or cord is used, because it is less painful: sometimes it is called *perforatio*. Camanufali, a physician of Bagdat, who lived before that city was taken by the Tartars in 1258, mentions a *seton* in the cure of a disorder of the eye. Rhazes also speaks very particularly about *setons*. Originally, an actual cautery was used for making a *seton* with. Hollerius first made it with a needle unheated.

This operation is performed by elevating the skin with the finger and thumb, an assistant doing the same at about an inch from where the operator holds it, and having armed a large broad crooked needle with as many threads as the operator thinks needful, pass the needle through the stretched skin, and bring the threads a little way through, and there leave them; rub a little of the thread, as much as will pass into the *seton* at each time of dressing, with the ung. resinæ flav. move the thread forward every morning and evening, and thus the discharge will be promoted, and may be continued at pleasure.

What Mr. Bell hath intimated respecting this subject well deserves attention, particularly when tumors in some situations are large. It empties the swellings, he observes, of whatever size they may be, not suddenly, but very gradually; it effectually prevents a free admission of air; it is not commonly attended with near so much pain and inflammation; nor is the cicatrix occasioned by it ever

inconvenient, or unseemly, which it frequently is after a large incision. When the patients are otherwise in good health, they very commonly do well; and with this additional advantage, that a cure is frequently obtained in little more than half the time usually found necessary after a large incision has been employed.

Setons are commended in complaints of the head and eyes; and all disorders where issues are thought advisable; and may be set in places where issues could not so conveniently be fixed; otherwise issues, or perpetual blisters, are more agreeable, and equally useful methods. See Heister's Surgery. Bell's Surgery, vol. iv. p. 382. Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 83, &c. White's Surgery, p. 184.

SETANIUM. See *AMAMELIS*.

SEUREN. See *BOVINA AFFECTIO*.

SEVUM OVILLI. See *PRÆPARATIO ADIPIS*.

SEXTANA. Erratic, intermittent fevers, which return every sixth day.

SEXTARIUS, also called *chift*. This term has been used both in liquid and solid measure, and has great variation, concerning which Galen observes, that it was not formerly among the Athenians but received by the Greeks, though different from what it was among the Romans. For amongst them the *sextarius* included the pound, half pound, and a sixth, making together twenty ounces; the Athenians constituted, though, by this a less measure; by *sextarius* they meant a pound and a half, i. e. eighteen ounces. It yet also meant less, a *sextarius* only weighing three ounces. Rhodius distinguishes it into ponderal, and mensural; that it contained two heminae, hence only thirteen ounces. The same author asserts that the *sextarius* of dry ingredients was a pound, of liquid half a pound; the *sextaria* of two heminae; the Arabian ponderal was half a dram, the Italian eighteen ounces of oil, twenty of wine and water, seventeen of honey. The *sextarium* of wine was also sixteen ounces, and as many scruples, of honey five and twenty ounces, according to some others. *CASTELLI*. See also *CYATHUS*.

SEXTANS. See *CYATHUS*.

SIALOGOGA, from *σάλωρ*, saliva, and *αγω*, duco, to draw forth. *SIALOGOGUES*, comprehend all such medicines as produce a flow of saliva into the mouth, from the glands named salivary, there situated. They have been divided by some authors into THREE CLASSES. First, Such as immediately act upon the salivary glands. Second, All such as occasion a flow of saliva into the mouth, by intercepting a flux of moisture into other parts. Third, All those substances which are supposed to break down the sanguinary mass, and by that means supply the mouth with too great a proportion of fluids, thus dissolved. At present they are divided into *internal*, and *topical*. The only internal one of which we make use is mercury, and its preparations, which produces its effect when thrown into the habit, by exciting its elective power, and stimulating the salivary system. The *topical* ones are such as promote a flow of saliva by external application, viz. squills, pellitory, tobacco, cloves, calamus aromaticus, and a variety of such like stimulating substances. See CULLEN'S Mat. Med. WALLIS on Disease and Health.

SIBBENS. This name is given to the venereal disease in some parts of Great Britain. In the year 1773, Mr. Hill, a surgeon in Dumfries, published his Cases in Surgery; to which he hath added an account of this disorder, and that with a view to the confusion of a thesis which had been published, and erroneously asserted the *sibbens* to be different from the pox.

SIBCADL. See *BULBUS VOMITORIUS*.

SICILIANA. See *ANDROSÆMUM*.

SICULA. See *BETA*.

SICULUS ALBUS. See *BEZOAR*.

SICYEDON. A TRANSVERSE FRACTURE.

SICYOS. SINGLE-SEEDED CUCUMBER, called also *sicyos Canadensis*. It is of the monœcia syngenesia class: there are three species, natives of North America, and the West Indies.

SIDERATIO. An APOPLEXY, which see; a sphacelus, also a species of erysipelas, which is vulgarly called A BLAST.

SIDERATIO OSSIS. See *SPINA VENTOSA*.

SIDERITIS. See *CHAMÆPITYS*; *MAGNES*; and for that called *ANGLICA*, see *PANAX COLONI*.

SIDIUM. See *GRANATA MALA*.

SIGILLATÆ TERRÆ. SEALED EARTHS. There are different kinds of solar earths made into cakes, upon which

which are put some imprints, they are all of them factitious, of no medicinal use, and have long been thrown out of practice.

SIGILLUM HERMETICUM. An HERMETIC SEAL. A glass vessel is said to be *hermetically sealed*, when the glass is melted, and the vessel by this means is closed.

SIGILLUM SOLOMONIS. See POLYGONATUM.

— **BEATÆ Mariæ.** See BRYONIA NIGRA.

SIGMOIDES PROCESSUS. See PROCESSUS CORACOIDES. It is called *sigmoidal* from its resemblance to the Greek letter *sigma*. Three valves of the heart have this epithet, viz. of arteriæ pulmonalis, and aorta. The semicircular cavity of the cubit, at the articulation of the fore-arm with the humerus, is sometimes called the *sigmoidal* cavity; and the cartilages of the aspera arteria have the epithet *sigmoidal* applied to them by some authors.

SIGNUM. *Signum*, a SIGN. Betwixt signs and symptoms in several cases, though there is a very material difference, still many consider the two terms as synonymous; and as such use them indistinctly. SYMPTOMS are those particular appearances, which, taken collectively, constitute what is termed disease, in general, as they indicate morbid distress, or inability in the system. But there may be SIGNS which are not symptoms, as they will appear without any previous complaint affecting the habit. A person having drank a large proportion of weak punch, will very often make a quantity of limpid urine; this cannot be considered as a symptom, for the person so making it, is in perfect health; but a patient labouring under hysteria, will do the same, without drinking at all, and that very suddenly; this then is an indication of some morbid distress, and as such may be denominated a symptom, inasmuch as it will be accompanied with some other nervous affection. All symptoms therefore may be signs, but all signs are not symptoms. And this is agreeable to the opinion of some of the ancients; who say, "That is called a SIGN, by the information of which we can arrive at the knowledge of something before unknown." SYMPTOM signifies the consequence of diseases, and causes, including diseases as well as causes, and in this sense is nothing more than a praternatural affection which follows disease, as a shadow the body. Hence SIGNS are declaratory of the state of the diseases as well as of something which has happened, or may occur in the machine; SYMPTOMS only of the presence and nature of the malady itself.

Signs are therefore divided into DIAGNOSTIC, PROGNOSTIC, and AMAMNESTIC. The *first*, discovers the state of the disease, and enables us to define, and distinguish it from others—the *second* gives information of the changes which will happen during the continuance of the disease—the *third*, empowers us to determine what disease has previously affected patients, from which they have recovered.

SIGNETTE, SAL DE. See SAL RUPELLENSIS.

SILER MONTANUM. See SESELI VULGARE.

SILICULA, dim. from *siliqua*. A *silicle*, little pod, or pouch. A two-valved pericarp, having the seeds fixed along both futures, and the transverse diameter equal, or nearly so to the longitudinal. This pericarp varies in shape: being orbiculate, ovate, or flattened, entire at the end or emarginate.

SILICULOSA. The name of the first order in the class TETRADYNAMIA of Linnæus.

SILIGO. See SECALE.

SILIQUEA. An ancient weight equal to three grains and one twenty-eighth. Also a pod, called *carab*, is that kind of pericarpium which consists of two valvulæ, and in which the seeds are fixed alternately to each future. Miller improperly applies this definition to the LEGUMEN.

SILIQUEA HIRSUTA. The COWHAGE.

— **DULCIS**, } also called *caroba*, *carantia*, *ceratia*,

— **EDULIS**, } *ceratonia*. The CAROB-TREE. It grows in Sicily and Naples; the fruit called *ceratium*, is cooling, and moderately laxative; the internal seeds of the fruit are named *xydococca*. At Venice they are much used.

— **SYLVESTRIS SPINOSA ARBOR INDICA.** See CORALLODENDRON.

— **PURGATRIX.** It is a large tree, a native of Guinea; its pod is much more purgative than that of the common carob. See RAII HIL.

SILIQUEASTRUM. It is the JUDAS-TREE; called *Cercis, corytea, Judaica arbor*. Miller says there are two

species. It is a genus of the decandria monogynia class, *Icthyperia*, a name given by Dr. Hill to the bony palates of fishes, which are frequently found fossil at great depth in the earth, and usually immersed in the strata of stone, have been called *siliquastra* by Mr. Lhuyd, from their resemblance in shape to the pods of lupines, and some of the other leguminous plants. For that called — **PLINII**, see PIPER INDICUM.

SILIQUEOSA, dim. of *siliqua*. pod. the name of the second order in the CLASS TETRADYNAMIA of Linnæus, containing those plants which have a proper *siliqua* for a pericarp.

SILIQUEOSÆ. The name of the fifty-seventh order in Linnæus's fragments; of the thirty-ninth in his natural order; and of the twentieth class of Ray's method. They are the same with the cruciformes of Tournefort.

SILPHIUM. ASSAFÆTIDA, also the stalk of the plant which affords it, named also *laserpitium*. The root of the silphium is named *Magudaris*; the leaves, or according to some, the stalks are called *maspeta*, *maspetum*.

SIMAROUBA, also called *euonymus*, and the BARK, which is the part in use, is called *simarouba*, *simaraba*, and GUIANA BARK. It is the bark of an unknown tree in Guiana. Some think it to be the bark of the pistachia terebinthus Linn. Mr. JUSSIEU thinks this is the *macer* of the ancients. See MACER. The Edinburgh College, in their Pharmacopœia, say, that it is the *quassia simaruba*, vel *quassia floribus monoicis, foliis abrupte pinnatis; foliolis alternis subpetiolatis, petiolo nudo, floribus paniculatis*, Linn. Suppl. 234. Curtis, in his Catalogue of the Medicinal Plants in the London Botanic Garden, calls it *quassia dioica*. It is brought to us in long pieces, of a yellow white colour, light, tough, and fibrous. It resembles that which the ancients describe under the name of *macer*. It was brought into Europe in the year 1713. Dr. James says, in his Medicinal Dictionary, that it is the bark of a West Indian tree, viz. of the tree from which we have the Cayan wood. It is a specific in dysenteries, particularly the seroso-bilious, bloody, and mucous kinds; it removes these disorders when there is no fever, and when the stomach is unhurt, without the usual inconveniences of astringents; it abates spasms, and hysteric affections. Most authors who have written on this subject agree that in fluxes it restores the lost tone of the intestines, allays their spasmodic motions, promotes urine and perspiration, removes that lowness of spirits attending dysenteries, and disposes the patients to sleep; the gripes and tenesmus are taken off, and the stools are changed to their natural colour and consistence. In a moderate dose it occasions no disturbance or uneasiness, but in large doses it produces sickness at the stomach and vomiting. This though is only successful in the third stage of the dysentery, where there is no fever, where too the stomach is not hurt in any way, and where the gripes and tenesmus are only continued by the weakness of the bowels. Old and obstinate dysenteries, and diarrhœas brought from warm climates, have been completely and speedily cured by it.

Dr. Cullen looks upon it only as a pure and simple bitter, possessing nearly the same qualities as that of quassia, of which he looks upon it to be a species. If any symptoms seem to require an emetic, let it precede the use of this bark.

The best preparation is the following decoction, four table spoonfuls of which may be given every three, four, or six hours. R Cort. *simaroub.* crass. contus. 3 i. coq. in aq. font. 3 xxiv. ad. 3 xij. & cola.

It hath been observed, that if this decoction is made stronger, it excites sickness, but in proportion thereto it fails as an antidyenteric. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Mem. de l'Acad. des Sciences, 1729, par. M. d. Jussieu. Cullen's Mat. Med.

SIMPLEX OCULUS. It is a bandage for the eye, being only a single-headed roller applied to the cheek, then passed over the eye, and the ossa parietalia, running down behind the head, and passing by the nape of the neck, it rises to the place it began at, and so is continued till the whole is taken up. It is called *simplex oculus* for both eyes, when it is a little longer, and made to pass over both eyes; for both eyes it is rolled up into two heads, and the middle is applied to the nape of the neck.

SINANCHIÆ. ITALIAN RUSHY HORSE-TAIL. See JUNCARIA.

SINAPELCEON. OIL of MUSTARD-SEED.

SINAPI. MUSTARD, also called *eruca*; *napy*. It is an annual plant, with long rough leaves, divided to the

rib into irregular segments, of which the extreme one is the largest, producing at the tops of the branches tetrapetalous yellow flowers, followed each by a short, smooth, quadrangular pod, divided longitudinally by a membrane, which projects at the ends, containing small roundish seeds, of a reddish brown colour. Both the Colleges of London and Edinburgh order, in their Pharmacopœias, the *SINAPIS ALBA*, *siliquis hispidis, rostro obliquo longissimo*. WHITE MUSTARD-SEED. That with the dark brown seeds, is the *SINAPIS NIGRA*, *siliquis glabris tetragonis*. CL. TETRADYNAMIA, ORD. SILIQUOSA. Linn. Gen. Plant. 821. Commonly called DURHAM MUSTARD. It is a native of England, but commonly cultivated for dietetic and medicinal uses. Botanists enumerate fifteen species.

Mustard-seed yields upon expression much oil; this oil is as insipid as that from olives, the pungency remaining entire in the cake which is left after the expression. For table *mustard*, this cake is better than the whole *mustard*. Spirit of wine takes up but very little of the pungency of *mustard*; but water takes up from the bruised seeds nearly the whole of their active matter. If *mustard* is added to boiling milk, the whey will be separated from the curd, and possess much of the virtue of the seeds. Distilled with water, they yield a limpid essential oil, which is extremely pungent and penetrating both to the smell and taste, and so ponderous as to sink in water. The remaining decoction, on being inspissated, becomes a sweetish, brisk, mucilaginous extract.

Mustard is one of the strongest of the pungent stimulating diuretics that operates without exciting much heat. In paralytic, cachectic, and serous disorders, a large spoonful of the unbruised seeds have been taken two or three times a day. It is not heating to the stomach in this way, but stimulates the intestinal canal, and commonly proves laxative, or at least supports the usual daily secretion. Bergius hath cured vernal intermittents with it, and has found the bark rendered more effectual by mixing the powder of *mustard* with it. Cullen Mat. Med. The bruised seeds prepared as for the table is rubbed with advantage on parts affected with numbness, or with rheumatic disorders. In all diseases where an acid in the primæ viæ attends, *mustard* should be freely used; if eaten plentifully with the victuals it assists digestion; mixed with horse-raddish, it is infused in wine as a stimulant and diuretic in languid constitutions; and when beaten up with vinegar into a cataplasm, it is applied to the feet to remove deliriums in fevers, and to bring down the gout from the head or the lungs to the feet. These cataplasms act more quickly than blisters; they are also useful applications to the feet for raising the pulse in low fevers, and for relieving the head in those disorders. If *mustard* is mixed as for the table, and of this mixture a table-spoonful or two is added to a pint of tepid water, and drank on an empty stomach, it operates as an emetic; and, if repeated once or twice in a week, is of service in nervous disorders. *Mustard*-whey is a useful drink in all low fevers. Lewis's Mat. Med. It is also a name of the *rapistrum*, *sifymbrium*; *erysimum latifolium*.

SINAPISMUS. SYNAPISM is made of powder of *mustard*-seed and crumbs of bread, equal quantities, mixed up into the consistence of a cataplasm, with a sufficient quantity of vinegar. See EPISPASTICA.

SINCIPUT. See BREGMA, and ARCUALIA OSSA.

SINE PARI. The vein so called, see AZYGOS. The empl. *sine pari*, or matchless plaster. A pompous name for a plaster, which is now not noticed.

SINGULTUS, also **LYGMOS**. The HICCOUGH. It is a spasmodic affection in the stomach, œsophagus, and muscles, subservient to deglutition. Hippocrates says, that the stomach is its only seat; Hoffmann says, that the diaphragm is that part principally affected; but others since him, assert the stomach to be the principal seat. The disorder is primary or symptomatic. The immediate cause is generally allowed to be an irritation in the stomach. When attending acute disorders, it is called the acute; and when a companion of chronic disorders, it is called the chronic *hiccough*. The occasional causes are errors in diet, a wound or other injury done to the stomach, an inflammation there, acrid poison, inflammation in the diaphragm, or any of the abdominal viscera, sour juices, and flatulence in the stomach, &c.

The symptomatic kinds are attended with flatulence, and are usually relieved by the sp. vol. foetid. to which a small quantity of the tinct. opii may be added. The mistura mosch. is of excellent service. And when this

disorder is obstinate, musk should be given in doses from gr. ten or twenty, made up into the form of a bolus. The sp. ætheris nitros. may be often given in small doses.

When it happens in weak stomachs from a full meal, or hard flatulent aliment, relief is generally obtained by a glass of good wine, or of tepid water, with an equal quantity of some spirituous liquor.

If acid crudities in the stomach are the cause, give absorbents and the bark, with warm bitters.

When irritating poisons are the cause, besides emetics, plenty of warm milk, and frequent doses of sweet oil, will be useful.

If indigested aliment is the cause, a table spoonful of sharp vinegar will often relieve.

Emetics and sternutatories often effect a cure; and blisters sometimes are useful.

When the disorder is idiopathic, purgatives mixt with opiates, so that a moderate dose of the composition may loosen the belly, are the most efficacious.

SINKOO. See AGALLOCHUM.

SINON. SINNON. See AMOMUM.

SINUS. A *sinus* in a bone is a cavity which receives the head of another bone. In surgery, it is a collection of matter with only a small orifice for its discharge; and this orifice is not callous. See FISTULA. In anatomy, the vagina is called *sinus muliebris*, or *sinus pudoris*, also *calpos*.

SINUS COXÆ, i. e. ACETABULUM COXENDICIS. See ACETABULUM.

— **MAXILLARIS.** See ANTRUM HIGHMORI-ANUM.

— **VENÆ PORTARUM.** The trunk of the *vena portæ hepatica superior vel minor*.

SIPHILIS. The POX. See LUES VENEREA.

SIRACOSTUM. See ALSIRACOSTUM.

SIRENES. See BOVINA AFFECTIO.

SIRIASIS. A distemper to which children are subject; it consists of an inflammation of the brain and its membranes, attended with a depresso of the fontanella, a cavity of the eyes, a burning fever, a paleness and dryness of the whole body, and a loss of appetite. Dr. Cullen ranks it as synonymous with phrenitis; it is called ADUSTIO.

SIRII BOA. See BETLE.

SIRONES. See BOVINA AFFECTIO.

SISARUM, also **ELAPHOBOSCON**. SKIRRETS, or their WORTS. PARACELsus calls the roots *perdetum*. They are well known in our gardens, and are chiefly cultivated for culinary purposes. They are considerably nourishing and not very flatulent, and by boiling become very tender. If plentifully eaten they are diuretic. *Tordillium* seems to possess the same properties. Raii Hist. Plant. For that called — **MONTANUM**, see GENSING. — **PERUVIANUM**, see BATTATAS HISPANICUM.

SISON. See AMOMUM.

SISYMBRIUM. It is a plant with thin pods, of which Boerhaave reckons up thirteen species. It is also a name of several species of mint, of water-creffes, and some other plants. See BARBAREA; MENTHA AQUATICA; SINAPI; SOPHIA; NASTURTIIUM AQUATICUM.

SISYMBRIUM AQUATICUM, also called *raphanus aquaticus*, *armoracia*. WATER-RADISH. It grows in marshy ditches, flowers in June and July, and is supposed to agree with the horse-radish in its virtues.

SITIOLOGICE, from σιτος, *aliment*, and λεγω, *to speak*. That part of medicine which treats of aliments.

SITIS. THIRST. It is excited by a defect of moisture; a thickens of the humours; redundant heat, muriatic, alkaline, ammoniacal salts; aromatic, oleous, and rancid acrimony; or from poisons. When excessive, it is called *nedyusa*. Dr. Cullen terms it *polydipsia*, and places it as a genus in the CLASS. LOCALES, and ORD. DY-SOREXIÆ, which he defines a greater desire for liquids than usual; but seems to think it always symptomatic, and varies only according to the variety of the diseases which it accompanies.

Thirst is best allayed by acids; water kept a while in the mouth, then spit out, and repeated as required; a bit of bread chewed with a little water, which latter may be gradually swallowed; if the person is very hot, brandy is the best for holding in the mouth, but should be spit out again: except in fevers, large draughts of cold water are hurtful.

SIUM,

SIUM, called also **LAVER**. The root is like that of colewort, fibrous and ligneous; the leaves are pinnated, growing by pairs to one rib, and ending with an odd one; the petals of the flowers are bifid, the seeds are roundish, gibbous, and striated. For that called — **AROMATICUM**, see **AMOMUM**; — **ALTERUM**, &c. — **MAJUS**, &c. and — **ERUCÆ FOLIO**, see **CICUTA AQUATICA**.

— **ANGUSTIFOLIUM**, also called *berula Gallica*, *laver verum Matth. apium palustre foliis oblongis*. **COMMON UPRIGHT WATER-PARSNIP**. It grows in moist wet places, and flowers in June. Its leaves are said to have the same effect as those of the *great water-parsnip*.

SIUM LATIFOLIUM, also called *pastinaca aquatica*. **GREAT WATER-PARSNIP**. It grows in rivers and marshy places, it flowers in July. The leaves are said to break the stone in the bladder, and have other virtues attributed to them, but they are not noticed in the present practice.

SIUM NODIFLORUM, *foliis pinnatis umbellis axillaribus sessilibus*. **CLASS. PENTANDRIA. ORDO DIGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 348.** — **CREeping-WATER, PARSNIP**. This is a creeping, indigenous, wing-leaved plant, growing in hedges and ditches; its leaf resembles the spring leaf of the hemlock drop-wort, which is poisonous. Its root is perennial; it flowers in July and August. It is *diuretic* and *antiscorbutic*, or rather a corrector of acrid humors, when manifested by cutaneous eruptions, and tumors in the lymphatic system. Dr. Withering gives an account of a young lady six years old, who was cured of an obstinate cutaneous disease, by taking three large spoonful of the juice twice a day; and he has repeatedly given to adults, three or four ounces every morning, in similar complaints, with the greatest advantage. It is not nauseous, and children take it readily if mixed with milk. In the dose which he gave it, it neither affected the bowels nor stomach.

SMALTUM. See **COBALTUM**.

SMECTIS. See **CIMOLIA PURPURASCENS**.

SMILAX ASPERA. **ROUGH BIND-WEED**, called also *China orientalis* and *occidentalis*. It is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in summer. The leaves, tendrils, berries, and roots, are used as *perspiratives*, to cure *skin-diseases* and *pains in the joints*. It is a succedaneum for *sarsaparilla*, and is celebrated against venereal disorders. See Raii Hist. For that called — *China*, see **CHINA ORIENTALIS**. — *Peruviana*, see **SARSAPARILLA**. — *Hortensis*, see **PHASEOLUS MAJOR**. — *Indica*, see **CHINA OCCIDENTALIS**. — *Virginiana*, see **SARSAPARILLA**. — *Unifolia humillima*, see **MONOPHYLLON**.

SMYRNION. See **IMPERATORIA**.

SMYRNium. See **HIPPOSELINUM**.

SODA. A burning uneasiness in the throat, with rancid or hot eruptions, see **CARDIALGIA**. It is synonymous with *dysepsia*, and *pyrosis*. It is used to express the heart-burn; and by some, a sort of head-ach. It is a name for pot-ash, and for the mineral fixt alkaline salt. See **ANATRON** and **CLAVELLATI CINERES**.

SOL. See **AURUM**.

SOLAMEN INTESTINORUM. See **ANISUM**.

SOLANOIDES. **BASTARD NIGHT-SHADE**. It hath a rose-shaped flower, which is followed by a sort of berry. Miller takes notice of two species, but they are not noted in medicine.

SOLANUM. **NIGHT-SHADE**. It is a plant with a monopetalous flower, divided into five segments, having its cup divided in the same manner, with the same number of stamina in the middle, and followed by a juicy berry. The common sort is called *nient siundla*.

SOLANUM BARBADENSE. See **PHYTOLACCA**.

— **LETHALE**, called also *solanum maniacum*, *belladonna*, *solanum somniferum*, *solanum furiosum*, *belladonna*.

DEADLY NIGHT-SHADE. It is called *belladonna* from the Italian ladies using it, to take away the too florid colour of their faces: **THEOPHRASTUS** used to call it *strychnos*. This plant is the **ATROPA BELLADONA**, *caule herbaceo, foliis ovatis integris*. **CLASS. PENTANDRIA. ORDO MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 249.**

It is one of the poisonous plants that are indigenous in Great Britain; it is poisonous in all its parts.

The root is long, large, and creeping. The stalks are purplish, upright, firm, numerous, branched, and herbaceous. The leaves are egg-shaped, entire, very large, smooth at the edges, pointed a little at the extremities, and of a beautiful green colour, hairy and soft. The flow-

ers stand on single foot-stalks: they are formed of one petal; bell-shaped, and very lightly divided into five segments at the edge. Their colour is a dark dead purple. The berries which succeed the flowers are globular; they are first of a red colour and afterwards become black. This plant flowers in July, and its fruit is ripe about Michaelmas.

It is found in woods and hedges, amongst lime-stone and rubbish; and also where the ground is rich from manure. The plant hath a faint smell, somewhat of the poppy kind, which is lost when it is dry; whether fresh or dry there is no peculiar sensation conveyed when the leaves are applied to the organs of taste.

The symptoms produced by taking this plant in too great a quantity, are, giddiness as if intoxicated, great thirst, pain in, and tightness across the breast, difficulty of breathing, raving, but with short intervals of relief, and instead of raving, a kind of foolishness is observed to take place, staring, flabbering, and giving answers foreign to the questions asked. Painful deglutition, and retching followed by furor, stridor dentium, and convulsions; the eye-lids are drawn down, the face becomes red and tumid, and spasms affect the mouth and jaws: the general sensibility and irritability of the body suffer such great diminution, that the stomach often bears large and repeated doses of tartar emetic, even fourteen grains without being brought into action; the pulse is hard, small, and quick; and twitching of the tendons, risus, sardonius, and coma generally precede death. On dissection, inflammation has been found in the liver, intestines and mesentery. In some a violent strangury comes on. The ancients called the disease brought on, by eating this plant, *strychnomania*. When adults have been injured with this poison, they have related that they have felt themselves as if drunk, but saw and understood all that was doing, even when they gave the wildest answers. Some are said to have continued in a state of madness for some days; others lose their fight for a time, the iris being so much relaxed as to become paralytic, and dilated to a very considerable size. In children the belly swells, and convulsions sometimes follow. To children it is generally fatal. When adults die of this poison, it usually proves fatal in less than twenty-four hours.

Vinegar liberally drank, has been found very efficacious in obviating the effects of this poison; but evacuations should always be first promoted; however, in cases of injury from this plant, use the same means as are recommended in the article **AMANITA**, which see.

Notwithstanding the above effects of this *nightshade*, a prudent use of it has been recommended as follows: the leaves applied in the form of a cataplasm are useful for relieving cancers; an infusion of the leaves is extolled as an internal medicine in cancerous cases; but on trial it does not appear to deserve the encomiums that have been passed in its favour. The doses are very small, and their effects various and uncertain; sometimes it purges, at others runs off by the kidneys, or through the skin, and often no evacuation of any kind is observed. Those who took the infusion suffered by giddiness, throbbing pain in the eyes, a discharge of tears, and in all there was a dilatation of the pupil. Mr. Gataker observes that it is a medicine not so much calculated for general use, as for particular cases where the common remedies have failed, and where this seems, upon trial, to be free from the principal inconveniencies which so often attend the use of it.

Dr. Cullen has seen a cancer in the lip cured by it, and a scirrhus in a woman's breast removed by it; and also great service derived from its use in a sore a little below the eye, which has put on a cancerous appearance. It is possessed of a narcotic and deleterious power. Dose to begin with one grain or less, which may be gradually increased; six grains is considered a very large dose.

See Gataker's Essays. Bromfield on *Nightshade*. Wilmer's Obs. on Poisonous Vegetables. Whithering's Bot. Arrang. Cullen's Mat. Med.

SOLANUM HORTENSE, also called *solatrum*, *aguara quia*, *solanum vulgare*, *solanum officinarum*, *solanum nigrum*, Linn. **COMMON, or GARDEN NIGHT-SHADE**. Its leaves are oval-pointed, and irregularly indented; the flowers are white, and in clusters; the berries are black. It is annual, grows in uncultivated grounds, and flowers in August.

Either of these two species may be indifferently used; their leaves have been found to be useful in cancerous disorders, foul ulcers accompanied with pain, obstinate pains

pains in particular parts, scorbutic and scrophulous disorders. It is said to be particularly purgative of the bile ; in these cases it is taken in the form of an infusion. Its usefulness hath been also observed as an external application ; beat into a poultice, or mixed with the white-bread poultice, it hath abated the violence of inflammations in the eyes, head-achs, pains in the ears, acrid defluxions, inflammations of the venereal kind, pains from scirrhus tumors ; and thus applied on scrophulous and cancerous tumors, it hath been followed with considerable advantages.

The most common effects observed on taking the infusion of the leaves are, a warmth diffused in a few hours over the body, a plentiful sweat succeeding this heat, and a lax belly the next day; if a sweat did not break out, a considerable discharge of urine, or loose stools, was the consequence. One or other of the excretions are usually increased by it; if this does not happen, it seldom is of service, and if benefit is not observed soon, its further use will not avail much. In sanguine habits, bleeding and purging should precede its use, and if the stomach seems affected with crudities, an emetic should be given before the *night-shade* is used. Feverishness is no objection to its use.

The leaves may be used either fresh or dry. Infuse half a grain in an ounce of boiling water to, be taken at bed time; gradually increase the dose, which may be repeated every night, and continue that quantity, which produces giddiness, or sickness, or a lax belly, or some other sensible effect; sometimes one dose is enough in two or three days. The dose hath been gradually increased to twelve grains. See Storck on the *Solanum*.

SOLANUM LIGNOSUM, also called *dulcamara*, *gycepi-cros*; *amara dulcis*, *solanum foandens*, BITTER-SWEET, WOODY NIGHT-SHADE. It is called *bitter-sweet*, because it is first sweet, then bitter. It is the SOLANUM DULCAMA-RA, *caule inermi frutescente flexuoso, foliis superioribus hastatis, racemis cymosis*, CLASS PENTANDRIA; ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 249. PURPLE FLOW-ERING, WOODY NIGHT-SHADE. Many of its leaves are deeply cut, or are furnished with two small appendages at the bottom. The flowers are in clusters of a blue colour; the berries are red. It grows on the sides of ditches, and in moist hedges, climbing upon the bushes with wind- ing, woody, but brittle stalks. It is perrennial, and flow- ers in June and July.

Their sensible operation as a medicine is by sweat, urine, or stool. A tincture may be made by digesting four ounces of the twigs into two pints of white wine, and of this the dose will be from ʒ ii. to ʒ vi.

This species is not so deleterious as the above two, and it acts more uniformly. Decoctions of it have been serviceable in the rheumatism, in inveterate cases of scrophula; in cancer, lepra, and other cutaneous affections, and in local anomalous diseases, arising from the lues venerea.

DECOCTUM SOLANI LIGNOSI, seu DULCAMARÆ.

R. Suiptum dulcamaræ recentium 3 ij. coquantur in aquæ distillatæ ℥b iv. ad ℥b ij. dose half a pint in twenty-four hours, mixed with an equal quantity of milk.

Dr. Hulse says it is one of the most powerful discutients; he directs four handfuls of the leaves, and four ounces of linseed, to be boiled together in wine, or in hog's fat, to a cataplasin, and to be applied warm.

Boerhaave enumerates twenty-four species of *solanum*, but these are the most noted.

For that called ARBORESCENS INDICUM, see COLUBRINUM;—DULCAMARA and SCANDENS, see SOLANUM LIGN.—FURIOSUM, MANIACUM, and SOMNIFERUM, see SOLANUM LETHALE, and STRAMMONIUM.—LYCOPERSICUM and POMIFERUM, see AMORIS POMA and CACHOS;—MAGNUM and RACEMOSUM, see PHYTOLACCA AMERICANA;—NIGRUM OFFICINALE, and VULGARE, see SOLANUM HORTENSE;—POMIFERUM, see MELONGENA;—TUBEROSUM, &c. see BATTATAS;—URENS, see PIPER INDICUM;—QUADRIFOLIUM, BACCIFERUM, see HERBA PARIS;—SOLATRUM, see SOLANUM HORTENSE.—VESICARIUM, see ALKEKENGI.

SOLDANELLA MARITIMA MINOR. See
BRASSICA MARITIMA.

SOLEN, *σῶλην*, *a cradle for a broken limb.* Any tube or channel.

SOLIDA. A SOLID. Haller observes in his *Physio-*

logy, that the *solid* elementary parts of our fibres are a calcareous earth kept together by a gluten. That in a natural state when bones lose their gluten, this earth falls into powder; and that in this earth there is a portion of iron. In a foetus the gluten forms about two thirds of the substance of the bones; and in an adult, nearly half of the bone is gluten. The *solids* contain much air, and the more *solid* a part is, the more air it contains. The bones contain a quantity, which, when set at liberty, is two hundred times the bulk of the bone. Air seems to be the primary bond of the elements, for until the air is expelled, the other parts do not separate.

SOLIDAGO VIRGA AUREA. See VIRGA AUREA.

SOLEUS. A muscle so called from its likeness to a sole-fish. This muscle is a biceps, rising from the upper part of the tibia, internally from the outside of the fibula, it leaves a notch for the passage of the vessels, it joins the gastrocnemius to form the tendo Achillis. Brown calls it *gastrocnemius internus*.

SOLITARIÆ GLANDULÆ. See INTESTINA.

SOLITARI, diseases affecting only one part of the body.

SOLIS AQUÆ. See BATHONIÆ AQUÆ.

SOLIUM. See METATARSUS, and TENIÆ.

SOLSEQUIA. See CALENDULA.

SOLSEQUIUS. See TITHYMALUS HELIOSCOPIUS.

SOLUTIO. SOLUTION. It is the dividing of a solid body into particles small enough to swim in the menstruum, without being visible. The dissolving fluid is called a *menstruum*, or *solvent*.

Solution is also defined to be an union formed by the integrant parts of one body with the integrant parts of another body of a different nature. Thus as a new compound is the result of this union, we hence see that *solution* is nothing else than the act of combination.

Solution is an useful operation in chemistry, and in that art hath various intentions; it is necessary for the producing of new combinations, and thereby obtaining new kinds of medicines, as is instanced in the union of acid with alkaline salt, in making the kali acetatum, the aq. ammoniæ acetatæ, &c. it is useful for the purifying and crystallizing of salts, &c.

As the nature of solvents and things to be dissolved are different, so the manner of effecting *solutions* differ. In some cases it is effected by simple commixture, and frequent agitation; sometimes the assistance of heat is required. There is a kind of *solution*, called *solutio per deliquium*; it is performed by exposing the matter to the air, from which attracting water, it collects, in time, enough to dissolve itself; some substances not soluble in water will dissolve when exposed to the air, and in those instances, the process is called *deliquatio*. See Dict. of Chem.

SOLUTIO PER IGNEM. See FUSIO.

SOLUTIONES. In Sagar's Nofology, it signifies fresh wounds, whilst as yet bleeding.

SOLUTIVA. LAXATIVES.

SOMNAMBULISMUS, } also, *hypnobotas*, *hypnobotas-*
SOMNAMBULO, } *sis*, *noctambulatio*, *noctam-*
bulo, & *somnambulatio*. It is a species of *oneirodynia*.

SOMNIUM, i. e. fomnambula, but more properly dreams and visions in sleep; so an instance of *oneirodynia*.

SOMNUS. SLEEP. This is esteemed the grand preserver and restorer of health ; such as is well timed, and properly proportioned, for some constitutions require much more than others. As action is the destruction of our frame, so sleep is essentially necessary for our preservation, as this is the time, when the system is freed from all incumbrances, and undisturbed by mental reflections ; for, thus situated, the moving and assimilating powers of the body have only that business by which the parts are renewed to perform, and the vessels are properly disposed to receive such additions as are required, and co-operate to that end. But, if the machine is too much indulged in this particular, it becomes much disposed to be corpulent, languid, and weak ; it enervates the system, renders people hypochondriacal and hysterical, relaxes the solids, disposes the humours to be viscid or acrimonious, blunts the vital powers, and brings on a diseased and early old age. The time necessary for producing the good effects of sleep, is various in different constitutions. Six or seven hours are sufficient for some adults, though others require nine or twelve. It is the practice of numbers to sleep

sleep in the day time; some immediately after dinner, under the idea that it promotes digestion. In some few instances, it may be right; but, in general, it creates giddiness and languor, especially in those addicted to study,—deadens their thinking faculties,—destroys perspicuity,—and clouds the imagination; but where no such effects are perceived, if people find themselves recruited, alert, and active, it may be allowed.

See Cheyne on Health, also on Regimen. Fordyce's Elements, part the first. Haller's Physiology. Med. Mus. vol. i. p. 11—14. Wallis on Health and Disease.

SONCHUS LÆVIS.—**MONTANUS PURPUREUS** and **REPENS.** See **CHONDRILLA**, N° 5—6, and **HIERACIUM MAJUS.**

SONUS. **SOUND.** That air, though concerned in propagating *sound*, is not *sound* itself, is evident from sound running almost as fast against the wind as with it.

As the diversity of *sounds* depends on the different natures and collisions of sonorous bodies, an *acute tone* proceeding from a body whose parts are so disposed as to render them fit for producing only the most instantaneous vibrations, which they convey to the ambient air,—and a *grave tone* proceeding from a body which is only capable of slow and protracted vibrations,—it must of course follow, that the membrana tympani does, in its various degrees of tension and relaxation, adapt itself to the several natures and states of sonorous bodies; for instance, it becomes *tense* for the reception of acute *sounds*, because, in such a state, it is susceptible of quick and instantaneous tremulous motions; on the contrary, it is *relaxed* for the admission of grave *sounds*, because, during such relaxation, it is qualified and disposed for the reception of the more flow and languid undulations of the air.

The external air impresses the membrana tympani, moves it with the malleus, which moves the incus, and this the stapes, which impresses the auditory nerve.

Further, in order to *sound* being perceived, the spiral laminae in the **COCHLEA** being composed of fibres of various lengths and sizes, each receives the particles shaken off from sounding bodies, which answer in unison to these fibres in the spiral laminae, and the motions in the fibres of these laminae shake off the same particles which are sent to them, and thence they pass to the sensorium by the nerves. It is probable that all the different organization of the ear was originally designed to put these fibres of the spiral laminae in due tension, and in tune; and from the different degrees of perfection in the formation of this organ, arises the different accuracy which one ear hath above another, in distinguishing the concord of different instruments, or strings of the same instrument. See **AUDITUS.**

SOPHIA, called also *chirurgorum sapientia*, *accipitrina*, *cardamines*, *daligthron*, *thalictum*, *nasturtium sylvestre*, *seriphium Germanicum*, *erysimum*, *silymbrium*. **FLIX-**

WEED. It is the **SISYMBRIUM SOPHIA** Linn. It is a plant with a hard woody root, full of small fibres at the bottom; the leaves are long, winged, neatly divided, resembling those of Roman wormwood, and beset with short hairs; the flowers are at the ends of the branches, and are of a yellow colour; they are succeeded by slender seed-vessels, of about one inch long; the seeds are red. It grows in sandy ground, amongst rubbish, and bears flowers in June.

The seeds only are used; in Paris they are sold under the name of *talitron*. Boerhaave says, that their inward use assists the healing of ill-conditioned ulcers. Their taste is somewhat astrigent, but acrid like that of mustard; they are also saponaceous and diuretic. See Miller's B. Off.

SOPOR. See **CAROS.**

SAPORALES. The **SLEEPY VEINS.** See **JUGULARES VENÆ.**

SOPORARIÆ ARTERIÆ. See **CAROTIDÆ ARTERIÆ.**

SOPOROSI. Soporose affections or diminution of sense and motion.

SORA. See **ESSERA.**

SORBUS SYLVESTRIS; called also *oe*, *ornus*, *coionaster*. The **SERVICE-TREE.** That used in medicine is the **SORBUS AUCUPARIA** Linn. It resembles the pear and the *cratægus* in all respects, except that the leaves are pinnated, as in the *fraxinus*. The fruit is restringent before it is ripe, but when ripe it is very agreeable. Raii Hist.

SORGO, or **SORGHUM.** See **MILIUM INDICUM.**

SORY. It is a mineral that is blackish, hard, heavy, of a cavernous spongy texture, a disagreeable smell, a nauseous vitriolic taste; it is composed of vitriol, sulphur, and an earth. It is found in the mines in Devonshire. It contains a cupreous vitriol; hence it is emetic. The Greeks used it as a depilatory.

SOUDE, also called *soude blanche*. See **ANATRON.**

SPÆ AQUÆ. **WATERS OF SPA.** These are brought from the bishopric of Liege, in Germany. At *Spa* there are a number of different springs, but the waters of two of them are not drunk by the company who resort there; viz. those of *Pohun*, and *Geronferre*.

They are both of the brisk chalybeate kind, but the last is the weaker chalybeate, though brisker and more spirituous. It is alleged to have more of a sulphureous smell, to be brisker at the fountain, and more apt to make people giddy than any other of the waters at this place.

The waters of *Spa* have been analysed by different medical and chemical men, Dr. Lucas, Dr. Rutt, Monf. Monet, and sir Tobern Bergman; which last says, that a gallon contains, aerated iron, 4 grains and above $\frac{3}{4}$; aerated lime, 12 grains and above $\frac{1}{3}$; aerated magnesia, 20°; mineral alkali crystallized, 12 grains and above $\frac{1}{3}$; of common salt, $1\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$ gr. These waters are diuretic, and sometimes purgative, and like other chalybeate waters, they tinge the stools black; they exhilarate the spirits much better than wine, or other spirituous liquors; and their general operation is by invigorating the system, and strengthening the fibres. They are drunk by a glassful, at repeated times in a morning, for the same purposes as other chalybeate waters. See **AQUÆ CHALYBEATÆ.** These waters are esteemed the best of the chalybeate kind in Europe: and externally applied, as well as internally, in several cases they have been attended with success; as injections in the fluor albus, ulcers and cancers of the womb, and in the gonorrhœa. They are useful for washing venereal aphthæ and ulcers of the mouth; phagedænic ulcers; the itch; and give relief as gargles for relaxed tonsils; for fastening the teeth when loose; and in other cases of relaxation. Complaints are said to have been relieved by bathing and washing, observing at the same time their internal course.

SPANOPOGON. **THINLY BEARDED.**

SPARAGUS. See **ASPARAGUS.**

SPARGONOSIS. See **ABSCCESSUS**, N° 31.

SPARTA POLIA. See **AMIANTHUS.**

SPARTIUM SCOPARIUM. See **GENISTA**; for that which is called **ARBORESCENS**, **HISPANICUM**, see **GENISTA JUNCEA**;—**MAJUS**, see **GENISTA SPINOSA MAJOR.**

SPASMA, } from *σπασω*, to draw. A **SPASM**, THE **SPASMUS**, } **CRAMP**, a **CONVULSION**, a **STRAIN**. A *spasm* may be said to be present when any part of the human body, by the influence of the muscular, membranous, or nervous fibres, is contracted involuntarily. This spastic affection particularly affects the nervous and membranous parts, such as the stomach, and the whole volume of the intestines: whence proceed the hysteric and hypochondriac passions.—A *spasm* is also present when there is an hæmorrhage, congestion of blood, unequal flux of the fluids, anxieties, and suppressed excretions.—A *spasm* affecting the dura mater considerably occasions contractions of the whole nervous and membranous system, whence an epilepsy, or universal convulsion.—*Spasms* in the medulla spinalis produce convulsions in particular parts. Many disorders are the effects of spasms, viz. *obstructed perspiration*, *hæmorrhages*, *costiveness*, *strangury*, *asthma*, &c. See **SPASMI**. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. i. p. 256.

SPASMI. **SPASMODIC DISEASES.** The term *spasm* hath been variously used; in the most common sense, it hath signified any preternatural contraction of any particular part of the body, either without any stimulus immediately applied to the part, or which remains after its cause is removed. More properly *spasms* are those preternatural contractions, which are attended with considerable mobility of the system. Dr. Cullen places it as the third order in the class **NEUROSES**, which he defines violent motions of the muscles and muscular fibres, under which he includes the following genera;—*tetanus*; *convulsio*;—*chorea*;—*raphania*;—*epilepsia*;—*palpitatio*;—*asthma*;—*dyspnœa*;—*pertussis*;—*pyrosis*;—*colica*;—*cholera*;—*diarrhœa*;—*diabetes*;—*hysteria*;—*hydrophobia*;—

and under the title of *spasmodic* affections, he includes all the diseases which consist in the preternatural state of the contraction and motion of the muscular or moving fibres in any part of the body. The *spasmi* have generally been divided into the tonici and clonici, spastici and motorii, and *spasms*, strictly so called, and convulsions. But most of the *diseases* called *spasmodic* are, in respect to tonic or clonic, of so mixed a nature, that it seems preferable to arrange *spasmodic* disorders according as they affect the several functions, animal, vital, or natural. Cullen's First Lines, vol. iii.

SPASMUS CLONICUS. CLONIC SPASM. In a morbid state, the contraction of the muscles, or of the muscular fibres, is involuntary, and excited by unusual and unnatural causes. When the contractions are succeeded by a relaxation, but at the same time are repeated without the concurrence of the will, or the repetition of the natural causes, and are at the same time repeated more frequently, and commonly more violently than in an healthy state; diseases of this nature are called *motorii*; and this state of morbid contraction hath been named *clonic spasm*, and is what Dr. Cullen, in his Nosology, names *convulsio*. See Cullen's First Lines, vol. iii.

SPASMUS CYNICUS. See SARDONICUS RISUS.

TONICUS. TONIC SPASM. In a morbid state, the contraction of the muscles, or of the muscular fibres, is involuntary, and excited by unusual and unnatural causes. When the contractions are to a violent degree, and are neither succeeded by a spontaneous relaxation, nor readily yield to an extension, either from the action of antagonist muscles, or from other extending powers applied; this state of contractions is what hath been called a *tonic spasm*, and what Dr. Cullen names strictly and simply, a *spasm*. See Cullen's First Lines, vol. iii.

SPATHA, from *σπατος*, *corium*, a *skin*. The calyx is so called, when it opens longitudinally, resembling a sheath, and envelopes a spadix, which properly means the receptacle of a palm; but this term is generally applied to other plants whose flower-stalks proceed from a sheath, as in the narcissus.

SPATULA FŒTIDA. See IRIS FŒTIDA.

SPECIES. SPECIES. A subdivision of a general term, and made use of in different arrangements; hence it is the fourth division of the term CLASS, and occurs in medicine as well as natural history; in each, the SPECIES depends upon the *genus*—the GENUS upon the *order*—the ORDER upon the CLASS. See CLASSIS.

SPECIFICA. SPECIFICS. By *specifics* are not meant such medicines as infallibly and in all patients produce salutary effects. Such are not to be expected, because the operations and effects of remedies are not formally inherent in them, but depend upon the mutual action and reaction of the body and medicine upon each other; hence the various effects of the same medicine in the same kind of disorders in different patients, and in the same patient at different times. By *specific* medicines we understand such medicines as are less fallible than any other in any particular disorder. *Specifics* may either be considered such with respect to diseases, or to the machine; both which are much disputed by many, respecting their existence; at least some medicines have been named so, which act by general, not particular laws, and none that we at present know can properly come under such an idea; neither bark nor mercury, if it is to be understood that they produce their good effects, by correcting the morbid matter creative of disease, independent of their action on the machine.

SPECILLUM. A PROBE. Æsculapius is said to have been the first who invented its use. Quo aliquid specimus, vel observamus.

SPECULUM. Called also *diastometris*. A PROBE, or an instrument for dilating the natural passages or cavities with, of which there are the *speculum ani*, (called *catopter*) *speculum oculi*, *speculum oris*, *speculum uteri*. *Speculum* is also a name for the *aranea tunica* of the eye.

SPELTA. See ADOR.

SPELTER. See ZINCUM.

SPERMA CETI, improperly called *parmy city*. Indeed the name *sperma* is not a just one, for this substance is a kind of matter in an oily state lodged in the head, and seems to be the brain of the whale, called *balæna macaocephala*; *cete*, or *cete admirabile*, and which is artificially purified by long boiling with alkaline ley. This fat is found in other parts of this kind of whale; but the best is in the head. It differs from other animal fats in not being dissoluble by alkalies, or combinable with them

into soap, and in rising almost totally in distillation, not in form of a fluid oil, but in that of a butyraceous matter, resembling the butter of wax. By long keeping it becomes yellow, or rancid; this rancid part, like other fats, dissolves in alkaline ley, and the remainder is left sweet and white.

This concrete is without any remarkable smell, and hath a butyraceous taste. It is much used in coughs, dysenteries, erosions of the bowels, and in such cases in general as require that the solids should be relaxed or softened, also in which acrid humours are to be obtunded. It readily dissolves in oils, and unites with wax, by the assistance of heat, and thus it is used externally. For internal use, it may be dissolved with water, and so formed into an emulsion, by the intervention of the mucilage of gum arabic, yolk of egg, or by the help of almonds, which are to be rubbed with it.

Spermaceti is an admirable substitute for oils, when they do not rest easy on the stomach. Sir Richard Manningham extols the mixture of *spermaceti* with diaphoretics in the cure of internal inflammations; and he says that when bleeding cannot be prudently ventured on in inflammatory fevers, the *spermaceti* mixed with contrayerva root, and the volatile salt of hartshorn, may be depended on, if means can be expected to produce any good effect. The College of London order an ointment to be made of this, called UNGUENT. SPERMAT. CETI; *spermaceti ointment*; formerly the linimentum album; by melting six drams of *spermaceti*, two drams of white wax, and three ounces of olive-oil, together over a slow fire, and constantly and quickly stirring the solution till it cools. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

SPERMATICA ARTERIA. The SPERMATIC ARTERY. There is one in each side. Each of the arteries rise from the aorta, but are not, as some assert, small at their origin, and larger in their process, nor do they anastomose with the *spermatic* veins. For the most part these arteries rise from the anterior part of the aorta, between the emulgent and the inferior mesenteric arteries; their course is obliquely downwards and outwards, they run upon the psoas muscle to the brim of the pelvis, and then through the aperture in the external oblique muscle; they run behind and contiguous to the peritonæum, and do not lie in the cavity of the belly. They are connected by the cellular membrane to each other, and to their corresponding veins, all which run in a serpentine manner, and form the *spermatic* cord.

SPERMATICA CHORDA. The SPERMATIC CORD. It is composed of the *spermatic* artery and vein, of nerves, lymphatics, the vas deferens, the cremaster muscle, and aponeurotic membrane, derived from the opening of the external oblique muscle of the belly: they are all connected by the cellular membrane.

This cord is also called *corpus varicosum*, *corpus pyramidale*, *plexus* and *corpus pampiniforme*, *vasa spermatica*, *præparantia vasa*, *caprolaris*, and *caprolaria*.

SPERMATICÆ VENÆ. SPERMATIC VEINS. A little below the emulgent veins the vena cava sends out the right *vena spermatica*. The left *spermatic vein* commonly springs from the left emulgent vein, the reason of which is said to be, the avoiding the aorta in its passage, by which the motion thereof might be retarded. But this does not seem to be the cause, as the same caution is not observed with respect to the emulgent.

SPERMATOCELE, from *σπερμα*, *semen*, and *κύλη*, a *tumor*, called also *epididymis distensa*. It is a morbid distension of the epididymis and vas deferens, produced by a stagnation of *semen*. This may be produced by tumors, stricture, or inflammation, about the caput gallinaginis, or in the course of the vas deferens; but there is reason to think that it is more frequently induced by the last, viz. by inflammation, than by either of the other two.

When an inflammatory affection of the parts is discovered to be the cause of the disease, general and topical blood-letting, gentle laxatives, a low cooling diet, and rest of body, will commonly be found the most effectual remedies. And again, when tumors are discovered to press upon the vas deferens, they ought either to be brought to suppurate, or their extirpation should be attempted when that can be done with propriety. At other times these tumors are found to depend on a venereal cause; and in such instances a well directed course of mercury hath been known to remove them.

On some occasions, it is said, that, all the other means having failed, castration has at last been found requisite.

But

But this cannot be supposed to be a very necessary step. See Bell's System of Surgery, vol. i. p. 495.

SPHACELUS. See MORTIFICATIO.

SPHACELUS OSSIS. See SPINA VENTOSA, and CARIES.

SPHACELISMUS. See PHRENTIS.

SPHENOIDES OS, called also *azygos*; *papillare os*; *basilare os*; *polymorphos*. The SPHENOID BONE, from *σφην*, a wedge. It is also called *cuneiforme os*. It is an irregular bone which runs into the basis of the skull, from one temple to the other. Externally it hath five processes, which are all subdivided. The first and second are the two lateral apophyses, called *laterales processus*, the upper part of each of which is called the temporal process; that part of them which jets out towards the inside, lower than the temporal, and which makes up part of the orbit, is called the *orbital process*; the lowest and back part of these processes is called the spinous process. The two external processes which get out nearly perpendicular to the base of the cranium, with each a fossa behind, are called the *pterygoid processes*. The *azygous process* is that sharp middle ridge which is in the base of the bone. See CLINOIDES and SELLA TURCICA.

SPHÆRISTICA. A game, played in the sphæristium, or tennis-court; some (though) will have it different from the modern tennis, but it is not known wherein the difference consisted. The Milesians were particularly averse from this exercise; though the Athenians frequently gave the freedom of their city to the *sphæristæ*, or masters in this art, by way of compliment: the ball with which they played was called *corycus*; and it was also the name for balls formed for different purposes, particularly of exercise. See CORYCUS.

SPHÆROCEPHALA ELATIOR. See ECHINOPUS.

SPHENO-MAXILLARIS ARTERIA. It is the first branch of the *maxillaria interna arteria*; it goes to the inferior orbitary, or *spheno-maxillary fissure*, and to the orbit, through the foramen *spheno-palatium*.

SPHENO MAXILLARES FISSURÆ. So Winslow calls the *inferiores orbitares fissuræ* formed by the edges of the maxillary maxilla in the os sphenoides. They are continued in the maxilla superior, and are there called the inferior orbitary fissures.

PALATINUS. These muscles rise (one on each side) from the os sphenoides, and are inserted into the sides of the glandula palati, and back part of the uvula. This also is the name of a branch from the upper maxillary branch of the fifth pair of nerves. It is distributed to the musculus pterygoidæus internus, to the back part of the nares, to the sinus sphenoidalis, and to the tuba Eustachiana.

PHARYNGÆUS. This muscle rises (one on each side) from the alary processes of the sphenoid bone, and runs to the sides of the pharynx.

PTERYGO-PALATINUS. Valsalva discovered that this muscle does not belong to the uvula, but to the tuba Eustachiana. It rises from the os sphenoides, and is inserted into the fore-part of the palate, called also *pterygo-palatinus*.

SALPINGO-PHARYNGÆI. These muscles are fixed by one extremity partly to the sphenoidal side of the bony portion of the Eustachian tube, partly to the nearest soft portion of the same tube; thence it runs towards the external wing of the apophysis pterygoides, into which one portion of the muscle is inserted; the other portion runs to the end of the wing, and turns round to the forked extremity thereof as over a pulley, and is afterwards inserted in the septum palati near the uvula.

SALPINGO-STAPHYLINUS. See CIRCUMFLEXUS PALATI.

SPINALIS. See DURÆ MATRIS ARTERIÆ.

SPHINCTER ANI. *Orbicularis*; *aspidiscos*; *constrictor ani*; *cutaneus*; *cuticulofus*. The SPHINCTER of the ANUS, from *σφινξ*, *constringo*, to shut. The extremity of the anus is surrounded by the sphincter which arises from the bottom of the os coccygis, and, its fibres separating, surrounds the anus, and terminates in the lower part of the bulb of the urethra.

GULÆ. See SPHINCTER CÆSOPHAGI.

LABIORUM, called also *constrictor labiorum*; *orbicularis*; *osculatorius musculus*. The SPHINCTER of the LIPS. This muscle surrounds the lips with orbicular fibres, and when it acts it corrugates them. It is an antagonist to all the other muscles of the lips, keeping them in order, and allowing them an equal balance.

SPHINCTER CÆSOPHAGI, and GULÆ. The SPHINCTER of the CÆSOPHAGUS, or GULA. See CÆSOPHAGUS.

VAGINÆ. The SPHINCTER of the VAGINA. Just within the *vagina* we observe this *sphincter* muscle; it is two planes of circular fibres that come partly from the perinæum, and partly from the *sphincter ani*; they surround the *vagina*, and are lost in the fibres of the crura clitoridis. Its office is to bring the perinæum closer to the bones, and so embrace the penis in coitu.

VESICÆ. The SPHINCTER of the BLADDER is a series of transverse fibres running cross-wise under the straight fibres of the neck of the bladder in a circular manner.

SPICA. A SPIKE, (from *σπικος*, *Æol.* *σπαγος*, an ear of corn; some derive it from *spes*, *hope*,) a species of inflorescence, resembling an ear of corn, as in the *lavedula spica*. LINNÆUS defines it alternate sessile flowers on a simple pedunculus;—when the flowers are all turned one way, it is termed *spica secunda*;—when they look both ways, *disticha*. For that called mas, see LAVENDULA LATIFOLIA.—FÆMINA, and VULGARIS, see LAVENDULA ANGUSTIFOLIA.—INDICA, and NARDI, see NARDUS INDICA.—CELTICA, see NARDUS CELTICA.—HORTULANA, see STÆCHAS. *Spica* is also the name of a bandage, which is of three kinds; and so called from their resemblance to an ear of corn.

DESCENDENS. See DELIGATIO, N° I.

INGUINALIS. It is a bandage used for the cure of an intestinal hernia, a dislocation of the thigh, and a fracture of the os ilei. It is either single or double headed; the single is twenty-four feet in length, and three fingers broad; the end is placed on the os ilei of the sound side; hence the head of the roller passes round the bottom of the belly and the hip, then to the back part of the thigh, comes up between the thighs, and is conveyed to the groin, and so over the back where it began; pin the bandage to the compress on the groin, and finish by a turn or two round the belly. When applied to one groin only it is called *spica inguinalis simplex*. When the simple *spica* hath two heads, place the middle part at the perinæum, from whence the heads ascend obliquely to the hip, from whence they pass behind and before to the other hip.

INGUINALIS DUPLÈX. The DOUBLE INGUINAL SPICA. It is used when a rupture, &c. is in both groins. It is double headed, twenty-four feet long, and three inches broad. Its middle is fixed on the loins, and brought round the belly, where the ends are changed; then they go round the outside of the thighs, pass under the buttocks, and ascend on each groin; there, having secured the dressing, they ascend over the ossa ilii to their beginning, where the heads are again changed and brought round to the belly, where they are again changed, and then they descend on each side of the scrotum, and go round the buttocks to each groin, and so to the belly, where they are again changed and, then they ascend to the ossa ilii. This direction must be repeated often.

SIMPLEX. SIMPLE SPICA. It is a bandage, so called from its resemblance to an ear of corn. Some call it *geranium*. It is a common roller, about five ells long, and three fingers in breadth, rolled up with one head. When it is rolled up with two heads, it is called *spica duplex*.

SPIGELIA. See ANTHELMIA.

SPINA. See PROCESSUS.

SPINA. The SPINE; also RACHIS. It is divided into true and false *vertebræ*. The true are twenty-four in number, viz. seven of the neck, twelve of the back; the first of which is called *lophadia*, or *lophia*; the second *maschalister*; and five of the loins. Each vertebra is composed of its body and process. The body is the thick anterior part, which is convex before, and concave behind, and most horizontal and plain both above and below. The surfaces of two contiguous vertebrae are covered with a cartilage. There is a ligament, composed of concentric curved fibres, which is firmly attached to the horizontal surface of the vertebrae, besides which there is a strong ligament, which lies between the edges of the vertebrae, whose fibres decussate each other in the form of an X. From each side of the body of each vertebra, a bony ridge is produced backwards and to a side, from the posterior extremity of which one slanting process arises, and another descends: the smooth side of each of these four processes (which are called the oblique) is covered with a cartilage, and the two inferior oblique processes of each vertebra are articulated with the

two superior oblique processes of the vertebra below. From between the superior and inferior oblique processes of each side, the vertebra is stretched out laterally, and forms a process called transverse. From the posterior root of the two oblique and of the transverse process on each side, a broad oblique bony plate is extended backward; where these meet, the *spinal* process rises, and stands out backwards. These seven processes form the posterior parts of the vertebrae, and are hollow at their anterior middle part, which cavity joined with that on the back part of the bodies, make a great canal which answers to another in the vertebra above and below, for the medulla *spinalis*. There are two semicircular notches belonging to each vertebra, which coincide with two similar notches in the adjoining vertebra; through these foramina, (which are placed immediately behind the body of the vertebrae) the *spinal* nerves pass out.

The cervical vertebrae are concave above and convex below; they are flat forward and behind. Their *spinal* processes are bifid to allow a more convenient insertion for the muscles. The transverse processes are short and generally bifid, the root having a hole for the secure passage of the vertebral artery and vein. The oblique processes are quite horizontal. The rotatory motions of the head are not entirely performed by the first and second vertebrae (as is mostly imagined), but they are greatly assisted by the rest of the *spine*; for the rotation of any two vertebrae is inconsiderable, yet it is not so when we consider them all together; besides, if this rotation was betwixt the first and second only, as we are capable of rotating the head a quarter of a circle, so great a degree of motion would have destroyed the *spinal* marrow of that part.

The dorsal vertebrae are of a middle size betwixt the cervical and lumbar, and are flattened laterally by the pressure of the ribs, which are inserted into small cavities in the sides of these vertebrae. The ribs are articulated betwixt two vertebrae, except in the first, eleventh, and twelfth, where the cavity for their reception is entirely formed in the said vertebrae.

The lumbar vertebrae are larger than the others; the cartilages between them are thicker, and the *spinal* and oblique processes stronger, which is necessary, as they have a greater quantity of motion, and are the most exposed in injuries offered to the *spine*.

The sacral vertebrae are divided into two bones, viz. the os sacrum and os coccygis.

Upon the *spine*, particularly in the cavities of the thorax and abdomen, are found a number of lymphatic vessels and glands.

SPINA ALBA. The WHITE-THORN TREE, also called *oxyacantha*, *mespilus apii folio sylvestris spinosa*, *calcitrapa*. **HAWTHORN.** It is the *crataegus oxyacantha*, Linn. It is common in hedges: its flowers have an agreeable fragrance, and have been useful in strengthening weak stomachs by using them in the manner of tea or an infusion. For that called—**ACIDA**, see **BERBERIS**.

— **ARABICA.** See **CARDUUS SPINOSISSIMUS**.

— **ÆGYPTIACA.** See **ACACIA**.

— **CERVINA, SOLUTIVA, INFECTORIA, PURGATRIX.** See **RHAMNUS**.

— **HIRCI.** See **GUMMI TRAGACANTHÆ**.

— **SCAPULÆ.** See **SCAPULA**.

— **SOLSTITIALIS.** See **CALCITRAPA OFFICINALIS**.

— **BIFIDA**, also called *hydrocephalus medullæ spinalis*; *hydrocele spinalis*; *hydrorachitis spinosa*. Sagar says, that it is a true dropsy of the *theca spinalis*. It is a tumor of the colour of the skin, and is seated upon the vertebrae of the neck, back, or loins, or on the sutures of the skull. It receives its name from the processes of the spine being wanting, where it appears; and is known by its situation, its being always there at the birth of the patient, its watery contents, and the palsy, which usually attends it. Dr. Cullen names it **HYDRORACHITIS**, a genus of disease, which he places in the **CLASS. CACHEXIÆ**, and **ORD. INTUMESCENTIÆ**, which he defines a soft small tumor above the vertebrae of the loins, the vertebrae opening beneath.

This disorder is incurable. For the most part those children on whom these tumors are found, die in a day or two. If this tumor is opened, death is speedily the consequence. Dr. Mackenzie, professor of midwifery in London, gave a drawing which was a case of this kind, and with which the child lived four months, but at

length died in convulsions. Mr. Warner gives an instance of this disorder in a young man of twenty years old. See his *Cases in Surgery*. Bell's *Surgery*, vol. v. p. 502. Mr. Abernethy, in the close of his account of the lumbar abscess, proposes an attempt at the cure of this malady; for, says he, the reason of the accumulation of fluid in those diseases beneath the dura mater is not very apparent; nor does the cause, producing the secretion, appear to be powerful or constant; for the water collects very slowly at first; and, in some cures, none has ever been effused, and the child has grown up without experiencing any inconvenience. When once the collection has begun, the cause of its continuance and increase is evident; the collected fluid irritates and distends the membranes which secrete it, and thus augments the disease. Besides, he has seen very healthful infants who have been very imperfectly formed with respect to the vertebrae whence this disease originates, whose health has sustained but little derangement until the tumor has burst, when they have perished from the inflammation of the medulla *spinalis*, which inevitably ensues. To remedy all which, he proposes that a gentle degree of pressure should be made on the tumor from birth, or at its commencement, which might produce the absorption of any deposited fluid, and thus prevent the distension of the unsupported dura mater. But should this have no effect, and should the accumulation of fluid continue to increase, as the death of the patient would be inevitable on the spontaneous rupture, he thinks it would be vindicable to discharge the fluid, by a puncture with a finely cutting instrument, and endeavour to heal the wound immediately; and, should this be accomplished, to repress a future collection, by bandage, and by those topical applications which appear best adapted to this purpose.

SPINA VENTOSA, called also *spinæ ventositas*, *fideratio ossis*, *cancer ossis*, *gangræna ossis*, *sphacelus ossis*, *teredo*, *fungus articuli*, *arthrocace*, and, by some French authors, *exostosis*. When children are the subjects of this disease, M. Severinus calls it **PÆDARTHROCACE**, which see. Dr. Cullen makes this a variety of the phlogosis phlegmone, under the genus phlogosis, on account of its situation, and leaves it to the judgment of the more experienced to determine, whether this complaint, with some others he has there enumerated, should be considered as a species of the above genus, or not. With us it is often called a **WHITE SWELLING**. *Spina* seems to have been a term applied by the Arabians to this disorder, because it occasions a pricking in the flesh like the puncture of thorns, and the epithet *ventosa* is added, because, upon touching the tumor, it seems to be filled with wind, though this is not the cause of the distension. The late Mr. Sharp says, that the *spina ventosa* is a *caries* of a bone, attended with an internal corruption of its whole substance, and generally arising from a putrefaction of the marrow, by which the periosteum and ligaments, as well as the bone, are wholly destroyed. See **CARIES**.

Mr. Pott divides this disorder into the **HYDROPS ARTICULI**, the **FUNGUS ARTICULI**, or thickening of the ligaments of the joint, and the enlargement of the bone. The *first* of these, or the hydrops articuli, very often comes on suddenly, is of short duration, and goes off as suddenly; it often happens in a relaxed habit, from a want of lymphatic absorption, from relaxation, from an obstruction in the lymphatic circulation in the joint; it sometimes happens in rheumatic habits. The *second* is generally known by the uniform swelling of the parts growing very hard, so as to destroy all distinction; and lastly, by an inflexibility; this usually ends in the amputation.

Dr. White, in his present *Practice of Surgery*, page 64, says that this disorder is generally understood to be a tumor, which takes its rise in the internal parts of the bone, and gradually enlarges its substance. It is frequently hard, and without much pain; sometimes it appears as if it were puffed up with air, and is attended with shooting pricking pains, from which indications it has its name. It gradually extends itself to the periosteum and integuments which cover or lie near the part affected, and, in the end, produces an ulcer of the most stubborn kind. It is not confined to the cylindrical bones; it affects also those of the head, face, neck, back, and chest, though the former are the most frequent seats of the complaint. It is most mischievous when fixed on the heads and processes of bones.

It may be caused by a scorbutic, scrophulous, or venereal acrimony, affecting the lamellæ, or medullary substance

stance of the bone; or by injury done to the corresponding vessels between the periosteum, lamellæ, and medulla, from external violence.

In the milder species of this complaint, when it proceeds from external injury, cold applications, with Goulard's water of acetated ammonia, and the like, in its early stage, have been of great service. When it arises from acrimony in a moderate degree, an alterative course, with mercurial ointment, decoction of sarsaparilla, or of the woods, together with an acescent and milk-diet, have been known to restrain its progress. Accidents are generally confined to the external lamellæ, and seldom produce diseases of great depth in the cylindrical bones, unless there is some predisposing cause in the habit, which is the business of the surgeon to attend to. When the superincumbent parts begin to be discoloured, and are troubled with pricking pain and burning heat, an ulcer is certainly forming without the bone: at that time, an opening should be made sufficient to lay bare the diseased part: if it is of moderate extent, a caustic may be applied; otherwise, the knife will answer better. Perforation, as directed in the carious ulcer, then becomes expedient: and such dressings are to be applied, as will tend to absorb the discharge, and restrain the flesh from growing over the denuded bone, until the diseased part is separated, or the discharge is dried up. When the whole of the substance is diseased, particularly in or near a joint, amputation is the only remedy; but it is justly observed by Monf. Le Dran, that the operation should not be performed upon the bone which is diseased.

SPINACHIA, also called *olus Hispanicum*. **COM-SPINACIA**, **MON SPINAGE**. It is only used at the table, and considered as very tender, containing only a small portion of nutritious matter, but if *freely eaten* it is *laxative, diuretic, and cooling*. See *Raii Hist.*

SPINÆ VENTOSITAS. See **SPINA VENTOSA**.

SPINALES COLLI MINORES. See **INTERSPINALES MUSC.**

SPINALES LUMBORUM. These are some fasciculi which run up from the superior false *spines* of the os sacrum to the lower spinal apophyses of the loins, which may be looked upon as so many *spinales lumborum* majores. There are also some *spinales minores* between the spinal apophyses of the loins, and transversales minores, between the transverse apophyses, which are sometimes of a considerable breadth.

SPINALIS ARTERIA. There are two *spinal arteries*, one anterior and one posterior, both produced by the vertebrales; each of which, as soon as it enters into the cranium, sends out a small branch, by the union of which the posterior *spinalis* is formed. Afterwards the vertebrales advancing to the apophysis basilaris of the os occipitis, detach backwards two other small branches, which likewise meet, and by their union form the *spinalis anterior*. These *spinal arteries* run down on the fore and back sides of the medulla *spinalis*, and by small transverse ramifications communicate with those which the intercostal and lumbar *arteries* send to the same part.

SPINALIS COLLI. This muscle rises one on each side, from the spines of the seven uppermost vertebrae of the back, and is inserted into the spines of the five lower vertebrae of the neck. See **SPINALIS MUSCULUS**.

DORSI MAJOR. It is a long slender muscle lying on the lateral part of the extremities of the spinal apophyses of the back. It is commonly called *semispinalis*.

SPINALIS DORSI MINOR. These muscles are of two kinds; some go laterally from the extremity of one spinal apophysis to another, being often mixed with the short fasciculi of the *spinalis major*; the rest lie directly between the extremities of two neighbouring spinal apophyses, being separated from their fellows on the other side by the spinal ligament. See **SPINALIS MUSCULUS**.

MUSCULUS. This muscle, and its fellow on the opposite side, rise tendinous from the spinal processes, and run to be inserted into the transverse processes. It is distinguished into *spinalis colli*, and *spinalis dorsi minor*. It goes in this manner as high as the spinal process of the second vertebra.

SPINOSA. See **SPINA BIFIDA**.

SPINOSUM SYRIACUM. See **ALHAGI**.

SPIRÆA FILIPENDULA. A species of **DROPWORT**. This plant grows wild in fields and marshy grounds; the root consists of a number of tubercles, fastened together by slender strings; its taste is rough and bitterish; with some pungency. It has been recommended as an astringent in dysenteries, immoderate uterine

fluxes, &c. also as a diuretic by some; by others as an aperient, and deobstruent in ferofulous habits. At present though it is totally disregarded in practice.

SPIRITUS. **SPIRIT**. Any fine volatile substance which exhales from bodies in a given degree of heat is called *spirit*; hence, by a sort of imaginary analogy, the nervous fluid hath been called *spirit*, and is generally termed the *animal spirit*. *Spirit* in the human body is spoken of under the different characters of natural, vital, and animal. The *first* are said to preside over the digestion of the aliment, and the elaboration of chyle, or the natural actions. The *second* over the motion of the lungs and heart, or the vital actions. The *third* over the animal actions, as sensation, voluntary motion, &c.

This term *spiritus* is also added to many products, as *sps. Æthereus*—*Vini Æthereus*, see **ÆTHER**;—*Camphoræ Tartar.*—*Vin. Camph.* see **CAMPHORA**, N° 3. 4. *Cochleariæ*, see **COCHLEARIA**;—*Cornu Cervi*—*Sal. Amm.*—*Sal. Amm. D.*—*Sal Ammon. Caustic.*—*Sal. Amm. cum Calce viva*—*Ammon. composit. vice*—*Vol. Arom.* see **ALCALI VOLATILE**.—*Vini.*—*Vin. tenuioris.*—*Vin. rectif.* see **VINUM ADUSTUM**.—*Sal Marin. coag.*—*Glauberi*, see **MARINUM SAL.**—*Nitr.*—*Nitr. Glaub.*—*Dulcis & Ætheri nitrosi*, see **NITRUM**, N° 5. 14.—*Vol. fœtid.* see **ASA FETIDA**.

In **BOTANY** it is that volatile part in the essential oil of plants to which their peculiar smell and taste is owing. It is also called *rector spiritus*.

In **PHARMACY** there are many different subjects to which the name of *spirit* is given; but they are chiefly the *spirits* obtained by fermentation, which seem to be the only proper ones; those that are formed of a saturate solution of volatile alkaline salts in water are more properly solutions than *spirits*. The *fermented vegetable spirit*, commonly called *vinous spirit*, is water so impregnated with the oiliness of a vegetable, that it will burn all away. See **VINUM ADUSTUM**.

SPIR. ÆTHER. VITRIOL COMP. See **LIQUOR MINERALIS ANOD. HOFFMANNI**.

— **MINDERERI**. **MINDERERUS'S SPIRIT**, now aqua ammonia acetata. See **ALCALI VOLATILE**.

SPISSAMENTA. See **STYMMATA**.

SPLACHNON. See **BYMN**.

SPLANCHNICA, from *σπλᾶγγον*, an *entrail* or *bowel*. Medicines appropriated to the diseases of the bowels or viscera.

SPLANCHNOLOGIA. **SPLANCHNOLOGY**. It treats of all the viscera in the head, breast, or belly.

SPLEN, vel **LIEN**. The **SPLEEN**, or **MILT**. Hippocrates calls it the **LEFT LIVER**. Aristotle calls it the left or **BASTARD LIVER**. Some of the ancients called it *fomes ventriculi*, fuel to the stomach; because they say its office and situation is to the stomach as a furnace to a copper, that it warms the stomach. The *spleen* is situated in the left hypochondrium laterally, in the cavity between the false ribs and the spine. It is of a long oval figure, about seven fingers breadth in length, and four or five in breadth. It is generally of a livid or a black red colour, and very lax. It is composed of three sides; the convex is next the diaphragm; the concave is divided by a longitudinal sulcus where the splenic vessels enter, and divides the *spleen* into an under, anterior, and upper posterior part. It receives the great extremity of the stomach on its concave part. It takes a coat from the peritonæum. At the fissure in the inferior edge the vessels enter variously, some in the middle and others in the extremities; these vessels send branches to the stomach; they are called *vasa brevia*. Haller says that it is composed wholly of arteries and veins, and that its use is to afford the liver due supplies of blood. See Haller's *Physiology*, lect. 26. Casserius, Ruytch and Winflow.

SPLENALGIA, vel **SPLENICA**. Pain in the spleen, from *σπλῆν*, *splen*, *spleen*, *σπῆς*, *dolor*, *pain*. Hence as in the hepatalgia, the disease arises from scirrhoty and obstruction. The general symptoms are an uneasy, dull, tensive sensation on the left side, the patient being free from that species of fever which attends the inflammation of the spleen. **DESCRIPTION**. When from the first, it is discoverable by a hard tumor occupying the seat of the spleen, and resembling its figure, attended with a sense of weight—the tumor is sometimes wonderfully large, succeeds a quartan intermittent, and often runs into a dropy of the belly—the complexion of those labouring under this complaint is of a lead colour—they grow very thin—are oppressed with difficulty of breathing—and have a sense of weight, drawing the throat downwards

toward the left side—they complain of oppression at the stomach after eating—at last their feet become puffy, and they sometimes have ulcers of the legs.

When from the second, it does by no means resemble the figure of the spleen, neither is it hard or circumscribed—the pain is more acute; which, on the scirrhus being formed, becomes dull—attended with a sense of greater weight.

In this there is perceived a load on the left side, afterwards some acute pain, particularly raised in running and walking—the colour of the face changes to one more livid—there is an universal lassitude—difficulty of breathing from exercise—sometimes a dry cough—now and then a palpitation of the heart—eruptions break out—the patients become hypochondriac—have ravenous appetite, &c.—and the disease is extremely obstinate.

The cure is similar to what has been delivered on pain in the liver from obstruction. See HEPATALGIA.

SPLENALGIA SUPPURATORIA. Inflammation of the spleen, tending to or ending in a suppuration.

SPLENIA. COMPRESSES. The ancients called them *splenia*, because they often resembled the spleen in shape. And they are called compresses, because they keep other dressings tight and firm. They are made of lint, tow, and folded rags. Their principal uses are to cherish the natural heat of the part, or to keep out the cold: to secure the dressings under them; to convey liquid remedies to the disordered part, and to continue them longer thereon; to fill up inequalities and depressions, so that the dressings may be secured; and, lastly, to prevent the skin from being irritated by the stricture of the bandages.

SPLENICA. See SPLENALGIA.

SPLENICA ARTERIA. The SPLENIC ARTERY passes downwards and to the left side, behind the upper edge of the pancreas, to which it gives branches; afterwards it divides into several branches, which enter the fissure in the inside of the spleen. Before they enter the spleen they give off the *vasa brevia*, and the epiploica, so called from being sent to the omentum, and the *gastrica sinistra*, which is the largest of the *vasa brevia*.

— VENA. The SPLENIC VEIN is one of the divisions of the vena portæ ventralis. It runs transversely from the right to the left, first under the duodenum, and then along the lower side of the pancreas near the posterior edge; in its course it gives off several branches. It terminates after by a winding course, in which it sends branches to the spleen. Lastly, it reaches the fissure of the spleen, which it enters, and runs through its whole length by several branches, much in the same manner as the splenic artery.

— VENA BRACHII. See BASILICA VENA.

SPLENITIS, from σπλην, the spleen. See INFLAMMATIO SPLENIS vel LIENIS. *Splenitis* is also a name for the vein in the left hand, which is called *salvatella*, the fellow to which in the right hand is called *jejunaria*.

SPLENIUM. See ASPLENIUM.

SPLENIUS, called also *triangularis*, and *mastoidæus superior*. See MASTOIDÆUS MUSC. It rises from the ligamentum colli, a little below the first transverse line of the os occipitis, from the lower vertebræ of the neck, and five upper dorsal vertebræ, and is inserted into the posterior part and whole length of the mastoid process, and into the transverse process of the atlas and dentata, serving to bend the neck backwards. Albinus divides this into two muscles, viz. the *splenius capitis*, and the *splenius colli*; but this division is quite unnecessary.

SPLENOCELE. A RUPTURE OF THE SPLEEN. It is a hernious dislocation of the spleen, through the relaxed, divided parietes of the abdomen in the left side, or its having fallen through the inguinal ring of the same side. It is discoverable from the place at which the hernia swells much, i. e. the left side of the abdomen under the navel, the protuberance appearing to extend itself to the inguinal ring; from examining the spleen, which is perceived to extend itself from the region of the left hypochondrium into this tumor, from the parenchymatic firmness of the protuberance, and from a want of those signs which accompany an enterocele, epiplocele, and more, particularly a hysteroccele. Of this disease there are two species. 1. *Splenocele ventralis*. 2. *Splenocele inguinalis*. See *Nosologia Methodica*. Sauvagesii, vol. i. p. 209.

SPODION. See SACCHARUM.

SPODIUM ARABUM. BURNT IVORY. *Cinerulam, char.* Ivory is the tusks of elephants, which often grow to seven feet in length, and at their basis are as thick as a

man's thigh; one of them will sometimes weigh one hundred and sixty pounds. The *African ivory* turns yellow with keeping; the *Ceylon ivory* keeps its whiteness longest. The shavings are boiled in water, and thus a jelly is formed, which hath the same effects as the jelly of hartshorn; the *African ivory* abounds most with oil and salt, the qualities of which are not different from those obtained from hartshorn. When *ivory* is burnt to blackness, it is called *ivory black* and *velvet black*.

Spodium is also applied to burnt ashes, metalline calces, and a composition of white lead and oil, called PUTTY, and is likewise called *abaisir*.

SPODIUM GRÆCORUM. See ALBUM CANIS.

SPOLIARIUM. See APODYTERIUM.

SPONDYLIIUM. See PASTINACA.

SPONGIA. SPONGE, called also *besacher*. It is somewhat like a fungus; it is a plant which grows in the sea; it is very bibulous, of a soft substance, full of perforations, and elastic. It is brought from Smyrna and Aleppo: the best is said to be got in the Archipelago. Those pieces which are full of fine perforations are called *males*, and of these the hardest are called *tragi*; the contrary are called *females*. It is a nidus for some sort of flies. See BESONNA.

It is used instead of flannels, in applying fomentations, for it keeps the heat longer; for tents to dilate wounds, in which case it is dipped in hot bee's wax, then squeezed hard until it is cold, after which it is cut into proper sizes,—for pledgets to be applied over the lint which is laid on the stump after amputating a limb. It adheres strongly to the mouths of wounded vessels, and when retained by proper compression it has prevented considerable bleedings, preferable to agaric, or puff-ball; and in scrofulous disorders, and cutaneous foulnesses, for which end it is reduced, by lightly burning it, to a black powder, which is given in doses from gr. x. to ℥ i. two or three times a day: its virtues, which render it useful in these disorders, depend on a volatile, animal, alkaline salt, with which it abounds, and the oil of the *sponge* united. Its properties are thought merely to depend upon the quantity of natron which it contains; the natron therefore is generally preferred in the present practice.

It has been particularly celebrated for removing that large swelling of the neck, termed *bronchocele*, and *Derbyshire throat*, which is probably of a scrofulous nature.

When *sponge* is cut in small pieces and freed from the stony matters which are lodged in it, it is burnt in a close earthen vessel until it is black and friable, and when powdered in a stone or a glass mortar, it is kept in a close phial for use. The burning should be discontinued as soon as the matter becomes thoroughly black, as the outside of a large quantity will be sufficiently burnt before the middle is much affected: the best method is, to cut it in small pieces, and keep it continually stirring in such a machine as coffee is roasted in.

Except the bags of the silkworm, more volatile alkaline salt is obtained from *sponge* than from any other matter. By boiling the *sponge* in water, it gives out a portion of sea-salt; by burning it to ashes, it yields a large quantity of fixed alkaline salt, the same as is obtained from the sea-salt. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

SPONGIA SOLIS. See BONONIENSIS LAPIS.

SPONGIOSUM OS. A name for the *os ethmoides*. The *ossa spongiosa inferiora* are two oblong bones lying loose between the anterior and posterior nostrils; they are glued to the upper maxillary bones, and are convex towards the septum nasi, while on the opposite side, which faces the sinus maxillaris, they are concave. They have each two processes on their upper edge; the posterior covers part of the maxillary sinus; the inferior joining with the os unguis, composes part of the ductus lachrymalis. The *ossa spongiosa superiora*, see ETHMOIDES OS.

SPONSA SOLIS. See ROS SOLIS, and CALEN-DULA.

SPORADICI. SPORADIC DISEASES. Such *diseases* as reign in the same places and time; here and there one or a very few persons only being their subjects. Such diseases are neither endemic, epidemic, or contagious.

SPUMA ARGENTII. See CATHIMIA.

SPUTUM. SPIT. This name is given to whatever comes from the mouth; by that action we call *spitting*, or *coughing*. Bloody *spit* is when the blood-vessels in the lungs are eroded, and in this case a cough attends. Salt acrid *spit* bespeaks danger of an erosion in the lungs. Bitter, or salt *spit*, is from a mixture of bile. Sweet *spit* is from concocted phlegm; fetid *spit* is from a putrefaction

tion of the humours of which it is composed; purulent *spit* is from a phthisis approaching or begun. See Prosper Alpinus's *Præfages*.

SQUALOR. See *ACHMOS*.

SQUILLA CRANGON. See *CRANGON*.

SQUINANTHUM. See *JUNCUS ODORATUS*.

STACHYS. See *MARRUBIUM VERTICILLATUM*. For that called *fatida*, see *GALEOPSIS*; — *palustris*, see *PANAX COLONI*.

STACTE. See *MYRRHA*.

STACTICON. See *ENSTACTON*.

STAGMA. A liquor exposed to distillation; also a name for the *ACIDUM VITRIOLICUM*.

STAMENS—not *STAMINA*, called also by English writers *chives*. They are those upright filaments, which on opening a flower we find within the corolla surrounding the *pisillum*; and are said by Linnæus to be the male organs of generation, whose office it is to prepare the pollen. Each stamen consists of the *FILAMENT* and *ANTHERA*.

STANNUM. TIN. Also called *plumbum candidum*, *diabolus metallorum*, because when incorporated with other metals, they are not reduced but with the greatest difficulty; and *Jupiter, acalcum, acaxdir, allence, alnec; caldar; cydar; dikalegi*. It is the lightest of all the metals; the least simple, being mixed with various heterogeneous particles, particularly sulphureous or arsenical, whence the inconveniences to which its assayers are subjected; it is less fixed in the fire than any other of the metals; it is soft, flexible, and malleable, yet it increases the elasticity of some elastic bodies; it is not sonorous, yet when mixed with other metals their sound is increased; it melts long before ignition, even with a heat not much exceeding boiling water; in melting it hath this peculiarity, in which it differs from all other metals, that it crackles as it melts; when crude, it dissolves only in aqua regia; but when freed from its sulphur, &c. by calcination, it dissolves even in vinegar. Its ore is found in many parts of the world, but the best is the Malacca tin, and the next is the English. When it is pure and refined it has been called *aluach*, or *aluech*.

Tin hath been extolled as a specific in disorders of the uterus and lungs, and particularly as an antihæctic, but experience does not support its character, so that it is almost thrown out of the present practice. Dr. Alston hath given the filings of tin a degree of reputation for destroying worms, particularly the flat one; he directs it to be given in treacle, in doses of from $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. to $\frac{3}{4}$ i. the patient takes it in the morning fasting; the day after three doses are taken, a purging draught should be taken. Some hath observed that tin hath been effectual in epilepsies from worms and from frights, and in the chorea sancti Viti; though not in any other nervous disorder. In nervous disorders it should be finely powdered; but as a destroyer of worms, the filings are most effectual.

If tin is heated, it becomes so brittle, that by agitation, when just ready to melt, it falls into a fine powder. The *PULVIS STANNI* is made by first melting the tin, then pouring it into a box, and shaking it about till it is cold; part of the tin will be formed into a fine grey powder, and by a repetition of the process the whole of the metal may be consumed; but the tin is more easily powdered by rubbing three parts with one of coralline, and pounding them together. Doses of this from ten grains to thirty may be given twice a day, and after repeating it for six or seven days, a brisk purge may be administered with great advantages in worm cases. See Lewis's *Mat. Med.* Neumann's *Chem. works*.

STAPEDIS MUSCULUS. It lies in a little cavity of the os petrosum, and is inserted into the head of the stapes.

STAPES. The *STIRRUP*. It is one of the bones in the ear, and is thus named because it is exactly like a stirrup. It stands with its basis upwards and inwards upon the fenestra ovalis, and at its narrower part is articulated with the inside of the long process of the incus. See *AURIS*.

STAPHISAGRIA, called also *pedicularis, pedicularia, phthiroidonon, delphinium plantain folio; aconitum urcens ricini fere foliis flore cæruleo magno*. *STAVESACRE*, *LOUSEWORT*, or *PALMATED LARK-SPUR*. It is the *DELPHINIUM STAPHISAGRIA, nectariis tetraphyllis petalo brevioribus, foliis palmatis; lobis obtusis*. **CLASS.** *POLYANDRIA; ORDO TRIGYNIA*. **LINN.** *Gen. Plant.* 681. called by the Arabians *alberas*. It is a plant with large leaves, and blue flowers, which are followed

by pods, containing large, rough, triangular, dark-coloured seeds. It is a native of the south parts of Europe, from whence the seeds are brought to us; but they are most plentiful in Dalmatia and Istria.

The seeds have a disagreeable smell, a nauseous, bitter, burning taste. If taken in doses from ten grains to a scruple, they purge and vomit ruggedly, and inflame the throat and stomach; but they are chiefly used to destroy lice. Their acrimony is partially extracted by water, totally by rectified spirit, but not raised by either in distillation. Decoctions of this have been used for curing the itch. The best method of using them for destroying lice, &c. is to strew the fine powder on the part, and to secure it with a handkerchief, or other proper bandage; or if a decoction is more convenient, boil an ounce in a pint of water for a few minutes. The powder may be mixed with oatmeal to kill mice and rats. See Neumann's *Chem. Works*. Lewis's *Mat. Med.*

STAPHYLINI. Winflow calls by the names *staphylini*, and *epistaphylini*, two fleshy ropes closely united together, as if they were but one muscle; but in some subjects they are distinguished by a very fine white line. They are fixed by one extremity in the common point of the posterior edges of the ossa palati, and from thence they run downwards and backwards along the middle of the septum, and also along the middle of almost the whole uvula. Morgagni discovered them, and they are called by some *azygos Morgagni*.

STAPHYLINUS EXTERNUS. See *CIRCUMFLEXUS PALATI*.

— *GRÆCORUM*, and *SYLVESTRIS*. See *DAUCUS VULGARIS*.

STAPHYLOMA. This term comprehends two disorders of the eye; one when the *tunica cornea* is gradually rendered protuberant; the other, when the *pupilla* breaks forth upon the *tunica cornea*, and deforms the eye with the tumor, like *sapulum, a grape*, by which the sight is destroyed. These tumors, from their different forms and sizes, assume different names; as *margarita, myocephalon, clavus, mylon, pomum, uva*, or *acinus*; according to the resemblance they bear to the things whence they are named. Sauvages signifies by this word a dropsy of the cornea. Not only the cornea, but also the sclerotica, is also sometimes swelled, and occasions great pain and violent inflammation, which frequently ends in a suppuration, or a cancer. Monf. St. Yves proposes to extirpate the tumor, and then dress with lint dipped in brandy and water; after which the artificial eye may be fixed. If the case is slight, compresses of alum-water may be laid on, and the patient should lie continually on his back. If a wound is the cause, try to push back the tumor with a probe.

For the most part, the cure is not undertaken to recover the sight, but only to remove the deformity and the bad symptoms. See Bell's *Surgery*, vol. iii. p. 313, &c. Wallis's *Sauvages' Nosology of the Eye*, p. 183. White's *Surgery*, p. 232. **CELSUS**, says, that species of staphyloma, called *CLAVUS*, is a callous tubercle on the white of the eye, and takes its denomination from its figure; he advises it to be perforated to the bottom of the root with a needle, to be cut out, and then dressed with lenients.

STAPHYLOSIS. A protuberance or protrusion of the choroides of the eye.

STATIONARIA FEBRIS. A *STATIONARY FEVER*. So Sydenham calls those fevers which happen when there are certain general constitutions of the years, which owe their origin neither to heat, cold, dryness, nor moisture, but rather depend upon a certain secret and inexplicable alteration in the bowels of the earth, whence the air becomes impregnated with such kinds of effluvia as subject the body to particular distempers, so long as that kind of constitution prevails, which after a certain course of years declines and gives way to another. Each of these general constitutions is attended with its own proper and peculiar kind of fever, which never appears in any other

STAXIS. See *APOTAXIS*.

STEATITES. See *POLYSARCIA*; and *CIMOLIA ALBA*.

STEATOCELE, from *σταρ, suct*, and *κλν, an hernia*. See *HERNIA SCROTALIS*.

STEATOMA, from *σταρ, suct*. A species of tumor, commonly called a wen, see *NÆVUS*, of which it is a species. Its contents appear like *suct*; it does not yield to escharotics; but when convenient, is to be removed with a knife.

Mr. Hill, in his *Cases in Surgery*, p. 56, &c. says, "So far as I can judge, it is the *steatoma* alone (of the encysted tumors) that can properly be called by that name, i. e. wen, all the rest having something inconsistent with the ideas annexed to that word. The sebaceous humour generally undergoes no alteration for a great number of years, except a gradual increase in size. In general, all incysted tumors, when small and properly situated, may be turned out entire, without opening the cyst, by a cross cut through the teguments; and by raising up the four corners. But when the wen is so large that it cannot be dissected out, another method must be followed, of which I shall give a few examples. Jan. 18, 1753, By a cross cut, I turned out entire a wen from the shoulder of Mrs. W——. It was as large as a child's head. I clipped off the superfluous teguments, brought the rest as close together as I could; and they coalesced in a very short time. She was with child when the operation was performed; has since bore a great many children, and lived thirty-eight years after it. July 11, 1769. But the above method could not be attempted with another patient of mine, who was seventy-four years of age, and of a weak habit of body. The wen had been increasing for thirty-years, and weighed above three pounds. I made a circular incision to the cyst, round the body of the tumor, and gradually raised it up, while I dissected it out of the teguments which were below. Notwithstanding this precaution, the skin and flesh returned further than I intended. As soon therefore as the dressings were taken off, I put two or three stitches into the teguments, which hastened the cure, although the lips were not brought fully into contact. Hence we may learn, that it is not sufficient to make the incision some way up on the body of the wen; but it should be pressed down, and the teguments pulled back as far as possible, before the incision be made, as is practised in amputations; otherwise they will not cover the wound. I have had the satisfaction to digest out some wens, when so situated as not to be extirpated, by running a seton cord through the length of them, and continuing it many months. But care must be taken to pierce the cyst at the bottom, otherwise the seton may cut through the top of the wen, and leave the under part untouched. See Bell's *Surgery*, vol. v. p. 457, &c.

Dr. Gottlieb Richter recites a case of a steatomatous tumor, in order to shew, that complaints of this sort may sometimes be occasioned by the deposition of morbid matter from within, and their extirpation in such cases is often productive of bad consequences, and occasions a translocation of the morbid matter to other parts. The case alluded to was this: a patient had her hand taken off an account of a very large steatomatous tumor, which had rendered the bones carious; when the wound was almost healed, one of the axillary glands of the arm from whence the hand was amputated, swelled, and became very painful. About three weeks after the wound continuing healed, the tumor burst, and the patient was affected with violent rheumatic pains, particularly in the haunches. An issue was made in the same arm, and the internal use of aconitum and antimony recommended. The patient however grew worse; an uninfamed indolent tumor appeared about the clavicle, and another on the upper part of the arm. The patient became hectic, was attacked with incipient blindness, and frequent cold sweats, and died very soon after emaciated and exhausted. See Richter's *Medical and Surgical Observations*.

STELLA. The name of a bandage used in arteriotomy: it is so called from its many crossings on the temples, or from its resemblance to a star: it should be twenty or twenty-four feet in length, two fingers broad, and double-headed. When this bandage is used, cover the wound with proper compresses, then place the middle of the roller on the sound temple, and bring one end round the occiput, and the other round the forehead, until they meet at the part affected; and there crossing each other, form a kind of knot; carry one end over the vertex, the other under the chin; crossing again, over the sound temple, whence they are carried round the forehead and occiput, to the compresses on the wound, &c. until all the bandage is taken up.

STELLA MARINA. See **ASTER THELASSIUS**.

— **TERRÆ.** See **CORONOPUS**.

STELLARIA. See **ALCHIMILLA**.

STELOCHITES. See **OSTEOCOLLA**.

STERILITAS. BARRENNESS, called also *agone*. In this case, if medicines prove useful, it is only by restoring

the general health. But the cause is so frequently a scirrhous in the uterus or other parts subservient to generation, that it rarely happens that the complaint is removed. It is synonymous with *dysspermatismus*.

STERNO-CLEIDO-HYOIDEÆUS. See **STERNO-HYOIDES**.

STERNO COSTALES. See **TRIANGULARES STERNI**.

— **HYOIDES.** This muscle rises from the inside of the sternum and the clavicle, and running over the thyroid cartilage, is inserted into the base of the os hyoides to pull it down. Some call it *sterno mastoideus*, but very improperly; also *sterno-hyoidæus*.

— **MASTOIDÆUS,** } See **MASTOIDÆUS**, and

— **MASTOIDES.** } **STERNO-HYOIDES**.

— **THYROIDÆI.** The muscles thus named rise between the cartilages of the first and second rib; run before and close to the thyroid gland and the trachæa, and are inserted into the knobs of the thyroid cartilage, pulling the whole larynx down.

STERNUM, from *σῆνρον*, the breast, or breast-bone, called also *pectoris os*. It is the broad, flat bone, at the anterior part of the thorax. In adults of a middle age, it is composed of three bones, but frequently the two lower bones are ultimately united. The first bone is the thickest; to this the clavicles and the first ribs are articulated, and half the cavity for the reception of the second rib. The second bone is longer, narrower, and thinner than the first; in the sides of it are complete cavities for the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth ribs, and half pits for the second and the seventh. The third bone is the least, and hath only half of the cavity for the seventh rib. The lower part of the sternum is called *enfiformis cartilago*, and in young subjects is always cartilaginous.

STERNUTATIO. SNEEZING.

STERNUTATORIA. See **ERRHINÆ** and **PTARMICA**.

STERNUTATORIUS PULVIS. See **ASARUM**.

STERTOR. See **RHENCHOS**.

STIBII ESSENTIA. See **ANTIMONIALE VINUM**.

STIBIUM. ANTIMONY. See **ANTIMONIUM**. It is a name also for the *vitrum antimonium*.

STICADORE. See **STÆCHAS**.

STIGMA. SCARLET-COLOURED SPOTS, such as happen after a blow. See **SUGILLATIO**. Also particular marks in the face, or any part of the body, commonly called **MOLES**. See **NÆVUS**. The spots called *vibices* are sometimes thus named. In **BOTANY**, it is the top of the pistil, pubescent and moist, in order to detain and burst the pollen, or prolific powder.

STILLICIDIUM. In **PATHOLOGY**, it signifies the same as *stranguria*. In **PHARMACY** it signifies an instillation of liquor upon some part of the body: the French call it *la douche*; and we commonly express it by pumping upon.

In pumping upon a diseased part, three things act at the same time upon the inspissated and stagnating fluids; *first*, the falling fluid, which abrades and comminutes the inspissated juices by its force and compression; *secondly*, the nature of the water may contribute to this effect, and the fall of it may help it to penetrate; *thirdly*, the heat of the water, which insinuates itself, and warms the part quite through, it assists, and quickens the motion of the fluids; hence it follows, that a part is transpired through the skin, and the rest assisted in its circulation.

Le Dran, in his 93d and 94th Obs. gives some account of this operation in the ankylosis, and attempts to account for the action of the pumping; but his reasoning is rather specious than satisfactory.

STILLICIDIUM URINÆ. See **DYSURIA**.

STIMMI. See **ANTIMONIUM**.

STIMULANTIA. **STIMULANTS.** All those substances are considered such as increase the oscillatory motion of a fibre, or excite the action of the moving fibres in the living animal. Boerhaave says, in order to produce the oscillatory motion of the fibre, it is required that an increase of motion should be given at that particular point, from whence the increase of oscillation begins; and that the cause producing this effect is twofold; *first* by a particle of matter, not annexed to the vessel, rushing with proper force up a point, or particle, so as to force it out of its natural situation; but the impulse of that particle ceasing, the fibre will immediately contract itself, in order that the part so impelled from its place may again restore itself; and that its contraction is by so much the more powerful, as the particle has been further removed

removed from its natural state, but that causes of this kind do not long continue, therefore the effect ceases. Secondly, the other cause, and whose effects are more permanent, may arise from a particle being fixed in the side of the vessels, either internally from the circulating fluid, or externally from external causes. But this is the doctrine of mechanical reasoning, and may serve to account for the locality of action produced from some material substance in the part stimulated. But anger, and some other of the active passions, cannot act from such causes. How stimulus increases action, we cannot point out the precise mode; but this we know, all those things which can increase the influence of the vital powers, either diffusively or partially, are real stimulants, and as such must be considered. Dr. Cullen concludes them of two kinds; "*Those which are indirect*, that is, those which act on the organs of sense, by which means a perception is excited in the sensorium commune, which acting there, determines the nervous power to flow more copiously in to the whole, or a particular part of the system;—

"*And those which are direct*, that is, because they are imagined to act directly on the moving fibres." The indirect are the most common and universal, but stimulants do excite motion in the moving fibres themselves, independent of any connexion with the common sensorium, as muscular action may be promoted by stimuli applied to their fibres, when detached or separated from the body. Hence then we may fairly conclude that action is produced in two ways, by *sympathy*, and *local stimulus*. And in many of these actions mental power is the first cause, as may be discovered in longings; desire for food which we see others eating with uncommon relish; weeping from sorrow; vomiting and sickness from recollection and reflection, &c. General stimulus seems also to be produced, by all such things as are taken into the stomach, and communicate general affection through the system, owing to the connection of that organ with every other part of the machine, and indeed the whole which come under this head may be said properly to belong to this division, either from their general mode or elective action. Those which are productive of the first effects, are antispasmodics, sedatives, diaphoretics. Those of the second are errhines, sialagogues, expectorants, cathartics, diuretics, emenagogues and emetics, though some of those last have also a diffusive action.

The utility which may be derived from the administration of *stimulants* are said to arise *from their affecting the state of the circulation*; by facilitating the passage of the blood through parts in which it is morbidly obstructed, by augmenting the force and celerity of the circulation where it is morbidly slow and weak;—*from acting on the powers of sensation*; by quickening the senses, where morbidly dull; by rousing the mental faculties, when in a lethargic state;—by exhilarating a despondent condition;—*from their acting on the moving fibres*; by restoring the power of motion, where morbidly deficient; by increasing the strength of motion where morbidly weak: hence have they been divided into

STIMULANTIA TOPICA. As *mustard*, *cantharides*, *preparations of mercury*.

— DIFFUSIBILIA. As *volatile alkali*, *electricity*, *heat*.

— CARDIACA. As *cinnamon*, *nutmeg*, *wine*.

In fine, whatever invigorates the system, increases the action of the nervous or vasculous power, locally, or universally, comes properly under this head.

STIZOLOBIUM. This is called by the Europeans, *cowhage*, or *cowitch*; by many writers *pharfeolus*; by the natives of Bengal, *cadjuet* from the itching and scratching it produces; by Linnæus, *dolichos pruriens*, and by Dr. Browne, in his Natural History of Jamaica, STIZOLOBIUM, spicis multifloribus pendentibus alaribus, floribus ternatis, purpureis: CLASS. DIADELPHIA. ORDO DECANDRIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 867. This plant grows in great abundance in warm climates, and on account of the spicula, which cover its seed-bags, hath been long used in South America, and of late has been frequently employed in Britain, in worm cases. See PHASEOLUS ZURATENSIS. The worms are said to appear with the second or third dose; and by means of a purge, the stools are said to have consisted entirely of worms; and in cases of lumbrici, it is said to produce a safe and effectual cure. Those who have used it, have never found any inconvenience resulting from its internal use. The spicula of one pod, mixed with syrup or melasses, and taken in the morning fasting, was a dose for an adult. However, Mr. Chamberlayne who has writ-

ten a practical Treatise on the Efficacy of Stizolobium, used to prepare and administer it in the form of an electary, mixed with honey, melasses, or syrup, without observing any exact proportion of the quantity of setæ. Of this electary a tea-spoonful was a dose for young children, and to adults one, or even two table-spoonfuls in a morning fasting. This he repeated two or three mornings, and afterwards gave a gentle purge of some kind or other. See Chamberlayne's Treatise on this subject; Medical Comment. Edinburgh, vol. ii. part 1. N^o 4, p. 82.

STOECHAS. FRENCH LAVENDER, CASSIDONY. It is called *stoechas*, from the island on which it grew; and *stoechas Arabica*, because much commended by the Arabian physicians; it is also called *spica hortulana*, *sticadore*. It is the LAVANDULA STOECHAS. It is a low shrubby plant, with small, oblong, narrow leaves, bearing on the tops of the branches short thick spikes, or scaly heads, from which issue several small purple labiated flowers, followed each by four seeds inclosed in the cup: it is a native of the southern parts of Europe, common in our gardens, where, with a little shelter, it bears the hardest weather; it flowers in May and June. The flowers which are brought from France and Italy are rarely so good as those of our own growth. The heads should be gathered when firm and hard, which is about the end of July.

Distilled with water, it yields a considerable quantity of a pale-coloured fragrant essential oil; but with rectified spirit of wine it yields but little. Its virtues agree with those of our *lavender*, but are inferior. Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med. See LAVANDULA.

STOLONES. The SUCKERS OF PLANTS. Shoots from the roots of vegetables, by which they may be propagated.

STOMACACE, from *στόμα*, the *mouth*; and *κακος*, *evil*. It is generally, if not always, a symptom of the scurvy, disease of the mouth, or external injury, consisting of an erosion and spontaneous hæmorrhage of the gums, and for the most part, a foetor of the mouth. It is also a name for the scurvy. See SCORBUS.

STOMACHICA. Medicines suited to excite and strengthen the action of the stomach. Dr. CULLEN says he is at a loss to determine how far this term, so frequently employed, could be properly rejected; but he is persuaded, that it ought for the same reason as other too general terms. Mat. Med.

STOMACHICA PASSIO. In this disorder there is an aversion to food; even the thought of it begets a nausea, anxiety, cardialgia, an effusion of saliva, and often a vomiting; fasting is more tolerable than eating: if the patient is obliged to eat, he must endure a pain that is worse to him than hunger itself; he is troubled to chew, but more so to swallow his food; there is an aversion to common food, and a desire to what is unusual: often, a pain is complained of between the shoulders, and it is increased after eating; restlessness, dimness of sight, a noise in the ears, a heaviness in the head, numbness in the limbs, a palpitation in the hypochondria, and a spitting of cold watery phlegm: the patient imagines that the spine of his back moves towards his legs, and whether standing, or lying, he seems to be moved like a reed that is shaken by the wind; though not thirsty, he desires to drink after eating; though drowsy, he keeps waking; he is lean, pale, feeble, faint, timid, silent, but soon angry; he is much disturbed with black bile, and falls into fits of melancholy; the symptoms during a fit, are fainting, a cold numbness of the joints, an unusual heat which runs through the members, and most perceived in the palms of the hands, with a dewy sweat, restlessness, jactitation, anxiety, despondency, a change of colour, a small, swift, weak pulse, a wasting of the body, — or, on the contrary, an immoderate appetite, with indigestion, and an acrid, acid, or nidorous quality in the contents of the stomach; sometimes the patient is speechless, grinds and clenches his teeth; there is always a cold in the head, with a ringing in the ears; sometimes, though rarely, there is great thirst; a pain in the præcordia, which extends between the scapulæ; and when the inflammation is considerable, there is a difficulty of swallowing, and a strangulation, which some have called a STOMACHIC QUINSEY; an hardness of the stomach without pain, with other symptoms, as a windiness, inflation, borborygmi, &c.

The causes are a discharge of pus from the belly upon the stomach, intense thinking, a neglect of proper nourishment

rishment and rest, sorrow, taking cold, continual indigestion, vomiting, &c.

In order to the cure, the patient's inclinations must be complied with; the juice of quinces is recommended; warm stimulants, such as pepper and ginger, with aloes and other such like bitters, are found to be useful. See Aretæus de Caus. Sign. diutin. Morb. lib. ii. cap. vi. Cœlius Aurelianus Morb. Chron. lib. iii. cap. ii. Aretæus de Curat. Chron. Morb. lib. ii. cap. iv.

STOMACHICA TINCTURA. See CARDAMOMUM, N° 2.

STOMACHICI NERVI. See PAR VAGUM.

STOMACHUS, from *σῶμα*, a mouth, and *χεῖν*, to pour. Because it sends the food into the orifice of the guts. The word *stomachus* properly belongs only to the upper orifice of the *stomach*, though given to the whole viscus, it is also called *ventriculus*, *anocœlia*, *gaster*, *nedys*. The *stomach* is situated under the left side of the diaphragm, just below the lesser lobe of the liver, passing down a little way, and then turning over the spine to the right side. In shape it much resembles the pouch of a bagpipe; it lies in an oblique direction from left to right, and hath a substance called *mesogastrium* in its concave part, between the orifices attaching it to the subjacent parts; its superior orifice is called the cardiac orifice; it is on the left side; the inferior orifice is toward the right side, and is called pylorus. The outward coat of the *stomach* is from the peritonæum; the second coat is muscular; the inner or villous coat appears like a pile of velvet, but short and flat, and it is extremely vascular; betwixt these coats the cellular membrane runs, and, according to some, reckoned distinct coats; to that betwixt the muscular and the villous coat, some have given the name of *nervosa*. The muscular coat of the *stomach* can contract it to a very small size, as in vomiting. Dr. Hunter thinks, that the cavity is contracted so as not to be larger than the size of a nutmeg, when all the contents are thrown out. The arteries are principally the *coronaria ventriculi*, and the *two gastricæ*, which see; the veins are ramifications from the *venæ portæ* in general, and, in particular, from the *mesenterica major*, *splénica*, and *hæmorrhoidalis interna*; the nerves are from the eighth pair. See DEGLUTITIO.

STORAX, see STYRAX. For that called—RUBRA, see THURIS CORTEX.

STRABILISMUS, } from *σπαζέω*, and that from
STRABISMUS, } *σπερῶ*, to turn. SQUINTING,
STRABOSITAS. } also called *distortio* and *illopsis*.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS LOCALES, and ORD. DYSCINESIÆ, which he defines, the optic axes of the eyes not converging. He distinguishes three species. 1. *Strabismus habitualis*. When from a custom of using only one eye. 2. *Strabismus commodus*. When one eye in comparison with the other, from greater weakness or mobility, cannot accommodate itself to the other. 3. *Strabismus necessarius*. When some change takes place in the situation or figure of the eye or a part of it. It may be caused from habit contracted by mocking those who *squint*; by viewing many agreeable objects at once; by placing the eye of an infant obliquely to a candle, or a window, &c. or this disorder may proceed from a fault in the first conformation of the eye, or some particular part of it, or the weakness of one eye may produce this defect in the other; the muscles of the eye may be too long, or too short, preternaturally relaxed or contracted; a tumor in the orbit, or an adhesion of the eye to some part of the eye-lid, may also be a cause; spasm, or an apoplexy, may also produce it.

Those who *squint* from some accident after they are grown up, see double; but when they *squint* from their infancy, they do not.

Some attempt to remove this defect in children, by setting them to look at their faces in a looking-glass, and repeat this attempt for a quarter of an hour, night and morning; and while this method is in use, the eyes should be washed with Hungary water; to strengthen the muscles, wash the temples and the forehead three times a day. See St. Yves on the Disorders of the Eyes. Wallis's *Sauvages' Nosology of the Eyes*.

STRAMEN CAMELORUM. See JUNCUS ODORATUS.

STRAMONIUM. THORN-APPLE, called also *du-tray*, *barryococcalon*. It is the DATURA, vel DATYRA STRAMONIUM, or DATURA FETIDA pericarpis spinosis erectis ovatis, foliis ovatis glabris. CLASS. PENTANDRIA ORDO MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant.

246; the *stramonium spinosum* of Gerard; and the *solanum maniacum* of Dioscorides.

The root is long, large, and fibrous. The stalk is of a pale green, strong, and near three feet high. The leaves are large, of a lively green, placed on strong peduncles: they are broad, pointed at the extremity, beautifully indented, and are placed without any regular arrangement. At night, the leaves, particularly the upper ones, rise up and inclose the flowers. The flower appears in August, consists of one petal, funnel-shaped, tubular, and folded at the border in five parts; they grow at the bifurcation of the branches, are large, and of a milk-white colour, though sometimes they have a tinge of purple or violet. The seed-vessel is oval, large, and covered with short, sharp, and strong thorns. The seeds are brown. It is a native of America.

The seeds and leaves received into the human stomach produce a vertigo, and afterwards madness. Boerhaave relates that some boys who had eaten some seeds of *thorn-apples*, were seized with giddiness, horrible imaginations, terrors, and delirium: and that those who did not soon vomit, died. Some say it causes convulsions. There is a particular account of a man, sixty years of age, who by mistake boiled the capsules of the *stramonium* in milk, and in consequence of drinking this decoction, was affected with vertigo, dryness of the fauces, anxiety followed with loss of voice and sense: the pulse became small and quick; the extremities cold; the limbs paralytic; the features distorted, accompanied with violent delirium, continual watchfulness, and a total suppression of all evacuations; but in a few hours he was restored to his former health.

This plant hath a disagreeable nauseous smell, when rubbed between the fingers. According to the relations of some, the leaves are said to be cooling, and the seeds narcotic; others observe, that the seeds produce a strange kind of delirium, which continues twenty-four hours; and that the root occasions uneasy sleep and troublesome dreams. Accounts of its effects may be seen in the Edinb. Med. Comm.

In case of injury from the seeds or any other part of this species of *datura*, proceed as in cases of poison by mushrooms. See AMANITA and VENENUM.

Dr. Storck took *stramonium offic.* Linnæi: he pressed out the juice from the fresh plant, and inspissated it to an extract, and, in different cases, gave it in doses from gr. ss. to ʒ i. in twenty-four hours. In epileptic disorders, convulsions, and madness, it proved to be a medicine of singular efficacy; he cured several patients whose disorders were violent and of long continuance, with it. With other practitioners it does not seem to have been successful. Though the extract has been usually given, the powdered leaves, after the manner as directed in the administration of hemlock, seem to be a preparation more certain, and convenient. The leaves of the *stramonium* have been used as an external application to inflammatory tumors and burns. See Miller's Bot. Off. Dr. Storck on the *Stramonium*. Withering's Bot. Arrang. Med. Mus. vol. i. p. 448, &c. Wilmer's Obs. on Poisonous Vegetables. Cullen's Mat. Medica.

STRANGALIDES. Hard tumors in the breasts from milk.

STRANGURIA, from *σπάρξ*, a drop, and *ουρον*, urine. A STRANGURY. It is a discharge of urine by drops, attended with pain. See DYSURIA.

STRATIOTES. See MICRO-LEUCO-NYMPHÆA, MILLEFOLIUM, ALOIDES.

STREATHAM WATERS. This spring rises about six miles south of London bridge, in the county of Surry; a gallon of this water yielded forty grains of calcareous earth; sixty of a salt compounded of vitriolated magnesia, sea-salt and bitter, according to Dr. RUTTY. It is a weak purging-water, drank from one, two, or more pints in a morning. See AQUÆ CATHARTICÆ AMARÆ.

STREMMMA, from *σπερῶ*, to turn. A STRAIN. When a membranous or tendinous part is stretched beyond its proper limits, it is said to be *strained*. This accident happens chiefly about the joints, occasions weakness and pain there, with swelling, and often a total inability to move. A *strain* approaches very nearly to the nature of a contusion, and, as in contusions, rest, with the application of warm vinegar, three or four times a day, will be proper; or the CATAPLASMA ACETI, made of vinegar, oatmeal, and crumbs of bread, may be applied

applied cold: it is, though a simple, yet an effectual remedy. It is said also to have considerable effect in stopping the progress of scrophulous enlargements of the bones; it is also of great use in bruises: when the symptoms abate, in proportion thereto, let a little spirit be added to the vinegar, which now may be used cold, and a bandage may be made use of to support the weakened part, until the natural degree of strength returns. Dr. Lobn advises the use of vinegar, and of rectified spirit of wine alternately, first rubbing in the vinegar, then, two or three hours after, rub in the spirit. Saturnine water is useful in these cases.

Cold water is used by some; but if the strain is deep, it does no service; if there is inflammation, it does harm, so that it is only in slight and superficial, and these must be recent cases too, in which it can be of service. Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 446.

STREPSICEROS. See ANTILOPUS.

STRIDOR. GRINDING OF THE TEETH. Hippocrates observes, that in acute diseases this symptom is usually fatal if the patient has not been accustomed to it in his childhood.

STRIGIL, } An instrument to scrape off the sweat
STRIGILIS. { during the gymnastic exercises of the ancients; and in their baths: *strigils* were made of metals, horn, or ivory, and were curved; some were made of linen.

STRIGMENTUM. The STRIGMENTS, FILTH, OR SORDES, scraped from the skin in baths, and places of exercise; some of these *strigments* were only the sweat, others were the sweat mixed with the dust raised in the place of exercise, or purposely strewn on the bodies of them who were there engaged. *Strigments* were of three sorts: 1. *Sweat*. 2. *Sweat with the dust and oil which was rubbed on the bodies of the men*. 3. *Oils and dust scraped from statues*, and which often partook of verdigrise, from the oil dissolving the copper.

STRONGYLUS. See VERMES.

STRUMA. See SCROFULA.

STRUTHIUM. See SAPONARIA LUTEA, IMPERATORIA. and LUTEA.

STRYCHNOMANIA. See SOLANUM LETHALE.

STRYCHNOS. So Theophrastus called the deadly nightshade. In Linnæus's System of Vegetables, it is a genus of plants in the class pentandria, and order monogynia. Its two species are the *strychnos nux vomica*, vel *Indica*, &c. and *strychnos colubrina*. See COLUBRINUM, and NUX VOMICA.

STUM. See MUSTUM.

STUPOR. Loss of FEELING. See ANASTHÆSIA. Or it is a transitory numbness, such as is occasioned by accidental pressure, &c.

STUPOR DENTII. An affection of the teeth, in which a certain pain is felt in the membrane which surrounds them, and by which sensation is in some degree destroyed. It is produced by taking acid and austere substances into the mouth.

STUPA, } A STUPE. It is a piece of cloth, usually
STUPPA. } of flannel, dipped in some proper liquor, and applied to an affected part.

STYGLIA AQUA. See AQ. REGIA, under NITRUM.

STYLIFORMIS PROCESSUS. See STYLOIDES PROCESSUS.

STYLO-CERATO-HYOIDEUS. Stylo, from the *styloid process*, and *κερατα*, horns of the *hyoides*.—STYLO-HYOID PROCESS, see STYLO-HYOIDES.

STYLO-CHONDRO-HYOIDEUS. So Douglas names one of the muscles called *stylo-hyoidæus*, because it is inserted into the cartilaginous appendix of the *os hyoides*.

—GLOSSI. From *stylus*, a pencil, and *glossa*, a tongue. These muscles rise from the inner part of the *styloid process*, and go the whole length of the tongue, serving to expand it.

—HYOIDES, vel *cerato-hyoidæus*. It rises from the *processus styloides*, and runs to the cornu and basis of the *os hyoides*. Generally its fibres pass on each side of the tendon of the *digastric muscle*.

STYLOIDES PROCESSUS, from *στυλος*, a pencil, and *ειδος*, form, called also *belemnoides*, *styloformis processus*, THE *STYLOID PROCESS*.

From under the craggy part of the temporal bone, this process stands out obliquely forward. The shape is said to resemble the ancient *stylus scriptorius*; hence its name. Several muscles have their origin from this process, and borrow one half of their name from it; *stylo-glossus*; *stylo-*

hyoides; *stylo-pharyngæus*, which see. This process, even in adults, is not entirely ossified, but is ligamentous at its root, and is sometimes composed of two or three distinct pieces. See TEMPORUM OSSA.

STYLOIDES RADIALIS LIGAMENTUM. It is fixed round the neighbouring tuberosity of the *os scaphoides*.

—ULNÆ LIGAMENTUM. It is fixed in the *os cuneiforme*; and then in the *os unciforme*, from whence it is a little stretched over the fourth bone of the metacarpus.

STYLO-MASTOIDEUM FORAMEN, called also *mastoidæum foramen*. This hole is the orifice of the passage for the *portio dura* of the auditory nerve, which runs behind the *tympanium*.

—PHARYNGÆI. These muscles rise from the beginning of the *styloid processes*, and are inserted into the *pharynx*, and into the *thyroid cartilage*. See PHARYNX.

STYMMATA. These are called *Spissamenta*. Things added to oils, either on account of their odour, or that concocts may be preserved a long time; hence also were the thicker, more solid ointments called, which were at the same time sweet-scented; they are different from the *hedy-smata*, because these were liquids, those solids. Linnæus says those things were called *stymmata*, which gave consistence or body to ointments; but *hedy-smata* were the juices from whence those were made. Schröder describes *stymmata* to be the spissamentum or sediment of flowers and other things, which remains when they are macerated in oils and expressed.

STYMATOSIS. A bloody discharge from the penis.

STYPTICA, from *συψω*, to *astringe*, called also *constrictiva*. STYPTICS, or medicines which stop hæmorrhages. Of *styptics* for stopping hæmorrhages there are few to be depended on; their usefulness is only in very slight cases, and the best of them is the *lycoperdon*.

STYPTICUS HELVETII PULVIS. *Helvetius's Styptic Powder*, called also by the Germans, *pulvis febrifugus*.

R. Aluminis rupei ʒ i. ss. sanguinis draconis, ʒ ij misce, fiat pulvis.

This was the *pulvis stypticus* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and was in long repute as an astringent. But three drams of the gum kino are judiciously substituted now for the dragon's blood; as being much more powerful, and certain in its astringent effect. The chief use of this is in hæmorrhages, particularly those of the uterus, and, indeed, in their cure is an excellent remedy; given in doses of from eight grains to half a dram, coupled with *pulvis tragacanthæ*, gum arabic, and starch, to prevent its having too painful an effect upon the stomach. See ALUMEN.

STYRACIFLUA. See LIQUIDAMBRA.

STYRAX, also called STORAX; and because it was formerly brought to us in reeds or canes, it was named *styrax calamita*. Indeed the dry sort is called *calamita*, to distinguish it from the liquid. Casper Bauhine calls the tree that affords it, *styrax folio mali cotonei*, because its leaves are like those of the quince-tree. Ray calls the tree from which the liquid *styrax* is obtained, *styrax aceris folio*, because its leaves resemble those of the maple. It is the STYRAX OFFICINALE, *foliis ovatis, subtus villosis, racemis simplicibus, foliis brevioribus*. Ait. Hort. Kew. CLASS. DECANDRIA; ORDO MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 595. OFFICINAL STORAX.

Storax is the most fragrant of the solid resins, and, indeed, of all the vegetable substances. There are three kinds: 1. The FINE SORT, called the *red storax*; it is the pure native juice which flows from incisions made into the trunk of the tree; it is not in tears, but in masses; sometimes composed of whitish, and pale reddish brown lumps; sometimes it is of an uniform reddish yellow, or brownish appearance, unctuous and soft like wax, and free from visible impurities. With this kind we rarely meet. 2. The COMMON STORAX: this is supposed to be the thinner juice thickened with saw-dust, for it is more fragrant than the pure sort, both whilst mixed with the saw dust, and when separated by means of rectified spirit of wine; its flavour is also of the same kind. It is now brought in large pieces, of a reddish brown colour, softish, and, as it were, unctuous to the touch, yet brittle and friable. This is the only sort that is generally met with, and its resin is ordered by the London college. 3. STORAX IN THE LUMP: it is in masses of an uniform texture, and of a yellowish red or brownish colour, sometimes interspersed with whitish grains. This is called STORAX IN THE TEAR.

It is the produce of Syria, Cilicia, and Pamphilia; some say that true *storax* is also a produce of Italy, and the Levant, and is indigenous to several of the southern parts of Europe, yet the resinous drug which it produces is only to be obtained in perfection from those trees growing in Asiatic Turkey. There is a sort in America, but it differs much from the above. It exudes from the leaves of the trees in the warm climes where it is produced; but is most abundantly obtained by making incisions through the bark thereof.

Neumann says, that an ounce of common *storax* gave out to rectified spirit of wine six drams of resinous matter, then to water half a dram of gummy, and the rest was saw-dust; and that on heating another ounce with water first, he obtained two drams of gummy, then with spirit half an ounce of resin. Pure spirit raises but little from the *storax* by distillation, but water takes up much of its flavour; and when it is almost all drawn off, a fine subtil essential oil rises, in the proportion of about 9 ii. from 3 xvi. The residuum, on being urged with a due degree of heat, afforded 3 ix. of an empyreumatic liquor, then 3 ii. 9 i. of thick butyraceous oil: afterwards 3 ii. 3 i. of an empyreumatic oil, which had nothing of the smell of the *storax*, along with 3 v. of an acid spirit. On washing the butyraceous oil with warm water, then setting the water in a cool place, a small portion of saline matter separated, which appeared like the flowers of benjamin, and is supposed to be of the same nature with gum benjamin. The same saline matter is obtained from the pure resin, by boiling it in water. This spirit carries but little from the *storax* in distillation: yet if twice its weight of the salt of tartar is added, a spirit is obtained which is strongly impregnated with both the taste and smell of this resin. The strongest, and the most fragrant principle, separable from *storax*, is the subtle, slightly empyreumatic oil which arises first in distilling it.

It is chiefly used as a perfume, sometimes as a medicine, and that both externally and internally; its qualities are to *resolve* and strengthen. It has been given in catarrhal complaints, coughs, asthma, menstrual obstructions, and was also prescribed in ulcerations of the lungs, and other pulmonary complaints, from its affinity to the balsams, which, at that time, were in much estimation in the sediforders. However, though in nervous debilities, from its sensible qualities, it might promise to be of some service, it is now almost totally rejected from practice. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

STYRAX LIQUIDA. LIQUID STORAX, called also *liquidambar*. It is a resinous juice obtained from a tree in Virginia and Mexico, which Ray calls *storax acris folio*. The juice, called LIQUID AMBER, is said to exude from the leaves of this tree spontaneously, but more freely from incisions made in the trunk of it; and the *liquid storax* is said to be obtained by boiling the bark and the small branches in water. This is at first of the consistence of thin turpentine; but, by long keeping, grows hard and brittle. It is of a yellow colour, inclining to red, of an hot aromatic taste, and a fragrant smell, not unlike that of storax, heightened with a little ambergrease. Formerly it was used as a perfume, but now scarce known in the shops. Two sorts of *liquid storax* are distinguished: but the sort which is commonly met with, is of a weak smell, a grey colour, and is supposed to be artificial; of which the following experiments are a sufficient proof: four drams of common liquid storax yielded, with rectified spirit of wine, three drams and one scruple of resinous extract; from the remaining two scruples, water took up only a few grains; the distilled spirit smelled a little of the resin. In distillation with water, an essential oil arose, similar in flavour to oil of turpentine, or the oleum pini. By distillation in a stronger fire, instead of a clear empyreumatic oil, what came over was mere pitch. The London College of Physicians order it to be purified in the following manner: strain the storax, dissolved in spirit of wine, then distil till it is reduced to a proper consistence. Dr. Cullen says, that mixed with some unctuous substances in the proportion of one part of *styrax* to two of *ung. basilicon nigrum*, it has been of remarkable service in paralytic cases, and particularly in debility of the limbs following rickets; but this he has from an empirical practice. See Neumann's Chem. Works, Philos. Transf. N° 313. Lewis's and Cullen's Mat. Med. Nicholson's Dictionary of Chemistry, 1795.

— ALBA. The WHITE PERUVIAN BALSAM.

SUBALARIS VENA, from *sub*, under, and *ala*, the armpit. The AXILLARY VEIN.

SUBCLAVIÆ ARTERIÆ, from *sub*, under, and *clavicula*, the channel-bone. The SUBCLAVIAN ARTERIES. They are so called from their situation being under the clavicles. They arise from the arch of the aorta, on each side of the left carotid, which commonly lie in the middle between them. The origin of the left *subclavian artery* usually terminates the aorta ascendens. These arteries on each side terminate at the upper edge of the first rib between the lower insertions of the first scalenus muscle, and there, as they go out of the thorax, they take the name of the *arteriæ axillares*.

SUBCLAVIUS MUSCULUS. It rises by a small tendon from the anterior part of the cartilage of the first rib, close to the strong ligament which connects this rib to the clavicle, and runs along the whole under side of the clavicle into the coracoid process, where it is articulated to the clavicle. Its use is to bring the clavicle upwards and forwards.

SUBCOSTALES. These muscles are situated more or less obliquely on the insides of the ribs near their bony angles, and running in the same direction with the external intercostals. They are fixed by both extremities in the ribs; the inferior being always at a greater distance from the vertebræ than the superior, and several ribs lying between the two insertions.

SUBCUTANEUS. See PLATYSMA MYOIDES.

SUBHUMERALIS VENA. See ARTICULARIS VENA.

SUBLIMAMENTUM. See ENEOREMA.

SUBLIMATIO. SUBLIMATION, sometimes called *elevatio*. It is the condensing and collecting in a solid form, by means of vessels aptly constructed, the fumes of bodies raised from them by the application of a proper heat. Fluids are said to distil, and solids to sublime. If the subliming matter concretes into a mass, it is commonly called a sublimate; if into a powdery form, flowers. See Nicholson's Dict. of Chem. 1795.

SUBLIMATIO URINÆ. See ENEOREMA.

SUBLIMATUM. See MERC. COROS. ALB.

SUBLINGUALES GLANDULÆ, vel *Bartholinianæ*, vel *Rivinianæ*. The SUBLINGUAL GLANDS. They lie between the mylo-hyoidæi and the genio-glossi muscles, and almost always discharge their saliva in the same place with the submaxillary glands under the tongue.

SUBLINGUALIS ARTERIA. The *sublingual artery* is the second branch from the external carotid; it rises a little above the superior guttural artery; it runs in forwards, upwards, and over the cornu of the os hyoides, and sinks into the tongue to supply all the adjacent muscles. It is also called the *ranina arteria*.

SUBLUXATIO. SUBLUXATION. It is where the head of a bone is not quite out of its socket, but rests upon the brim.

SUBMERSIO. DROWNING. In Dr. Cullen's Nomenclology it is a variety of the *apoplexia suffocata*. Sauvages terms it *asphyxia immerforum*. Instances have occurred of persons lying under water for six hours, and afterwards been restored to life and health, two hours have been employed in the recovery of those who had lain long under water, before any advantage was observed from endeavours, and at length success hath followed. Strange are the reports on this subject. Some modern physiologists assert, that no terrestrial animal can be recovered, if it continues six minutes under water at one time, without breathing. Very little water is ever swallowed by drowned persons; they do not attempt to breathe until they are insensible; and then on attempting it, a little water is sucked in, and a small portion of it passes into the lungs. On taking the body out of the water, it must not be laid on the cold earth, but on a warm bed, the cloaths that are wet being first stripped off; or it may be laid in the hot sun, or any warm place, there to be rubbed with coarse cloths until a glow is perceived in the skin; a strong healthy person may blow his warm breath into the patient's mouth to distend the lungs; or the smoke of tobacco may be conveyed into the patient's mouth, or his throat may be tickled with a feather to excite a vomiting; after which let him be laid before a warm fire, or on any other warm place, until life appears. The jugular veins may be opened, to set the circulation forward again; the veins in other parts will rarely bleed; the fumes of tobacco may be thrown up the intestines; volatiles and stimulants may be applied to the nose and the tongue; these are most useful after bleeding. If these fail, bronchotomy may be performed, (see TRACHEOTOMIA;) and warm breath may be blown in at the aperture: this is the best and most certain way of directing air into the lungs; because the air

air blown into the mouth may pass only by the œsophagus into the stomach; and this operation must be continued until signs of life appear. Indeed, without expansion of the lungs, little good can be done, for people die, who are drowned, of their being in a collapsed state; therefore, the most effectual means should be used for the recovery of the action of this organ; not any thing should be forced down the throat, but as soon as the patient can attempt to swallow, give him a draught of warm water, with a table-spoonful of mustard in it, to drink. Continue these means until life seems to be confirmed. Generally, after recovery, an oppression, a cough, and a fever follow.

In the first volume of Dr. Fothergill's Works, Dr. Letson hath inserted the following method of treatment, found by the Humane Society to be most successful on these occasions.

I. The body should not be rolled on the ground, or over a barrel, nor lifted up by the heels, or be any other way roughly handled, or violently shook; but be removed to a convenient place, lying as on a bed, with the head a little raised, in as natural a position as possible.

II. The body, well wiped with a cloth, should be placed in a warm bed or blanket; but not too near a large fire. Bottles of hot water should be laid to the bottoms of the feet, joints of the knees, and under the arm-pits. A warming-pan moderately heated, or hot bricks wrapped in cloths, should be rubbed over the body, particularly along the back. The natural warmth of a healthy person, especially a child, lying close to the body, hath been found very efficacious. The room should be kept open and airy, with few persons in it. The shirt of an attendant, or skin of a sheep fresh killed and warm, may be used to advantage. Should the accident happen in the neighbourhood of a warm bath, brew-house, bake-house, glass-house, saltern, soap manufactory, or any fabric where warm lees, ashes, embers, grains, sand, water, &c. can be easily procured, it will be very proper to place the body in any of these, moderated to a degree of heat, very little exceeding that of a healthy person.

III. The body being placed in one or other of the above advantageous situations, various stimulating means should be immediately employed. The most efficacious are, blowing with force into the lungs, by applying the mouth to that of the patient, closing at the same time his nostrils; throwing the smoke of tobacco up the fundament into the bowels, by means of a clyster-pipe or fumigator; a pair of bellows may be employed until the others can be procured; rubbing the belly, chest, back and arms, with a coarse cloth, or dry salt, so as not to rub off the skin, or with a flannel dipped in brandy, rum, or gin; applying spirit of hartshorn, volatile salts, or the like, to the nostrils, and rubbing them on the temples frequently; tickling the throat with a feather, to excite a propensity to vomit; and the nostrils also with a feather or snuff to provoke sneezing. The body should at intervals be shaken, and varied in its position.

IV. If there be any signs of returning life, such as sighing, gasping, twitching, beating of the heart, return of natural warmth or colour, a spoonful of water may be administered, to try if the power of swallowing be returned; if it be, a spoonful or two of warm wine, or of brandy and water, may be given to advantage, but not before.

Early bleeding has been found pernicious, and even fatal; it is not always applicable, though it may sometimes be employed by a person of skill, to remove or prevent symptoms of inflammation.

The above methods of restoring life are applicable to various other cases of apparent sudden death, whether from hanging, apoplectic and convulsive fits, cold, suffocation by damps or noxious vapours, proceeding from coal mines, confined air of wells, caves, cisterns, or from the must of fermenting liquors.

See Tissot's Advice to the people. Med. Musæum, vol. iii. p. 376, &c. Dr. Cullen's Letter to Lord Cathcart on this subject.

SUBOCCIPITALES NERVI. So the tenth pair of nerves are called which proceed from the head. They are small; they pass out at the foramen magnum, between the basis of the skull, and the transverse process of the atlas, where they form a ganglion, and give branches to the adjacent muscles; after which, forming a sort of arch with an ascending twig of the first cervical pair, a branch is sent off, which is called the occipital nerve.

SUBORBITARIUS. A branch of the upper maxil-

lary branch of the fifth pair of nerves; it runs on the lower part of the orbit of the eye, &c.

SUBPOPLITEUS. See **POPLITEUS**.

SUBSCAPULARIS MUSCULUS. See **INFRA SCAPULARIS**.

SUBSIDENTIA. See **EPISTASIS**.

SUBSULTUS, from *sub*, under, and *salio*, to leap; is the same as spasmodic, or a convulsion of the clonic kind, from the sense of leaping which the tendons give to the hand lying upon them. A **TWITCHING** of the **TENDONS**, also an involuntary twitching, or spasmodic contraction of the muscular parts.

SUCCAGO. See **SAPA**.

SUCCEDANEA. See **ANTEMBALOMENOS**.

SUCCENTURIATI MUSCULI. See **PYRAMIDALES, MUSCULI**.

SUCCHAR.

SUCHAR. } See **SACCHARUM**.

SUCCI SCORBUTICI. See **COCHLEARIA BRITANNICA**.

SUCCINGENS MEMBRANA. See **DIAPHRAGMA**.

SUCCINUM. AMBER. Various are the appellations given to this substance. The Italians and French call it *amber*;—the Arabians *ambar—ambar—ampar*;—Greeks, *amber*, and *harpax*; and the Syrians, *harpaga* **SNATCHER**, because it snatches, or attracts straws, &c. By **AMBRA**, the Arabians mean *ambergrease*; and by **AMBER**, what the Greeks call *naphtha*.

AMBER also bears the names *berenice—carabe—charabe—karabe—ambra—electrum—edes—edets—aurum—elimpium*.—The immature amber, **PARACELsus** calls *glaura*. It is found in several parts of the world: the most considerable quantities are taken up from regular mines in some of the inland countries belonging to the king of Prussia; but the finest sorts are thrown up by the sea, particularly in stormy weather, about Pillau.

There are various conjectures respecting the origin of amber. The Arabians say, that the black poplar affords *amber*; the poplar, they call *haur*, and the tear *haurus*, which was changed to *hamburus*, to signify *amber*; or, according to some, into *avrum*, or *abrum*, and thence into *ambiam*, to signify the tear of the poplar; and, probably, from the likeness of the poplar gum and amber, the same name obtained for both.

LEO AFRICANUS says, that the whale is called *hambara*, by the inhabitants of Fez and Morocco, which perhaps gave rise to the notion, that *amber* was the dung or spawn of the whale.

But notwithstanding these various conjectures, it is most probable, that it is instantly formed by the concourse of mineral oil, or petroleum, with vitriolic acid. And thus it is easy to conceive how insects of the most tender kind, are enveloped, without injuring them, or altering their natural appearances. Some assert that bitumens are essentially mineral; others, and by far the greatest number, that they proceed originally from vegetable substances. In favour of the latter opinion, see Macquer's Chemical Dictionary. Dr. Saunders, in his Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Chemistry, says, all fossil inflammable matter is supposed to proceed from animal and vegetable matters, altered by time; he further observes, that sulphur is obtained by mixing vitriolic acid and spirit of wine rectified, or oil. On the other hand, Dr. Lewis observes, that the oil of *amber* differs from all those of the vegetable kingdom; and agrees with the mineral petroleum, in not being soluble, either in its rectified or unrectified state, by spirit of wine, fixt alkaline lixivium, or volatile alkaline spirits; the oil, after long digestion or agitation, separating as freely as common oil does from water: he further observes, that mineral bitumens are different in their qualities from the vegetable resins; and, in the mineral kingdom, we find a fluid oil, very different from vegetable oils. The mineral oil is changed by mineral acids into a substance greatly resembling bitumen; and the vegetable oils are changed by the same acids into substances greatly resembling the natural resins. From bitumens we gain by distillation the mineral oil; and from resins, the vegetable oil, distinct in their qualities as at first; vegetable oils and resins have been heated with all known mineral acids, but have never yielded any thing similar to the mineral bitumens. It seems, therefore, as if the oily products of the two kingdoms were specifically and essentially different. The laws of chemical enquiries at least demand,

that we do not look upon them any otherwise until we are able to produce from one a substance similar to the other: when this is done, and not before, the presumption that nature effects the same change in the bowels of the earth, will be of some weight. See Dr. Lewis's Note in his Translation of Neumann's Chemistry, vol vii. p. 3. Neumann says, in speaking of *amber*, it is most probable that *amber* is generated instantly from the concurrence of mineral oil, or petroleum with vitriolic acid, in the form of vapours.

The yellow *amber* should be of a citron yellow, or of a golden colour, bright, transparent, easily taking fire, and exhaling a pleasant fragrant smell.

In Holland, a vegetable resin, called GUMMI DE LOOCK is sold under the name of American *amber*; but it is less electric than *amber*, wants the peculiar smell thereof when it is burning, dissolves readily in spirit of wine; and, when distilled, it does not afford the same principles as the *amber* does.

If *amber* is distilled in a retort by a strong heat, it yields a phlegm, or oil, which grows thicker and thicker as the distilling continues, and a particular kind of salt. The *amber* is powdered and mixed with three times its weight of white sand before it is committed to distillation; a retort is half filled with it, and then the fire is gradually increased until a phlegm rises, but not more than to make water boil; after this, the heat should be greater, but gradually increased, yet not so as to make the *amber* smell much; the receiver may be left unluted; thus it can be occasionally removed, and the salt swept out, and so hindered from melting with the oil that rises; the distillation is continued until no salt is seen to arise. After the distillation is ended, gather all the salt together, and dry it by pressing it gently between some sheets of spongy paper: then to purify it, boil it in the phlegm that arose in the beginning of the distillation, which is called the spirit of *amber*; or it may be boiled in common water, then set to crystallize; this may be repeated until it is sufficiently freed from its oil. When this salt is pure, it is of a white colour, of a pungent, penetrating, grateful, acid taste; it dissolves in rectified spirit of wine with difficulty, though assisted by heat, but readily in water.

The salt of *amber* is mixed with sal ammoniac; but this it discovered by an urinous smell arising on rubbing it with the salt of tartar; it is mixed with nitre, but this is discovered by the nitrous taste. When mixed with cream of tartar, it is discovered by dissolving it in water, for the salt of *amber* readily dissolves and leaves the cream of tartar undissolved. When it is mixed with the salt of coral, it is discovered by laying it on a red-hot iron, on which the salt of *amber* flies off, but that of the coral remains in the form of a white powder.

This salt is given in doses from gr. iii. to ʒ i. Boerhaave extols it as an antihysteric, and other physicians attribute many other virtues to it. Dr. Alston of Edinburgh says, that when divested of the oil, it is no better than common salt; Dr. Cullen, that when genuine, and purified, its virtues are little better than that of vegetable acids. At present it is used, to render the operation of aloetic and resinous purges more mild, and also more certain, and as an antihysteric and diuretic. Dose, five to fifteen or twenty grains.

The oil which rises in distillation may be rectified by distilling it from pure water. The rectified oil hath a strong bituminous smell, and a pungent acrid taste; it heats the body, and promotes the fluid secretions; it is chiefly used as an antihysteric; an assistant to emmenagogues; in epilepsy, whooping coughs, and other convulsive complaints; in doses, from five to twenty drops on a lump of sugar, or mixed up with mucilage of gum arabic into a draught with some distilled water: externally it is applied to weak, rheumatic, and paralytic limbs, and as a warm stimulant to the spine, mixed up with a moderate portion of sweet oil. Obstinate intermittents are said to have been cured by it. The Swedish College directs one ounce of *amber* to be digested in four ounces of vitriolic æther, and given from twenty to sixty drops in the same complaints the oleum succini is prescribed for. This oil agrees with the mineral oils in refusing to mix with vinous spirits. The London College order the salt and oil to be obtained from two pounds of *amber* placed in a sand bath, and gradually increasing the heat, whence an acid liquor, oil, and salt mixed with the oil, will come over. To purify the salt, they take half a pound of the salt, one pint of distilled water; the salt is boiled in the water, and then set by to crystallize. In order to purify

the oil, they take a pound, and distil it three times. Its dose from five to thirty drops. The Edinburgh College have given superior directions for these processes. The oil seems to be the only active medicine as an antispasmodic, which power is increased by its purity, acquired by repeated distillations. It has been found extremely useful in cures of epilepsy, hysteria, and other spasmodic affections, in doses of from ten drops to thirty.

Several preparations have been made from *amber*, but they are rarely used. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med. Tournefort's Mat. Med. Nicholson's Dict. of Chem. Cullen's Mat. Med.

SUCCINUM CINEREUM—GRISÆUM. See AMBRA-GRISÆA.

SUCCISA, also called *morsus diaboli*; *scabioso folio integro*. COMMON DEVIL'S BIT. It is a species of scabius; it grows in meadows and pasture-grounds, and flowers at the end of summer. The roots are said to be alexipharmic; the leaves are often sold for the leaves of common scabius; they are alexipharmic, resolvent, bitter, and of the same qualities as the scabius for which they are sold. See SCABIOSA.

SUCCUBUS. See INCUBO.

SUCCUS INDICUS PURGANS. — LAXATIVUS. See GAMBEGIA.

SUDAMEN. Transitory, red, stinging spots on the skin.

SUDAMINA. HEAT PIMPLES, or an eruption of pustules, which succeed an inordinate sweat. That kind of symptomatic miliary fever, that is called BOA, which see; also DESUDATIO.

SUDATORUM. See ACHICOLUM.

SUDOR. SWEAT. It is that fluid which transudes through the pores of the skin when we use much exercise, or such means as may increase its discharge. It consists of a water, a highly exalted oil, a salt, and a terrestrial matter.

SUDOR ANGLICUS, called also *hydromases*, *hydropyretos*, *gargatio*. The SWEATING SICKNESS. Dr. Cullen thinks it a species of typhus. See HELODES. This disorder is thus named from its first appearing in this island. When Henry VII. first landed his soldiers at Milford Haven, in the year 1483, it appeared amongst them. In 1485, it was in London; it soon disappeared, but returned five or six times: the last return was in 1551. It was remarked that Englishmen, whether they resided at home, or fled into other countries, were attacked, whilst foreigners in England were unaffected. Different patients are variously affected; but some on the first appearance of the disorder were seized with a pain in the neck, scapula, legs, and arms, whilst others perceived only a kind of warm vapour, or flatulence, running through those parts; and these symptoms were suddenly succeeded by a profuse sweat, for which the patients could not account. The internal parts became first warm, and were soon after seized with an incredible heat, which thence diffused itself to the extremities. An intolerable thirst, restlessness, and indisposition of the heart, liver, and stomach, were the next symptoms, succeeded by an excessive head-ach, a delirium, in which the patient was trifling and talkative, and after these a kind of extension of the body, and an irresistible necessity of sleeping. In some the sweat stopped in the beginning, and their limbs became moderately cool; but this evacuation being afterwards promoted, the matter of it was of a disagreeable smell, of different colours, sometimes more, and sometimes less in quantity, and of a thickish consistence. Some were seized with a nausea, others with a vomiting; all, without exception, were afflicted with a difficulty of respiration. The urine had nothing preternatural, except that it was of a thicker consistence, and tinged with a fainter colour than usual. The pulse was rather quicker than natural. In those, however, who breathed in the purest air, and had the best constitutions, the disease was most mild.

The means that were found to be the most salutary, were to keep up the sweat, after it begun, at least for twenty-four hours, for by that time the disease terminated. During the sweat, no more aliment was taken than the strength required; sleep was forbid; and when the sweating was over, the patient was to be cautious in going abroad. Caius and Willis de Eph. Britannica.

SUDORIFICA. SUDORIFICS; called also *hidrotica*; *hidrotifica*. Medicines which excite sweat. When the sweat is to be excited, it should be considered whether the heat of the body is above or below that degree which ad-

mits of this evacuation. The usual natural heat in different persons may somewhat vary, and for this an allowance is to be made; but whether the degree of heat is in a healthy state, if the person is ten degrees hotter by Fahrenheit. therm. he cannot be made to sweat. It is true, that in striving to raise a sweat by the use of diluting liquors, heat will be increased above this, and the sweat notwithstanding, follow; but if the diluting drinks were not used, other means would fail. In this case cooling methods must be used, such as cold water for drink, cool air admitted to the body, and cooling medicines given internally. *If the heat is below the standard of health*, warm water and cordials must be used, the patient must be kept in a warm room or in bed. As sweating greatly cools the body, it should be cautiously used in low and putrid fevers. When the patient is very hot, to assist the effects of cold water, and to hasten it through the skin, flannel cloths may be wrung out of hot water, and applied round the legs and thighs, and thus a sweat will be produced very speedily. When the sweat is once raised, the drink should be warm, and supplied more or less freely, according to the degree and continuance of the sweating. Sweating is rarely of use when bleeding is unsafe; though, in such cases, a gentle perspiration may generally prove salutary. See Dr. Home's Medical Tracts and Experiments, p. 220. Exp. v. Mr. Alexander's Experimental Essays, Exp. iii. and DIAPHORETICA.

SUFFUMENTUM. A SUFFUMIGATION; called also *hypocapnifina*. Those made for pleasure are generally formed of such sweet substances as are found to be agreeable, and those which are formed for health are generally calculated to affect the mouth, throat, or other part to which they are to be applied, in such manner as to produce some important alteration for the removal of some disease.

SUFFOCATIO STRIDULA, also called the **CROUP**, the **CHOCK**, the **STUFFING** or **RISE** of the **LIGHTS**. *Angina interna, angina latens & difficilis, angina inflammatoria infantum, angina membranacea, angina perniciofa, angina polyposa, catarrhus suffocativus, asthma infantum, spasmodicum, cynanchi stridula, morbus strangulatorius, triculentus infantum.* It is a disease that hitherto hath only appeared in children, rarely if ever in any after twelve years of age. Dr. Cullen names it **CYNANCHE TRACHEALIS**, which he defines, a tracheal quinsy, attended with difficult respiration, ringing sound in inspiration, clangous cough, no tumor commonly appearing in the throat, deglutition a little impeded, and inflammatory fever. He arranges it as the third species of **CYNANCHE**.

This disorder appears to be present by a peculiar sharp shrill voice, not easily described; a remarkable freedom from all other complaints, though the hour of death be at hand; the breathing is quick, and more or less laborious; the pulse frequent, sometimes strong at first, but always soft and weak towards the end; sometimes there is a dull pain in the trachea, on speaking, or when it is pressed with a finger; and, at others, an external swelling in the upper part of the same tube; the senses are perfect to the last; the progress of the disorder is rapid, for generally death soon steps in to conclude it. The face is generally flushed, though sometimes it is of a livid colour. Sometimes there is a cough, and when it is attendant, it is short and stifled, and not attended with much expectoration. Dr. Cullen describes it as having for its characteristic symptoms, "*a peculiar croaking sound of the voice, a difficult respiration, a sense of straitness about the larynx, and a fever: or, a hoarseness with some shrillness and ringing sound, both in speaking and coughing, as if the noise came from a brazen tube.*" He further remarks, that "the thick mucus that fills up the trachea may be easily separated, and sometimes is found so; in those instances the inner membrane of the trachea is always free from erosion or ulceration, but usually shews the vestiges of inflammation, being covered with a matter resembling pus, and like to that which is ejected by coughing; and very often a matter of the same kind is found in the bronchiæ, in considerable quantity."

For the most part winter is the season in which this disease occurs; long continued catarrhs from the measles, whooping cough, or the small pox, are predisponent causes; cold and moist weather is supposed to contribute much as causes. It is most common about the sea-coast, and in low marshy countries; yet sometimes met with in midland countries: and its attacks are frequently repeated in the same child.

The seat of the disorder is the cavity of the wind-pipe, from a little below the glottis downward; and the disorder itself consists of the mucus separated there, and become thick, so filling up the passage that the air can no longer pass freely into the lungs; at first it forms a thick membranous crust, which thickening fills up the cavity of the trachea. The back part of the trachea where there are no cartilages, seems from the inspection of those who die of this disease, to be its first and principal seat; as this morbid membrane is often found there, when it is in no other part; and, indeed, in this part is lodged the greatest number of glands designed for the secretion of mucus. Dr. Cullen thinks *that an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx, and trachea, constitutes this disease.* In the mucous glands, in general, this distemper should be considered as originally seated; but from particular uses, more directed to those of the trachea; where, from the nature of the part, it becomes visible in a different way from what would discover it in any other part.—It is not evidently contagious.

Some distinguish the *croup* from the catarrhus suffocativus of Etmuller; from a severe cold; from peripneumonic complaints; and from such symptoms as arise from extraneous bodies lodged in the trachea: an instance of which Dr. Home mentions in his Enquiry into the Nature, &c. of the *Croup*.

There are two different situations of this complaint; the first is more inflammatory and less dangerous; in this case the pulse is generally strong, the face red, the drought great, and evacuations are useful; the second is less inflammatory and more dangerous; under this the pulse is quick, soft, and weak, the tongue moist, the thirst inconsiderable; there is great anxiety, and death is hastened by evacuations. If this disease comes on with an old habitual cough, or by slow degrees, the inflammatory stage will hardly be perceived. The urine is thin during the inflammatory stage; but in the purulent one, it hath a light, ousy purulent sediment.

If, on the third or fourth day, after the first manifest attack, the breathing is much affected, the pulse is quick and weak, the face red, anxiety great, and the patient tosses himself about, the danger is great; but if it is only on the first or second day, the breathing not bad, the pulse though frequent, yet is strong and firm, and the voice not altered, some hope may be entertained of a recovery. The cough becoming stronger and less dry, is usually the first sign of amendment.

Though this disease consists in an inflammatory affection, it does not commonly end either in suppuration or gangrene. The troublesome circumstance of it seems to consist in a spasm of the muscles of the glottis, threatening suffocation. When this disease is fatal, it is so from a spasm suffocating, or from matter in the bronchiæ, or the mucus in the larynx.

In the inflammatory state, bleeding should be used as freely as the pulse will admit; the bowels should be kept lax; a blister must be applied to the throat or round the neck, as soon as bleeding and purging have been used; though if the case is very inflammatory an emollient cataplasm is to be preferred; steams from hot vinegar and water may be received into the throat with the breath. In the purulent state nothing yet attempted seems to have any good effect. Upon the first attack of the disease, vomiting immediately after bleeding, seems to be of considerable use; sometimes suddenly removing the disease. Antispasmodics do not evidently appear to be useful. The application of leeches and blisters to the throat, after general bleeding, should the fulness of the habit require it, with general antiphlogistic remedies, have been very successful. With regard to vomiting, some caution is necessary, though it has been strongly recommended, because it has been observed, in several instances, that after the use of emetics, the symptoms have been much exasperated. See Cullen's First Lines, edit. 4. vol. i. p. 292. An Enquiry into the Nature, &c. of the *Croup*, by F. Home, M. D. London Med. Journal, vol. i. p. 217, 226. Edinb. Med. Commentaries, vol. v. p. 6, 7. Alexander on the *Croup*.

SUFFUSIO. See CATARACTA, GLAUCOMA and PSEUDOBLEPSIS.

SUFFUSIO AURIGINOSA. A JAUNDICE.

SUGILLATIO, from *sugo, to suck*. It is an inflammation in a part. Thus a blood-shot eye is a *sugillation* in the eye. It is used as synonymous with *ecchymoma*, or *ecchymosis*; but by the word *sugillatio*, a different cause is expressed; an ecchymosis is caused by extravasation; *sugillation*

fugillation by suction; as when cupping-glasses are applied to a part, which, by removing the pressure of the air, occasion the blood to rush in and distend the vessels; even into such as do not usually receive red blood.

Taking the word *fugillation* in the same sense with *ecchymosis*, this disorder, when seated in the eye, takes the name of blood-shot; when the skin is in its seat, if the colour is livid, some writers term it *pelionia*; and, if black, *melasma*: thus are called black blotches in the legs. Mr. Bell, in the first volume of his Surgery, says, that in blood-letting, it often happens that a small tumor is raised immediately above the orifice in the vein, by the blood insinuating itself into the cellular membrane of the neighbouring parts. Such a tumor (he adds) when round and small, is termed a *thrombus*; and when more diffused, an *ecchymosis*. Linnæus names it *fugillatio*. See ECCHYMOSES.

SULPHUR. BRIMSTONE; called also *abric*; *alcubrit*; *anpater*; *appebrioc*; *aquala*; *aquila*; *chibur*; *chybur*; *cibur*. It is a solid brittle concrete, of a yellowish colour, inclining little to greenish, and is in some degree glossy. It consists of the vitriolic acid, and a small portion of phlogiston. Mr. Edwards, in his Elements of Fossilogy, describes it as a genus in the class of inflammables, which in close vessels sublimes in the form of stræ; in the open air is decomposed by heat into penetrating, acrid, and suffocating fumes; and when deflagrated with nitre, leaves vitriolated tartar. It is sometimes found native, in the earth, in pure, bright yellow, semitransparent masses; but more commonly in opaque ones, of a greenish, greyish, or other colours, intermixed with various earthy or stony matters. The impure sorts are called **SULPHUR VIVUM**, also **ALKIBRIC**, which see, where other appellations will be referred to; but of some dubiety; — *alneric*; *aneric*; *aneric*; *apyron*; *apyrothium*. The native *sulphurs* are met with chiefly about volcanos in Italy, also in some of the German, Hungarian, and Swedish mines. The largest quantities that are brought into England are from Saxony, from whence we receive it in irregular masses, which are afterwards melted and cast into rolls, being first mixed with coarse rosin, flour, and such like, whence its pale colour; for, before it is thus mixed, its colour is deeper. There are *sulphurs* of a red colour, but they contain a portion of arsenic. *Sulphur* is an ingredient in most kind of ores. The mineral from which the greatest quantity is extracted is the yellow pyrites, plenty of which is found in Saxony, where the *sulphur* is separated by means of heat, and is received in vessels placed for it to run into as it melts.

This *sulphur* is purified by subliming it, and then it is called the *flowers of sulphur*; this operation is performed by persons who sublime large quantities in a way of trade, and the *sulphur* thus sublimed becomes an article in medicine; when it is perfectly prepared by a process mentioned in the Theatrum Chymicum, it is called *foliata terra*.

The flowers of *sulphur* are used against cutaneous eruptions, particularly the itch; and from its usefulness in some disorders of the lungs, it hath been called *anima pulmonum*. Pure *sulphur* loosens the belly, in doses of from ʒ ss. to ʒ i. and from its gentle action on the great guts, is useful when the piles are troublesome; it promotes perspiration; it passes readily through the whole habit, and transpires through the skin: in coughs, catarrhs, and asthma, it is found useful, particularly in scorbutic habits.

Sulphur is an active medicine, it restrains the activity of some other very powerful ones; mixed with quicksilver, the regulus of antimony, they become inert; it also renders arsenic less poisonous.

Various are the preparations of *sulphur*; but, for internal use, none excels, nor even equals, the flowers, which may be easily contrived for taking, without any disgust to the palate: among other modes, the troches, as directed in the Dispensatory of the London College, is an elegant one, and are thus made. Take of flowers of *sulphur*, two ounces; clarified sugar, four ounces; rub them together, and by the mucilage of quince-seed added gradually, let them be formed into troches. Ph. Lond. 1788.

From *sulphur* the chemists obtain the greatest part of the vitriolic acid which they use. The operation is said to be performed in leaden vessels, sometimes twenty feet high, and ten broad, with an eighth part of nitre to supply the absence of the external air, and some water to condense the steams; it is concentrated and considerably

purified by evaporation; it is then colourless without smell, extremely corrosive, very fixed, and most ponderous of all unmetallic fluids. Its specific gravity in its true state is to that of distilled water, as 1.850 to 1.000. It is powerfully attractive of water from the air, and in uniting with water produces a great degree of heat. It possesses the general properties of acids in an eminent degree. On account of its fluidity it is not used as a corrosive; blended with unctuous matter in the proportion of one to eight, it is applied in the itch, and other chronic eruptions; and likewise as a rubefacient in local palsy and rheumatism. Diluted with water, it shews considerable action on the human calculus out of the body; and therefore has been proposed internally in that disease, particularly where lithotomy was improper. As checking fermentation, as well as being astringent, and tonic, it is much used in morbid acidity, relaxation, and weakness of the stomach. Its effects are propagated over the system; and hence its established use, in passive hæmorrhages, gleets, and fevers of the typhous kind. It is also used internally in itch, and other chronic eruptions; and when given to nurses, having the itch, it is said both to cure themselves and their children. As combined with ardent spirits with different metallic substances, &c. it enters several articles to be found in different pharmacopœias. Edinb. Dispens. edit. 2, 1789. See the Dict. of Chem. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

SULPHUR AURATUM ANTIMONII, } See ANTIMON-
— **PRÆCIPITATUM.** } NIUM, N° 15.
— **VITRIOLI ANODYNUM MARTIALE.** See FER-
RUM, N° 3.

— **VIVUM.** See SULPHUR.

— **ALBUM.** See ETHEL.

— **PRÆCIPITATUM.** *Lac sulphuris, præcipitated sulphur.* Take of sulphurated kali six ounces; distilled water, one pound and an half; vitriolic acid, diluted, as much as is sufficient; boil the sulphurated kali in distilled water, until it is dissolved; filter the liquor through paper; to which add the vitriolic acid; wash the precipitated powder till it becomes insipid, by pouring on fresh portions of water. Ph. Lond. 1788. This preparation does not differ in quality from pure *sulphur*, to which it is preferred, only on account of its colour in unguents, &c. See SULPHUR.

SULPHURIS balsamum Barbadense, called *petroleum sulphuratum.* Take of flowers of *sulphur*, four ounces; oil of olives, sixteen ounces by weight; boil the flowers with the oil in a pot, slightly covered, until they unite. Ph. Lond. 1788.

SULPHURATA AQUA. See GAS SULPHURIS.

SULTANE ALA. See COFFEA.

SUMACH. See RHUS.

SUPERBUS MUSCULUS. See ELEVATOR OCULI.

SUPERCILIA. See PROCESSUS.

SUPERCILIARES MUSCULI. They are fleshy fasciculi. They arise from the synarthrosis of the os nasi with the os frontis, and thence run along the direction of the eye-brows, and are lost in the middle of them. They depress the eye-brows, and contract the skin over the nose.

SUPERCILIUM. See VALLUM.

SUPERCILIUM VENERIS. See MILLEFOLIUM.

SUPERFÆTATIO, called also *epicycfsis*. **SUPERFÆTATION** is asserted and denied by different physicians. In the Lond. Med. Journal, vol. iii. p. 425, &c. are the following accounts.

Haller, in his Opuscula Pathologica, mentions a lady who died, and was found to have two uteri, each of an oval shape, and furnished each with its own peculiar vagina. Hence he observes, that a woman so formed might be liable to one conception upon the back of another.

Similar remarks are made by Dr. Purcell, in his account of a double uterus, published in the Philosoph. Transact. vol. lxi.

A case of *superfætation* lately occurred to Dr. Lobstein, professor of anatomy and surgery at Strasburgh, in a woman who was delivered of two children, one a month after the other; he has been able to convince himself, that this circumstance is owing to her having two uteri, each of which has a distinct vagina.

SUPERSCAPULARIS INFERIOR. See INFRA-SCAPULARIS.

SUPERIOR. See SUPRA SPINALIS.

SUPINATOR RADII BREVIS, five MINOR SUPINATOR, because it makes the hand supine, i. e. when the palm is upwards. It rises from the outer condyle

of the os humeri, goes over the capsular ligament, lies under the longus, and is inserted into the internal anterior part of the tubercle of the radius.

SUPINATOR RADII LONGUS, five MAJOR. It rises fleshy from the outer edge of the os humeri, twists round it, goes down the fore-arm all along the radius, covering the artery, and becoming tendinous, where we generally feel the pulse: it is inserted into the anterior internal part of the radius.

SUPPLETA ISCHURIA. A SUPPRESSION of URINE, from excess of other evacuations, which require this defect to supply their loss. See ISCHURIA.

SUPPOSITORIUM, from *suppono*, to lay under. A SUPPOSITORY. The Greeks call it *prostatia*, and also *balanos*, *balanocastanum*, from the similitude of form to an acorn; and likewise *hypotheton*. They are convenient for promoting stools when clysters cannot be administered. The most gentle are made of common salt and honey, which may be boiled to the consistence of a soft pill, and then rolled to the thickness of a goose quill and an inch or little more in length; these are introduced into the rectum where they remain until they are discharged by the effect they produce; aloes, colocynth, and other ingredients, may be added, according to the intention of the prescriber.

SUPPRESSIO MENSIIUM. See MENSES DEFICIENTES.

SUPPRESSORII. Diseases arising from or attended with an oppression of the organs and impeded excretions.

SUPPURANTIA. SUPPURATIVES, called also *diapymata*, *diapytica*, *maturantia*. There is no universal *suppurative*. As a proper external application, to promote suppuration when there is a considerable heat, a poultice of oatmeal, or of bread, with milk, may be applied: when the heat of the part is defective and the temperament habitually cold, add galbanum, onions, and such like materials, to the common bread-poultice.

SUPPURATIO, also *purulentia*, SUPPURATION, or PURULENCE. When matter is formed in any part, the part is said to be suppurated, or purulent; whilst forming, in a state of suppuration, creating abscess.

SUPPURATORIA. SUPPURATORY FEVER, or FEVER of SUPPURATION.

SUPRACOSTALES. See LEVATORES COSTARUM.

SUPRASCAPULARIS. See SUPRASPINALIS.

— **SEMIORBICULARES**. They are fibres that increase the breadth of the muscles of the upper lip.

SUPRASPINALIS, } This muscle rises from each side

— **SPINATUS**. } between the upper edge of the scapula and the spine thereof, runs under the acromion, and extensors of the scapula, goes across the capsular ligament, and is inserted into the inner tubercle, near the head of the humerus. It is called also *suprascapularis superior* and *suprascapularis*.

SURA. A name for the *fibula*; for the *gastrocnemii* muscles; also a sort of wine.

SURALIS ARTERIA. See TIBIALIS.

SURALIS VENA. It is a branch from the beginning of the tibialis posterior.

SURDITAS. DEAFNESS. The causes are, the loss of the external ear, wax or other matter lodged in the external ear, a rupture or a relaxation of the membrane of the drum of the ear, a palsy, or a pressure on the auditory nerve, violent noise, obstruction of the Eustachian tube, cold, inflammation, abscess, the lues venerea, &c. The most frequent of these causes is hardened wax in the meatus auditorius, which may be softened and removed by frequent injections of warm water. For the nosological arrangement, definition, and species, see DYSCOEIA.

In case of a relaxation of the membrana tympani, a little warm brandy, or spirit of rosemary, may be dropped into the ear now and then.

If the Eustachian tube is obstructed, relief is sometimes obtained by chewing a crust every morning and evening.

Sometimes sternutatories have relieved when the cause hath not been known.

When a defluxion of humours is the cause, an injection may be made as follows, and used night and morning: R Cerus. acetat. gut. xxv. sp. vin. c. gut. l. aq. puriss. ℥ss. m.

When the wax hardens on the meatus auditorius, warm water is the best means of dissolving it, and thus forming a cure. See Lond. Med. Obs. and Enquiries, vol. iv.

In the Edinb. Med. Comment. vol. iii. p. 80. is the

following case of *deafness* from bathing. A healthy young man, bathing in the sea, on plunging over head, instantly became perfectly deaf. He complained of a violent pain in his head, of a hissing noise in his ears, and looked frightened. After various trials to relieve him, but without success, at last it occurred to me to try what mercury would do, and on being put on a mercurial course, in about a week he told me that he had heard some drums beating, which he never could do, since the day he was in the water. Upon speaking to him very loud, he heard me for the first time, since his admission into the hospital. His mouth was not affected with the mercury until his beginning to hear. The mercurial course, therefore, was continued some time longer. A gentle salivation supervening, his hearing was gradually restored. Bell's Surgery, vol. iv. p. 343, 362. Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, vol. i. p. 94.

SURENGIAN. See HERMODACTYLUS.

SURI. See PALMA COCCIFERA.

SURQUISSE. See INDICUM.

SUS. See PORCUS.

SUSINUM. See CRINOMYRON.

SUSPENSOR. A bandage to suspend the scrotum. The French call it *la bourse*. It is a cloth, large enough to contain the scrotum and the dressings; with a fillet on each side to suspend it about the waist, and one before to fasten it to the other two in the fore part of the belly.

SUSPENSORIUM HEPATIS. See LIGAMENTUM LATUM.

SUSPENSORII TESTIUM. See CREMASTER.

SUSURRUS. See PARACUSIS.

SUTTER. See SACCHARUM.

SUTURA. A SUTURE, called also *clavata*; *commisura*. In ANATOMY it is the particular articulation of the bones which is seen in the head. These *sutures* are divided into *common* and *proper*. The *common* are those which join the bones of the cranium with those of the face. The *proper* are those which connect the bones of the cranium; and are the coronal; the sagittal; the lambdoidal; and the two squamous, called *lepidoides suturæ*.

In SURGERY, it is the uniting of the lips of a wound by sewing, of which there are five kinds.

1. THE DRY SUTURE. It is made by two pieces of sticking plaster, each the length of the wound, to which very narrow tapes are fixed at due distances. Apply one near one edge of the wound, and the other near the opposite edge; then gently draw the two sides of the wound together, and let the tapes be tied: they should correspond exactly; and the knots must be slip knots. Or, take a slip of plaster, the length of the wound, and cut longitudinal holes in it; then apply one side near the edge of the wound, bring the lips close, and then apply the other. After this kind of *suture* is applied, the uniting bandage is convenient to support it.

2. THE TWISTED SUTURE. It is also called the CIRCUMVOLUTED SUTURE. This is used for the hare-lip, and in a few other instances. It is performed by introducing two or more pins through the whole substance of the lips of the wound, then twisting a waxed thread about them in the form of the figure 8.

3. THE INTERRUPTED SUTURE, also called the KNOTTED SUTURE. It is performed with any needle armed with a waxed thread, by thrusting it through both lips of the wound, then tying the thread in slip knots, making a number of stitches according to the length of the wound, at an inch from each other. The needle should go to nearly the bottom of the wound. Mr. Justamond advises a particular regard to the direction of the longitudinal fibres of muscles in forming this *suture*, and not so much to regard the direction of the wound; for, if we do not pass the ligature in the direction of the fibres, it will be a continual stimulus, it will excite the muscle to action, and occasion a perpetual tugging of the ligature, whence pain, inflammation, &c. will follow. Mr. Bell, in the first volume of his Surgery, advises, in forming this *suture*, to carry the needle and ligature to the bottom of the wound, so as to afford but little chance of matter collecting underneath; and, further, he directs both ends of the thread to be passed from within outwards; which is readily done by using two needles upon each thread instead of one. A needle being put upon each end of the same thread, and each needle being inserted at the bottom of the fore, and pushed outwardly so as to pass out at a proper distance from the edge of the wound, the

needles are then to be taken off, and the threads allowed to remain till all the ligatures are passed, which the extent of the sore seems to require. In passing the ligatures, pierce the skin from near half an inch to near an inch from the lips of the wound; these distances will include all the varieties in the size of wounds. As soon as the threads are all passed, the lips of the wound ought to be pressed together and supported by an assistant till all the ligatures are firmly tied.

4. THE QUILLED SUTURE, so called because the knots were tied upon quills, which were laid over the dressings that immediately covered the lips of the wound.

5. THE GLOVER'S, or UNINTERRUPTED SUTURE, called also the SPIRAL or the CONTINUED. It was used in wounds of the intestines. This consists in a series of stitches all connected with one another, and continued in an oblique spiral direction along the course of the divided parts intended to be kept together. It takes its name from the similarity to that which glovers commonly use. See Heister's Surgery. Le Dran's and Sharp's Operations. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 1—26. White's Surgery, p. 109.

SYCOSIS, from *συκων*, a fig. It is a tumor on the anus, which only differs in the size from the thymus. The Latins call it *marisca*. See CONDYLOMA. *Sycosis* is also the name of an ulcer mentioned in Celsus, lib. vi. c. 3. also in Vogel's Nosology, which is fungous. See Iſo TRACHOMA.

SYMBOLOGICE. That part of pathology which treats of the signs and symptoms of diseases.

SYMPASMATA. See CATAPASMA.

SYMPATHETICI NERVI MAJORES. See INTERCOSTALES NERVI.

SYMPATHETICI MINORES. See AUDITORIUS NERVUS.

SYMPATHIA, from *συν*, together, and *παθος*, suffering. SYMPATHY, called also *compassio*. Our bodies are, by means of the brain, not only endowed with feeling and a power of motion, but also a remarkable *sympathy*, which is either general or particular. That every part of the body hath a *sympathy* with the whole, is evident from cold water being thrown on any part of us that is warm; this produces a sudden contraction of all the vessels and pores, and thus sometimes puts a stop to small hæmorrhages.—The effluvia of things smelled to, often communicate new vigour to the whole body.—The particular *sympathy* is manifest by various instances of diseases complained of in one part when the cause is in a very remote one; for instance, pain in the head occasions sickness in the stomach, and so does pain in the uterus, &c. A sudden bright light entering the eye occasions sneezing. Some particular sounds affecting the ears set the teeth on edge. The smell of grateful food makes the saliva flow into the mouth, &c. &c. &c.

All *sympathy* supposes feeling, and therefore must be owing to the brain, which is the only means of sensation. This further appears, because the changes in the body, occasioned by the *sympathy* of the parts, are stopped by whatever affects the nervous system so strongly as to overcome the sensations that produced the sympathetic effects.

Though all *sympathy* is owing to the brain, it is not easy to account satisfactorily for all the various instances of *sympathy* in particular cases; for many of them may depend on such a state of the brain and other parts as do not become the object of our senses.

A diligent attention to this subject, whatever difficulties attend it, is followed with considerable advantage by enabling us to account for many symptoms of diseases, and also to proceed so certainly to the cure as by any other known method we could not have arrived at. See the authors on irritability and sensibility.

SYMPHYISIS, from *συν*, with or together, and *φύω*, to grow. In ANATOMY it is a kind of articulation, which is divided into four species. 1. Synneurosis, or *syndesmosis*. 2. Synchondrosis. 3. Syssarcosis. And, 4. The *sympysis* of ossification, to which EPIPHYSIS belongs. All which, see under their respective heads.

In SURGERY it is a coalescence of the natural passages, as the anus, vagina, nostrils, &c. It also expresses the first intention of cure when there is a wound, which is to bring together the separated parts, and keep them together.

SYMPHYTUM, from *συμφύω*, to conglutinate. It is a name for most species of comfrey (see CONSOLIDA, and PEPLION), for several of the pulmonaria, for the yellow alkanet, a species of bugle, a species of saxifrage, and of some other plants.

SYMPHYTUM MINIMUM. See BELLIS MINOR.

— PETRÆUM. HEATH-PINE. It is a plant which is ranked among the astringent and conglutinant medicines, and may be of service in diarrhæas, and dysenteries, as its root gives out a large proportion of mild mucilaginous juice, more almost than any other root, (see Cullen's Mat. Med.) It is also a name for the *prunella*, *brunella*, *janicula*, *virga aurea*, *coris*, *hyssoptus vulg.* and several other plants. For that called *medium*, see BUGULA.

SYMPTOMA, from *συμπίπτω*, to happen together. *Casus* has also the same signification, and *accidens*. See SIGNUM.

SYNANCHE. See ANGINA.

SYNANCHICA. See RUBIA SYNANCHICA.

SYNARTHROSIS, from *συν*, with, and *αρθρον*, a joint. It is that species of articulation in which there is no motion, and it is of three kinds; the *futura*, the *harmonia*, and the *gomphosis*. See ARTICULATIO.

SYNCHONDROSIS, from *συν*, with, and *χονδρος*, a cartilage. It is that species of symphysis in which the bones are connected by a *cartilage*, and is either moveable or immoveable; the first is instanced in the vertebræ of the neck, back, and loins; the second in the os pubis, the two sides of which are ordinarily immoveable. See SYMPHYISIS.

SYNCHONDROTOMY. So Dr. Siebold names the section of the symphysis of the os pubis.

SYNCHYSIS, from *συνχύνω*, to confound. A disease of the eye, consisting in a confusion of the humours, generally proceeding from a violent blow; sometimes from an inflammation of the uvea, occasioning a rupture of the vessels, and an eruption of the humours. Catellus.

It is also when from the violence of an ophthalmia, the transparent cornea is left opaque or corroded, and there is the appearance of confusion in the humours of the eye. In Cullen's Nosology it is a variety of his species *caligo pupillæ*. Kirkland, in his Inquiry, vol. i. p. 473, defines it as being a confusion of the humours of the eye from a violent inflammation, the chemosis, leaving the cornea opaque, or corroded.

SYNCOMISTON. See COLIPHIMUM.

SYNCOPE, from *συνκοπτω*, to cut down. See LIPOTHYMIA.

SYNCRIMATA, SYNCRIEIS. See METASYNCRISIS.

SYNDESMO-PHARYNGÆUS. See PHARYNX.

SYNDESMOS. See LIGAMENTUM.

SYNDESMOSIS, from *συν*, with, and *δεσμος*, a chain. See SYNNEUROSIS.

SYNDROME. *Concurfus*, from *συνδραμα*, *concurro*. This word was introduced by the sect of empiric physicians, to express a concurrence, or congeries of symptoms: for instance, the concurrence of symptoms when diseases arising from plethora, are called a PLETHORIC SYNDROME. So may there be a *cachochymic syndrome*, and indeed it may be applied less generally, as a choleric, phlegmatic, pleuritic, epileptic *syndrome*, &c.

SYNECHES. Various are the uses of this word as applied to fevers. The Greeks use it to signify the remitting fevers in general.—Some later writers have collected under this word, those instances of remittent fevers that are obscurely described, of whose mode of relief we have no satisfactory account.—Dr. Cullen places it amongst the tertian intermittents.

SYNNEUROSIS. That species of symphysis in which the bones are connected by ligaments, as in all the joints that are designed for motion. See SYMPHYISIS.

SYNGENESIA, (*συν*, and *γενεσις*, *congeneration*). The name of the 19th Class of Linnæus's artificial system, comprehending those plants which have the ANTHERE, united into a cylinder. The orders are six. 1. POLYGAMIA æqualis. 2. Superflua. 3. Frustranea. 4. Necessaria. 5. Segregata. 6. Monogamia. The five first orders contain the compound flowers, and form a class truly natural. MARTYN's Language of Botany.

SYNZESIS. Blindness from an obstruction of the pupil of the eye, or from a contraction and coalition of it. It is the same as the *caligo pupillæ* of Dr. Cullen. For the cure, see IRIS.

SYNOCHA. See INFLAMMATORIA FEBRIS.

SYNOCHUS. A CONTINUAL FEVER, whether of the ardent or putrid kind, called *anabatica*, *acmastica*, and *febris continens*; likewise a fever compounded of synocha, and of typhus, also called putrid, and malignant fever. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS

PYREXIE,

PYREXIE, and ORDER FEBRES, which he defines, a contagious disease. A fever composed of a synocha and typhus, in the beginning a synocha; in its progress and towards its termination, a typhus. To which he adds the following observation: since many fevers are neither altogether inflammatory, nor nervous; neither therefore can they be referred to the synocha, nor typhus; the genus of synochus whose type is frequently seen in this country, I have here inserted: still, between the typhus and synocha, I cannot place any accurate limits; and I doubt, whether they should in fact be deemed different genera, or placed differently: to each of them the synonyms of authors are to be referred. Sometimes it is used for *synocha*. It is the *synochus* of Sauvages; the *febris lenta* of Linnæus; the *phrenitis* of Vogel; and the *febris continua putrida* of Boerhaave. See PUTRIDA FEBRIS.

SYNOCHUS PLEURITICA.

— HIEMALIS.

— RHEUMATIZANS.

} Instances of *Synocha*.

SYNOSTEOGRAPHIA. SYNOSTEOGRAPHY. It treats of a bone, its parts, articulations, the nails, and the number and uses of the bones.

SYNOVIA, called also *hyarthros*, *mucilago*. It is a gluey transparent fluid, which readily mixes with water, and partly jellies when exposed to cold. It is secreted from certain glands in the joints, to preserve their motions easy and free. The *synovia* is not found to coagulate in any part of a joint, however long the bone may have been displaced. When there is a deficiency of *synovia*, there is a crackling of the joint, if the person moves much.

SYNOVIÆ GLANDULÆ. SYNOVIAL GLANDS. They are small conglomerate glands, seated in the outer lamellæ of the capsular ligaments of the joints, and so as to be more or less pressed, according to the degree of motion. They are also called HAVER'S GLANDS, because first discovered by him. See GENU.

SYPHILIS. See LUES VENEREA.

SYRIÆ OLEUM. See MELISSA.

SYRIACUM UNGUENTUM. See COMMAGENUM.

SYRIGMUS, } See PARACUSIS.

SYRINGMOS. }

SYRUPUS, from the Chaldean word *sirpi*, or the Arabic word *sirab*, a *potion*. A SYRUP. It is also called *julapium*. The Arabians first invented this form of medicine. A *syrup* is a watery or other liquor, so boiled with sugar, that if a drop is let fall upon a marble it will not spread. If the quantity of sugar is not sufficient, the *syrup* will soon ferment, and if it exceeds what is needful, the overplus will separate and be formed into crystals. Acids should have a proper quantity of sugar added to them, to make a *syrup* with a simmering heat, for boiling destroys the acid in some measure; this is also to be observed when the liquor is flavoured, as that of violets, and such as have a fine colour. *Syrups* are now but little used, and indeed the *syr. alb.* may answer every valuable intention of all others, except the *syr. papav. albi*, and *spinæ cervinæ*. Bruno says that the Greeks knew not that form of medicine. This term is generally given to the particular substance of which it is made, and may be found under each specific name, as *syrupus caryophyllorum*. See CARYOPHILLUS RUBER, &c.

SYSSARCOSIS, from *συν* and *σάρξ*, *flesh*. It is a species of symphysis of the bones, and is that in which they are connected by *flesh*, that is, by muscles, as in the connection of the os humeri with the scapula. IN SURGERY, it is the method of curing wounds by the growth of new *flesh*: it also expresses the intention of cure, which consists in promoting digestion and regeneration of the lost substance. See SYMPHYSIS.

SYSTOLE, from *συστέλλω*, to contract. See DIASTOLE.

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TABACUM. See NICOTIANA.

TABAUDE. See BRASSICA ITALICA, &c.

TABELLA. See TROCHISCI.

TABERDILLO. See PETECHIÆ.

TABES, from *tabesco*, to consume, or pine away. It is often taken for an ulcer in the lungs: sometimes used as synonymous with *atrophia*, but improperly.

Dr. Cullen places the *tabes* as a genus of disease in the CLASS CACHEXIÆ, and ORDER MARCORES. He defines it to be a wasting with extreme debility and hectic fever. He distinguishes three species, 1. *Tabes purulenta*; from an ulcer either external or internal, or a vomica. 2. *Tabes serophulosa*; when it happens in serophulous habits. 3. *Tabes venenata*; when it happens from taking some kind of poison.

TABES COXARIA, vel PHTHISIS ISCHIADICA. A wasting of the thigh and leg from an abscess, or other cause in the hip.

— **DORSALIS**, named also *lordosis*; *lumbago*. See RHEUMATISMUS. It is a symptom, of a gleet, and being a principal symptom it gives name to that disorder. Dr. Cullen ranks it a variety of the *atrophia inanitorum*. Hippocrates calls it *tabes ossis sacri*. What the ancients supposed to be a wasting of the marrow in the back was nothing more than a gonorrhœa simplex, without any virulency in the running: and the pain that this occasioned, mostly affecting the loins, they therefore judged the marrow to be wasting. At present, by the name of *tabes dorsalis* is understood a wasting of the body, attended at first with pain in the back and loins, and afterwards also in the neck and head, caused by a too early or a too frequent use of venery.

Hippocrates describes the *tabes dorsalis* as follows: "It arises from a disorder in the spinal marrow, and it is principally incident to persons of a salacious disposition, or such as are newly married. The patient is free from fever, eats and digests well; when he is asked with respect to his state, he says he perceives as it were ants falling from the superior parts of his body, his head for instance, into the spine of his back, and when he discharges his urine or excrements, there is at the same time a copious evacuation of liquid semen, in consequence of which he is incapable of propagating his species, or answering the purposes of marriage. He is generally short-breathed and weak, especially after exercise. He perceives a sense of weight in his head, and is affected with a ringing in his ears. The patient is in process of time seized with various species of violent fevers, and at last dies of that kind of fever called *lipyria*." The seminal matter which Hippocrates mentions as discharged with the urine and stools, is mucus, not semen. Besides the symptoms already mentioned, the memory fails, and the spirits are greatly dejected, the sight fails, or an incurable gutta serena comes on.

In order to a cure, particular care is required with respect to the non-naturals. The air should be pure and cool; the diet light, moderately cordial, very nourishing, and frequently supplied in small quantities; sleep should be early sought in the evening, and exercise in a carriage or on horseback may be used. And amongst the different

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tribes of medicines, cordials, moderately astringent, and such as increase the heat of the body; the bark, steel, dilute vitriolic acid, &c. according as there is more or less of a feverish heat; bitters also and cold bathing have their use towards the end of the cure. This (though) is seldom perfected, because the patients never apply in time, and when they do seek for medical assistance, they will rarely be found to have resolution sufficient to abstain from the excesses which first brought on the disease; and without such abstinence, there will be no possibility of removing the complaint.

If application is made before the febrile symptoms come on, the cure may be attempted by a course of asses milk, with chalybeate waters and the cold bath; but after the hectic heats and colliquative sweating have actually taken place, there is little prospect left of a recovery.

See Hippocrates de Morbis, lib. ii. and vi. Baldwinus Rossius in Tract. de Scorbut. epist. 4. Sennertus, vol. ii. Lominius's Med. Obs. Morton's Phthisiologia.

TABES NUTRICUM,

— **SUDATORIA,** } *Atrophia inanitorum.* See

— **A SANGUIFLUXU,** } **ATROPHIA.**

— **OSSIS SACRI.** See **TABES DORSALIS.**

— **RENALIS.** See **ABSCCESSUS RENIS.**

— **SYPHILITICA.** } *Atrophia cacochymia.* See A-

— **AB HYDROPE.** } **TROPHIA.**

— **PULMONALIS.** See **PHTHISIS.**

TACAMAHACA. It is a resin obtained from a tree which resembles a poplar-tree. The **FAGARA OCTANDRA**, Linn. It is a native of the temperate parts of America, and under shelter it bears the cold of our climate. The best resin is collected in gourd-shells; it is unctuous, fofish, of a pale yellow or green colour, of a bitterish aromatic taste, and a fragrant smell; but this is seldom met with. The sort which is commonly met with is in transparent globes, of a white, yellow, brown, or green colour, and less grateful than the foregoing. The first is said to exude from the fruit of the tree, the latter from incisions in the trunk. It is chiefly used in fumigations and plasters, to warm, irritate, and gently blister. It dissolves in rectified spirit of wine, and gives to water its smell and taste. The Indians use it for ripening of tumors. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

TACHE BLANCHE. See **ALBUGO OCULORUM.**

TACTUS. The TOUCH. Hippocrates uses in this sense the word *aphassmenos*; in order to discover any diseases of the pudenda; but the sense of touch is, in the proper acceptation of the word, that change arising in the mind from external bodies applied to the skin, but more especially at the ends of the fingers; for by the fingers we more accurately distinguish the tangible qualities of things than by other parts of our body. See Haller's Physiology, lect. xiv.

TADORNA. See **VULPANSER.**

TÆDA. **DAS**, from *δακ*. Castelli says this is an equivocal term, and in BOTANY means a species of pine; afterwards a pharmaceutic signification, and means a certain paste prepared for fumigations, or some composition to be used as a pessary to support the uterus. The term is also made use of by some authors to express certain compositions

fitions, made up in the form of torches; and also torches made by cutting mountain pine in proper lengths for that purpose. See also CANDELA FUMALIS, and PINUS.

TÆNIÆ. See VERMES.

TAHOW. See CENANTHE CHÆROPHYLLI.

TALPA, } called also *topinaria*. A tumor on the
TALPARIA, } skin of the head, of the atheromatous kind, is thus named. The tumors on the face, &c. called *testudo*; moles are also thus named, and are a species of wen. See NÆVUS.

TALUKGHAGHA. See ESULA INDICA.

TALUS. See ASTRAGALUS. The ANKLE BONE.

TAMALAPATHRUM, INDIAN LEAVES. See FO-LIUM, and MALABATHRUM.

TAMAR HENDI.

TAMARÆA ZECLA. } See TAMARINDUS.

TAMARINDUS, also called *tamaræa zecla oxyphænica*, *oxyphænicon*, *balampulli*. TAMARIND. *Tamarin-dus* Indica, Linn. The TAMARIND TREE. *Tamar hendi* are Arabian words for Indian fruit. Some call the *tamarind tree* by the name of Indian dates, and others *Indian acacia*: but the tree is of the palm kind, and somewhat resembles an ash-tree. It grows in Arabia and both the Indies. The *tamarindus Indica*, used by Linnæus, under CLASS TRIANDRIA; but, lately, from the authority of Schreber, and De Louriso, it is transferred to the CLASS MONADELPHIA; and ORD. TRIANDRIA. SCHREBER Gen. Plant. p. 436; of which is given the following essential generic character: cal. quadripartitus; petal. 3; nectarium setis 2 brevibus sub filamentis: legumen pulposum. See Woodville's *Medical Botany*. The fruit is a pod like that of a bean, including several hard seeds, together with a dark-coloured viscid pulp. The East India *tamarinds* are longer than those of the West, and dark ercoloured; the former contain six or seven seeds in each, the latter only three or four.

The pulp with the seeds are brought into England, without the shell or pod; the oriental have most pulp, the occidental have much sugar mixed with them.

At Jamaica, tamarinds are prepared for exportation in the following manner: the fruit, or pods, are gathered, in June, July, and August, when full ripe, which is known by their easy breaking on pressure between the finger and thumb. The fruit, taken from the pod, and cleared of the shelly fragments, is placed in layers, in a cask; and syrup, just before it begins to granulate, is poured in till the cask is filled; and, when cool, the cask is headed for sale. LONG, who gives this account, says a better mode for preserving this fruit is with sugar, well clarified with eggs, till a transparent syrup is formed, which gives the fruit a much pleasanter flavour; but Dr. Cullen thinks the tamarinds would be of more utility if imported in the pods, as a principal medicinal purpose of the pulp depends upon its acidity, which is counteracted by the admixture of sugar.

The pulp is an agreeable cooling laxative acid; it was first introduced into practice by the Arabians: it is useful in inflammatory and putrid fevers; it abates thirst and heat, and corrects putrefaction. As a laxative, the dose is two or three drams; as a purgative, one or two ounces. If the pulp of *tamarinds* is mixed with the laxative sweets, such as cassia and manna, it increases their action, and prevents in a degree the flatulence which they occasion. It is an ingredient in the electarium cum cassia, elect. e fenna comp. Ph. Lond. See Tournefort's, Lewis's, and Cullen's Mat Med.

TAMARICE, } also called *myrica*. TAMARISK.

TAMARIX, } The TAMARIX GALLICA, Linn.

TAMARISCUS, } It is plentiful in France and Germany. The leaves and bark of this tree are astringent, but they are not noticed in the present practice. See Raii Hist.

TAMNUS. See BRIONIA NIGRA.

TANACETUM, also called *tanasia*, *athanasia*, *parthenium mas*. COMMON TANSY. TANACETUM VULGARE, *foliis bipinnatis serratis incis*, CLASS. SYNGENESIA; ORD. POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 944. The virtues of tansy are said to be tonic, stomachic, anthelmintic, emmenagogue, and resolvent, by Bergius. It is a plant with large leaves, divided to the rib on both sides into deeply indented segments: on the tops of the stalks are many gold coloured discous flowers, in umbel-like clusters; the seeds are small and blackish. It is perennial, grows wild by road sides, and about the borders of fields; it flowers in June,

July, and August. The leaves and flowers have a strong, not a disagreeable smell, and a bitter aromatic taste; the flowers are stronger, though rather less unpleasant than the leaves. The curled leaved and the striped leaved sorts are but varieties of this species. They give out their virtue both to water and to spirit, most perfectly to the latter. Distilled with water, they yield a greenish-yellow essential oil, which smells strongly of the herb; the remaining decoction affords a strong, bitter, sub saline extract. The spirituous tincture gives over part of the oil in inspissation, a part remaining with the extract.

It is a warm deobstruent bitter, useful in cachectic disorders, and weakness of the stomach; it expels worms from the intestines, for which the seeds are generally used. Many other virtues are attributed to *tansy*, such as its curing some colics, and the gout; in which last case, some have said they have been relieved by its use from the frequency of the fits of the gout. It is also recommended in hysteria arising from menstrual obstruction. Dose, in powder, ʒ i. or more; but it is more commonly drank as tea in infusion. See Lewis's and Cullen's Mat. Med. It is also a name for several other herbs:

TANASIA. See TANACETUM.

TAPIOCA. See CASSADA.

TARACHON. See DRACO.

TARANDUS. See CERVUS RANGIFER.

TARANTISMUS. A DESIRE OF DANCING. The disorder said to be produced by the bite of a tarantula; but this is imposition. Some express by it a kind of St. Vitus's dance.

TARANTULA. A species of spider met with in Apulia. Its bite is said to produce a species of madness, which is cured by music, but not by any other means; but Dr. Cirillo declares that he never could make the *tarantula* bite him, nor any other person, though he often had tried to provoke it. So that this affair seems to be only a fraud practised to obtain money.

TARAXACON, }

TARAXACUM. } See DENS LEONIS.

TARAXIS, from *ταρασσω*, to disturb. A disorder of the eye, such as when it is offended by smoky, or too hard rubbing. It is when the eye is offended by attrition, smoke, dust, or other slight causes. Galen, in 6 Epid. Com. 5, says, it is a morbid disposition of the eye, preceding an inflammation, and the beginning of an inflammation. Paulus, lib. iii. cap. 22. defines it to be heat and humidity of the eye, attended with a preternatural redness, proceeding, not from the body, but some external cause, as the sun, smoky, dust, and wind; whence the disorder is very speedily remedied, by removing the cause. Hoffman, in his Practice of Medicine, says, the slighter ophthalmiæ, occasioned by dust, exposure to cold air, sun, or other slight external causes, are inflammations of the tunica adnata only, and attended with little danger. Perhaps the following, noticed by Mr. Ware, in his Remarks on the Ophthalmy, &c. may be included under this name. He says, it frequently comes on in the most sudden and unexpected manner, without any preceding or concomitant illness. When it happens in this way, the common people call it a BLAST IN THE EYE: and it seems to proceed from some peculiar property in the air which surrounds us: like other epidemic diseases, it often affects the whole neighbourhood at the same time; as was the case during the summer 1778, at Newbery, in Berkshire, and in several of the camps, where it was known by the name of the OCULAR DISEASE. In Dr. Cullen's arrangement of the species and varieties of the ophthalmia, he places this as the least violent, and calls it *ophthalmia taraxis*. See OPHTHALMIA. This kind of inflammation gives way to the gentlest remedies used against inflammations of the eyes.

TARCHON. See DRACO.

TAROLI. See CRYSTALLINÆ.

TARSUS, from *ταρσος*. The CARTILAGINOUS EDGE of the EYE-LIDS. The edge of each eye-lid is principally formed by a thin cartilage, called *tarsus*, which is adapted to the shape and roundness of the eye. The lower edge of the superior cartilage, and upper edge of the inferior, meet with each other, and are termed the ciliary edges. These cartilages do not terminate in a line, like the sharp edge of a knife, but rather flat like the back of it; forming two edges, one external, the other internal. When the eyes are shut, the external edges meet; but the internal are preserved at a small distance from each other, leaving a gutter, or groove, through which the

tears are supposed to pass from the lacrymal gland to the puncta lacrymalia, while we are asleep. The *cilia*, or eyelashes, which when too short are called *rodatio*, arise out of the external edge of the termination of this cartilage; and on the internal, at an evident distance from them, is a line of small orifices, which are the excretory ducts of small glands that lie in the inner surface of the *tarfus*, and are called *ciliaris glandulae*. Also the space between the bones of the leg and the metatarfus, is called *tarfus*. See *Pes*.

TARTARUM, also called **ARGOL**, **ARGAL**, **GIRMER**, **TARTAR**, **WINE-STONE**. **PARACELUS** calls it *crepinum*. It is an essential acid concrete salt of grapes, thrown off from wines, after complete fermentation, to the sides and bottoms of the casks; it is of a red or a white colour, and more or less droffy, according to the quality of the wine. Dr Cullen says it consists of a great part of the vegetable fixed alkali, superaturated with a quantity of acid, which, though in the main of the nature of vegetable acid, has however something peculiar, which is not well ascertained. The white is usually most pure; but in all other respects they are the same. Chuse such as is clean, sound, somewhat transparent, and hath its outside covered with small shining crystals. The Rhenish white wine tartar is the most pure. Its virtues as a medicine are those of a cooling laxative; in doses from 3 i. to 3 iii. it is aperient; from 3 ss. to 3 i. it moderately purges.

If *tartar* is dissolved in water, it effervesces with fixed alkaline salts, and saturates of the vegetable alkalies near one third of its own weight; the neutral salt formed by this union is more purgative than the *tartar* itself, as is instanced in the *soluble tartar*, now called **KALI TARTARISATUM**, of the London College, for which they order the following process: Take of kali, one pound; crystals of tartar, three pounds; distilled water, boiling, three gallons. To the salt dissolved in water, throw in gradually the crystals of tartar, powdered. Filter the liquor, when cold, through paper: and after due evaporation select a part to crystallize. Pharm. Lond. 1788. The *soluble tartar* might as well be made with the common white *tartar*, as its impurities are sufficiently removed by the necessary filtration. To secure the neutralization of the salt, the *tartar* may be made to prevail at the first, and the liquor suffered to cool a little before filtration, that the redundant *tartar* may concrete and separate from it. The *tartar* dissolves difficultly in water, and when dissolved therein, it soon concretes again on being removed from the fire, and what the alkali hath not taken up, will remain on the filtre; and, on the other hand, if too much alkali is used, it will remain uncrystallized. The *soluble tartar* is a mild, cooling aperient in doses from 3 i. to 3 ii. it is laxative in doses of 3 ii. or iii. and purges if 3 i. is given; it promotes the operation of resinous purges, and prevents their griping. It has been particularly recommended as a purgative for maniacal and melancholic patients.

Tartar is very difficultly soluble in water: if it is dissolved in twenty times its weight of boiling water, it continues dissolved long enough to be passed through a strainer; but when set in the cool air, it soon begins to run together in the form of crystals on the sides of vessels; these, when collected and dried, are called **CRYSTALS OF TARTAR**. If this solution of *tartar* is strained and boiled until a thick pellicle appears on the surface, and this pellicle being skimmed off, it is again boiled until another pellicle appears, and is skimmed off, &c. until all the *tartar* is obtained, which is when all the water is consumed, then all these pellicles being mixed together, and dried in the sun, you have the crystals of *tartar*. But it is the best to have this preparation in the form of crystals, as the powder is so generally adulterated. These are laxative, and gently cathartic, and may be given from 3 j. to 3 ij. according to the constitution of the patients, or the effect wanted to be produced. They are a very useful antiphlogistic; and in moderate doses, in evacuating the intestines, and in producing all the effects of that, they have all the powers of the neutral salts. In large doses, without any inflammatory stimulus applied to the intestines, they act like a purgative in exciting the action of the absorbents in every part of the system. Either in small or large doses, this medicine passes the urinary passages, and sometimes promotes the secretion of urine very copiously, but this more readily by being accompanied by a quantity of watery fluid; hence the most eligible mode of administering the crystals is in a liquid form. See

ANASARCA; Dr. Home's Clin. Exper. Neumann's Chem. Works Lewis's and Cullen's Mat. Med.

TARTARUM EMETICUM. **EMETIC TARTAR**. Now **ANTIMONIUM TARTARISATUM**. It is also called *sibiatis tartar*. It is made by boiling one pound and an half of crocus of antimony, powdered, in two gallons of distilled water, in which has been dissolved two pounds of crystals of tartar, in a glass vessel for about a quarter of an hour; then filtered through paper, and the strained liquor set by to crystallize. Ph. Lond. 1788.

This tartarised antimony also forms a medicated wine under the character of *vinum antimonii tartarificati*. See **ANTIMONIUM**. But a more certain preparation is obtained as follows:

Take of powdered *mercurius vitæ*, wash it with a little fixed alkali to separate the marine acid from it, then gradually throw it into a glass vessel, in which is a boiling solution of the cream of *tartar*; continue the boiling and the addition of the *mercurius vitæ*, until there is no longer any fermentation from the mixture; after this, filter the liquor, and set it to cool, and crystals will soon be formed. These crystals are an *emetic tartar* that is certain in its operation, and equal in its strength. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med. Dict. of Chem.

Mr. Beaumé affirms from experiment, that the acid of *tartar* may be easily saturated with the reguline part of antimony; and the glass of antimony is the most emetic and most soluble of all the antimonial preparations by fire; it should be preferred for making a neutral antimonial soluble *tartar*; yet reflecting on the nature of the glass of antimony, it is not always of the same strength. It is made by fusing the grey calx of antimony calcined to an uncertain degree; and we know that if it be too little calcined, we shall obtain an opaque matter that resembles the liver more than the glass; if it is too much calcined, it cannot be vitrified, nor even fused, by the most intense heat: between the degree of calcination which is sufficient to give an opaque fused matter, and the degree in which it begins to be unfusible, there are many intermediate ones; all of which are sufficient to produce glasses of antimony; but these glasses differ in the degree of transparency, in tenacity of colour, and fusibility, according as the calcination has been more or less complete. We cannot doubt that different glasses of antimony must be more or less emetic, and that perhaps different quantities of these glasses are required for the perfect saturation of the acid of *tartar*; besides, we are both ignorant of the degree of calcination which renders the glass of antimony most emetic, and also of the method of obtaining it, if we knew it. Hence we are not certain that tartarised antimony made with glass of antimony is equally and constantly emetic; therefore, instead of the glass of antimony, we recommend the **PULVIS ALGAROTHI** for making the *tartarised antimony*. Mr. Beaumé further observes, that the *pulvis Algarothi* hath the advantages of the glass of antimony, it being convertible into a neutral salt, by means of the acid of *tartar*, and is not subject, like the glass of antimony, to give the *emetic tartar* prepared with it an uncertain degree of strength; though of itself it is, like the other calces, uncertain; but it is the best preparation of antimony from which to obtain a certain and uniformly effectual medicine. The *pulvis Algarothi* is not saline, and from the quantity of marine acid which it contains, it is somewhat caustic: but when it is washed with a little fixed alkali, all the acid is separated, and then it is totally soluble by cream of *tartar*, and it is thereby convertible into a soluble *emetic tartar*, perfectly neutral; and for which purpose, prepare to use it as follows: mix an equal quantity of cream of *tartar*, and the powder of *algaroth*, or as much of the latter as is required to saturate the former; throw this mixture gradually into boiling water, and continue the boiling gently, till there is no effervescence, or till the cream of *tartar* is well saturated. Filter the liquor, and when this liquor is cool, fine crystals will be formed in it, which are soluble *tartar*, perfectly saturated with the *algaroth's* powder: as soon as the crystals are formed, carefully dry them, and keep them in a well-closed glass vessel.

In preparing the *antimony tartarified*, vessels, &c. of glass should be used; for iron, tin, lead, and copper decompose it, by attracting the acid more strongly than the antimony does; whence one cause or inequality in different parcels of this preparation, made at different times. The powder of *algaroth* is a calx of antimony, constantly of the same degree of emetic strength; it is emetic because the regulus of antimony, first dissolved by marine acid,

acid, and afterwards separated from that acid, retains the quantity of phlogiston that is necessary to give an emetic quality of the calx of antimony; the quantity of phlogiston which it retains, and therefore its emetic power must always be the same; for the marine acid of the corrosive sublimate, which afterwards becomes the butter of antimony, is always the same in quantity, and in its degrees of concentration, and of activity; consequently the calx of antimony separated from it must always contain an equal quantity of phlogiston, and is therefore much preferable to the glass of antimony, which contains sometimes more, sometimes less phlogiston. Thus, by using the powder of algaroth instead of the glass of antimony, we obtain an uniform and certain *tartarified antimony*, uniformly active. Then physicians will only have to attend to the sensibility or irritability of the constitutions of their patients.

In the History of the Royal Medical Society at Paris, for the year 1776, M. de Laffone prefers the above mode of preparing the *tartarified antimony*: but he says there is an objection to it, as well as to all other methods of preparing it, which is, that when dissolved in a very diluted aqueous vehicle, part of the medicine is constantly precipitated, and adheres to the sides of the phial. As this is owing to its not being sufficiently soluble, he recommends the mixing equal quantities of *tartarified antimony* and pure sal ammoniac; and after rubbing them together in a mortar, adding a small quantity, three parts or less, of distilled water. Thus the two salts unite, and are completely dissolved.

Tartarified antimony, according to its dose, is an emetic, and diaphoretic, called by some *alterant*. It is a medicine, both safe, convenient, and has little taste. The dose, as an EMETIC, is from one grain to five; to children it is generally given in solution, in the proportion of one grain to one ounce of water, and sweetened with sugar; a tea spoonful or two may be taken every half hour till the patient vomits. It is thus made to answer in fevers, and when the stomach is loaded with phlegm, or the lungs with mucus; and it should be repeated according to the necessity of the case, and the strength of the patient. As a DIAPHORETIC, the dose is, from one-eighth to one-half a grain, given repeatedly in the beginning of remittent fevers, joined with a few grains of sugar, and some testaceous powders, and with ten or more grains of nitre in inflammatory fevers. It is given in moderate doses, well diluted in some aqueous liquid, every half hour, till it acts by vomiting or purging, by the French; and this, particularly at the attack of bilious fevers; at this period they most commonly join to it some mild purgative, as tamarinds, manna, or purging salts, dissolved in ptisan, or barley-water, in order to clear the first passages; and from this mode frequently the disease is removed in its first stage.

The tartarified antimony, properly managed, will answer the purposes of any other antimonial preparation, and will produce all the good effects of James's powder, so called.

TARTARUM SOLUBILE. See KALI.

VITRIOLATUM. See NITRUM VITRIOLATUM, N° 6.

TARTARUS REGENERATUS. See DIURETICUS SAL.

TAXIS. See BUBONOCLE.

TEGULA GALLIS. See HIBERNICUS LAPIS.

TELA CELLULOSA. See CELLULOSA MEMBRANA.

TELEPHIUM. See CRASSULA, FABAGO. For that called CHIRONIUM, see ORNITHOPodium.

TEMPERAMENTUM. TEMPERAMENT, or CONSTITUTION. Various are the divisions of *temperaments*. The following has maintained its ground some time: but it seems to be totally subservient to the doctrine of the fluids, and may serve the purposes of humoral pathology, viz. 1st. The sanguine, or when the habit is full of good blood. 2d. The serous or phlegmatic, or when the habit is full of serum. 3d. The temperate, or when the red blood and serum are in due proportions. 4th. The cacochymic, or when the juices are depraved. Dr. Cullen thinks that the difference of *temperaments* may consist, 1st. In the state of the simple solids. 2d. In the state of the fluids. 3d. In the proportion of the solids and fluids in the body. 4th. In the distribution of the fluids. 5th. In the state of the nervous power. Mat. Med. In forming, however, our opinions with respect to temperaments, the constituent parts of the machine should be considered, particularly those which are possessed of moving powers, as it is on

their action that every function of the body, nay even life itself, depends, and probably the very nature of our fluids, not contaminated with any extraneous materials thrown or absorbed into the habit. The MOVING POWERS of the habit are the *muscular fibres*, and *vascular system*, possessed of irritability; the *nervous system*, of incitability; and the *sanguinary mass of fluids*, of the vis animans, and servans naturam. Hence, therefore, from these principles, do we think temperaments may be formed, for the purpose of promoting practical utility, either in preventing, or curing disease.—Consistent with this scheme, CONSTITUTIONS have been divided into such as are SIMPLE and GENERAL; MIXED and GENERAL, and such as are PECULIAR.—The SIMPLE and GENERAL are, 1st. *Strong* and *robust*. 2d. *Weak*, *relaxed*, and *delicate*. 3d. *Nervous*, or *incitable*. 4th. *Irritable*. 5th. *Torpid*. But these may be combined, and form others, viz. The STRONG,—ROBUST,—and *irritable*,—*torpid*, *nervous*, or *incitable*,—though the first of these is what most commonly takes place. The WEAK, DELICATE, and RELAXED, may also be subject to the same combinations.—*Nervous*, or *incitable*,—*irritable*,—*torpid*,—apt to take place in the order here set down with regard to the more general mode.—The MIXED and GENERAL are, 1. *Plethoric*. 2. *Hot*. 3. *Cold*. 4. *Consumptive*. 5. *Acrimonious*; for these may be combined with either the *irritable*, *nervous*, or *torpid*, but depend upon the quantity and quality of the blood, and the greater or less degree of the irritability or incitability of the vascular or nervous system.—The PECULIAR are, 1. *Phlegmatic*. 2. *Bilious*. 3. *Costive*. 4. *The Lax*. 5. *Flatulent*. 6. *Scorbutic*. 7. *Gouty*. 8. *Rheumatic*. 9. *Scrophulous*. Any of which may be combined with those which are simple, and mixed; as a STRONG and ROBUST constitution may be also *plethoric*, *hot*, *costive*, *gouty*; so may the WEAK, RELAXED, and DELICATE; though plethora is most generally the concomitant of the former. For further particulars on this subject, see WALLIS on Health and Disease, 2d. edition.

TEMPERANTIA. TEMPERATING MEDICINES, also *contemperantia*. The term is very vague and uncertain; sometimes it is used for medicines suited to diminish heat, and the activity of the system; sometimes for medicines calculated to correct or cover the matter which gives irritation; and sometimes for medicines which carry noxious and irritating matter out of the body; hence the temperantia may belong to the refrigerantia,—demulcentia,—and evacuantia;—hence an improper term to be made use of from its want of precision.

TEMPLINUM OL. i. e. *ol. templinum verum Germanorum*. It is a kind of *ol. terebinthinæ*.

TEMPORA. The TEMPLES; called also CORÆ, CORSÆ, CROTAPHI.

TEMPORALIS ARTERIA. The origin of the *temporal artery* is covered with the parotid gland. It lies behind the meatus auditorius externus, and emerging from the parotid, comes, just covered by the skin, to the zygomatic process of the os temporis; it crawls up, and divides into two branches, one of which goes to the frontal, the other to the parietal bone. The frontal part anastomoses with the internal carotid, and the other portion with the occipital artery. From the root of the temporal, an artery passes up to the scalp behind the ear, and is sometimes ordered to be opened instead of the temporal.

TEMPORALIS MUSCULUS, it is also called *crotaphites*. It rises broad from the region of the temples, particularly from the ossa frontis, parietalia, temporalis, and sphenoides, where it spreads like a quarter of a circle; then it forms a tendon, which passes under the jugum, and is inserted into the coronoid process of the under jaw. A ligament from the processus zygomaticus braces this tendon down, and imparts some of the internal fibres to it. It is covered with a strong tendinous sheath, which is lost in the epicranium. When matter is formed under this tendinous expansion, it is usually attended with so great a degree of fever, from the pain, as to occasion delirium. The thickness of this tendinous part prevents the matter from pointing outwardly, where it was first formed; and if left without aid, it runs in the direction of the *temporal muscle*, and opens into the mouth by the coronoid process of the lower jaw. It is usual therefore, not to wait for this matter pointing outwardly where it is first formed; but, as in other instances of matter under the fasciæ of tendons, to make an opening directly to it. See ABSCESS of the *temporal muscle*.

TEM-

TEMPORUM OSSA; called also by some *arcualia*, vel *nervalia ossa*. The **TEMPLE BONES** are each divided into three parts, viz. the mastoidea, the squamosa, and the petrosa, which is called *lithocoides*. There are three external processes which arise from each of the temporal bones; on the posterior part is the *mastoides processus*, called *mammiformis*, and *mamillaris*; a little more forward is the *zygomaticus processus*; it joins the os malæ, and from the inferior craggy part the *styloides processus* juts out obliquely forward, called *plectrum*. A little below the mastoid process there is a cavity, whence the digastric muscle of the lower jaw arises. At the inner side of the root of the styloid process there is a cavity where the internal jugular vein is lodged. Between the mastoid and zygomatic processes the meatus auditorius externus is seated, and between the mastoid and styloid processes is the aquæductus Fallopii, whence the portio dura of the seventh pair of nerves makes its exit. Before the styloid process is a glenoid cavity for the reception of the condyle of the lower jaw, near which cavity is an eminence, upon which the condyle sometimes moves. In the pars petrosa, near the styloid process, is a canal through which the carotid artery enters, called *allemach*, or *allemach*. Near the last foramen, on the anterior edge of the bone, is the tuba Eustachiana. The internal foramen is the meatus auditorius internus.

TENANCHILES. See **PIPER INDICUM**.

TENDINOSA TUNICA. See **ALBUGINEA TUNICA**.

TENDO, from *τενω*, to stretch, also called *chorda*. A **TENDON**. See **MUSCULUS**.

TENDO ACHILLIS, *chorda magna*. This tendon is formed by the union of the soleus, and gastrocnemius muscles, which are inserted into the os calcis. Some say it is thus named from its action in conducing to swiftness of pace. Homer describes this tendon, which was probably thus named by the ancients, from their custom of calling every thing thus, that had any extraordinary strength or virtue. See **GASTROCNEMIUM**.

TENDRIL. See **CIRRHUS**.

TENESMUS, from *τενω*, to stretch. A *tenesmus* is a continual painful urging to go to stool, when little or nothing can be discharged. There is a pain in the anus, and a frequent desire of going to stool, whilst a mucous substance, which is sometimes bloody, is discharged. The causes are, a stone in the bladder, an inflammation in the neck of the bladder, acrid humours falling on the rectum, a diarrhœa, a dysentery, the piles, pregnancy, &c.

This disorder is very troublesome, but rarely dangerous.

As the cause varies, the cure will also differ. If a stone in the bladder is the cause, its position should be altered by means of a catheter, if putting the patient into a proper posture will not answer the end.—If an inflammation in the neck of the bladder is the cause, such means will be necessary as are directed for removing inflammation there.—If acrid humours affect the rectum, they should be gently purged off, and then emollient or balsamic clysters should be injected, the ol. ricini is particularly useful, both by the mouth and clysterwise.—That kind of tenesmus which affects pregnant women is relieved by clysters of sweet oil, and a little of the tinct. opii mixed with it; in other instances, the method of relief will be the same as in a dysentery. See Lommius's Med. Obs. Lobb on painful Distempers.

TENGA. See **PALMA COCCIFERA**.

TENONTAGRA, from *τενω*, a tendon, and *αγχα*, a seizure. See **ARTHRITIS**.

TENSOR FASCIAE FEMORIS. See **FASCIA LATÆ MUSCULUS**.

MEMBRANÆ TYMPANI, also called *mallei musculus externus vel superior*. It lies on the upper-part, above the bony portion of the canal that goes to the nose, and runs to be inserted into the inside of the malleus. It is supposed to pull the membrana tympani in, and to make it more tense.

PALATI. See **CIRCUMFLEXUS PALATI**.

TEPIDUS. **TEPID**. Warm as milk from the cow.

TEREBELLA. See **TREPANUM**.

TEREBINTHINA. **TURPENTINE**; called also *albotim*; *albotal*; *botin*; *brutino*; *butino*. The produce of the different species, &c. of pine-trees, and the pistachia chiefly, if not wholly. The Pharmacopœia of the Edinb. Col. says it is the produce of *pinus larynx*, i. e. *pinus foliis fasciculatis obtusis*, Linn.

TEREBINTHINA CHIA, vel **CYPRIA**. The **CHIO**, or **CYPRIAN TURPENTINE**. It is generally about the

consistence of thick honey, very tenacious, clear, almost transparent, of a white colour, with a cast of yellow or blue; it hath a warm, pungent, bitterish taste, a fragrant smell, more agreeable than that of any of the other *turpentine*s. It is the produce of the *terebinthinus vulgaris*, C. B. in the island of Cyprus, and the southern parts of Europe. The *PISTACIA TEREBINTHUS foliis imparipinnatis foliolis ovato-lanceolatis*. **CLASS. DIOECIA, ORDO PENTANDRIA**. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1108. This kind of *turpentine* is said to be the least subject to be adulterated.

TEREBINTHINA VENETA. **VENICE TURPENTINE**. It is usually thinner than the other sorts, of a pale yellow colour, a hot, pungent, bitterish taste, and a strong smell, without any of the fine aromatic flavour of the *Chio turpentine*. It is the produce of the *PINUS LARIX, foliis fasciculatis mollibus obtusiusculis, bracteis extra squamas, strobilorum extantibus*. **CLASS. and ORD. &c.** the same as the common *turpentine*, (see below)—**COMMON WHITE LARCH TREE**; and brought from France, Germany, &c.

ARGENTORATENSIS. **STRASBURGH TURPENTINE**. It is of a middle consistence between the two foregoing, more transparent, and less tenacious than either, of a yellowish brown colour, more agreeable to the smell than either the common or the Venice; to the taste it is the bitterest, but the least acrid. It is extracted in different parts of Germany from the silver and the red firs, the *pinus picea*, Linn. by making incisions through the bark. In some places a resinous juice is collected from certain knots under the bark. This is called *lacræmya abiegna*, and *abietanum oleum*. The medical virtues of these *turpentine*s are specified below, under the

COMMUNIS. **COMMON TURPENTINE**, of the London and Edinburgh Pharmacopœias, is from the *PINUS PICEA, silver fir tree*; it is the *PINUS foliis solitariis, planis emarginatis pectinatis, squamis conis obtusissimis adpressis*, Hort. Kew. **CLASS. MONOECIA, ORDO MONADELPHIA**. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1077. Turpentine, the product of this tree, is about the consistence of honey, of an opaque brownish white colour; the coarsest and heaviest of all the kinds, and its smell and taste are also the most disagreeable.

All these *turpentine*s dissolve totally in rectified spirit of wine, but give out nothing to watery menstrua; by the mediation of mucilages, the white of egg, or of gum arabic, they mix with water into a milky liquor. Distilled with water, they yield a large quantity of a subtil, penetrating, essential oil, viz. the oil of *turpentine*, which is called also the spirit of *turpentine*. The oil is difficult of solution in spirit of wine, though the *turpentine* so easily dissolves in it. If this oil is redistilled in a retort by itself, with a gentle heat, it becomes more subtil, and in this state it is called ethereal oil of *turpentine*; the thicker part which remains behind, is called balsam of *turpentine*, and *botin*, *butino*.

All the *turpentine*s are hot, stimulating, detergent, and corroborant; they stimulate the primæ viæ, and prove laxative; and Dr. CULLEN says, that $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. or $\frac{3}{4}$ j. of Venice turpentine, triturated with the yolk of an egg, and diffused in water, may be employed in the form of injection, as the most certain laxative in colics, and other cases of obstinate costiveness. When carried into the blood-vessels, turpentine stimulates the whole system; hence its use in chronic rheumatism and paralysis. When inflammatory symptoms do not forbid, they are given from ten grains to half a dram, for cleansing the urinary passages, for healing internal ulcerations in general, and in laxities of the femoral and uterine vessels; they seem peculiarly to affect the urinary passages, and give a violent smell to the urine; they dissolve and discharge mucous matter from the urinary passages; but if a stone is in any of the parts, they are not safely administered. The following electary is given in gleans at some of the hospitals: \mathcal{R} Tereb. vulg. $\frac{3}{4}$ j. mellis despumati $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. m. Dosis, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. bis terve de die. Turpentine has also been much used in fluor albus. Two or three of the following pills, taken twice or thrice a day, are found of service in similar complaints. \mathcal{R} Terebinthinæ vulgaris $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. farinæ tritici, q. s. ut fiant pilulæ; e drachma una formetur duodecim.—In violent fits of the stone, the following clyster is often of great service: \mathcal{R} . Terebinth. vulg. $\frac{3}{4}$ j. ovi unius vitellum, bene commisceantur, deinde adjiciatur decocti avenæ $\frac{1}{2}$ ss. m. The Venice is most diuretic and detergent; the Chio and Strasburg more corroborant; the common is used externally, and for distilling. What remains, after distilling the oil from *turpentine*,

pentine, is the yellow and the black rofins. *Turpentine*s not only pafs off by urine, but alfo by perfpiration, and probably by exhalation from the lungs; and to thefe refpective effects are to be afcribed the virtues they have in gravelly complaints, fcurvy, and pulmonic diforders. In all thefe difeafes, however, and efpecially the laft, they, as well as gums and balfams of the terebinthinate clafs, by acting as ftimulants, are productive of mifchief. They are confidered as rubefacient, and too ftimulative to be applied to frefh wounds, or when they are in a fuppurative ftate.

The oils, both the common and the ethereal, are powerfully ftimulating, detergent, and diuretic; they are given in dofes from a few drops to half an ounce in rheumatifms; and ftrongly recommended as a remedy for the fcatica, by Pitcairn, and Cheyne; but few ftomachs are able to bear the dofes they direct. When a large dofe is directed, it is given in the morning, and an opiate at night. Mixt with fpirit of wine, they are ufed as ftyptics, to check the difcharge of blood from wounds. They are ufed for rubbing on parts affected with pains. But if too freely ufed inwardly, they difpofe to a diabetes, and weaken the urinary paffages and the feminal veffels. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Med. Home's Clinical Experiments.

TEREBINTHINA INDICA. See PISTACIA.

TEREBRA, from *τερεω*, to bore. A name of the trepan. See TREPANUM. Alfo a chirurgicall instrument for perforating bones, or for extracting hard bodies, as bullets, &c. from wounds.

TEREDO. See SPINA VENTOSA, and CARIES.

TERENIABIM MANNA. See ALHAGI.

TERES, vel TERETES. See VERMES.

TERES LIGAMENTUM. It rifes from the bottom of the cavity of the acetabulum, and runs obliquely backwards, to be inferted into the head of the os femoris. It ferves to confine the rotation of the thigh.

MAJOR. This mufcle rifes from the outer part of the lower corner of the fcapula, paffes to the os humeri forwards, joined by the latiffimus dorsi and its tendon, it is inferted into the posterior ridge of the biceps groove, to bring the arm downwards, backwards, and inwards to the body. Brown calls this mufcle *rotundus major*.

MINOR, alfo called *brevis vel brachys*; *oſtavius humeri*; *mufc. Placentini*, becaufe Placentinus added it to the number of mufcles belonging to the arm; *transverſalis*. It rifes from the lower coſta of the fcapula, and runs with the infra ſpinatus, and is inferted with it alfo.

TERMINALIA BENZOIN. See BENZOINUM.

TERMINTHUS. Galen describes them as being tumors in the ſkin; nearly reſembling the fruit of *terpandros*, *turpentine trees*, of a blackiſh colour, inclining to green. Wiſeman reckons the *epinyctis* to be a ſpecies of *terminthus*, and ſays that they are both of them painful tubercles, or angry puftules, affecting the ſkin of the arms, hands, and thighs. Cullen places them as a variety of phlogofiſ phlegmone, and Sauvages ranks them as a fort of furunculus. Bleeding, purging, and a regular diet, is all that is required for their cure: it is alfo called *albotis*.

TERNA. See IMPETIGINES.

TERRA. See VENTER.

TERRA. EARTH; called alfo *almifarub*. In CHEMISTRY, *earth* is one of the four ſimple ſubſtances called elements. *Earth* is not found ſo pure as the other elements, fire, air, and water; but it is moſt probable, that as there is only one kind of air, water, and fire, ſo there is but one kind of *earth*, however it may vary, from the different ſubſtances with which it was mixed. The eſſential properties by which earthy ſubſtances differ from the other elements, are their much greater weight, hardneſs, fixedneſs, and infuſibility; and theſe are moſt eminently united in the vitrifiable kinds of *earth*.

Neumann divides the mineral *earths* into five kinds, viz. the cryſtalline, calcareous, argillaceous, talky, and gypſeous.

Animal earths Dr. Lewis includes under three kinds, viz. that from ſhells, from calcined bones and horns, and from the blood, fleſh, and ſkins of animals.

Vegetable earths are diſtinguiſhed into three kinds by Wallerius, viz. that obtained by burning ſoft, ſpongy, and farinaceous plants; by burning the harder and leſs fucculent plants; and by burning wood.

The earths that are attended to with a medicinal view are chiefly the inſpid ones, which abſorb acids; whence they are called abſorbent *earths*. Some of the tenacious

adheſive *earths* have been uſed, ſuch as the boles, ſealed *earths*, &c. but are now much neglected. See the Dict. of Chem. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

TERRA CARIOSA. ROTTEN STONE. It is a ſpecies of non-efferveſcent chalk. For that called—TRIPOLITANA, *tripolis*, ſee ALANA.

—AMPELITES, ſee AMPELITES.—CANDIDA.

—FULLONICA.—SAMIA.—SAPONARIA ANGLICA.—SIGILLATA ALBA; ſee CIMOLIA ALBA.—

CRETA, ſee CRETA ALBA.—FULLONICA, ſee CIMOLIA PURPURASCENS.—FOLIATA TARTARI, ſee DIURETICUS SAL.—MAGNESIÆ, ſee MAGNESIA ALBA.—SICULA, and SICILIANA, ſee BEZOAR FOSSILE.—MARITA, ſee CURCUMA.—SELINUSIA, ſee CRETA SELINUSIA.—ALBA, ſee ETHEL.—SARACENICA, ſee ANATRON.—PONDEROSA MURIATA, ſee BARYTES.

—JAPONICA. JAPAN EARTH, *cachou*, *faufel*, *cæchu*, *caſchu*, *catechu*, *cadichu*, *caſhow*, *caitchu*, *caſtjoe*, *cachu*, *cate*, *kaath*. The natives call it CUTT; the Engliſh who reſide there, CUTCH. It is called *Japan earth*, becauſe it was long ſuppoſed to be an earthy ſubſtance from *Japan*; but it is a gummy reſin, obtained by a decoction of ſome vegetable ſubſtance in water. The plant is called *coira*, or *caira*, by the natives of Bahar province in the Eaſt Indies. The natives of Pegu name the tree *kheir*, or *khadira*. It is a ſpecies of the mimoſa of Linnæus. In Dr. Fothergill's Works by Dr. Lettſom, vol. ii. it is called *mimosa Japonica*: in the Pharmacopœia of the Edinburgh College, it is named from Linnæus, *MIMOSA CATECHU*, *ſpinis ſtipularibus, foliis bipinnatis, multijugis; glandulis partialium ſingulis, ſpicis axillaribus geminis. f. ternis pedunculatis*, CLASS. POLYGAMIA, ORD. MONOECIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1158. In Dr. Fothergill's account of the tree, we are told that the wood is extremely hard and heavy; the interior part varies from a pale brown to a dark red, approaching to black in different plants, but always covered with one or two inches thick of white wood. It is one of the moſt common trees to be met with on the uncultivated mountains of Rotas and Pallamow, diſtricts of Hindoſtan, in the province of Bahar, weſtward of Bengal, and frequent in many other neighbouring parts. From the interior coloured wood is produced the extract erroneouſly called *terra Japonica*. The extract is thus made: after the tree is cut down, all the exterior or white part is pared off and caſt away; the interior coloured wood is cut into chips, with which a narrow-mouthed unglazed earthen pot is filled; to this as much water is added as will riſe to the upper chips; when this is half evaporated by boiling, the decoction is poured into a flat earthen pot, and boiled to one third part: this is ſet in a cool place for one day, and afterwards evaporated by the heat of the ſun, ſtirring it ſeveral times in the day; when it is reduced to a conſiderable conſiſtence, it is ſpread upon a mat or cloth, which had previously been covered with the aſhes of cow-dung; this maſs is divided into ſquare pieces by a ſtring, and completely dried by turning them frequently in the ſun, until they are fit for ſale. In making the extract, the pale brown wood is preferred, as it produces the fine whitish extract: the darker the wood is, the blacker the extract, and of leſs value. The preparers of this extract are very careleſs in keeping it free from foreign matters; in conſequence of which it hath a conſiderable quantity of aſhes, &c. mixed with it. Mr. Kerr, who collected this account, ſays that he never could learn that the *terra Japonica* was produced from the *areca*, or *betel-nut*, nor indeed does he think it credible that it ſhould, as its price would be far exceeding that of the *terra Japonica*, if the preparation was from the *areca*. Where the *terra Japonica* is made, it is uſed in dying; for painting chintz and other cloth, joined with vitriolic ſalts, a black colour is produced; mixed with oil, they paint the beams and walls of their houſes, to preſerve them from the deſtructive white ants. The black phyſicians divide diſeaſes into the hot and cold, and thus they divide their medicines; to the hot diſeaſes they oppoſe the cooling medicines, among which the *terra Japonica* is reckoned powerful. For a more particular account of this production, ſee Dr. Lettſom's edition of Dr. Fothergill's Works, vol. ii. p. 191—199. Some ſpecimens of this drug are of a pale reddiſh brown colour, others are of a dark blackiſh brown, or black like bitumen; ſome are ponderous, others light, ſome compact, others porous, ſome more, others leſs aſtringent; and theſe differences happen according to the manner of obtaining them,

&c. This drug is brought from Coromandel, Cambaya, and other parts of the East Indies. The best is of a dark reddish brown colour, dry, heavy, glossy, and compact; if chewed, it discovers, at first, a bitterish styptic taste; which is followed by an agreeable sweetness. When pure, it is almost totally dissolved both by water and by spirit. An extract made of spirit is the most agreeable and most astringent preparation. Where an astringent is required, whether for external or internal purposes, the spirituous tincture, which is called *TINCTURA CATECHU*, *tincture of catechu*, may be used, and is thus made: Take of *Japan earth*, three ounces; cinnamon bruised, two ounces; proof spirit of wine, two pints: digest for three days, and strain. Pharm. Lond. 1788. One, two, or three drams may be taken in red wine, or any other proper vehicle, or the spirituous extract is the best; for a milder corroborant, the watery tincture or extract may be chosen. In most purposes where an astringent is indicated, provided the most powerful be not required, catechu may be employed with advantage. But in *diarrhæas*, which require the use of astringents, it is considered as the most beneficial; in *uterine profluvia*, *laxity*, and *debility of the viscera* in general, in *catarrhal affections*, and various other diseases where astringents are necessary. A little of the watery extract held in the mouth, and suffered to dissolve leisurely, is a topical astringent for laxities and ulcerations of the gums, for aphthous ulcers of the mouth, and similar affections; gradually swallowed, it is useful in disorders of the throat. Though this extract is the basis of several fixed formulæ in the Edinburgh Dispensatory, and others, simple infusion in warm water, with a proper proportion of cinnamon or cassia, is one of the best forms in which it can be exhibited; for the addition of the aromatic, and its being cleared from its impurities, greatly improves it. The *Japan earth*, as it is called, approaches to alum in its astringent virtue, as to the quickness and the universality of its action. See Neumann's Chem Works. Lewis's Mat. Med.

TERRA PONDEROSA MURIATA seu SALITA. See BARYTES.

TERRÆ OLEUM. See PETROLEUM and NAPHTHA.

TERROR. A FRIGHT The general effects of *terror* are a great contraction of all the small vessels, and a repulsion of the blood into the large and internal ones; hence the suppression of perspiration, the general oppression, trembling, and anguish, from the heart and lungs being overcharged with blood, &c. After great *frights*, persons rarely recover their usual vivacity; and epilepsies that are caused by *frights* are rarely, if ever, cured. When a person is affected with *terror*, or sudden or great *frights*, the principal endeavours should be to restore the circulation to its due order, to promote perspiration, and to allay the agitation or commotion, in which the patient is observed to be. The custom of giving cold water in these cases is bad. Place the affrighted person in a quiet situation; a little warm liquor, as camomile tea or such like, should be given him to drink; the legs may be put into warm water, and there continue for some time; the legs should be rubbed, and the camomile tea repeated every six or eight minutes; when the skin becomes warm, and there is a tendency to perspiration, sleep may be promoted by a gentle opiate.

TERTHRA. The middle and lateral parts of the neck. According to Keil, *τερθρον* signifies the parts about the throat.

TERTIANA FEBRIS. A TERTIAN FEVER. This fever is of the intermittent kind; every first and third day it is present, and the second is free. Its access is about noon. Hippocrates calls it *πρῶτος*. The management in this cure is the same, in general, as under the article INTERMITTENT FEVER. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS PYREXIÆ, and ORDER FEBRES, which he defines, a fever, wherein similar paroxysms occur about every forty-eight hours; the accessions happening at mid-day. IT VARIES on account of the duration of the paroxysm. The paroxysm of a true tertian does not continue above twelve hours; of a spurious tertian, beyond that space.—IT VARIES also on account of the return of the fits, (see below, TERTIANA DUPLEX, &c.); and, likewise with regard to the symptoms, when attended with comatous affection;—spasms and convulsive motions;—with efflorescencies of the skin;—inflammation.—IT VARIES also as being complicated with other diseases, or may be on account of its principle. See CULLENI Synopsis Nos. Method.

In intermitting fevers Dr. Lind recommends opium as

almost a specific; he directs it to be given half an hour after the commencement of the hot fit. The draught which he generally prescribed was as follows: R aq. font. pur. ℥ i. fs. aq. alex. sp. syr. papav. albi, ʒ ii. tinct. opii gt. xv—xx. m. He observes, that the effects of opium given in the hot fit of an intermitting fever, are, 1st, It shortens and abates the fit, and this with more certainty than an ounce of the bark is found to remove the disease. 2dly, It generally gives a sensible relief to the head, takes off the burning heat of the fever, and occasions a profuse sweat; this sweat is attended with an agreeable softness of the skin, instead of the disagreeable burning sensation which affects patients sweating in the hot fit; and is always much more copious than on those who are not under the influence of opium. 3dly, It often produces a soft and refreshing sleep, to a patient tortured in the agonies of the fever, from which he awakes bathed in universal sweat, and in a great measure free from all complaints. The Dr. further adds, that the effects of opium are more uniform and constant in intermitting fevers than in any other disease, and are then more quick and sensible than those of any other medicine. An opiate, thus given soon after the commencement of the hot fit, by abating the violence, and lessening the duration of the fever, preserves the constitution so entirely uninjured, that where it is given in intermitting fevers, a dropsy, or a jaundice rarely follows.—In cases where opium did not immediately abate the symptoms of the fever, it never augmented their violence: on the contrary, most patients reaped some benefit from an opiate given in the hot fit; and many of them bore a larger dose of opium at that time than at any other. A delirium in the hot fit is not increased by opium; though opium will not remove it: hence it is not probable, that many of the symptoms attending those fevers are spasmodic, but more especially the head-ach. If the patient be delirious in the fit, the administration of the opiate ought to be delayed until he recovers his senses, when an opiate will be found greatly to relieve the weakness and faintness which commonly succeed the delirium. Opium seems also in this disease to be the best preparative for the bark, as it not only produces a complete intermission, in which case alone that remedy can with safety be administered, but occasions so salutary and profuse an evacuation by sweat, as generally to render a much less quantity of the bark requisite. When the patient is costive, give the opiate in about two ounces of the tinct. aloes, and this particularly if the bark is to be given immediately after the fit: thus at the same time, the fit is shortened, and the intestines cleansed, previous to the administration of the bark; the operation of the tinct. aloes not being prevented, though somewhat retarded by the opiate. The administration of an opiate, after an emetic given just before the fit, should be postponed until the hot fit is begun.

TERTIANA DUPLEX, called also DUPLICANA. It is when a tertian fever returns every day; but the paroxysms are unequal, every other fit being alike.

— DUPLICATA. A tertian fever returning every other day; but there are two paroxysms in one day.

— TRIPLEX. A tertian fever returning every day: every other day there are two paroxysms, and but one in the intermediate one. For the general mode of treatment, and cure of these fevers, see INTERMITTENS FEBRIS.

TERTIANARIA. See CASSIDA.

TERTIOLA. See PANAX COLONI.

TERTIUM SAL. A NEUTRAL SALT.

TESSERA. See OS CUBOIDES.

TESTA PROBATRIX. See CUPELLA.

TESTES. The TESTICLES, from *testis*, a witness; they witness that we are men; also called *didymi*; some name them *perin*. They are originally seated in the abdomen, just beneath the kidneys, then called *cryptorchis*; they gradually descend near the time of birth through the sheath of the spermatic cord into the scrotum, each carrying along with it a peritoneal coat, which makes the tunica vaginalis, called also *erythroides*; *elithroides*; *elythroides*, because it includes them as a sheath. This discovery was made by Dr. Hunter, in the year 1755, assisted by his brother, Mr. John Hunter; and was demonstrated by the doctor in his lectures that year. Usually arteries are sent to glands from some adjacent vessels; however this holds good in the fœtus state, it varies from the general order after the birth of the child, for the spermatic vessels arise from the aorta, the vena cava, and the emulgent veins.

Immediately within the tunica albuginea, is the body of the *testis*, which is of a yellowish white colour, composed

posed of tubuli, betwixt which the blood-vessels run. These tubuli are the secretory organs of the semen: they run in short waves, from the tunica albuginea to the axis of the *testicles*, and there form larger tubes, then are continued through the tunica albuginea, and unite into one canal, which, by several windings, forms the epididymis; and thence continuing, form the vasa deferentia. The *testicles* have many lymphæducts which discharge themselves into the inguinal glands. The spermatic arteries bring blood to the *testicles*, for the separation of spermatic matter, and the spermatic veins re-convey the blood to the vena cava. The semen, separated in the *testicle*, is further perfected in the epididymis, and then conveyed by the vasa deferentia into the urethra.

The *testicles* are sometimes detained in the body, or in the groin. See PARORCHIDIUM, and CEREBELLUM.

TESTICULUS CANINUS. See ORCHIS.

TESTUDO. See TALPA.

TETANUS, from *τενω, to stretch*. *Convulsio Indica, holotonicos, rigor nervosus*. There are several spasmodic or convulsive disorders, or at least several modes of a convulsive disorder, which are called the *emprosthotonos*, or *episthotonos*, in it the body is rigidly bent forward; *pleurosthotonos*, vel *tetanus lateralis*, in it the body is bent to one side; the *opisthotonos*, in it the body is rigidly bent backward with the head pulled towards the shoulders; and the *tetanus*, in which the body is rigidly held in an upright posture. Dr. Cullen thinks that SAUVAGES' Genus CATOCHUS is by no means natural, as that genus hath united species altogether dissonant to nature; that this genus he has omitted, but retained the species collected under this head, which might depend upon spastic rigidity, and placed them under tetanus; and indeed very judiciously. The species are *catochus holotonicos*, and *cervinus, tonic tetany*, the first being an universal affection, the second particularly affecting the neck; and the *diurnus*, considered as a symptomatic tetany. See CULLEN, *Nosologia Method.* Genus 48. SAUVAGES' *Nosologia Method.* p. 545, vol. i.

The doctor places the *tetanus* as a genus of disease in the CLASS NEUROSES, and ORDER SPASMI. He defines it a spastic rigidity of almost the whole body. Others add, but with sensibility remaining and sometimes increased. This disorder is most frequent in hot climates, but sometimes happens in the milder. The locked-jaw is a kind of *tetanus*. Notwithstanding Dr. Cullen's arrangement in his *Nosology*, he, since that work, considers the *tetanus emprosthotonos*, *opisthotonos*, and *trismus* or *locked-jaw*, not as different species, but variety of *tetani* only; either on account of the remote causes, whether it arises from an internal source, from cold, or a wound; or on account of the part of the body affected. Aretæus, Celsus, and Cælius Aurelianus, say that cold is a principal cause, and accordingly direct rubbing the disordered parts, warm bathing, &c. but there are various other occasional causes, such as when diarrhœas or dysenteries are imprudently checked, and when nervous and tendinous parts are wounded, &c. *The immediate cause is a morbid, or preternatural irritation on the nerves*. When it is caused by a puncture or other injury of the nerves, it is commonly more violent and more difficult of cure than when proceeding from cold: when it comes on suddenly, and advances quickly to a violent degree, it is always more dangerous than that which is slower in its process. Accordingly, if the patient passes the fourth day, it may be hoped not to be fatal; and every day adds to the favourable prospect of recovery: not that danger is totally absent during several days after the fourth. When its force is considerably abated, it is apt to return with its former violence. *In order to the cure*, opium is principally to be depended on as an internal remedy; a grain of opium, or, if required, five grains, may be given every hour, until the symptoms abate, and then the dose should be gradually lessened; if it cannot be swallowed, let large doses be dissolved and injected in clysters until the patient can swallow: warm baths much assist the efficacy of opium; and if a wound or other such like external injury is the cause, let the part be dressed with the Peruvian balsam. It is justly observed by Dr. Chalmers, that the quantity of opium can only be limited by the violence of the spasms. Musk and other antispasmodics have their usefulness in this disorder: but, without a free use of opium, they avail but little. When the cause is some injury received by a nerve, Dr. Cullen advises, if possible, to cut off that part from all communication with the sensorium, either by

cutting through the nerves in their course, or by destroying, to a certain length, their affected part or extremity.

In the West Indies, mercury is used with advantage: they prefer it early in the disease, and apply it by unction; they endeavour to excite a speedy salivation, and keep it up until the disease is overcome, in its violence at least.

An internal use of the pissellæum Barbadense hath been attended with happy effects. See the Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. i. p. 51, &c. 87, &c. vol. ii. p. 130, &c. The Lond. Med. Transf. vol. ii. p. 39. Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. iii. p. 326, &c. Cullen's First Lines, vol. iii. edit. 4. Lond. Med. Journal, vol. vii. p. 424. Edinb. Med. Comment. vol. vi. p. 386. Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, vol. i. p. 65.

TETANUS LATERALIS. See TETANUS.

TETARTOPHIA. Some reckon this fever among the remittents. It is a continued quartan fever. It is rare, and very difficult to distinguish from the quartan intermittent.

TETRADYNAMIA, (from *τεσσαρες, quatuor*, and *δυναμις, potentia*.) The name of the fifteenth class of the Linnæan system, comprehending those plants which bear hermaphrodite flowers, with six stamens, four of them (more powerful) longer than the other two. This is a truly natural class, and the same with the cruciformes of Tournefort, — the filiculôxæ, and filiquosæ of Ray; which last are the names of the orders into which the class is divided by Linnæus.

TETRAGONIA. See EUONYMUS.

TETRAGONUS. See PLATYSMA MYOIDES.

TETRANDRIA, (*τεσσαρες, quatuor*, and *ανδρ, maritus*.) The fourth class of Linnæus's system, comprehending those plants which have hermaphrodite flowers with four stamina of equal length.

TETRANGURIA. See CITRULLUS.

TETOROS. See ASTRAGALUS.

TEUCRIUM. SPEEDWELL, MOUNTAIN OR TREE-GERMANDER. It is also a name for the *chamædrys frutescens*, *polium*, *scordium*, *salvia sylvestris*, *chamæpitys*, and *marum Syriacum*. It is native in Germany, Italy, and Sicily; but is not in use with us, though a powerful antispasmodic and cephalic, because it cannot easily be cultivated in this country, nor got perfect from abroad. See THEA.

Pliny attributes the discovery of the virtues of *teucrium* against obstructions of the spleen, to Teucer, who was one of the Greek heroes in the siege of Troy. See Cullen's Mat. Med.

— FRUTESCENS. See POLIUM.

THALAMI NERVORUM OPTICORUM. The BEDS OF THE OPTIC NERVES. See CEREBRUM.

THALICTRUM. See SOPHIA.

THAPSIA. DEADLY CARROT. THAPSIA ASCLEPIAS, LINN. The root of this plant operates violently both upward and downward; it is not used in the present practice; but when imprudently taken, its antidote is vinegar. See Miller's Bot. Off. It is a name also for the *ferula glauco*, &c. and for a species of *laserpitium*.

THAPSUS. See VERBASCUM.

THEA. TEA, called by the Chinese *chaa*. It is the leaf of an oriental shrub. It does not appear that there are more than one kind of *tea* plant. The variety of *teas* seems to be owing to the different seasons in which the leaves are gathered, and the different modes of curing them. The *tea* shrub is cultivated in China and Japan, but principally in the provinces of China, and betwixt the latitudes of 24 and 28. The best is from Nankin in China, and Fisien in Japan. THE GREEN TEA, called by the Chinese BYNG, should be chosen fresh, of a fine colour, not inclining to a yellowish, or a brownish colour, which are marks of too great age; it should be well rolled, consist of entire leaves, be thoroughly dry, of a bitterish subastringent taste, but not ungrateful, and of a pleasant smell; the fresher the *tea*, the greener is the infusion that is made of it with water; its prevailing smell is that of violets, or new hay; but if it is strong of these, it is so by art. BOHEA TEA, called by the Chinese *boui*, is of a blackish brown colour; it gives a brown tincture to water, and smells of roses. Of all the substitutes for *tea*, the *male speedwell* is the most celebrated. The green colour of *tea* resides wholly in its resinous part; so does its astringency.

An infusion of *tea* in water is a grateful diluent in health, and a salutary drink in sickness; it promotes the natural

natural excretions, excites an appetite, assists digestion, if drank a proper time after dinner, where it does not disagree with the stomach, as in some peculiar constitutions, affecting the nerves of that organ, and the system of them in general, so as to occasion sickness, tremors, and fainting. Dr. Cullen, speaking of coffee and tea, says, "Their effects, in my opinion, are very much mixed, depending on the warm water;—the assisting digestion—relieving the stomach from a load of aliment—from crudities—alleviating head-achs arising from them—promoting the secretion of urine, and, perhaps, perspiration, may all fairly be attributed to the warm water. These are the chief virtues to be attributed to tea and coffee.

"The weakening the tone of the stomach by frequent use—and the system, in consequence, inducing tremors and spasmodic affections, are the effects of the tea itself, though, in some measure, of the warm water." And, certainly, great mischiefs are done by drinking them too hot—a very common practice by very delicate constitutions; for, by these means, the stomach is brought into too great a state of relaxation—indigestion occasioned—crude chyle thrown too freely into the habit—obstructions formed in various parts, and a general state of debility, with a variety of painful consequences, occasioned through the whole system; checks immoderate sleepiness, and relieves the head-ach when caused by a debauch. No other plant is known, whose infusion more readily passes off by the emunctories, or more speedily excites the spirits. When the stomach is weak, a moderately strong infusion of tea generally provokes a vomiting. Perhaps the principal inconvenience arising from the use of tea, is its preventing the necessary nourishment being received from more substantial food; it seems better calculated for a supper than for a breakfast. It is certainly sedative, and narcotic, and that in its most odorous state, and therefore less in the bohea, than green tea, and the most so in the most odorous, or what are called the finer kinds of the green. Cullen's Mat. Med. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Lettsom on Tea.

THEA GERMANICA. See VERONICA.

THEBAICUM GUMMI. See GUMMI ARABICUM.

THERESII FORAMINA. See COR.

THECA, from *τιθημι, pono, to deposit, or place*. *Theca* means any case or covering, whence botanists apply it to some parts of particular flowers; Hildanus applies it to a case for surgical instruments: hence, united with the word *spinalis*, it means the membranes or covering of the spinal marrow. See SPINA BIFIDA.

THELYGONON. See MERCURIALIS FRUTICOSA.

THENAR, *ἄνταρ*. The PALM of the HAND, see PALMA; or the SOLE of the FOOT, see PES; see also ABDUCTOR POLLICIS MANUS, N° 6; and ABDUCTOR POLLICIS PEDIS, N° 7.

THEOBROMA CACAO. See CACAO.

THERAPEUTICA. See MEDICINA.

THERIACA, from *θηρ, a viper, or a wild beast*. The medicine called *theriaca*, and all with this name, are intended to cure the bites of venomous animals; they differ from *alexipharmics*, because these latter are used as remedies against poison inwardly taken. Dr. CULLEN says, "*Theriaca* was a term used for medicines suited to resist or obviate the effects of poisons from the bites of venomous animals; a term introduced by the ancients upon a very false supposition, and continued by the moderns upon no better grounds, in the same sense as *alexipharmaca*, and *alexiteria*. But, with the absurd compositions which have so long disgraced our pharmacopœias, and to which the term has been applied, the term itself should be rejected."

THERIACA GERMANORUM. See JUNIPERUS.

— LONDINENSIS. See CUMINUM.

— RUSTICORUM. See ALLIUM.

THERIACALIS BEZOARDICA AQUA. See

CHYLOSTAGMA DIAPHORET. MINDERERI.

THERIOMA, from *θηρ, a wild beast*. This is applied by HIPPOCRATES, to the most ill conditioned and malignant kind of ulcer, according to Celsus's description, who says, it is of a livid or black colour, extremely foetid, abounding with a mucous humor, which is accompanied with inflammation, fever, itching, and pain. Blood sometimes issues from it: indeed it spreads, and destroys the contiguous parts so fast, that some have named it *herpes exedens*. Some would confine the term to malignant ulcers of the lungs, as GALEN recites—and HEUR-

NIUS calls *phthisis, therioma*. Dr. CULLEN places it as a synonyme under *ulcus*.

THERMASMA. See FOTUS.

THERMÆ. See ACIDULÆ and AQUÆ SULPHURÆ.

THETLATIAN. See GUAO.

THLASPI VERUM. PENNY-CRESS, or TREACLE-MUSTARD. The THLASPI ARVENSE, Linn. It is a plant with roundish-pointed leaves, and broad capsules, containing about four seeds in each cell. It is annual, grows in fields, and flowers in June.

— VULGATIUS. MITHRIDATE-MUSTARD. It hath hoary sharp-pointed leaves, shaped like an arrow's head, and only one seed in each shell of the pod. It is biennial, grows in open clayey ground, and flowers in May.

The seeds of these two plants have been used, but the common *mustard* seed is, in all cases, preferable.

THOLUS. See ACHICOLUM.

THORA. See ANTHORA.

— PAROU. See CAJAN.

THORACICÆ ARTERIÆ. The THORACIC ARTERIES. The upper one rises from the axillary artery, and runs down in the sides of the thorax, giving out many branches in its passage. The inferior one arises also from the axillary artery, and runs along the inferior costa of the scapula, &c. to several of the neighbouring muscles.

THORACICUS DUCTUS. See LACTEA VASA.

THORAX, from *θώραξ, the breast or chest*, sometimes called *anocælia*; and in FALLOPIUS, de Affib. the barbarous word *cussa* is made use of for thorax. It is divided into three regions, viz. the anterior, or the *breast*; the posterior, or the back; and the lateral, or the right and left sides. The *thorax* is lined with the pleura; into the *thorax* descends the trachea arteria; behind the sternum is the thymus gland; the heart is seated in the middle of the *thorax*, and on each side of it are the lungs. The pericardium immediately covers the heart.

The *thorax* is formed behind of the twelve dorsal vertebrae, on the sides by the ribs, and before by the sternum.

THROMBUS. See SUGILLATIO.

THURIS CORTEX, also called *elutheria, nascaphthon, elaterium, cascarilla, thymiana, storax rubra offic. thus Judæorum, chacril, chacarilla, elatheria, claterii cortex, kina-kina aromatica, Peruvianus griseus seu spurius*. It is supposed to be the bark of the elathera of Catesby, which is plentiful in the Bahama islands, particularly on one called Elatheria, also of a tree called ILATHERA.

Dr. Brown, in his History of Jamaica, says, that the tree is frequent in the inland woods there; all the parts of the tree, especially the bark, smell strong of musk; and the powder of the bark is used there by the negroes as an emetic. He says it is called there by the name of Alligator-wood and musk-wood. He gives, as its botanic characters, the following, viz.

Pericarpium. Capsula crassa, subrotunda, corticosa, dura, quadrilocularis, quadrifariam ab apice dehiscens.

Semina. Nuclei solitarii oblongo-ovati.

To his definition, he adds one or two more, as follow:

ELUTHARIA. Arborea; foliis majoribus, ovatis, oppositis; petiolis brevibus, subumidis, ganglinosis.

Lauro affinis arbor foliis latioribus, &c. Slo. Cat. 137. & H. t. 170.

According to the Edinburgh College, it is the CROTON CASCARILLA foliis lanceolatis acutis integerrimis petiolatis subtus tomentosis, caule arboreo. CLASS. MONOECIA; ORDO MONADELPHIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1083.

WILLOW-LEAVED CROTON.

This bark is brought to us in curled pieces, or rolled up in short quills about an inch in width, covered on the outside with a rough whitish matter, and brownish on the inner side, exhibiting, when broken, a smooth, close, blackish brown surface.

This bark hath a light agreeable smell, and a moderately bitter taste, accompanied with a considerable aromatic warmth: it is easily inflammable, and yields, while burning, a very fragrant smell, somewhat like musk; it is bitter, but less rough and less disagreeable than the Peruvian bark.

PROFESSOR STISSER found this to be a powerful diuretic, and carminative, and used it with success in calculous, asthmatic, phthisical, scorbutic, and arthritic complaints. Indeed the virtues of the *thuris cortex* are very similar to those of the cort. Peruv. and where the latter is disagreeable, the former may be substituted for it.

The

The German physicians have experienced its good effects in fevers of the intermittent, remittent, and putrid kind. Notwithstanding which, the powers of this bark are very little regarded either in this country, or on the neighbouring continent. Still, as it does possess tonic and aromatic qualities, there is little doubt but it may cure intermittents, and also be useful in hæmorrhages, and various alvine and other fluxes, where an astringent is necessary, particularly where debility may be considered as a cause of disease. It is considered by some as possessed of slight tonic and stomachic powers, but in no respect adequate to the bark. The best mode of administering it is in powder, in doses of fifteen grains to one dram. The College of London have a *TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ*, *tincture of cascarilla*, in their Pharmacopœia, made by digesting for eight days, in a moderate heat, four ounces of cascarilla in two pints of proof spirit of wine, and afterwards straining. Dose from one to three drams repeatedly, and also an EXTRACT, made in a manner similar to that of EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ. The dose, the same as the powder. In the gout, and especially in gouty disorders, it may supply the place of the radix serpentaria, as a perspirative. In disorders of the head, the *thuris cortex* is bruised and mixed with tobacco for smoking.

Water extracts the virtues of this bark, but spirits take them up more perfectly. Distilled with water it yields a greenish essential oil. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Hist. de l'Acad. Roy. des Sciences. Cullen's Mat. Med.

THURIS LIGNUM. See ASPALATHUS.

THUS. FRANKINCENSE. The Greeks call it *olibanum*, from the mountain Libanus in Syria, whence many suppose that it grows there; but true *frankincense* is not known to grow any where but in Arabia. The common *frankincense* of the shops is the resin of the *pine-tree*. See PINUS.

THUS CORTICOSUM, and MASCULINUM. See OLIBANUM.

— JUDÆORUM. See THURIS CORTEX.

— MYRTIFOLIA BELGICA. See MYRTUS BRABANTICA.

THUYA, called *cedrus Americanus*, *paradisæica arbor*, *vite arbor*, TREE OF LIFE. It is a genus of the monœcia adelphia class. Linnæus enumerates four, and Miller two species, oriental and occidental, the latter of which grows naturally in Canada, and other northern countries, and is used for many medical purposes. It is good in *rheumatic pains*, applied when formed into an ointment to the part affected, and in a short time gives certain relief.—Against erratic pains, which are violent, moving up and down the thighs, and sometimes spreading all over the body, eight ounces of the leaves of polypody, and two of the cones of *thuya* reduced into a coarse powder and made into a poultice with milk-warm water, are recommended to be spread on linen, and wrapped round the body, though a cloth is generally laid between that and the body, lest it should burn and scorch the skin.—At Saratoga, the decoction of *thuya* leaves is given in intermittents, and applied also against a cough. For that called — MASSILIENSIMUM, see CEDRUS PHENICIA.

THUYÆ GENUS QUARTUM. See CEDRUS, cum FOLIO CYPERI.

THYMALEA MONSPELIACA. SPURGE FLAX. DAPHNE CNIDIUM, Linn. This shrub is clothed with green leaves, which resemble those of *flax*; it bears white flowers in clusters on the tops of the branches; the flowers are followed with red berries, called CNIDIA COCCUS, in each of which is one seed. This seed is supposed to be the real *cnidia grana*, though the mezereon is taken for it: *coccus* is the whole berry with its seed, and *grana* is the seed of the berry. These berries are very caustic. The shrub is a native of the south of Europe. It is also called *cnoron* and *cnestrum*.

THYMBRA. See SATUREIA SATIVA; for that called — HISPANICA, see MARUM.

THYMELÆA LAURI FOLIO. See LAUREOLA MAS, & FEMINA.

Botanists enumerate six species of *thymelæa*: their berries are very caustic; they ripen in autumn, but are not in much repute. See ALYBUM.

THYMIAMA. See THURIS CORTEX.

THYMICÆ ARTERIÆ. The ARTERY of the THYMUS. The *arteria thymica*, and *arteria trachealis* on each side, are in some subjects only branches of one small trunk, which spring from the common trunk of the right subclavian and carotid; they are generally small, sometimes running separate, and sometimes partly separate, and partly joined.

THYMICA VENA. The right, when it rises separately, goes out from the bifurcation, and when it is wanting, the *thymus* gland is furnished by the gutturalis, or some other neighbouring vein. The left from the subclavian.

THYMOXALME. A preparation given by Dioscorides, of thyme, vinegar, salt, and some other ingredients.

THYMUS, called also *glandium*. The name of a small, indolent, carnosous tubercle like a wart, arising about the anus, or the pudenda; it resembles the flowers of thyme, whence its name. They are easily extirpated. See CONDYLOMA; and ACROTHYMION. Wiscman's and Heister's Surgery.

It is also the name of a gland which Haller says is a lymphatic one, of the conglobate kind, but divided into lobes. It lies behind the sternum, partly within, and partly without the cavity of the thorax. It is peculiar to the foetus, and is shrivelled in adults. This in calves, &c. is called SWEET-BREAD.

IN BOTANY it is named THYME, and a low shrubby plant, consisting of numerous, slender, tough stalks, with little roundish leaves in pairs, and loose spikes on the tops with purplish or whitish flowers on the tops; likewise a name for *saturcia*. For that called — CITRATUS SERPYLLUS, see SERPYLLUM, — MASTICHINA, see MARUM.

THYMUS VULGARIS. COMMON THYME. THYMUS VULGARIS ERECTUS, *foliis revolutis ovatis, floribus verticillato-spicatis*. CLASS. DIDYNAMIA, ORDO GYMNOSPERMIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 727. COMMON BROAD LEAVED, or GARDEN THYME. It hath upright stalks, and dark brownish green, somewhat pointed leaves; it is native in the south of Europe, but common in our gardens, it flowers in June and July; is moderately warm, pungent, and aromatic; to water it imparts by infusion its agreeable smell, but only a weak taste; in distillation it gives over an essential oil, which possesses the smell of the *thyme*, but less grateful; to the taste it is hot and fiery. Spirit of wine takes up the whole of its active matter by infusion. The virtues of *thyme* are said to be resolvent, emmenagogue, diuretic, tonic, and stomachic. It is said to afford an agreeable distilled water, more durable, but less active and penetrating than that of peppermint. An infusion of it has been said also to do wonders in tumors, lowness of spirits, and headaches, and it has been much recommended for the cure of the night-mare. A conserve of the leaves, or of the leaves with the flowers, is a good preparation. Indeed, from its aromatic qualities it may be found equally useful in some of those complaints for which *lavender*, *sage*, *rosemary*, &c. are usually employed. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

THYONIANA. See CRINATUM.

THYROIDÆA CARTILAGO. See ASPERA ARTERIA.

THYRO-ADENOIDÆUS. See CRICO PHARYNGÆI.

THYRO-ARYTÆNOIDÆI. These muscles arise from the inside of the fore-part of the thyroid cartilage, and are inserted into the *arytænoid*, serving to compress the glottis. Sanctörini calls these muscles *thyro epiglottici*, because they are partly inserted into the membrane of the epiglottis.

— CRICO-PHARYNGÆI. See CRICO-PHARYNGÆI.

— EPIGLOTTICI. They are only some muscles of the THYRO-ARYTÆNOIDÆI.

— HYOIDES. See HYOTHYROIDES.

— PHARYNGÆI. These muscles are broad, they rise from along the outside of the ala of the cartilago thyroides, between the edge of that cartilage and the oblique line in which the *thyro-hyoidæi* are fixed, and they are a little confounded with the crico-hyoidæi; from thence they run up obliquely backward, and meeting under the linea alba of the pharynx, they sometimes appear to be but one muscle, without any middle tendon. See Winslow's Anatomy; CRICO-PHARYNGÆI, and PHARYNX.

— PHARYNGO-STAPHYLINI, } These are two small
— STAPHYLINI. } muscles which accompany the *pharyngo-staphylini* very closely through their whole course, except that their posterior extremities are fixed in the thyroid cartilages, near the other muscles. They are inserted into the septum palati. These two pair may be reckoned one pair, and called *thyro-pharyngo-staphylini*. See PHARYNX.

THYROIDEA vel BRONCHIALIS GLANDULA.

The THYROID GLAND. It surrounds the aspera arteria laterally and before; its use is not known; it is larger in women than in men; whence the fore-part of their neck is not so hollow as that of men. It is the seat of the bronchocele.

THYROIDES, from *θυρεος*, a shield, and *ειδος*, likeness or shape. See ASPERA ARTERIA.

THYRSUS. A THYRSE (*θυρσος*, from *θυω*, impetiferor, erumpo, to burst forth. Put for branches or the flame of a lamp, or torch, which have a conical form; hence the spear with ivy bound about the head carried in sacrifices to Bacchus, was called THYRSUS). Linnæus makes it a species of inflorescence, which may either be *nudus* or *foliatus*, and defines it to be a pannicle contracted into an ovate form, as in the *syringa*, and *petasites*. It differs from a spike in having the flowers or fruits set more loosely on it, so that there are spaces visible between them. Also a STALK. See CAUDEX.

THYSSELINUM PLINII. See CÆLSNITIUM.

TIARA. See CYRBASIA.

TIBERIANUM TORMENTUM. See COLICA.

TIBIA. TIBIA, or HAUTBOY, which this bone resembles, and hence is called by this name. The larger bone in the leg; it is called *facile majus*, *arundo major*, *fossilus*, and from its resemblance to an old musical instrument, *canna major*, *canna domestica cruris*. It is situated in the anterior internal part of the leg; its upper extremity is large, and it is divided into two cavities for the reception of the condyles of the os femoris; between these cavities is a rough irregular protuberance for the attachment of the ligaments; on the posterior part is a small cavity for the reception of the fibula, and below the fore part is a large rough tuberosity, where the ligament of the patella is fixed; the lower extremity is hollow, but so as a small tuberosity rises in the middle; the internal side of this cavity is produced into a process called malleolus internus; the internal side of this extremity hath a cavity for the reception of the fibula; the anterior angle of the tibia is sharp, and is called *crea*, the spine of the tibia, or skin, the forepart of the tibia *ocrea*.

It may be proper here to observe a process for relief when bones are carious, which may frequently prevent an amputation. If the tibia is carious to a considerable depth (see CARIES), remove the carious part as follows: first cut through the skin, the whole length of the part we mean to remove, on each side, saving as much of it as you can; then cut it across the bone above and below. Having done this, dissect off the muscular flesh, as clear as can be admitted from the bone, still preserving as much as possible; then introduce a thin plate of pasteboard, horn, or tin, over the upper part of the bone to be removed, so as to support the skin. After this clear away the periosteum from the parts on which you apply the saw. The saw should be strong, and of a circular form, to prevent wounding the adjacent parts. Having divided the bone above, do the same on the lower part, taking care to include all that is diseased. The carious part of the bone being removed, the wound will not appear so large as may be imagined. To give encouragement to this operation, it should be remembered, that there have been instances of osseous matter shooting and forming a complete bone, when nine inches or more hath been removed.

TIBIALIS. The nerve thus called is the internal branch of the sciatic nerve, and is sent off near the ham; it passes behind the popliteus muscle, and behind the gastrocnemii, goes through the upper part of the soleus, then runs between it and the flexores of the toes, and to the malleolus internus, behind which it runs, and passing betwixt the os calcis and the abductor of the great toe, where it divides into the plantaris internus and externus, the first of which furnishes the toe with filaments, and the latter goes particularly to the little toe, and to that next to it.

TIBIALIS ANTICUS. This muscle rises from the head of the tibia, and from the outside of the spine of the tibia; it grows tendinous, and winding about the inside of the foot, is inserted into the os cuneiforme internum, and serves likewise to turn the sole inwards.

— ARTERIA. As the poplitea ends, it divides into two principal branches, the first of which runs between the heads of the tibia and fibula, passing from behind forwards on the interosseous ligament, where it is called *tibialis anterior*; the second branch divides into two

more, the largest of which is the innermost, and is called *tibialis posterior*, also *furalis arteria*. The anterior lies between the *tibialis anticus* muscles and the extensors of the toes; it comes forwards between the head of the tibia and fibula; it passes on the fore side of the interosseous ligament, then runs down on the side of the tibia for about two-thirds of its length, passes down before, under the annular ligament, strait on the instep, to the space between the first and second metacarpal bones, and plunges down into the sole of the foot, where it anastomoses with the posterior tibial artery. The posterior runs between the soleus, the *tibialis posticus*, the flexor digitorum communis, and flexor pollicis, and passes between the bone and interosseous ligament; in its passage it gives branches to the tibia, and to its marrow, through a canal in its posterior and upper part; it runs behind the inner ankle, communicates with the *tibialis anterior*, and, surrounded by the neighbouring veins, passes to the sole of the foot, between the os calcis and the thenar muscle, where it is divided into the plantaris interna, which makes a circle like that in the palm of the hand: from this circle branches are sent to the toes.

The following important circumstance is recited by Mr. Pott, respecting this artery. In the upper part of the calf of the leg, under the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles, a small hard tumor is at first perceived; it is sometimes painful, at others not much so, but always impeding the patient's exercises; it does not alter the natural colour of the skin until it hath considerably increased in the bulk; it enlarges very gradually; it does not soften as it increases, but continues through the greatest part of it incompressibly hard; and when it hath got to a large size, it seems to contain a fluid which may be felt towards the bottom, or resting as it were on the back part of the bones. If an opening is made for the discharge of the fluid, it must be made very deep, and through a very distempered mass; this fluid is generally small in quantity, and consists of a sanies mixed with grumous blood: the discharge of it produces very little diminution of the tumor; and in the few cases that have occurred to him, he says that very high symptoms of irritation and inflammation came on, and advanced with great rapidity and exquisite pain, soon destroyed the patient either by the fever which ran high, and was unremitting, or by a mortification of the whole leg. If amputation hath not been performed, and the patient dies after the tumor hath been opened, the mortified state of the parts prevents all satisfactory examination; but if the limb was removed without any previous operation, the arteria *tibialis postica* will be found to be enlarged, distempered, and burst; the muscles of the leg to have been converted into a strangely morbid mass, and the posterior part of both the tibia and the fibula more or less carious. This disease derives its origin from a ruptured artery, or is always accompanied with it, and is remedied by amputation only. See Mr. Pott's Remarks on the Necessity, &c. of Amputation in certain Cases, &c.

TIBIALIS GRACILIS MUSCULUS. See PLANTARIS.

— POSTICUS, called also *nauticus*, from the use which sailors make of it in climbing. This muscle rises from the tibia and fibula close to the soleus, and from the interosseous ligament, runs through the annular ligament; it plays in a groove of the bone, where it is tied down by the annular ligament, then runs across the foot, and is inserted into the middle of the os scaphoides.

— VENA. There is one anterior and posterior; they are divisions of the poplitea. They accompany their respective arteries in their course.

TIGILLUM. See CRUCIBULUM.

TIGLIA GRANA. See CATAPUTIA MINOR.

TILBURY WATER. This is found at West Tilbury in Essex. It has at the well a straw-coloured hue, and covered with a variegated earthy scum; but keeps long clear in bottles; it contains a quantity of air; is soft and smooth to the taste; though after long agitation in the mouth, it impresses a small degree of roughness on the tongue. Though authors have differed in their account of the proportion of solid matters this water contains, they agree that they consist of earth and alkali, the greatest quantity of the latter; but Dr. Rutty thinks also that they have in them a pittance of oily matter. They operate mostly by urine, though they purge sometimes on the first drinking. A quart is reckoned a middle dose, and may be taken in a day, against *crudities and acidities in the primæ viæ, alvine fluxes, and other disorders, from debility of the fibres*. They have been recommended also

In the gravel, *fluor albus*, immoderate fluxes of the menses, and several others. André alledges, that they are as true a specific for diarrhœas, and all kind of fluxes, as the bark for intermitting fevers. See Monro's Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, vol. ii. and also *aquæ alkalina*, under *AQUÆ MINERALES*.

TILIA. The LIME-TREE, also called the LINE or the LINDEN-TREE. It is the *TIBIA EUROPEA*, Linn. a tall tree and its branches spread far; the leaves are heart-shaped, serrated, soft, and hairy; the flowers are whitish, followed by a kind of dry berry about the size of filberts. This tree is native in England; it flowers in July.

The flowers have an *anodyne* and *antispasmodic* virtue; when fresh they have a moderately strong smell, and in this their virtue consists, but it is soon lost in keeping: they have been much esteemed, but are now neglected in practice. See Raii Hist.

TINCÆ OS. See *OS INTERNUM*.

TINCAL, } **BORAX.** It comes to Europe from the East Indies in a very impure state, in the form of large, flat, hexangular, or irregular crystals, of a dull white or greenish colour, greasy to the touch; or in small crystals, as it were cemented together by a rancid, yellowish, or oily substance, intermixed with marl, gravel, and other impurities. In this state it is called brute *borax*, *chrysocolia*, *auricolla*, *amphitone*, *cæruleum*, *montanum*.

It is purified by solution, filtration, and crystallization; and the crystals thus obtained are calcined to free them still further from greasiness, and then dissolved, filtered, and crystallized a second time; sometimes more mineral alkali is added, as it is said that *tincal* contains an excess of sedative salt.

One hundred parts of purified *borax* contain thirty-four of real sedative acid, seventeen of mineral alkali, and forty-seven of water; but of the mineral alkali only about five parts are really saturated, the rest is unsaturated; and hence in many cases *borax* acts as an alkali.

It hath been long thought that *borax* was a factitious substance, but it is now beyond all doubt that it is a natural production, since Mr. Grill Abrahamson sent some to Sweden in the year 1772, in a crystalline form; as dug out of the earth in the kingdom of Thibet, where it is called *pounxa*, *my poun*, and *houi poun*. As *borax* is purified also in the East Indies, Mr. Engestrom suspects that the *tincal* is only the residuum of the mother liquor of *borax* evaporated to dryness, and that the greasiness arises from its being mixed with butter-milk to prevent its efflorescence.

It is said that *borax* hath been found in Saxony in some coal pits. See *BORAX*, and *SEDATIVUS SAL*. Kirwan's Elements of Mineralogy.

TINCTORIUS FLOS. See *GENISTA TINCTORIA*.

TINCTURA. A TINCTURE. *Tinctures* differ from distilled waters, because waters take out only the lighter parts that will ascend in vapour; but *tinctures* take up all such parts as are capable of being suspended in a menstruum. *Tinctures* differ from elixirs; *tinctures* are watery, spirituous, or other liquors impregnated with the active parts of some one simple; — *elixirs* contain the active parts of more than one ingredient, so are compound *tinctures*. Watery extracts from vegetables are indeed called *infusions* or *decoctions*, according as they are prepared by macerating, or by boiling the plant in water; the spirituous are named *tinctures*, *essences*, and *elixirs*, according as the ingredients are numerous, or the menstruum saturated with the virtues thereof; when the *tincture* is of a thickish consistence it is called a *balsam*.

Though a number of the *tinctures* take this name from the materials which form their bases, and are to be found under their specific appellations, yet some there are which cannot be so discovered, viz. *tinct. Amara*, see *GENTIANA*; — *THEBAICA*, see *OPIUM*, &c.

TINEA, ARAS. This ulcer eats like the *tinea* or moth. Dr. Cullen places the *tinea* as a genus in his CLASS LOCALES, and ORDER DIALYSES, and defines it, in the skin of the scalp at the roots of the hair, little ulcers oozing out an humor which forms a white scabrous scab. Bell, in his Treatise on Ulcers, ranks it as a variety amongst cutaneous ulcers. For the mode of treatment, see *ACHOR*.

TINNITUS AURIUM, from *tinnio*, to ring. Hippocrates calls it *echos*. A NOISE in the EAR, like that of a bell; all other kinds of noises in this organ have the

same appellation. Hoffman attributes this disorder to spasmodic affections in the inner membranes of the ears. It is the species of depraved hearing, which Dr. Cullen calls *paracusis imaginaria*. And Heister proposes for the cure to give diaphoretics inwardly, and outwardly to fumigate the meatus auditorius externus with the vapours of hot wine, in which are rosemary-leaves and those of lavender, and to put the feet into warm water. Etmüller observes, that when this is the effect of chronical disorders it is difficult to cure. See Du Verney on the Ear, and its Disorders.

TIPIOCA. See *AMBAIBA*.

TISSUE CELLULAIRE, & MUQUEUX. See *CELLULOSA MEMBRANA*.

TITHYMALO CYPARISSÆ SIMILIS. See *ESULA MINOR*.

TITHYMALUS. SPURGE. *Euphorbia palustris*, Linn. A plant with small smooth leaves, round stalks that are full of a milky juice, which is called *hippomanes*, *pituyasa*, *peplion*; the flowers are in umbel-like clusters; each flower is followed by a capsula, in which are three seeds. Botanists enumerate fifty species.

TITHYMALUS HELIOSCOPIOS, also called *solfsequius*, *esula solissequa*, SUN SPURGE, WART-WORT, and COMMON WATER-SPURGE.

— **MARITIMUS**, vel **SPINOSUS**, also called *esula marina*, *hippophæ*. SEA SPURGE.

The juice of these, and of most of the other species, are very acrid, and therefore not used, except externally, for destroying warts, &c. See Raii Hist. Lewis's Mat. Med. For that called — *Aizoides*, see *EUPHORBUM*; — *Magnus*, &c. — *Palustris*, &c. see *ESULA MAJOR*; — *Folii Pini*, see *ESULA MINOR*; — *Latifolius*, see *CATAPUTIA MINOR*; — *Orientalis*, see *ESULA INDICA*.

TITILLARES VENÆ. See *ILIACÆ VENÆ*.

TITILLICUM. The ARM-PIT. See *AXILLA*.

TODDA PANNA. See *PALMA JAPONICA*.

TOLACAPOLIN. A sort of cherry. See *CAPO-LIN MEXICAN: HERNANDEZ*.

TOLÆ. TOLES, and TOLLES. See *TONSILÆ*. M. A. Severinus applies this word to glandular abscesses in the limbs.

TOLUIFERA. See *TOLUTANUM*.

TOLUTANUM BALSAMUM. The BALSAM TOLU. It is a resinous juice, flowing from incisions made in the bark of a tree, of which we have various accounts. Neumann says it is a kind of a fir-tree, which is called *tolu*, and that grows in the province of *Tolu*. It is the *TOLUIFERA BALSAMUM*, or the *TOLUIFERA CARTHAGINENSIS*, *foliis ceratiæ similibus, flore luteo*. CL. DECANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Pl. 524. The balsam is brought to us in gourd-shells, or small callibashes; it is of a yellowish brown colour, inclining to red; its consistence is usually thick and tenacious; by age it grows hard and brittle, without losing any of its odoriferous parts. Its smell somewhat resembles that of lemons, particularly if rubbed on the hand; it hath an agreeable warm, sweetish, glutinous taste: it is slightly pungent, and without any mixture of a nauseous relish. Its virtues are in general the same with those of the bals. Copaiba, and balsam of Peru, differing only in being milder and more grateful to the palate and in the stomach.

This balsam totally dissolves in rectified spirit of wine. In distillation with water it impregnates the liquor with its fragrance, and if the quantity committed to distillation be large, a small proportion of very fragrant essential oil is obtained. If distilled in a retort without addition, it sometimes yields a saline concrete like the flowers of benjamin. With respect to the medical qualities of this balsam, they are similar in general to those of the *amyris gilcadensis*, and *balsamum Peruvianum*, though less heating and stimulating, and therefore in many cases may be employed with more safety. It has been chiefly recommended as a pectoral, and is said to be, in gleets and seminal weaknesses, not an inefficacious corroborant. Dose from five to twenty grains or more, in the same manner, and for the same purposes as the balsam of Peru.

The London College order a syrup and tincture of this balsam.

SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS. SYRUP of TOLU.

Take eight ounces of balsam of *Tolu*, three pints of distilled water; boil them for two hours; when cold, to the strained liquor add sugar to form it into a syrup.

TINCTURA

TINCTURA BALSAMI TOLUTANI. TINCTURE of BALSAM of TOLU.

Take of *Balsam of Tolu* ʒ i. fs. rectified spirit of wine, one pint: digest till the *balsam* is dissolved and strain. Ph. Lond. 1788. Dose one or two tea-spoonfuls, administered in the same complaints as the balsam of Peru. It possesses all the virtues of the balsam, and mixed with simple syrup, it forms a syrup far preferable in virtue and effect to that above prescribed.

TOM. See HYBOUCOUHU AMERICANUS.

TOMENTUM. NAP. COTTON. SHORT WOOL; or FLOCKS. (Some derive it from *τεμνω*, *seco*; others from *tumeo*, *to swell up*, being used to stuff pillows, bolsters, &c. some from *τομιν*, *frustum*, a fragment, because it is separated by cutting.) It is properly the short wool that is not carded and spun; and was applied to the nap on the leaves of some plants which were used for the same purpose. Hence **TOMENTOSUS** is used to express the stem and leaf, when they are covered with hairs, so interwoven, as scarcely to be discernible; and is a species of pubescence, generally white, as on sea plants, and such as grow in exposed situations; calculated to defend their surface, in some degree, from the violence of the wind.

TONICUS. TONIC. Every vessel, membrane, and muscle, with every fibre in sensible parts, have a natural tendency to shorten themselves, and this is their *tonic* power. Hence, by the word *TONE*, applied to the system, we mean the strength and activity of the moving powers of the constitution; and, to *medicines*, all such are considered as tonics which encrease the action and firmness of the solid parts of the machine; and are, therefore, something more than astringents, though used by some authors synonymously in that sense.

TONICI. Diseases from tonic spasm. See SPASMUS TONICUS.

TONSILLÆ. The **TONSILS**, called also *amygdalæ*, or **ALMONDS**; *amygdalia*; *antiades*; *paristhmia*; so also are disorders of them named **TOLÆ**, **TOLES**, and **TOLLES**. These glands are seated on each side, at the lower part of the space which is left between the lateral half arches of the palatum molle; they are of a reddish colour, and externally have many holes, which communicate with an irregular cavity in their inside, and which contains a viscid fluid, which is gradually discharged from the holes into the throat.

TOPHUS. A TOPH. See GUMMA. Also the concretions in the joints of gouty people, called *epiporoma*.

TOPICA, from *τοπος*, a place. **TOPICS**, or local applications.

TOPINARIA. See TALPA.

TORCULAR. The **TOURNIQUET**. It is a kind of bandage used to check hæmorrhages after wounds or amputations. The most simple of these is a fillet, long enough to encircle the wounded limb, with a small stick to twist it round with, and a small bolster to press upon the principal vessel. The fillet must be tied loosely above the orifice of the vessel; under this fillet, and over the artery, the bolster must be placed, and then the fillet must be twisted by means of a stick, until it is sufficiently tight. If a *tourniquet* is applied on the arm, place it near the armpit, for there the artery is most superficial. The first account of this instrument is in a treatise written by Mr. Lowdham, an English surgeon, and published in 1679; that improved by Mr. Crane, of Bartholomew's-hospital, is the most complete. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 26, &c.

TORCULAR HEROPHILI. See CEREBRUM.

TORDILIUM. It is a plant, of which Boerhaave mentions seven sorts; the roots of some of them possess the same qualities as those of skirret, but they are not much noted in medicine. See SISARUM.

TORMENTILLA, also called *heptaphyllum*, *consolida rubra*, **SEPTFOIL**, **TORMENTIL**. **TORMENTILLA ERECTA**, *caule erectiusculo, foliis sessilibus*. **CLASS.** ICOSANDRIA, **ORD.** POLYGYNIA. **LINN.** Gen. Plant. 635. **UPRIGHT SEPTFOIL**, or *tormentil*. It is a plant with slender upright stalks, oblong indented leaves, which usually stand seven at a joint. The flowers are small, and of a yellow colour; the root is crooked and knotty, of a dark brown and blackish colour on the outside, and reddish within. It is perennial, grows wild in woods and on commons, and flowers in June.

The root is a strong and almost flavourless astringent; what flavour it hath is highly aromatic. It gives out its astringency both to water and to spirit, but most perfectly to rectified spirit of wine. It may be administered in

powder from ʒ ss. to ʒ j. for a dose, though it is usually given in a decoction, an ounce and a half of the root being boiled in three pints of water to a quart; at the end of the boiling about a dram of cinnamon is added. Three or four table spoonfuls of this decoction is a dose. Both by itself and joined with gentian, it hath cured intermittent fevers, but it must be given in substance, and in large quantities. It is one of the strongest of the order *senticosæ* amongst the vegetable astringents. Where fluxes are attended with any considerable degree of fever, in constitutions very irritable, and easily heated, as it contains a very inconsiderable degree of resin, it seems more particularly adapted to those cases and habits than any other medicines of the same class which is heating and stimulant.—Dr. RUTTY speaks very highly of it in the following terms: *Boiled in wine, or water*, and washing or cleaning chronic and putrid ulcers with the decoction, it cures them. *Boiled in wine*, it is very detergent and corroborant in scorbutic ulcers of the mouth, throat, and fauces, and also in relaxed and bleeding gums. In case of lost appetite, its decoction is efficacious, restoring the tone of the stomach, and clearing away the fœces. Some people in epidemic dysentery hold it in their mouth to prevent the infection taking place,—in a flux of blood,—fluor albus,—and involuntary micturition it is of service.—The powder of the tormentil root is an ingredient in the *pulvis cum creta compositus*. See BOLUS. This root and that of bistort are so similar, that they are used for one another. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Med. Rutty's Mat. Med.

TORMENTUM. See ILIACA PASSIO.

TORMINA. GRIPEs. A DYSENTERY. See DYSENTERIA.

TORNADO. From the Spanish; a **HURRICANE**, a **WHIRLWIND**. Dr. Schotte gives the following account of the *tornados*, which happen at Senegal. The rainy season there begins about the middle of July, and ends about the middle of October: during this time, the wind is generally between the points of east and south, the quarter from which the *tornados* come. A *tornado* is preceded by a disagreeable closeness and weight in the air, which seems to be much hotter than the thermometer shews it to be; and it is known to come on by the rising of the clouds to the south-east, which, by joining, grow darker, so as to make the horizon look quite black, accompanied with lightning and thunder, at a distance. The breeze dies away by degrees, as the *tornado* advances, and an entire calm succeeds; the air grows yet darker; animals and birds retire and shelter themselves; every thing is silent, and the aspect of the sky, from whence the *tornado* approaches, is most dreadful. A violent storm comes on all at once, which is so cold as to occasion the thermometer to fall seven or eight degrees in a few minutes, and strong enough to overset negro huts, vessels, or drive the latter from their anchors, and throw them on shore. The storm abates, and heavy rain follows, accompanied with much lightning and strong claps of thunder. Sometimes *tornados* happen without rain, or at least a very little, but then the storm is more violent, and lasts longer. It hath been imagined by some, that this kind of storm brings some pestiferous quality with it, because they had observed that out of a number of people, several fell sick in one night after a *tornado*. Dr. Schotte thinks, that no such ill quality is thus produced by it; and that the just named phenomenon may be attributed to the change it produces on the air, and of consequence on the body; it may therefore be considered as the occasional cause of a disorder to which the body was predisposed long before. Schotte's Treatise on the Synochus Atrabiliosa.

TORPEDO. See ANGUILLA.

TORPOR. **VOGEL** defines it sensation and motion, in a fleshy part, diminished beyond the healthful standard. **GALEN** says it is a sort of intermediate disorder between a palsy and health. It is a numbness, or deficient feeling and motion. Applied to the habit, as it very often is, it means a sluggishness and inactivity in the moving powers of the machine; hence may it be general or partial, as the whole or part of those powers may be affected.

TORTIO. A STRAIN in a JOINT.

TORTURA. A WRY MOUTH.

TORTURA ORIS. See TRISMUS.

TORTICOLLIS. TORTURA. The WRY NECK. An instance of contractura.

TOTA BONA. See MERCURIALIS.

TOUT-

TOUT-SAIN. See ANDROSÆMUM.

TOXICODENDRON, from *τοξινον*, *sagittarius*, and *δενδρον*, a tree, called also *Edera trifolia*. The POISON-TREE, or POISON-WOOD. It is the RHUS TOXICODENDRON, foliis ternatis, foliolis petiolatis angulatis pubescentibus. CLASS. PENTANDRIA, ORD. TRIGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 369. This tree is extremely noxious: it poisons either by handling it, or the smell. Many people have been poisoned by the smell of the tree when cut down; many while burning in their fires: they are often swelled and choaked up in a wonderful manner; by handling it, people have been made blind for many days. It does not act alike on all; for on many it will not produce any effect. The poison of the tree is never mortal, but goes off of itself in a few days; *sallad oil* and *cream*, rubbed upon the parts, expedite the removal of its effects. The first symptoms of its action are a violent itching in the skin, so great as to provoke scratching and rubbing; then succeed inflammation and swelling of the part. Sometimes the whole body is swelled and poisoned in this manner; sometimes only a particular part, as the legs; and, in this case, they often discharge a considerable quantity of water, and then grow well. The chief use that is made of the juice of this plant is for dying linen of a black colour. See Philosoph. Transf. vol. xlix. 1755.

TOXITESIA. See ARTEMISIA.

TRACHEA ARTERIA, from *τραχης*, rough. See ASPERA ARTERIA.

TRACHEALIS ARTERIA. It runs up from the subclavia in a winding course, along the aspera arteria to the glandula thyroidea and larynx, detaching small arteries to both sides, one of which runs to the upper part of the scapula. — VENA, see GUTTURALIS VENA.

TRACHEÆ. See VAS.

TRACHELIUM. See CERVICARIA.

TRACHELO MASTOIDEUS. See COMPLEXUS MINOR.

TRACHELOPHYMA, } See the BRONCHOCELE.

TRACHEOCELE. }

TRACHEOTOMIA. TRACHEOTOMY. It is the making an opening into the trachea. This operation is also called *bronchotomia*, and *laryngotomia*. This operation is made by incision, or by puncture, betwixt the third and fourth ring of the trachea; or if this place cannot be chosen, the opening may be made a little lower. When the skin is cut through, a small incision may be made into the wind-pipe, and then a short but crooked canula may be fixed for the air to pass through. See Sharpe's Operations. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 403. White's Surgery, p. 294.

Mr. Sheldon observes, that it is very happy both for the surgeon and the patient, that this operation is very rarely required. When it is attempted, he advises to perforate below the thyroid gland; to cut cautiously between the two sterno-mastoid muscles longitudinally, being careful to avoid wounding the vein of the thyroid gland, as it will bleed plentifully. Care must also be taken that no blood is permitted to fall into the larynx, as it will undoubtedly suffocate the patient. Lastly, when the trochar is introduced, let it not touch the back part of the larynx, because of the irritability of its membrane. It is a difficult operation, but it is best performed on those who have thin long necks.

TRACHOMA, from *τραχης*, rough; called also *Dacryosymma*, if tettery; *TYLOSIS*, if callous; and *SYCOSIS*, if the pustules should be thicker, or scabrous. It was epidemic after the earthquake and fast at Rome. In Cullen's Nosology it is a variety of the OPTHALMIA TARSI. A roughness of the eye-lids, particularly their internal parts. This roughness is from a sort of scabs, which differ much in their appearances in different instances. These complaints are attended with a weight and heaviness in the eye, a swelling in the eye-lids, a pain and itching, a heat and redness in the corners, and in the conjunctiva, a viscid humour mixed with pungent tears flowing from the ulcers, which, when very glewy, closes the eye-lids together. If this complaint continues long in old people, the lower eye-lid grows thick, and turns downwards, so that the cartilage resembles raw flesh. The original cause is a saline humour, which is thrown on the eye-lids; the immediate cause is little ulcers there. A cure is sometimes performed by touching the part with a caustic; but the caustic is no sooner applied than the pain which it occasions must be allayed by washing with warm water: Ap-

ply the caustic twice a week. St. Yves on the Disorders of the Eyes.

Mr. Ware calls this disorder the *psorophthalmia*, and describes it as follows. The ducts of the ciliary glands are ulcerated; when it happens that the oily soft fluid, secreted by these glands, being mixed with the discharge from the ulcers, is changed into an acrid humour, which quickly inspissates into an hard adhesive scab. This scab, lodging on the orifice of the ducts, spreads the complaints; by the irritation which it occasions over the whole internal edge of the eye-lid; and prevents the possibility of its being relieved, until the local remedies are applied, to prevent the formation of the scab, by curing those ulcers which served to produce it. This inflammation of the eye-lids being attended with an ulceration of their edges, a glutinous matter issues out; and when they have been some time in contact, as during sleep, they become so closely connected, as to require painful efforts for their separation. Usually, the ulcers are confined to the edges of the eye-lids, but sometimes they spread over the whole external surface, and even excoriate the greater part of the cheek: in cases of the latter kind, the inflammation which accompanies, has often much the appearance of an erysipelas. This disorder is sometimes attended with a contraction of the skin of the lower eye lid; in consequence of which it is drawn down, and the inner part turned outward, so as to form a red, fleshy, and very disagreeable appearance.

To form a clear idea of this disease, it should be remembered, that on the inside, and near the edges of the eye-lids, is situated a number of small glands, secreting a sebaceous fluid, which is excreted by a row of ducts opening immediately on the inner edges of their border. These ducts, and sometimes the glands themselves, appear to be the parts principally affected; and the fluid which is secreted by them, instead of being moist and mild, serving as a defence against the acrimony of the tears, is changed into a sharp, acrid, and adhesive humour, which causes a constant irritation of the eye and eye-lids, ulcerates the inner edges of the latter, and, for want of proper attention, has often perpetuated the disorder for a great number of years. Monf. St. Yves observes, in his chapter on the ophthalmia, subsequent to the small-pox, that "the pustules on the edge of the cartilage of the eye-lids, which penetrate between the cilia and their inner surface, do not cicatrize, by reason of the acrimonious serosity, which incessantly humects the eye; hence follow ulcers, which last sometimes several years, and even during life, if they be not remedied." But though the small-pox and measles are frequent causes of this complaint, they are not the only ones; an inflammation of the globe of the eye, in itself but small, will sometimes affect the lids, so as to cause them to swell and become red; in consequence of which, there will be an adhesion of one to the other, and often an universal ulceration of their edges. The small pustules also, which form on the outer margin of the ciliary edge, where the lashes grow, and are known by the name of STYES, have, in some instances, brought on an inflammation, which has been continued to the sebaceous glands, and produced all the consequences above described. This disorder is often spoken of as symptomatic, and the effect of scrophula, scurvy, or lues venerea; but it is very often, if not most frequently, a local complaint; it cannot be known to be any other, except by such symptoms as evidence the presence of these disorders. Yet, though this disease most commonly takes place without any other complaint, at least, as far as can be discovered, it is yet necessary to be observed, that it is sometimes accompanied with the plainest marks of a scrophulous constitution, and seems evidently to arise from it.

Those ulcerations that appear to be superficial, are not generally tedious to remove; but if they are deep, they are much more difficult to cure than those attended with fungous flesh.

IN ORDER TO THE CURE, it hath been the general custom to touch the edges of the eye-lids, where the ulcers were spread, with the lapis infernalis, perhaps two or three times a week; but to moderate the severity of this method, the part was presently washed with pure water. However, the pain excited by this application seems much to have deterred from its use; and Mr. Ware hath proposed a method of relief, equally effectual, but by far less exceptionable. He directs, when this kind of inflammation extends over the whole surface of the eye-lid,

Remarks on the Ophthalmy, &c. distinguishes, as follows, betwixt the inversion of the upper and under eye-lids, both as to the cause and cure. And speaks,

FIRST, of the inversion of the upper lid.

The upper lid and its ciliary edge, he observes, are preserved, both in motion and rest, in their natural situation, by the equal, though contrary, actions of the musculus orbicularis, and levator palpebræ superioris. The skin of the upper lid is always very thin, flaccid and folded. When therefore the *trichiasis* affects the upper lid, it appears to be produced by a relaxation of the levator palpebræ superioris, and a contraction of the superior part of the orbicularis. The cure, either in the upper or lower lid, is *palliative*, or *radical*. It is only *palliative*, when, in order to relief, the eye-lashes are extracted by their roots. The *radical cure* is effected by detaching the ciliary edges, and preserving them in their natural situation. The cause being a relaxation of the levator palpebræ superioris muscle, an incision must be made through the integuments of the upper eye-lid, from the inner angle of the eye to the outer; then the fibres of the orbicularis muscle must be so separated, as to denude the expanded fibres of the levator muscle, as near to their termination in the edge of the lid as possible; which being done, apply a small cauterising iron, adapted to the convexity of the globe of the eye, made pretty warm, by passing two or three times over the tendino-carneous fibres. Thus, by producing a slight irritation, which occasions the same effect, as is often observed to happen after burns, particularly in the hands, after which the fingers often contract, and in many instances have remained contracted ever after, a cure may be expected.

SECONDLY, of the inversion of the lower lid.

The lower lid, whose motion is very small in comparison with that of the upper, is preserved in its natural state by the equal action of the orbicular fibres spread over it, and the thickness and renitency of the skin which covers it. When therefore a *trichiasis* is produced in the lower lid, it can only arise from a relaxation of the skin, and a contraction of the inferior part of the orbicularis. The cure will necessarily be effected by increasing the renitency of the skin to such a degree, as to prevent the contraction of the musculus orbicularis. When the case is recent, a cure hath sometimes been effected, by forming a fold in the skin before the inverted lid, to draw its edge from the eye, and preserving the skin in that state by the application of sticking plaster; or, by means of an instrument similar to that contrived by Bartischius, and represented by Heister, plate 14. fig. 20. to pinch up a small portion of the skin, and hang thereby on the cheek; which, by its weight, answers the same purpose as the plaster, and is less liable to lose its hold. In slight cases, the skin may recover its tone by these means; but in others, it will be necessary to cut off a small transverse portion of the loose skin below the edge of the lid, and afterwards confine the sides of the wound together by means of a suture.

GOTTLIEB RICHTER, in his *Medical and Surgical Observations*, recites the case of a boy cured of an entropium by the performance of the operation used in those cases; but remarks, that he had often performed the operation, and had, for the most part, found, that however much skin he had cut away, he still had not cut enough; and consequently, that he had only lessened, not cured the complaint. The external skin of the eye-lid is so extensible, that he advises every one to cut more; and, indeed, much more of the external skin of the eye than appears necessary.

Sometimes there are instances in which none of the above methods will suffice; as, where the ciliary edges are not only inverted, but likewise contracted or shortened in their length. In this case, the circumference of the ciliary edges must be enlarged either by an incision at the outer angle, or by a complete division of the cartilage, called tarsus, in the middle. The first of these operations is no more than a simple straight incision, which may be made with a sharp-pointed curved bistory. The last, which is seldom necessary, will be best performed by the same instrument; only observing, that the point be carefully introduced between the globe and eye-lid, and carried below the cartilage, that is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch; whence it is to be pushed outward in a horizontal direction, till it hath cut its way through the lid. The cartilage being thus entirely divided, each portion will recede towards the angles, and a separation be left between them, which will not only take off the complaint at pre-

sent, but prevent its return for the future. Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 275. Ware on the Ophthalmy. Wallis's Sauvages' Disorders of the Eyes, p. 1, 18. White's Surgery, p. 247.

TRICHIASIS is a term for an affection of the urine, in which something like hairs is seen floating. In Erotianus, it signifies fissures, or a roughness in the skin of the breast, though he calls an abscess in a woman's breast thus.

TRICHISMOS. This is a species of fracture of the cranium, which appears like a hair almost imperceptible to the sight, hence it is sometimes the cause of death, because it does not readily discover itself. From its minuteness it derives its name. It is called by the Latins *capillatis*.

TRICHOMA. See PLICA POLONICA.

TRICHOMANES. See ADIANTHUM NIGRUM.

TRICORNES. So muscles are called which have three terminations.

TRICUSPIDALES VALVULÆ. See COR.

TRIENS. See CYATHUS.

TRIFOLIA SPICA. See CAAPONGA.

TRIFOLIUM. TREFOIL. QUADRIFOLIUM, TRINITAS. Boerhaave takes notice of thirty-six species, several of which are called *clover*, and are used for feeding cattle only. See Raii Hist.

TRIFOLIUM ACETOSUM. See ACETOSELLA. No 3, under ACETOSA.

TRIFOLIUM PALUDOSUM. MARSH TREFOIL, or BUCKEAN. MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA *latifolia foliis ternatis*. CLASS. PENTANDRIA; ORDO MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Pl. 202. It is a plant with large oval leaves, pointed at each end like those of the garden bean; set three together on long pedicles, which embrace the stalk to some height, and there parting, leave it naked to near the top, where issues forth a short spike of pretty large reddish white monopetalous flowers, each of which is cut into five segments, hairy on the inside, and followed by an oval seed-vessel. It is perennial, grows wild in marshy places, and flowers in May. The leaves are of a penetrating bitter taste, which they impart both to watery and to spirituous menstrea, without any remarkable flavour. They are usually infused in water, with the addition of some grateful aromatic, such as orange peel, or the canella alba. \mathfrak{ss} i. of this infusion should be drunk in a day; it passes off by urine, and renders the belly lax. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Great have been the virtues attributed to this plant, as possessed of a considerable share of medical activity, tonic properties of a bitter, and astringency. Hence by various authors, has it been said to be singularly successful in many chronic cases; as scurvy, dropsy, jaundice, asthma, periodical head-ach, intermittents, hypochondriasis, rheumatism, scrophula, worms, gout, cachexy, catamenial obstructions, palpitations of the heart: and in infusion, it has proved a good wash in the impetigo, scabies, and tinea according to the report of Dr. FRANCUS.

It has been greatly recommended as an antiscorbutic, and used as a strengthening bitter. Monro's Pharmaceutical Chemistry. Dr. Cullen considers it a very pure bitter, of a strong kind, not losing its strength by drying, and has had several instances of its good effects in some cutaneous diseases of the herpetic and seemingly cancerous kind, taken by infusion in manner of tea. *Materia Medica*. In impurities of the humors, and some rheumatic and hydropic cases TREFOIL has of late years come into common use as an alterative and aperient; and, as a deobstruent, there can be little doubt of its being a good auxiliary to other medicines in the jaundice, and other visceral obstructions. The leaves may be given in powder from \mathfrak{z} i. to \mathfrak{z} ij. for a dose, two or three times a day; but a strong infusion of them joined with some grateful aromatic is perhaps preferable.

For that called — *Arvensis*, see LAGOPUS; — *Aureum* and *hepaticum*, see HEPATICA NOBILIS; — *Odoratum*, see LOTUS URBANA; — *Caballinum*, and *Melilotus*, see MELILOTUS.

TRIGEMINI NERVI, called also *innominati*. The fifth pair of nerves, large, rising from the annular processes, where the medullary processes of the cerebellum join, in the formation of that tuber, to enter the dura mater near the point of the petrous process of the temporal bones; and then sinking close to the receptacula, at the sides of the sella Turcica, each becomes in appearance thicker, and goes out of the skull in three great branches;

great branches; *Ophthalmicus*, *Maxillaris superior* and *inferior*.

TRIGEMINUS MUSCULUS. See COMPLEXUS.

TRIGONELLA. See FOENUM GRÆCUM.

TRIGYNIA (τρεῖς, tres, γυνή, mulier). The name of the third order in the first thirteen classes of the Linnæan system, except the first, fourth, and seventh, including those plants which have three pistils in each flower.

TRINITAS. See TRIFOLIUM.

TRIOECIA (τρεῖς, tres, and οἶκος, domus). The name of the third order in the class polygamia, in the Linnæan system, and signifying that there are hermaphrodites male and female flowers of the same species, on three indistinct individuals.

TRIORCHIS. A person with three testicles.

TRIPASTRUM APPELLIDIS. An ancient surgeon, imitating the invention of *Appellides* who framed a machine for launching ships, constructed a machine for setting fractured limbs on similar principles, which, because it was worked by three cords, was called *tripastrum Appellidis* seu *Archimedis*, as these two last laid equal claim to the invention of launching ships.

TRIPLEX MUSCULUS. See TRICEPS.

TRIQUETRA OSSA. They are also called *Wormiana*, from *Wormius*, who first observed them. They are small irregularly shaped pieces, principally betwixt the parietal and occipital bones, and are joined by true sutures to their adjacent bones.

TRISMUS, (from τριζω, strideo), called by *Vogel*, *capistrum*, *tortura oris*, LOCKED JAW. Dr. Cullen considers this as a species of tetanus, and defines it a spastic rigidity, particularly of the lower jaw; he has arranged it under the term tetanus, and makes it the second variety; of this he considers two kinds; 1. *Trismus nascentium*, which seizes infants within the two first weeks from their birth. 2. *Trismus traumaticus*, of all ages, from a wound, or cold; to this belong the *angina spasmodica*, *convulso a punctura nervi*; *trismus catarrhalis*. The fifteen other species of *Sauvages*, he considers spurious, or false; either because they do not depend upon spasm, but some other defect of the muscles; or because they are rather convulsive than spasmodic; or lastly, because they are affections of the muscles of the face, rather than of the lower jaw. See *Synop. Nosol. Meth. vol. ii. p. 214*. For the mode of treatment of this complaint, see TETANUS.

TRISSAGO. See CHAMÆDRYS, also SCORDIUM.

TRISTITIA. GRIEF or SORROW. Grief relaxes the solids, slackens the motion of the fluids, and destroys the health; it particularly weakens the stomach and intestines, occasions flatulence and every symptom of weakness. Opium, if not given in large doses, are good cordials in this case.

TRITÆOPHYA, } from τριταῖο, a tertian, and
TRITÆOS, } φῶς, importing similitude of nature, or original: it is an epithet
TRITÆUS, } of a fever, much of a nature with a tertian, and taking its rise from it. This sort of fever is almost continual, its intermissions are obscure or short. Linnæus calls it a continued tertian. Erotianus, and some others, say it is a fever which gives signs of its approaching paroxysms, but whose intervals are regular, as it never arrives at perfection; and that it takes its name from its great resemblance of a tertian; and that it is called a small semitertian. See *James's Med. Dict. art. TRITÆOPHYES*. Dr. Cullen considers it a remittent fever, and classes it under the second section in his first order of his 1st Class FEBRES.

TRITICUM. WHEAT; called also *frumentum*. It is the *tritium Hybernium*. Linn. Whether in the form of flour, or of starch, it is the most glutinous of the farinacea. In Italy they make vermicelli of the finest flour of wheat.

This is the farinaceous food most generally used by the better sort of people over the whole of Europe, excepting the very northern parts in which it cannot be produced: but even there it is imported. It has this advantage, that it can be formed into a more perfect kind of bread than any other of the cerealia yet known. See PANIS, and Cullen's *Materia Medica*.

For that called — *Repens*, see GRAMEN CANINUM; — *Vaccinum*, see MELAMPYRUM.

TRITORIUM. See DEPURATIO.

TRITURATIO, from *triturare*, to thresh, of *tero*, to rub or grind. TRITURATION. The act of reducing a solid body into a subtil powder, also of comminuting, bruising, and dividing of humid matters into little parts;

likewise applied to denote the division that is made of several bodies together to unite them with each other.

TROCAR. The name of an instrument used to discharge the water with, in an ascites. The word *trocar* is a corruption of the French word *un trois quart*, a three quarters, from the three sides with which the point is made.

TROCHANTERES. Two processes of the thigh-bone, one of which is larger than the other. See FEMORIS OS. From τρεχω, to run, because several muscles that move the thigh are inserted into them.

TROCHISCI. TROCHES. *Artifcus*; *tabella*; *bacilli*, called also *pasta regia*; *passillias*; *cyclisci*; *dactylis*; *morsellus*; *morsulus*. It is a form agreeable enough for children, and those who object to every thing that is not a sweetmeat, and a preparation from the confectioner. *Troches* are also called tablets and cakes. They are made by mixing the medicine with a proper quantity of sugar, and the mucilage of gum tragacanth; and when formed into a stiff paste, it is cut into proper portions, and dried. See COLLIX.

TROCHISCI CYPHEOS. See CYPHI.

TROCHITÆ. See ENTROCHUS.

TROCHLEA. Τροχλῆα, a pulley. A kind of cartilaginous pulley, through which the tendon of one of the muscles of the eye passes.

TROCHLEARES. See PATHETICUS.

TROCHLEARIS MUSCULUS. See OBLIQUUS MAJOR OCULI, or SUPERIOR AMATORIUS.

TROCHOIDES, from τροχος, rota, and εἶδος, forma, similar to a wheel; named also *axea commissura*. It is an epithet to an articulation, or juncture of bones, when one is inserted into the other like an axletree, which has the motion of a wheel, as appears in the first and second vertebrae of the neck.

TROISIEME, LE, MUSCLE DU TRICEPS. See ADDUCTOR FEMORIS, TERTIUS and MAGNUS.

TROMPA. See CETE ADMIRABILE.

TSIAM PANGAM. See CAMPECHENSE LIGNUM.

TSIANAKUA. See COSTUS.

TSJERU-CANSJAVA. See BANGUE.

TUBA ARISTOTELICA, } called also *aquæduclus*,
TUBA EUSTACHIANA, } *aquæduclus Fallopii*,
meatus cæcus, *ductus auris palatinus*, *meatus a palato ad aurem*. It was first discovered by *Alcmenon*, a disciple of *Pythagoras*; he called it the auditory passage. *Eustachius* claims the first discovery, and from him it hath its present name. *Fallopius* calls it the *aquæduclus*; some call it *ductus auris palatinus*. This tube passes from the fore part of the drum of the ear, to the back part of the nose, above the root of the vclum pendulum palati, and allows the air to pass inwards. See AUDITUS.

TUBÆ FALLOPIANÆ. These tubes will receive a hog's bristle from out of the uterus, where they begin; they then proceed in a tortuous manner, and terminate at the ovaria, in an irregular round jagged extremity, where their diameter is about a third of an inch; this fringe is called *morsus diaboli*, or *foliaceum ornamentum*, and is hung upon a membrane like the mesentery, between the doublings of which the vessels run to the tubcs. *Fallopius* discovered them. *Rufus Ephesius* called them *parastata varicosa*.

TUBÆ NOVUS VALSALVÆ MUSC. See CIRCUMFLEXUS PALATI.

TUBERA. Tumors of the solid parts, not dropical, as hardened glands, &c. see also AMANITA.

TUBERCA CERVINA. See AMANITA.

TUBERCULA MAMILLARIA. See PAPILLÆ MAMILLARES.

TUBERCULUM. A TUBERCLE, or little tumor, called also *epanastasis*, the same as PHYMA. See VO-MICA.

TUBERCULUM LOWERI. See COR.

— ANNULARE. See MEDULLA OBLONGATA.

TUBULI LACTIFERI. See LACTIFERI DUCTUS.

TUBULOSUM FOLIUM. See FARCTUS.

TUBULUS DENTALIS, see DENTALIUM; — *Marinus*. See ANTALIMUM.

TUGUS. See AMOMUM.

TUMIDOSI. See INTUMESCENTIÆ.

TUMIDUM. See BRONCHOCELE.

TUMOR. A TUMOR. The Arabian word was both for tumors in general, &c. which see, also called *epanastasis*. It is a disease in which the parts of the body recede from their natural state by an undue increase of

their bigness. In Dr. Cullen's Nosology, *tumores* are the sixth ORDER in his CLASS LOCALES, and defined a morbid enlargement of a part, without being caused by inflammation. *Tumors* receive different names, according to their situation, figure, contents, &c. and there are but few general names but what are again divided into different species, e. g. when pus is the contents of a *tumor*, it is called an *abscess*;—if an abscess is in the lungs, it is called a *vomica*;—if in the finger end, it is called *whitlow*, &c. all these see in the article ABSCESSUS.—When the matter is contained in a bag, the *tumor* is called an *encysted tumor*; and these take different names according to their contents, as *atheroma*, *meliceris*, *steatoma*, &c. and these are to be extirpated whilst small, if situated where the knife can be safely used; though when their contents are soft they may be separated and discharged by an opening, then the cyst is to be destroyed by escharotics. *Edema* or *oedematous tumors* generally depend on some other diseases, and on the removal thereof these kind of *tumors* usually disappear.—*Scrofulous tumors* are only relieved by removing the habit on which they depend, see SCROFULA;—and for other *tumors*, see the respective articles under which each of them is treated, as the ANEURISM, the VARIX, and the different kinds of HERNIAS, &c. See Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 368.

TUNBRIDGE WATER. See AQ. CHALYBEATÆ.

TUNICA. See CARYOPHYLLUS RUBER.

TUNICA FILAMENTOSA. See DECIDUA.

— VAGINALIS. TESTIS. See TESTES and ELYTHROIDES.

TURBINATA OSSA. See ETHMOIDES OS.

TURBINATUM. See CEREBRUM.

TURBITH, also called *turpethum* and *turpetum*. It is the cortical part of the root of a species of *convolvulus Indicus*, which is met with in the East Indies; the *convolvulus TURPETHUM*, Linn. It is in oblong pieces, of a brown, or an ash-colour on the outside, and whitish within. The best is ponderous, not wrinkled, easy to break, and discovers to the eye a large quantity of resinous matter. The bark is cathartic, but so unequal in its strength, that it is now neglected in practice. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med. It is also a name of some kinds of fefeli.

TURIO, *quasi terio—quia facile teratur*. The tender shoots of plants which come up in spring, as in the asparagus, and hop. Such are called asparagi; the tender shoots of any herb from the ground. RAY.

TURPETHUM, and TURPETUM. See TURBITH.

TURPETHUM MINERALE. See MERC. EMET. FLAV.

TURUNDÆ. TENTS. They are usually made of lint, and introduced into deep wounds. They are used, 1. To convey medicines to the bottom of a wound. 2. To hinder the external part of a wound from healing before the bottom. 3. The better to clean wounds from what should not be retained in them. But they should be very soft, that they may neither obstruct the discharge of matter, nor hinder the healing of the wound in general. *Tents* are made of sponge, for dilating the orifices of wounds; they are also made of the dried roots of gentian, turneps, comfrey, calamus aromaticus, &c.

TUSSILAGO, also called *bechium*, *bechion*, *calceum equinum*, *chamæluic*, *filius ante patrem*, *farfara*, *farfarella*, *ungula caballina*. The Gaulish name, in Marcellus Empiricus, is *calliomarcus*. COLT'S-FOOT. TUSSILAGO FARFARA, *foliis subcordatis angulatis denticulatis, scapo imbricato uniflora, floribus radiatis*. CLASS. SYNGENESIA, ORDO POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 952. It is a low plant, producing, early in the spring, single stalks, each of which bears a yellow flosculous flower, followed by several seeds winged with down; the leaves, which succeed the flowers, are short, broad, angular, slightly indented, green above, and hoary underneath. It is perennial, and grows wild in moist grounds. The leaves and flowers are mucilaginous, bitterish, and roughish; they have little or no smell; infusions of the leaves are sweetened with liquorice or honey for a common drink, when a troublesome cough attends: but if any considerable advantage is expected, a strong decoction should be made, and used freely. The leaves have been held in high estimation, and considered as possessing demulcent and pectoral powers; consequently esteemed efficacious in pulmonary consumptions, coughs, asthma, and in various catarrhal symptoms. Every writer almost on the Materia Medica might be cited as speaking much in its favour, except Dr. CULLEN, who says, "This

plant, he is afraid, has little virtue, as he has often employed it, but never found it either evidently demulcent, or expectorant. However he has employed it in scrofulous cases, and in several with seeming success. The expressed juice of the fresh leaves was taken to some ounces every day, and occasioned the healing up of scrofulous sores; and even a strong decoction of the dried leaves, employed as Fuller proposes, has seemed to answer the same purpose: however in some cases they both have failed, or have not been sufficiently effectual. See Cullen's Mat. Med. Lewis's Mat. Med. For that called — *major*, see PETASITES.

TUSSIS. BEX. A COUGH. It is a violent expulsion of some sort of matter from the bronchia of the lungs, by means of a convulsive force in them, accompanied with a violent expiration. Dr. Cullen observes that it is generally a symptomatic catarrh. See CATARRHUS.

The seat of every cough is in the breast generally, but the remote cause is variously situated. The diversity of this cause produces a variety in the species of this disorder. The principal seat is the aspera arteria, and the bronchia; these are irritated, or the morbid irritation may be in some part adjacent, as the diaphragm, the stomach, the œsophagus, the pleura, the external surface of the lungs, &c. What in the stomach causes a vomiting, in the bronchia will cause a coughing. Vellications may be produced in the bronchia by consent of parts, as happens when coughs attend in pleuritis, wounds about the neck, inflammation of the liver, &c.—Exhalations which float in the air, &c. are sometimes a cause;—effluxions of rheum, or an acrid mucus falling from about the head, may irritate the aspera arteria, and excite a cough.—Acrid matter in the stomach, or in the duodenum, is a frequent cause of this complaint.—Spasmodic disorders are often attended with a cough, the lungs suffering either by consent from the seat of the spasm, or becoming in their turn the seat of that which produced the spasm in some distant part; but, perhaps, of all the causes, there are not any so frequent as that of defective perspiration.

A dry cough generally becomes a moist one; which, if of long continuance, destroys the appetite, weakens digestion, induces a cachectic habit, and a hectic fever. Lommius observes, that a cough passing into one of a dry kind, and leaving a sense of weight in the breast, subjects the patient to a putrid or to a hectic fever.—Coughs which succeed a scirrhus in any of the viscera, are generally incurable. It often happens that when a cough utters in a disease, it ceases as the approaching disorder is more manifest. A moderate heat in the night, an equable moisture all over the body, a copious discharge of urine, a due solubility of body, tranquil sleep, and an easy expectoration, are sure signs that the cough is in a fair way to be removed.

Coughs are generally dry ones at the first, and, whilst in this state, they may usually be cured by chewing, immediately after every fit of coughing, about a scruple of the bark; the belly must be kept lax, and the feet warm, and perspiration must be promoted. Dry coughs generally become moist by spoiling the digestion; though it is proper to observe, that in hypochondriac, and some other habits, the cough is usually dry, and in phlegmatic relaxed habits it is moist.

If the bronchia are obstructed with viscid phlegm, the best resolvents are the *rad. scillæ*, *gum. ammon.* or *rad. alii*.

Thin acrid humours are best carried off by incrassating medicines, such as the *rad. glycyrrh. gum. trag. spermaceti*, &c.

When catarrhus coughs are habitual, and accompanied with loss of appetite, there is danger of a consumption; and the cure must be attempted by asses-milk whey, Seltzer water, &c.

When there is a defluxion and congestion of serum about the lungs, it is necessary to derive the serum from thence, partly by the anus, and partly by the skin. In all coughs, perspiration must be promoted, and the belly kept soluble. As a purge, manna, or the *ol. ricini*, should be preferred; and to allay the cough in the night, let the following pill be given a little before bed-time. R *Pil. styrac. gr. vi. pil. ex aloe cum myrrha, gr. x. m.* As a perspirative, many of the antimonial preparations are peculiarly useful.

When the cough abates, stomachic bitters should not be neglected.

These general methods, with a due attention to the non-naturals, will, with such peculiarities as circumstances suggest

suggest to the practitioner, prove generally efficacious to relieve, and always prove palliative in this violent disorder.

Sweet and oily medicines should rarely be admitted of, though so frequently recommended. The *tinctura opii camph.* is an excellent anodyne, and assists perspiration if taken at bed-time. When a blister cannot easily be complied with, a *plaster of Burgundy pitch* may be substituted for it, a fresh one being used as soon as the old one begins to separate from the skin.

When a bad digestion is the cause, or acrid matter in the stomach, a vomit may be directed; and after it, a mixture of tinct. rhab.—aloës, of each equal parts, may be taken so as to keep the bowels lax, until the disorder is removed.

Spasmodic coughs are removed by *opiates*, and *nervous medicines*, with the bark. See Celsus, Hoffman, Wallis's Sydenham, Brookes's and the London Practice of Physic.

TUSSIS CATARRHALIS, see a CATARRH from cold, in CATARRHUS.

— CONVULSIVA. }
— RHEUMATICA. } See PERTUSSIS.
— FERINA. }
— EPIDEMICA. See INFLUENZA.

TUTENAG. A name for zinc, also for a white metal which is compounded in China, and is called also Chinese copper. See ZINCUM.

TUTIA. TUTTY, called also *cadmia factitia*; *cadmia fornacum*, *alfusa*, *capnitis*. It is an argillaceous ore of zinc, found in Persia, formed in cylindrical moulds into tubulous pieces like the bark of a tree, and baked to a moderate hardness. It is generally of a brownish colour, full of small protuberances on the out-side, smooth and yellowish within, but sometimes whitish, then called *pompholyx*, and at others of a bluish cast.

When *tutty* is finely levigated, it is drying and cicatrizing; it is used in collyriums to repel slight inflammations in the eyes. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

TUTSAN. See ANDROSÆMUM.

TYLOSIS. See TRACHOMA.

TYLLOMA. A CORN. See CLAVUS.

TYMPANI MEMBRANA. See AUDITUS.

TYMPANITES. A TYMPANY, called also *meteorismus*, and FLATULENT DROPSY. Notwithstanding what is asserted by many eminent authors and practitioners, there are others who dispute the existence of the disorder described under this name. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS CACHEXIÆ and ORDER INTUMESCENTIÆ; which he defines a tense, elastic, sonorous intumescence of the abdomen; the habit costive, with an emaciation of the rest of the parts. He distinguishes two species; 1. *Tympanites intestinalis*, when there is a tumor, often irregular, of the abdomen, and frequent rejection of air, which alleviates the tension and pain. 2. *Tympanites abdominalis*, when the sounding noise is more evident, the tumor more regular, and the emission of wind more rare, and less alleviating. Its immediate cause is said to be flatulencies, which are pent up in the colon, or in the rectum, according to some, and in the smaller intestines according to the description of others. Some say that the matter is partly water and partly wind.

However opinions may vary in other respects, it is generally agreed that the belly is distended principally with flatus; and as in such circumstances the CHIEF INTENTION IS TO DISCHARGE THE FLATULENCIES BY THE ANUS, *antispasmodics*, *anodynes*, and *laxatives*, will be indicated to relieve, and *aromatic corroborants* to prevent a relapse. The *first intention* will be probably answered by means of the sp. ætheris nitrosi cum tinct. opii, and such doses of the pil. ex aloë cum myrrha as may be required, without purging too freely; the *second intention* will be effected by a proper use of the rad. zedoar. cort. aurant. summit. centaur. minor. and other strengthening carminatives, rubbing the belly, swathing it with a broad flannel belt, and riding exercise. What is advanced here respects the first species. But as the second species generally succeeds the putrefaction of water or other fluids pent up in the cavity of the abdomen, or may ensue from the corruption or mortification of different viscera, all such cases must have a fatal termination. See Celsus,

Junker, Hoffman, Heister, Mead, &c. Cullen's First Lines, vol. iv. Wallis's Sydenham.

TYMPANUM. See AUDITUS.

TYPHA AROMATICA. See CALAMUS AROMATICUS.

TYPHODES, τυφῶδες, also *helodes*. The Arabians called this *laetia*. A particular kind of fever attended with colliquative sweats, which hath at the same time the tongue dry and hard.

TYPHOMANIA, } from τυφός, and μανία. In Galen's
TYPHONIA, } Exegetis, it is said to be, "A disorder complicated of a phrensy and a lethargy," in which the patient is delirious, and labours under a sleepy coma. This affection, thus complicated of a phrensy and lethargy, may be called a lethargic madness or delirium, or a mad and delirious lethargy, according to the author of the Definitiones Medicæ.

Dr. Cullen considers it as a symptomatic apoplexy, occurring in intermittent and continued fevers, also in worm cases; hence the different species, viz. TYPHOMANIA febricosa;—continua; agrypnocoma;—verminosa. See Synopsis Nosolog. Method. vol. iii. p. 184, 191, 192.

TYPHOS, τυφός. The Arabians called this *laetia*. Hippocrates says there are five species of this disorder.

FIRST. A legitimate continual fever, which reduces the strength; is attended with pains in the belly; heat in the eyes, which hinders the patient from looking steadily on any object; the pain prevents him from answering any questions, though he begins to speak, and fix his eyes on any object, when he is at the point of death.

SECOND. A tertian or a quartan fever, succeeded with pain in the head; saliva and worms are copiously discharged by the mouth; the eyes suffer great pain; the countenance is pale, so are the feet, and the whole body is sometimes seized with soft swellings; the breast and back are now and then painful, the belly rumbles, the eyes are fierce, the saliva adheres to the throat, and renders the voice hoarse.

THIRD. There are intense pains in the joints, and sometimes all over the body: the blood is hot, and stagnates in the limbs; some bile retained in the joints becomes indurated there, and produces lameness.

FOURTH. There is violent tension, elevation, and heat of the belly, succeeded by a diarrhoea, which sometimes terminates in a dropsy, and is sometimes attended with fever.

FIFTH. There is paleness and a sort of transparency of the whole body, as if it was a bladder full of water, though without any inflation; on the contrary, the body is weak and extenuated. The patient winks his eyes, and feels the bed cloaths as if he wanted to catch something on them, &c.

TYPHUS. See NERVOSA FEBRIS. Those called *carceris* and *castrensis*, are the gaol and camp-fever, fever kinds of the Typhus. See AMPHEMERINA HUNGARICA, BILIOSA FEBRIS, PUTRIDA FEBRIS.—Dr. CULLEN, in his note to the term TYPHUS, says, it can be by no means right to assign different names to diseases which vary only in degrees of violence; but since, in modern times, it has been the custom amongst physicians, to give to a certain fever, as if differing from some other, the appellation of NERVOSUS; conforming, in some degree to this custom, I have, under the title of TYPHUS MITIOR, collected the nervous fevers of various modern authors; but, in this matter, I will not say that I have been accurate, because they cannot, by any means, be accurately limited.

Yet, I have been less inclined, agreeable to the opinion either of the ancients or moderns, to collect any thing under the name of putrid fever amongst the genera of fevers. In every typhus, I think there is a propensity of the humors to run into a state of putrescence; but that happens in different degrees; so that a greater or less degree of putrefaction may vary, but can, on no account, change the species. It will be sufficient then, that those fevers, which particularly are called *putrid*, have been pointed out under the title of TYPHUS GRAVIOR, as will be apparent from the apposite appellations of different authors.

TYROSIS. A disorder of the stomach proceeding from milk coagulated therein.

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ULA. See GINGIVÆ.
ULCERA SERPENTIA ORIS. See APHTHE.

ULCUS. An **ULCER**, called also *cambuca*, or *cambuca membrata*, *exulceratio*. It is a solution of continuity in a soft part made by erosion. Wounds degenerate into *ulcers*, when, by a fault in the humours, there is a further loss of substance. A loss of substance in the bones, from erosion, is called a **CARIES**; though, when an abscess is opened for the discharge of its contents, it is usually spoken of as an *ulcer*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the **CLASS LOCALES** and **ORDER DIALYSES**. He defines it to be a purulent or ichorous solution of a soft part.

Ulcers receive different names from their causes, figure, the parts they affect, &c.

External *ulcers* are discerned by the eye, but when they are internal they are discovered by what is discharged in one or other of the excretions.

Their danger will be judged of by the quality of the *ulcer*, the part affected, and the strength of the patient.

The symptoms which attend and retard the healing of *ulcers* are inflammation, pain, a fluxion of morbid humours, a spongy flesh, &c. The callous tumid lips of *ulcers*, or *ulcers* which are difficult to heal, are termed *ochthodes*.

Mr. Sharpe observes, that, except the **CALLOUS** and the **SINUOUS ulcer**, and the **ULCER with a caries in the bone**, the cure of all the other kinds depends chiefly on that of the morbid habit of the body in general. If the body is free from every degree of cacochymy, the healing of an *ulcer* is the work of nature, and all that topical applications have to effect, is the maintenance of the fibres in such a moderate state betwixt laxity and rigidity, as will render them most able to carry on this natural operation. While an inflammatory hardness exists, an emollient poultice laid over the dressings will relieve, after which dry lint generally suffices, or at the most it may be moistened in some mild astringent, to give a tone to the new flesh. When a too great laxity, or a sponginess is observed in *ulcers*, gently stimulating and bracing applications take place.

The three kinds of *ulcers* which Mr. Sharpe mentions as more particularly depending on external management, are so frequently joined with, or arise from a morbid habit of body, that regard is first to be had thereto; and when this kind of obstacle to healing is removed, apply emollients to the callus on the edge of the *ulcer*; or in many instances success will follow the use of a mixture of ung. resinæ flavæ, with a little finely powdered precipitate. See Heister's Surgery. Sharpe's Operations, in the Introduction.

Mr. Bell, in his Treatise on *Ulcers*, divides them into two classes, viz. 1. *Such as are merely local, and that do not depend upon any disorder of the system.* 2. *Such as are the consequence of, or connected with, any disorder of the constitution.*

The species belonging to the first class, are, 1. *The simple purulent ulcer.* 2. *The simple vitiated ulcer.* 3. *The fungous ulcer.* 4. *The sinuous ulcer.* 5. *The callous ulcer.*

6. *The carious ulcer.* 7. *The cancerous ulcer.* 8. *The cutaneous ulcer.*

The species belonging to the second class are, 1. *The venereal ulcer.* 2. *The scorbutic ulcer.* 3. *The scrophulous ulcer.*

It hath generally been said, that *ulcers* are not to be healed, if they have been of long continuance, when they appear to have had any effect, either in carrying off, or preventing, any disorder to which the constitution may have formerly been liable. It has always been considered as dangerous to attempt their cure, if of long standing; it is true, all at once to heal old standing *ulcers* will be imprudent: but, with a small degree of caution, the cure of every *ulcer* may be attempted by the introduction of some drain or other, by means of a pea issue, or of a cord. See FONTANELLA, and SETACEUM.

The **SIMPLE PURULENT ULCER** is a local affection; it hath the symptoms common to all such disorders, as pain and inflammation, in a very inconsiderable degree, while the discharge afforded is always of a mild purulent nature, and of a proper consistence; the granulations which arise in it are of a firm, fresh red, healthy appearance. This *ulcer* is the most simple that can occur, both in its symptoms and method of cure; and it is to its state, that all others must be reduced before a permanent cure can be expected. In the cure of this species of *ulcer*, as there is very little inflammation, and no preternatural swelling supposed to take place, but merely a vacuity, either from a real loss of substance, or from a retraction of parts simply divided, the discharge at the same time being of a mild purulent nature, the only indications that appear necessary are, 1st. To DIMINISH, AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE, ANY VACANCY THE ULCER MAY HAVE OCCASIONED; 2d. To INDUCE THE FORMATION OF A CICATRIX; to accomplish the first of which, the formation of new granulations, and the decay of such parts as lie immediately contiguous to the *ulcer*, are requisite. To effect the formation of new granules, inflammation and acrimony must be removed, and pledgets of lint spread thinly with the ung. cereum Ph. Edinb. may be applied, every twelve or twenty-four hours, to the surface of the sore. If inflammation attends the *ulcer*, moderate it by the application of warm emollient cataplasms; but as soon as this inflammation subsides, omit the cataplasms, lest an excess of laxity be produced. Thus, by mild dressings, irritation is prevented, and by preserving a proper degree of heat in the part, a good matter will be produced and firm granulations. To diminish or destroy the parts about the *ulcer*, such as fungous flesh, as soon as the inflammatory state is over, and good matter is induced, slight compression, by means of a roller, may be immediately applied, and should be continued during all the remainder of the cure. The roller should be applied so as not only to act as a gentle pressure upon the parts immediately surrounding the *ulcer*, but likewise to serve as a support to the skin, and other teguments, so as to prevent their retraction, which otherwise, in large *ulcers* especially, is very ready to happen. 2dly. To INDUCE THE FORMATION OF A CICATRIX. This is frequently effected by nature alone; but, in many cases, when every deficiency appears to be

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even thoroughly supplied, yet still a cure is tedious in accomplishing; the surface of the sores remaining raw, and, at the same time, discharging considerable quantities of matter. In such cases, the ointment used for the preceding part of the cure must be laid aside, and dressings of a more drying nature substituted in its stead. In this view, the ung. e ceruff. a. &c. is preferable to the cerat. lapidis calamin. Sometimes the cicatrization will be soon perfected, by dabbing the part or parts, twice a day, with aq. calc. sim. and still dressing with the ung. e ceruff. If the cicatrization is prevented by spongy granulations, or even firm ones arising above the skin, they may be checked by dry lint applied to them, or perhaps a gentle compress may also be required; sometimes a slight application of the vitriol. Roman. may be necessary to check the luxuriancy. It is very rare that a caustic is required. Bell on *Ulcers*, edit. 3. p. 161, &c. White's Surgery, p. 29.

The SIMPLE VITIATED ULCER differs from the simple purulent ulcer, chiefly in the appearance and nature of the discharge afforded. The most common appearances of such deviations, in the matter afforded by ulcers, from the more natural state of purulent matter, are *sanies*, *ichor*, or *fordes*. In every ulcer discharging any of these matters, in consequence of the acrimony that subsists in them, the parts, instead of filling up with firm granulations, waste away more and more, and instead of a reddish complexion, have either a dark brown, or a blackish, rough, sloughy appearance. The pain in all of them is more or less considerable, according as the matter is more or less corrosive. As the simple purulent ulcer happens most frequently in the fleshy parts, where the cellular membrane affords a fluid most plentifully that is proper for the formation of pus; so the simple vitiated ulcer is most frequently seated near the tendons or aponeurotic expansions of the muscles, from these parts not naturally affording that species of serum necessary for the formation of salutary pus. *Accidental inflammation about the ulcer*, or a *general ill habit of body*, may also be occasional causes of this species of ulcer, even in parts best disposed to produce the matter formed in the mildest kind of sores. In order to moderate the symptoms peculiar to this kind of ulcer, and reduce it to the state of the simple purulent one, the principal endeavours will be, to ease pain, and to abate irritation; to which end, warm emollient fomentations and cataplasms are effectual; they should be continued until all appearances of inflammatory tendency are removed. The part may be fomented three or four times a day, for half an hour each time, with an emollient decoction; and then a pledgit spread with the ung. cereum Ph. Ed. may be applied, as the pain is more or less: so a more free use of opiates inwardly will be necessary to remove irritation.—*The habit of body demands attention also*; if too much exalted, it must be lowered; if too low, it must be supported and raised; and generally it is in this latter instance that these ulcers are met with. Here a free but prudent use of the cort. Peruv. is singularly beneficial; sometimes ʒ j. is required six or eight times a day: in plethoric habits and in inflammatory constitutions, great caution is required in the use of this medicine. If any general disease attends, its removal must be duly attended to, in order to the cure of this as well as every other ulcer. This ulcer now reduced to the state of a simple purulent ulcer, proceed as in that case directed. Sometimes more difficulty attends the cicatrization of these ulcers, when they have been of long standing; but, besides the method proposed for cicatrizing the simple purulent ulcer, an issue, inserted in a proper situation, will generally finish the cure. Some have extolled the efficacy of nitre, in this species of ulcer. Bell on *Ulcers*, edit. 3. p. 216, &c.

The FUNGIOUS ULCER, by some, called the SPONGY ULCER. Fungous excrescences frequently occur in different species of ulcers. By the term fungous, are understood such preternatural risings of the parts in sores, as are more soft and spongy than sound healthy granulations are: and, though soft at first, by continuance they acquire an extraordinary hardness. These excrescences are sometimes very painful also. In young and healthy habits, the new granulations which arise in ulcers, often advance too quick, and presently are above the surface of the neighbouring parts; and in other instances, for want of care, wounds and ulcers are permitted to fill up without being found at their bottoms; whence this sort of ulcer generally occurs. In order to a cure, the two just named causes are to be regarded. If the fungous appearance

arose from luxuriancy of health merely, its surface may be slightly touched with the argentum nitratum, once in two or three days; and immediately after, a pledgit of dry lint may be applied. If the basis of the fungi is narrow, it may be best removed by a ligature. The fungi removed, proceed as in cases of the simple purulent ulcer. When the fungous flesh is of that kind which happens when the bottom of the ulcer is not sound, it rises quickly, and is not so firm as the first mentioned sort; in this case, first give a free vent to any impacted matter, and then attend to the progress of healing from the bottom. This fungous flesh is soft, and wastes away in the progress of the cure, without requiring escharotics. Bell on *Ulcers*, edit. 3. p. 232.

The SINUOUS ULCER. See FISTULA.

The CALLOUS ULCER, called also the VARICOUS ULCER, from a mistaken opinion that they proceeded from and were nourished by matter from the swelled veins, which seem to open into them. An ulcer is said to be callous, when its edges, instead of contracting, and so diminishing the size of the sore, are kept at a stand, turned ragged, and at last, by acquiring a preternatural thickness, often rise considerably above the level of the neighbouring parts: and as it is generally from neglect or improper treatment that ulcers do turn callous, the discharge afforded by them is commonly a thin vitiated matter. It is in this species of ulcer chiefly that varicose veins occur as a symptom, especially when the complaint is settled in the lower extremities. This seems to be owing chiefly to the stricture occasioned by the callosities on the course of the different veins, a circumstance, which, in extensive sores of this kind, must, no doubt, have a considerable influence. Escharotics have generally been used to destroy callosity on the edges of ulcers: but as they tend to increase the disease by the continual inflammation they excite, they are now much laid aside, and, in their stead, emollients with the assistance of warmth are substituted. By the use of a warm emollient poultice, and a reclined posture, ulcers have been healed; though, on adopting this method, their state was very unpromising. Yet sometimes the callosities are so hard, as to require their destruction either by the knife, or the caustic; and if the last is preferred, the argentum nitratum is the best; with this the hardened parts may be touched, every two or three days, and when they are duly wasted, the ulcer will probably be reduced to the state of the simple purulent one, and, like that, may then be treated. To strengthen and restore the veins, that were rendered varicose about the callosities, a tight stocking, or a spiral bandage will be useful, but not before their having been continued for a long time. Callosity frequently attends venereal and cancerous ulcers: in these cases the state of the constitution in general must be adverted to. Bell on *Ulcers*, edit. 3. p. 254.

The CANCEROUS ULCER. See CANCER.

The CARIOUS ULCER. By this term is intended that species of the disorder which is connected with a local affection of a bone. If such an accident happens, as bruises, lacerations, and injuries of the periosteum, it sometimes terminates in a caries; in such a case, by the end of three, four, or five days, the bone begins to lose the natural healthy appearance, turns first of a pale white, then gets a slight tinge of a yellow complexion; and whenever this begins to appear, there cannot be a doubt of what will be the consequence. Sometimes it will continue in this state for many days, and by degrees acquires a more deep tallow-like appearance, in which way it commonly remains for a longer or a shorter time, according to the violence of the inflicting cause, and afterwards goes through the stages of brown, light, dark, &c. until it hath acquired a darkness of the deepest dye. The discharge from such ulcers is never of the consistence of good pus; it is generally thinner, and from the first appearance of caries, acquires a most disagreeable foetor, which always increases, as the different stages of the disorder advance; at last it appears blackish, as well as the bone underneath; and the discharge at this time is exceedingly acrid. As the several degrees of blackness go on, small holes are formed in the diseased parts, and by degrees increase considerably, until even the most solid bones acquire a kind of spongy appearance. In this situation, the mortified portion of the bone generally becomes loose, and when pressed upon, a quantity of greasy like matter, with a most disagreeable foetor, is generally forced out; this matter so taints the whole discharge from the ulcer, and gives it such a peculiar smell, as to render it scarce possible, after

once seeing an instance, ever to mistake it again. This last circumstance alone is a certain characteristic of a carious *ulcer*. Further, in *ulcers* attended with a carious bone, the fleshy parts never have a healthy appearance, are soft and more flabby than in their natural state, and, instead of a florid red, have rather a dark brown, together with somewhat of a glazed complexion. The granulations push forwards too quickly and too far, if they are not prevented by art, which is always necessary to be done, until the diseased part of the bone is either cast off by nature's process, or cut out by the surgeon, so as that the cure may take place with certainty, from the bottom of the sore. And when neglected for any considerable time, these soft productions in carious *ulcers* frequently increase so remarkably as to form very large and troublesome excrescences. These appearances happen, whether a portion of the bone, or its whole substance is carious. When the whole bone is affected, the progress and its various symptoms are more rapid, and the whole bone must be removed: whereas, when a part of the bone only is affected, perhaps a single lamina, to the extent of the diseased part, is all that will be separated and removed. So long as the caries remains, it effectually prevents the *ulcer* about it from healing: if by chance it appears to be healed, it soon breaks out again. When a probe can be introduced at any opening, and admission can be got thereby to the bone, if a roughness of its surface is discovered, the case becomes then altogether evident. Though the bone cannot be reached by the probe, for want of an opening, the appearances of the *ulcer*, and the kind of discharge, will rarely fail to determine what kind of *ulcer* it is; for, if the bone is carious, the *ulcer* is flabby, and, instead of a regular surface, the new granulations sprout up in different clusters of the size of small nuts, and, instead of a healthy strong appearance, have usually a dark-brown complexion; the discharge is thin, dark-coloured, and greasy; there is also more or less of the peculiar fœtor above named. Before this *ulcer* can be cured, the carious parts must be separated and taken out. In order to this, make a number of small perforations all over the surface of the diseased bone, to such a depth as to give the patient a very little pain, and no farther. This operation being, in different parts, renewed every third or fourth day, the diseased portion of the bone, in the course of a short time, not only loses the cohesion of its own parts, but a gentle inflammation is, by the same means, raised and kept up till free suppuration is produced. These perforations are made by a pin or perforator. If the caries goes deeper than the second lamella of the bone, then a small head of a trepan may be used, and carried just as deep as to give the patient a very little pain. Thus, by converting, as it were, a large caries into so many smaller diseased parts, their separation from the sound bone comes to be more easily effected. As soon as any of the parts loosen at the edges, their final separation may be hastened, by daily insinuating below them the end of a spatula, so as to press their edges a very little upwards. The head of a common trepan is often used for taking out a piece entirely when bones happen to be carious through their whole substance. After the use of the above instruments, dress the *ulcer*; and as long as any of the carious bone remains, the fœtor of the matter demands attention; and to moderate it, dress daily with a strong decoction of bark and walnut-tree leaves: to this end also, a solution of camphor in weak brandy powerfully corrects the fœtor of morbid bones. The carious part of the bone should be dressed with soft lint soaked in either of these, while the rest of the sore is treated as is directed for simple purulent *ulcers*. Lime-water powerfully corrects the putrid discharge from carious *ulcers*, and the exfoliation of bones is much promoted by bathing the part with it. The bark is almost the only medicine which in cases of caries, should ever be given internally; but in some instances the soft parts which cover the carious bone, become so swelled and painful, that opiates are found to be necessary. After the removal of the carious bone, the remaining sore must be treated in the same manner as directed for that species of *ulcer*, to which, at the time, it appears to belong. See *CARIES*; also Bell on *Ulcers*, edit. 3. p. 262.

The CUTANEOUS ULCER. See *HERPES* and *TINEA*.

The VENEREAL ULCER. See *LUES VENEREA*.

The SCORBUTIC ULCER. See *SCORBUTUS*.

The SCROPHULOUS ULCER. See *SCROFULA*.

However similar the general practice may be, there

are some peculiarities proper to *ulcers* on particular parts, some instances of which are as follow.

An ULCER in the BLADDER. It should be distinguished from an *ulcer* in the kidneys, which see. *Ulcers* are not so frequent in any of the urinary passages as they seem to be thought; they are often suspected from a slimy discharge, which is of a yellowish colour, and proceeds from weakness. When an *ulcer* is formed in the bladder, there is a discharge of fetid matter, or blood; and sometimes a sort of scales, or a membranous pellicle, are seen in the urine. There is also a continual dysuria, and a pain in the urinary passages. The means of relief are similar to those for an *ulcer* in the kidneys.

An ULCER with a *CARIES* never heals firmly before the cure of the faulty bone; and, that accomplished, the *ulcer* becomes a simple one, and soon filling up with common flesh, is healed. See *CARIES*.

An ULCER in the KIDNEYS. Dr. Hunter observes, that though the kidneys are often found wasted, they are hardly ever seen ulcerated. Cheselden observes, that it is very rarely that an ulcerated bladder is met with in the bodies that are obtained for dissection. Oribasius observes, that an *ulcer* in the kidneys may be distinguished by the following circumstances, from the same disorder in the bladder: 1st, When the bladder is affected, the pain is felt in the pubes, and the bottom of the belly; but when the kidneys suffer, the pain is in the back-part of the loins. 2dly, When the bladder is the seat of the disease, there is a difficulty, if not a suspension of urine; but when the kidneys are in fault, the urine passes freely. 3dly, From the bladder there are voided membranous scales, but from the kidneys fibrous pieces of flesh are voided. 4thly, A violent pain is felt in the bladder when it is ulcerated; but when the *ulcer* is in the kidneys, the pain is of a dull kind.

The urine looks like milk when it is first made from an ulcerated kidney, but is not fetid; but, on standing a while, the white matter falls: when the pain is considerable in the kidneys, it occasions a nausea, and sometimes a vomiting.—When an *ulcer* is suspected in the kidneys, the patient should abstain from acrid, sour, and salt diet; he should live on mild mucilaginous aliments, such as the broths of young animals, whey, milk, sweet butter-milk, &c. Violent exercise must be avoided, chalybeate waters should be drank a long time, and solutions of the mildest balsams may be taken now and then.

ULCERS in the LEGS. In these cases a confinement in bed is usually demanded as necessary in order to the cure. In some instances amongst labouring people, some advantage is obtained from rest: but, in general, these *ulcers* are most firmly healed when moderate exercise is continued during the cure. Some are afraid of healing *ulcers* in this part, lest an asthma, or other complaint, should follow; but if the general health is not defective, or if it can be restored, there will rarely, if ever, any ill consequences arise from the healing of them. On this subject, Mr. Bell observes, in his Treatise on *Ulcers*, that it has been almost universally recommended never to attempt the cure of such as have been of long standing, as, from the very acrid matters which they are frequently known to discharge, it has been commonly imagined that drying up such sores might prove dangerous to the constitution. But he is of opinion, that no such acrid matters, as are frequently observed to be discharged from *ulcers*, ever subsisted in the blood. The acrimony, which, in such cases, occurs, is produced, he thinks, in a great measure, by some particular affection of the organs which separate those fluids from the blood, from which the matter, by its remora in the cavities of *ulcers*, is afterwards formed. He further observes, that *ulcers* are hurtful or beneficial to the constitution, not by the quality of matter discharged, but by the quantity; hence he says, *the cure of every sore, of whatever continuance, may be rendered perfectly safe by the previous introduction of an issue, which discharges a quantity of fluids, equal to the discharge occasioned by the sore to be healed up.* He asserts, from extensive experience, that no inconveniences ever result from the practice; and hence concludes that the cure of every *ulcer* may be attempted. The general intentions in the cure of *ulcers* being attended to, and a tight stocking worn over the dressings, such other means may be directed as the experience of the practitioner, and the circumstances of the case, may suggest. Mr. Underwood observes, that, in the cure of an *ulcer*, the first object is, to bring it to discharge a laudable pus; and this, he asserts, the most inveterate *ulcers* on the legs may

may be brought to afford as freely, as sores seated any where else. He recommends the merc. nitrat. r. finely levigated, as one of the best applications for this purpose. He adds, that this powder must not be lightly sprinkled on the sore, when its surface is ill conditioned, but the *ulcer* must be filled with it. This writer speaks of a species of *ulcer* which is usually small, and particularly affects the parts about, and sometimes below the ankle; it is exquisitely painful. In this case, as in others, he asserts that rest is not necessary to the cure; but, instead of confinement, he carries the roller several times over the ankle and foot, so as to leave no part but the point of the heel uncovered; and thus a tolerable compression is made below the *ulcer*. He further adds, that cases of this sort are often found attended with considerable puffings, and a tetterous appearance of the surrounding skin, accompanied with a thin acrid discharge, which renders the parts additionally tender; whilst the little ulcer is almost perfectly dry, and cannot easily be brought to suppuration, until the complaint of the skin is removed; which is most speedily effected by drying applications, such as bol. armen. alumin. pulv. ungt. rub. defic. and, in more obstinate cases, a solution of the cerussa acetata, and zincum vitriolatum purificatum, with one or two ounces of the sp. vini c. in a pint of water. If the sore does not soon change its complexion, on the disappearance of the affection of the skin, he adviseth to fill the *ulcer* with precipitate, dissolved argentum nitratum, or any similar escharotic, and, when the slough is come out, to repeat it. Here he says that these caustics are only to be used, after active digestives, aided by proper bandages and exercise, prove ineffectual. Lastly, he recommends in the healing of *ulcers* in the legs, particularly those of long standing, that the surgeon proceed slowly and cautiously, avoiding the too early use of drying applications, and gradually weakening the digestive. It may be laid down as a general maxim, that the sore should rather be suffered than invited to skin over. When the ulcer is healed, temperance, a continuance of the bandage for some time, and occasional purgatives will be necessary. On this particular species of *ulcer*, see the Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. iv. p. 347, &c. and Rowley's Essay on the Cure of ulcerated Legs. Underwood's Treatise upon *Ulcers* of the Legs.

ULCER on the TONGUE. As it has been observed, that ulcers in different parts of the nose, nostrils, &c. have had such bad appearances, and been so obstinate they might have been called carcinomatous, yet they have been cured by solutive neutral salts, and repeated emetics, and purgatives; hence has it been thought, that they have arisen from irritations in the præcordia alone; and also, that many such ulcerations have been touched with the knife, and caustics, which might have been cured merely by medicines which clear the bowels. At this assertion we cannot be surprised, when we consider, how frequently eruptions of the lips accompany gastric diseases. A case, recorded by Gottlieb Richter, is much in favour of this opinion. A patient had an ulcer on his tongue, which was extremely painful, and emitted a very fetid smell; the edges of the ulcer were swelled, and hard; he, at the same time, complained of a cough, a stitch in his left breast, bad taste in his mouth, and every symptom which indicates impurities, acrimony, and obstruction in the abdomen. He was ordered soluble tartar, and extract of grass; and, on the third day, a vomit, which evacuated a great quantity of bilious slime, and gall, with great relief, and diminution of all his complaints. These medicines were repeated with good effects, and he was perfectly free from all, except the ulcer; this was frequently moistened with fifteen grains of white vitriol in six ounces of sage tea. In eight days, the ulcer became quite clean, all the hardness vanished, and new firm flesh rose from the whole surface. A wash of the decoction of the Peruvian bark and alum soon dried it up; and in about one month, or rather less, he perfectly recovered; and the point of the tongue, which had been destroyed, was completely regenerated.

ULCERS in the TONSILS. This disorder is far less frequent than is supposed. Dr. Hunter observes, that the tonsils open over all their surface, by small orifices which emit a slimy mucus; and that when they are inflamed, the mucus being purulent and white, and the surface irregular, there is the appearance of ulceration, when in reality there is none. Not to be deceived in this case, desire the patient to wash his mouth and throat well with some proper fluid, before you determine whether or

no *ulcers* are here. When *ulcers* are formed, they may be touched with mixtures of honey, alum, borax, muriatic acid, &c. according as their cause, or attending circumstances, may require.

ULCERS in the WOMB. Whilst a viscid, yellow, or bloody humour is evacuated, the *ulcer* is in a mild state; but when it becomes sanious, fetid, and is attended with pain, a cancer is for the most part attendant, and then palliatives only can be proposed. In the milder kind keep the belly lax with manna, tamarinds, and such like cooling purgatives, and inject an infusion of elder-flowers in milk and water. When the case is cancerous, demulcent and lenitive medicines, with anodynes to moderate the pain, are all that can be proposed. See *CANCER in the Womb*.

On *ulcers*, besides the different systems of surgery, as Heister's, Turner's, Wiseman's, Bell's, Kirkland's, Pott's, &c. see Bell's Treatise on *Ulcers*, edit. 3. p. 123—434.

ULCUS DEPASCENS. See *HERPES*, SP. 5.

ULMUS. The *ELM-TREE*. The *ULMUS CAMPESTRIS*, *foliis duplicato-ferratis, basi inæqualibus*, CL. *PENTANDRIA*; *ORD. DIGYNIA*. LINN. Gen. Plant. 316. It is a tall tree covered with a rough, chapt, brownish, brittle bark, under which lies a white, smooth, tough, coriaceous one. In the spring, before the leaves appear, it produces imperfect flowers, which are followed by flat roundish capsules, containing each a single seed. The inner tough bark hath no smell, but on being chewed, it discovers a copious slimy mucilage; the outer brittle bark is less slimy. The complaints in which the bark of this tree is recommended, are those of the cutaneous kind allied to *HERPES*, or *LEPRA*.

Dr. Monro has given this to a great number of patients for cutaneous complaints, in conjunction either with antimonial, mercurial, saline, or other medicines; and often made his patients go into the tepid bath twice a week. Many were cured; but eruptions of the true leprous kind seldom were completely, though they were greatly mitigated; nay, sometimes seemingly removed; yet returned within the space of a month, or, at the longest, a year.

Dr. Lyffons of Bath relates his success, by the use of a decoction of the inner bark of *elm*, in several cases, in which obstinate eruptions appeared on the skin, some of which approached very near to, if they were not of a leprous kind. He made the decoction as follows: *R. Cort. interioris ulmi recent. 3 iv. coq. in aq. font. ʒb iv. ad ʒb ii.* Ph. Lond. 1788. He observes that if this bark is rich of the juice, and is boiled too long, the decoction will be mucilaginous and not quite agreeable, but that otherwise it hath an agreeable, mild, astringent taste. As the decoction was used during the spring and autumn seasons only, the bark was taken from the trees as it was required; in the spring it was stripped from the small, but not the smallest branches; and in autumn from the branching roots, as being at those seasons the fullest of sap. Half a pint of this decoction is to be taken every evening and morning, and continued as long as the eruptions may require it. On the first use of this medicine, this disorder seems to be somewhat aggravated. In what Dr. Lettsom supposes to be the *LEPRA ICHTHYOSIS* of Sauvages, he has found the elm-bark decoction very effectual, succeeding in the cure after all the medicines, usually had recourse to in such cases, had failed. Nitre may be occasionally joined along with it, and gentle purgatives now and then interposed.

Banau proposes the use of the elm bark in various other cases, as *fluor albus*, *rheumatism*, *old ulcers*, *cancerous*, and *scrophulous affections*, *tinea capitis*, *scurvy*, &c. See Lond. Med. Trans. vol. ii. p. 203. Monro's Pharmaceutical Chemistry. Medical Memoirs, n. 152. Journ. de Paris, 1783, n. 255; and *LEPRA ICHTHYOSIS* in this Work.

ULNA, from *ωλενη*, *the cubit*. It is one of the bones of the fore-arm: it is also called *cubitus*; *focile*. At its upper extremity it hath two processes: the posterior, called olecranon, is the larger. Its concave surface moves upon the trochlea of the os humeri: into its upper-part, all the extensors of the cubit are inserted. The anterior process is not so large, nor does it reach so high, but is sharper at its extremity, and therefore named coronoid. Between these two processes, a large sigmoid cavity is left, adapted to the trochlea of the os humeri; on the other part is a cavity, where the extremity of the radius moves. The lower extremity of the ulna terminates in a very small head, which internally is received into the semilunar cavity

ty of the radius, whilst from its external side a process juts out called the styloform, from which a strong ligament is extended to the os pisiforme and unciforme of the carpus.

ULNARIS. The nerve so called. See CERVICALES.

ULNARIS ARTERIA. See CUBITALIS ARTERIA.

— EXTERNUS. See EXTERNUS CARPI RADIUS.

— GRACILIS. See PALMARIS LONGUS.

— INTERNUS. It is a long muscle, situated on the outer part of the ulna; it is fixed by its upper part in the back side of the long or internal condyle of the os humeri, in that part of the olecranon which is next the condyle, along the upper half of the ulna very nearly, and to the middle common tendon of the profundus; it ends by a long tendon on the os pisiforme of the carpus, reaching also to the os unciforme.

ULON. See GINGIVÆ.

ULVA. See ALGA.

UMBILICALIA VASA. UMBILICAL VESSELS. There are four ligamentary ropes called by this name; the uppermost runs from the navel to the fissure between the two lobes of the liver, and is the remains of a vein, which, in the fœtus state, anastomosed with the vena cava hepatica, covered with the falciform process. The urachus is another of the ligamentary ropes. The other two ligamentary ropes are the extremities of the umbilical arteries, which at the top of the bladder approach each other, and join the urachus.

UMBILICALIS REGIO. As comprehending the navel. It is the middle external region of the belly in its fore part; it reaches from an imaginary line drawn betwixt the lowest false ribs, to another imaginary line drawn betwixt the two cristæ of the os ilium. This region is divided into three parts, viz. the middle, which is properly the umbilicalis, and the two lateral, called flanks.

UMBILICALIS ARTERIA. It is a continuation of the HYPOGASTRIC ARTERY, which see. It ascends on the side of the bladder, and from thence to the navel. It is shrivelled in the adult state, being only of use to the fœtus.

UMBILICUS. The NAVEL, quasi umbo ilium, called also *omphalos*. The middle of the loins.

UMBILICUS MARINUS, called also *Operculum cochleæ calatæ*. This is a small oval body of a shelly matter, resembling the human navel; it is properly the operculum of a shell-fish, serving to close up the aperture of the shell, in the buccinum, and other turbinated shells; and for that purpose it is fixed to the anterior extremity of the body of the animal, so that when it retracts its body into the shell, this naturally fills up the mouth of it. It is convex on one side, and flat on the other; the convex side is plain, and white; the flat is yellowish, or reddish, and marked with a spiral line. It is considered as an absorbent, and astringent, but not in present use. See also ANDROSACE, and COCHLEÆ.

— VENERIS. See COTYLEDON.

UNCIFORME OS. The fourth bone of the second row in the wrist. It hath an apophysis shaped like a claw, whence its name. See CARPUS.

UNEDO PAPYRACEA. See ARBUTUS PAPYRACEA, and AMATZQUITL.

UNGUENTARIA. See NUX MOSCH.

UNGUENTUM. An OINTMENT. It differs from a plaster only in its consistence; if as much oil is added to a plaster as reduces it to the consistence of stiff honey, it forms an ointment. It is usual to boil the fresh leaves of plants in lard, and other greasy and unctuous matters; but they retain very little of the virtue of the plants, nor indeed do fresh herbs give out much of their virtue to greasy and unctuous substances. Ointments in general take their names from the substances of which they are formed, except some few. For UNGUENTUM *liliorum*, see CRINOMYRON; — *Apostolorum*, see APOSTOL. UNG. — *Martiatum*, see MARTIATUM UNGUENTUM; — *ad vesicatoria*, see CANTHARIDES, N° 2. — *Hydrarg. nitrati*, see TRACHOMA.

UNGUES. The NAILS. They are continuations of the epidermis. Their substance is like that of horn; they are composed of several planes of longitudinal fibres united together; these strata end at the extremity of each finger, and are all nearly of an equal thickness, but of different lengths. The principal use of the nails is to strengthen the fingers and toes.

UNGUIS, and UNGULA is a collection of matter in the pupil of the eye, in the shape of a man's nail, whence the name. Some describe this disorder as a film formed

on the external part of the eye, extending over the pupil; and when it hath a red appearance, they call it *pannus*; and in order to its removal, the vessels which run into it being divided near the great angle of the eye, it shrivels, and may then be separated; hence named *pterygion*; — when its puts on the appearance of a white speck, it is called *albugo*; — when pustules appear on the cornea of the eye, it is not called *unguis*, but *phlyctenæ*, which see, because there are two species. See Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 300. — So the ancients named that sort of articulation which we call future. In botany, it is the white and inferior part of the leaves of roses, and of some other flowers.

UNGUIS OSSA, called also *lacrymalia ossa*. These are two thin bones, very brittle, placed at the inner canthi of the eyes, covering some of the sinus ethmoidalis, and are really part of the os ethmoides: their surface is smooth and hollow, and is divided by a ridge; the hind cavity forms a portion of the orbit, the fore-part is a perpendicular canal which contains the lacrymal sac and duct.

UNGULA. See UNGUIS.

UNGULA CABALLINA. See TUSSILAGO.

UNICORNU, called also *ceratitis*, *cornu unicornu*, *cornu* and *ebur fossile*, *alicornu*, *monoceros*. There have been very different opinions relative to the substance which takes this name; by some it has been thought to be a bony prominence of the animal called *unicorn*, possessing some medical virtues; but of this there are great doubts: — some think it a lax, and spongy terrene spar, found of various sizes, and regular forms, from an inch to three feet long, in Germany and other parts of the world; and it is in great esteem as a sudorific, and astringent, and given in fevers attended with diarrhœa, with great success. — Dr. EBRENS gives a particular account of this fossil; he says, that it is dug up of different shapes, sometimes like a straight horn, skull, jaw-bone, shoulder-blade, &c. and other bones of men, and beasts; and sometimes like an unshaped mass, or lump of stone, having no resemblance to bone. CONRIGNIUS, and ORTO GUERICK have maintained that this fossil is petrified bone; — SENNERTUS, SCHRODER, BAUSCHIUS, &c. reckon it amongst the minerals; — LIBAVIUS and others think it a bituminous earth; whilst some say it is a kind of agate. But Dr. EBRENS apprehends that it is formed of a clay, or fatty earth, called *marga*, or *marl*, hardened by petrifying water, and assuming different shapes and sizes, according to the situation in which this earth lies under ground. It operates, he says, like the terra sigillata, as an absorbent, astringent, and perspiratory, and produces good effects, unless coarseness forbids its use. Externally it serves in pustular eruptions, and erosions about the pudendum and fundament in children, and in eye-waters. For a more particular account of this substance, see Chambers's Encyclopædia, by Rees.

UNIFOLIUM. See MONOPHYLLON.

UNIONES. See MARGARITÆ.

UPMINSTER WATERS. This is a strong sulphureous water, situated near to Brentwood in Essex, about 22 miles from London. It is clear and bright, and Dr. Rutty says it remained so, and kept its strong sulphureous smell, and other sulphureous properties, after being carried to Dublin in bottles. The Doctor evaporated this water, and got 132 grains of solid matter from one gallon, composed of insoluble matter, vitriolated magnesia, and natron: the proportion of each he does not mention.

This water is purgative and diuretic in its operation, and is administered in a morning, from one pint to some quarts. Monro's Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

UPOSTASIS. See EPISTASIS.

UPSILOIDES. See OS HYOIDES.

URACHUS, from *ὑρῶν*, *urine*, and *εἶναι*, *to have*, or *contain*. In the fœtus state the urine passes from the bladder into the allantois, through the *urachus*; but after the birth, it is shrivelled and becomes a ligament.

URANOSCOPUS, from *ὐρανός*, *cælum*, and *σκοπεῖν*, *video*, *to look at heaven*; called also *cæli spectator*. It is the name of a sea-fish, whose eyes are placed naturally upon the head, by which it looks directly up to the sky, from which particular power it is called *callionymus*, not from the beauty of its form, for it does not possess any share, but is rather disagreeable and painful to look at. It has bile more plentiful than any other fish, which is by GALEN recommended in affections of the eyes and ears. Castelli.

URCEOLA, URCEOLARIS, URCEOLI VITREI. See PARIETARIA.

UREDIO. A BLAST. Also the name of a particular head-ach, an instance of which is related in the Philof. Transf. June 1668. It is the URTICARIA, which see.

URETERES. URETTERS. From *ὑρῆν*, urine. See RENES.

URETERICA. A suppression of urine from inflammation in the ureter.

URETEROLITHICA. A suppression of urine from a stone in the ureter.

URETEROTHROMBOIDES. A suppression of urine from grumous blood in the ureter. See ISCHURIA.

URETEROPHLEGMATICA. A suppression of urine from pituitous matter in the ureter.

URETEROPYICA. A suppression of urine from purulent matter in the ureters.

URETEROSTOMATICA ISCHURIA. A suppression of urine from obstruction in the lower orifice of the ureter. See ISCHURIA.

URETHRA, from *ὑρῆν*, urine, called also *meatus urinarius*. The inner membrane of the *urethra*, or passage for the urine from the bladder, is a continuation of that which lines the bladder; it is very smooth and sensible; in it are several lacunæ, which are the seat of the clap. In women the *urethra* is wider than in men, and its length is only from an inch to an inch and an half. Sometimes a stone is fixed in some part of the *urethra*. see CALCULUS. This produces pain, then inflammation, tumefaction of the parts, and always a partial, and frequently a total suppression of urine. In some instances, when the disorder is long neglected, this suppression and consequent tumefaction terminate in a rupture of the *urethra*; in consequence of which, the urine escapes into the contiguous cellular substance, and very troublesome swellings are produced, not only in the body of the penis, but frequently in the scrotum, and through the whole course of the perinæum. When a stone has been long fixed at one particular part without yielding in any degree, and when the pain and inflammation produced by it are considerable, a surgical operation ought to be immediately employed for removing it; but, in the incipient stages of this disorder, other means of a more gentle nature should be first put in practice. In order to solicit the passage of the stone, one important endeavour is, to remove spasm; with this view, if the patient is plethoric, bleed; if he is thin and emaciated, a proportionable quantity of blood should be taken by means of leeches, directly from the part affected. A quantity of warm oil should be repeatedly injected into the *urethra*, to lubricate the passage; the patient should also be immersed into a warm bath; and a full dose of the tinct. opii should be at the same time given. A proper quantity of blood having been discharged; the patient having remained for a sufficient length of time in the warm bath; and the opiate having begun to operate, the parts will thus be as completely relaxed as possible: and this is the period when some attempt should be made for extracting the stone. To this end, instead of any of the instruments recommended for this purpose, which often do harm by increasing irritation, the surgeon should at first endeavour by very gentle pressure to push the stone forward along the course of the *urethra*: in this manner large stones may be brought off, for the removal of which, a very painful operation might otherwise be necessary. When the stone fills up the *urethra*, or, notwithstanding the use of means as above, it will not pass, it will be necessary to proceed to the operation, which is performed by cutting upon the stone, and extracting it either with a scoop, or with a pair of small forceps. When the stone is fixed in the *urethra* near the neck of the bladder, lay the patient on a table, secure him as for the operation of lithotomy: an assistant suspending the scrotum and penis, the surgeon, after oiling the first and second fingers of his left hand, should introduce them into the anus, and by means of them ought to press firmly upon the parts immediately behind the stone; which will not only enable him to lay it bare with more ease, but will be the surest method of preventing it from being pushed into the bladder by the necessary pressure of the knife; this being done, an incision ought to be made through the common integuments and *urethra*, so as to lay the stone completely bare; which may now be turned out by a due degree of pressure applied with the fingers in the rectum; or, if this is not found to be suf-

ficient, it may be taken out either with a scoop or with a pair of forceps. The after-treatment is the same as after the operation of lithotomy. When the stone hath passed further into the *urethra*, in order to extract it, the skin should be drawn as much as possible past it, either in a backward or a forward direction; and the stone being now secured in its situation by pressure, a longitudinal cut ought to be made directly upon it through the *urethra*, of a sufficient size to allow of its easy extraction either with the scoop or the forceps. The edges of the wound are now to be completely cleared of fabulous particles, and the skin allowed to regain its natural situation; by which means, if the operation has been properly done, the wound in the *urethra* will be entirely covered by skin that has not been injured; a circumstance which tends to render this operation by far less exceptionable than otherwise it would be; for thus the wound usually heals by the first intention. If the stone fixes near the point of the yard, as it sometimes does, if it is so near as to be observed by the eye, it may be frequently taken out with a pair of small dissecting forceps: and in order to facilitate the extraction, when it cannot be otherwise effected, the *urethra* may be somewhat dilated from its extremity with the point of a scalpel. But if success still fails us, an incision must be made upon the stone as where the *urethra* is covered with skin. Soft dressings should be applied to the wound; and when the cure is nearly completed, a hollow bougie, a short silver tube, or a small catheter of the elastic gum, should be introduced into the *urethra*, in order to preserve it of a proper size. The worst situation in which a stone can be fixed in the *urethra*, is just below the scrotum; for if the stone either makes its way into the scrotum, or if it is necessary to make an opening into it with a scalpel, such large collections of urine are apt to occur, as commonly occasion much distress. To obviate this, so soon as a stone is discovered in this situation, the greatest attention ought to be given, either to get it carried farther into the *urethra*, or, if this cannot be effected, to push it back into the perinæum, by means of a staff. If either of these is impracticable, and it is necessary to extract the stone, an incision must be made into the *urethra*, by beginning the cut at the under part of the scrotum immediately to one side of the septum, and continuing it upwards till the stone is distinctly felt, when it is to be laid bare and extracted as above directed. In applying the dressings after the operation, conduct them so as that the fore may heal first at the bottom; if this is not duly attended to, the parts below will be filled with matter, or perhaps with urine, and thus very troublesome sinuses may be formed. In females, the *urethra* is short, and dilates readily, so that stones rarely are detained in it: but when they are, they generally may be turned out by passing the end of a blunt probe behind them, and then pulling forward: or if this does not succeed, the end of the *urethra* may be slit a little way so as to admit the introduction of a pair of forceps by which the stone may be extracted. Besides this, there are obstructions formed in the *urethra* from many other causes, such as caruncles, strictures, &c. See Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 140—188.

URETHRELMINTHICA ISCHURIA. A suppression of urine from worms in the urethra.

URETHRITICA. A suppression of urine from inflammation in the urethra.

URETHROHYMENODES. A suppression of urine from a membrane obstructing the urethra. See ISCHURIA.

URETHROLITHICA. A suppression of urine from a stone in the urethra.

URETHROPHLEGMATICA. A suppression of urine from mucus obstructing the urethra.

URETHROPYICA. A suppression of urine from pus obstructing the urethra.

URETHROTHROMBOIDES. A suppression of urine from grumous blood obstructing the urethra. See ISCHURIA.

URINA. The URINE, called also *adſamar*, *albor*, *alcolita*. It is a fluid which is secreted from the blood by the kidneys, conveyed by the ureters to the bladder, and from thence it is discharged from the body through the urethra. It is so acrid and disposed to putrefy, that, if retained long in the bladder it endangers the patient's life. When suppressed, it has been known to pass through the pores of the skin. The sudden discharge of some fluids after swallowing them hath caused some to imagine that

there is some shorter passage to the bladder than through the kidneys; but though difficulties attend this circumstance, some of the most eminent in their profession are of opinion that all the *urine* is secreted by the same vessels.

Many are the signs which different authors have pointed out in the *urine*, by which to judge of the different states of the body; but Dr. William Heberden well observes that this excretion affords the practitioner but little useful information.

The appearances, observed in the *urine* at the crisis of acute diseases, are generally included in the three following, viz. the *nubes*, or *nubecula*: it is when a cloud, as it were, is diffused through the *urine* after it hath stood a while in a glass; the *encoremata*, or, as the Latins call them, the *sublimationes*, *suspensa*, or *sublimia*, which is, when the cloud sinks a little, leaving the *urine* above, somewhat transparent; and lastly, the *hypostasis*, or, as the Latins name it, the *subsidentia*, *subjecta*, or *sedimenta*, which is when the whole cloud falls and makes a thick sediment at the bottom. When it drops a white mucus, or purulent sediment, it is then named *puoturia*.

Urine contains a peculiar salt, called *microcosmic salt*, and which is found no where but in *urines*; *marinc salt*; and if distilled in a retort, it yields not only the *volatile salt*, and *empyreumatic oil*, common to animal matters, but also a *peculiar kind of phosphorus*. *Urine* is used in sundry arts.

See Haller's Physiology, lect. 32. Fordyce's Elements, part i. p. 16—18. Prosper Alpinus's Prefaces. Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med.

The *urine* is sometimes too copiously discharged, see DIABETES; it is also sometimes difficultly passed or totally suppressed, see ISCHURIA; it is sometimes mixed with blood, and in some instances it is involuntarily discharged; hence

BLOODY URINE. *Hæmaturia*, from *αἷμα*, *sanguis*, and *ουρα*, *urina*. Hippocrates observes that if pure blood is copiously and suddenly discharged without pain, it flows from the vascular substance of the kidneys; but when the quantity of blood is small, of a blackish colour, and especially if there is pain, or heat, or both, during or after the discharge, it proceeds from the bladder. When ruptures of the vessels in the bladder happen, the symptoms are severe, such as intense pains, fainting, difficulty of breathing, a low, small, frequent pulse, nausea, anxieties of mind, and cold sweats.—If a rough stone wounds the ureters, the pain is felt in the back, and there is a difficulty in making water.—A stone in the bladder sometimes causes this disorder; and in the Edinb. Med. Essays, vol. vi. is an instance of a worm in the bladder sometimes producing this disease.—Cælius Aurelianus speaks of a species of hæmorrhoids discharging blood with the *urine*: and it is sometimes observed both in young and aged men that, on a cessation of the hæmorrhoids, blood passes with the *urine*.—Hoffmann observes that sometimes an hæmorrhage happens from the vessels of the bladder, or rather of its sphincter, distended and opened, in the same manner as from the hæmorrhoidal vessels: in this case, the flux is periodical, a retention of the blood occasions a pain about the pubes, the blood drops away sometimes without *urine*, and is never equally mixed with the *urine*, as that always is which comes from a higher source. Some aged women, who live luxuriously after the cessation of their menses, have their *urine* often mixed with blood.—Strong purges, too forcing diuretics, or other causes of spasms in the belly, are also causes of bloody *urine*. Bloody *urine* is always symptomatic. It is for the most part a symptom of a calculus in the kidney; sometimes of putrid fevers from a dissolution of the blood.—When from the bladder, it is most frequently from a stone, rarely from any other disease of that organ.

The *urine* sometimes appears to be bloody when there is no blood discharged with it; this is known by straining it through a linen cloth; for if it is bloody, the cloth will be tinged, but otherwise not.

Bloody *urine* should be distinguished from bloody discharges in a gonorrhœa, from that species of piles which flow into the urinary passages; and critical discharges of the blood in the urinary passages should be distinguished from those that are not such.

When bloody *urine* is mixed with pus, there is an ulcer somewhere in the urinary passages. All discharges of bloody *urine* are to be feared, though those from hæmorrhoids the least so; but the most dangerous are those from ulcers and from wounds of the kidneys or bladder. Hæmorrhages from the kidneys, and from the sphincter

of the bladder, are often critical and salutary, and return at certain intervals. In plethoric men, both young and old, from the omission of customary venæsection, or from hæmorrhoidal obstructions in women of eighty, who were hale and of high life, who had neglected to supply by bleeding, the evacuations which nature had made formerly from the uterus, these discharges continue for a considerable time, in no small quantity, without any ill-consequence: yet, though at first they may appear salutary, from their supplying other evacuations, they are far from being without danger, from gradually wasting the strength, &c.

When the patient is plethoric, or when a suppressed sanguine excretion is the cause, bleed, and keep the bowels lax.—If there is any tendency to, or actual inflammation, frequent draughts of an infusion of linseed may be taken, and small portions of nitre may be dissolved in each draught just before it is drank.—The *uva ursi* is esteemed a specific, but other medicines of the astringent kind should not be ventured on.—The *natron vitriolatum* may be repeated in proper doses, to procure gentle evacuations, every or every other day.—When a stone in the bladder is the cause, rest should be indulged; as much manna may be taken twice a week in a pint of whey, as will pass off readily by stool, and, if need be, anodyne may be taken after the operation.—When the discharge is from the kidneys or the ureters, an infusion of the seeds of wild carrot is of singular benefit. See DAUCUS CRETICUS.—If suppressed hæmorrhages produce this disorder, bleed and give aloetics. When a putrescence in the blood and juices is attendant, the bark with the dilute vitriolic acid will be the necessary means of relief.—When ulcers are suspected in any of the urinary passages, give such medicines, and direct such liquors for the common drink, as shew the acrimony. See Hoffman's Rat. Med. Syst. Cullen's First Lines, vol. iii. p. 67. edit. 4. London Med. Journal, vol. iv. p. 282. Wallis's Sydenham.

INCONTINENCE OF URINE. This is termed by nosologists, ENURESIS, (from *ενουρῶω*, *urinam non continco*). Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS LOCALES, and ORDER APOCENOSES, and defines it, "an involuntary flux of urine without pain." He distinguishes two species; 1. *Enuresis atonica*, when some other disease has injured the sphincter of the bladder; 2. *Enuresis irritata*, when it arises from compression, or irritation of the bladder.—When from paralytic affection, it is considered as symptomatic. This disorder may be occasioned by pregnancy, a palsy in the sphincter of the bladder, a weakness in the sphincter of the bladder from hard labour, or from a violent extraction of a stone through the urethra, perforation in the bladder, a stone in the bladder, wounds on the head, a laceration, or a relaxation of the suspensory ligament of the bladder, &c.

The most frequent causes are, a weakness or palsy in the sphincter of the bladder, in which cases a blister is generally a successful remedy; it should be placed on the lumbar vertebræ and the os sacrum, and may be kept open some days by means of the ung. cantharidis. If the sphincter of the bladder is relaxed from the extraction of a stone, it usually recovers spontaneously; however, some mildly astringent medicine may be applied.—When this disorder is observed in children, it is sometimes relieved by drinking an infusion of strawberry leaves, and rubbing the pubes with rectified spirits of wine.—When pregnancy is the cause, the patient must wait until after delivery.—When a stone in the bladder produces this disorder, lithotomy sometimes relieves, but cannot be trusted to, for sometimes it proves a cause of this disorder, when, before, it had no existence. See Hoffman's Rat. Med. Syst. Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. ii. and iii. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 163. London Med. Journal, vol. vi. p. 417. vol. vii. p. 416. White's Surgery, p. 378.

URINÆ STIMULATOIRES. See ACCELERATOIRES URINÆ.

URINARIA. See LINARIA; DENS LEONIS.

URORRHŒAS. The urine passing from the urethra through some erosion of the perinæum.

URTICA, *ab urendo dicta*, because it excites pustules similar to fire. The COMMON NETTLE, called also *acalephe*; *adiec*; *cnide*, by Dioscorides. It is the *URTICA DIOICA foliis oppositis oblongo cordatis, racemis geminis, amentis cylindricis*. CLASS. MONŒCIA, ORDO TETRANDRIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1054. Boerhaave mentions eight species; but none of them obtain in the present practice. However it has been long used for medical and æconomical purposes. It was used against hæmorrhages,

morrhages, and has been said to be diuretic, and useful in calculous complaints, scurvy, gout, jaundice, &c. When young, it is found to be a good substitute for greens, and other pot herbs. In spring, the young shoots are boiled and eaten by the common people, instead of cabbage greens. When applied to the skin, they produce strong irritation, and hence they have sometimes been used externally to stimulate paralytic limbs, in order to recover sense and motion, and also in other cases of torpor or lethargy. The COMMON NETTLE. For that called *—alba,—iners,—mortua*, see LAMIMUM ALBUM; *—iners magna fœtidissima*, see GALEOPSIS; *—lactea*, see LAMIMUM MACULATUM.

URTICA MARINA. SEA BLUEBERRY. It swims on the water, being a round compressed pellucid substance, resembling jelly, with red veins interspersed.

URTICARIA, } Called also *febris urticata*; *uredo*,
URTICATA. } *purpura urticata*. The ACUTE NETTLE-RASH. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease, in the CLASS LOCALES, and ORDER EXANTHEMATA, which he defines—*febris amphemerina*, in which red spots resembling the stinging of nettles break out on the second day, commonly disappearing in the day-time, and returning at night with fever, and after a few days falling off totally in very minute scales. This is the *species altera erysipelatis* of SYDENHAM, and the *scarlatina urticata* of SAUVAGES. Dr. Cullen says that there is a disease called by the English, the NETTLE RASH, which is by some agreed to be the *urticaria*; but the *nettle rash*, as described by the very learned Dr. HEBERDEN in the London Medical Transactions, and such as I have often seen, is totally different from the *urticaria* of nosologists; for it is chronic without fever, and rather belongs to the class of impetigines;—and that in a former edition of his Synopsis he had said that the *urticaria* was contagious; but that opinion he now rescinds, from his own experience, though he cannot remember the author from whence he took the idea. He observes that all agree that it is a mild disease, seldom requiring the use of remedies. It is generally sufficient to observe an antiphlogistic regimen, and to keep the patient in a temperature that is neither hot nor cold. Cullen's First Lines, edit. iv. vol. ii. p. 252.

URUCU. See ACHIOTL.

USTIO. See CALCINATIO.

UTERARIA. UTERINE or HYSTERIC MEDICINES. Medicines fruit to cure diseases of the uterus. A term much too general to be admitted.

UTERIFORMIS ABSCESSUS. See ŒDEMA-SARCA.

UTERUS. The WOMB; called also *gone*; *ager naturæ*; *hystera*; *matrix*; *metra*; *utriculus*; *delphys*; *gaster*; and, because it is fertile, *eugeos*: and thus also is named the *hymen*. The uterus is situated between the bladder and the rectum; it is covered with the peritonæum, which comes from the back part of the bladder, ascends up the fore part of the uterus, from thence over the fundus, down the posterior side, and so to the rectum. On each edge of the uterus this position of the peritonæum forms a broad duplicature, which is extended on each side, more or less directly, to the adjoining lateral parts of the pelvis, forming a sort of membranous partition between the anterior and posterior halves of the cavity of the pelvis; and then is continued loosely with the peritonæum on the side of the pelvis; these two duplicatures are called the ligamenta lata: the laminae of which are connected by a cellular membrane, and contain the tubæ Fallopiæ, the ovaria, and part of the spermatic vessels, and those which go to the uterus, also the ligamenta rotunda, and the nerves. The uterus is rather triangular in its shape, the fundus is almost a straight line, the two sides approaching each other, makes it narrow where the cervix begins, then it grows larger, then narrow again at the os tincæ, which is received into the vagina. Where the uterus grows broad beyond the neck, MOSCHION calls it *omos*. The inside of the uterus is smooth; at the upper part, the uterus is very vascular; at the sides and below, it is white. The cervix uteri, on each side, is divided into two lateral parts by a ridge, whence the fibres go off in the manner of a feather. At each angle of the fundus we may introduce a bristle into the beginning of the Fallopian tubes, which go in a tortuous manner, and terminate at the ovaria in an irregular round jagged extremity, where their diameter is about one third of an inch; this fringe is called *morsus*

diaboli, and is hung upon a membrane like the mesentery, between the doublings of which, the vessels run to the tubes. The tubes are not smooth internally, but there are innumerable longitudinal rugæ placed close upon one another. See OVARIA and TUBÆ FALLOPIANÆ. The uterus is furnished with blood-vessels from the hypogastrics and the spermatics. The spermatics rise as in the male, and when they get to the psoas muscle, they pass upon the ligamenta lata, and go to the tubæ Fallopiæ, the ovaria, and the uterus. On the sides of the uterus, the hypogastrics pass to the vagina, &c. and these anastomose with the spermatics; they run in a serpentine manner. The spermatics are mostly above, and the hypogastrics below.

See De Graaf de Mulierum Organis Generationi inservientibus. Winslow's Anatomy. Haller's Physiology; lect. 34 and 35.

UTRICARIA. See BANDURA.

UTRICULUS. See UTERUS and VAS.

UTRIFORMIS ABSCESSUS. See ŒDEMA-SARCA.

UVA. See STAPHYLOMA.

UVA GRUINA. CRANE BERRIES. They are brought from New-England, and are reckoned antiscorbutic.

— URSL. BEAR'S WHORTLE BERRY, BEAR'S WHORTS, or BEAR'S BILBERRIES. It is the ARBUTUS

UVA URSL, *caulibus procumbentibus, fol. integerrimis*. CL. DECANDRIA, ORDO MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 220. The BEAR-BERRY STRAWBERRY-TREE, or TRAILING ARBUTUS. It is also called *vaccaria*, *vaccinia*. The plant is an evergreen, trailing, shrubby one; it hath many small, oblong, oval leaves, monopetalous white flowers, with a flesh-coloured edge, cut into five sections; the berries are red. It greatly resembles the common red wort-bush, from which it may be distinguished by the leaves being more oblong, and by the flower having ten stamina, and the berry five seeds; whereas the flower of the common whortle hath only eight stamina, and the berry often twenty seeds. It is found on the snowy hills in Austria and Styria, but more plentifully in Sweden, and it is cultivated in gardens in England; it is also found in Scotland.

The leaves have a bitterish astringent taste, without any remarkable smell, at least when dry: they are celebrated by Dr. Haen, in nephritic and calculous complaints, and ulcers in the urinary passages, in which cases 3 fs. of the powder was taken fasting, or two or three times in a day. It is very useful to many in moderating the pain which often attends calculous complaints; but in other respects hath not yet been attended with those advantages in England, for which it is so strongly recommended by the just named professor. Dr. Cullen has found it very powerful for relieving the symptoms of calculus. It has also been recommended in cystorrhœa, diabetes, &c. and almost every other complaint to which the urinary organs are liable. In powder it is commonly given from fifteen grains to thirty, two or three times a day. In decoction, or infusion, one to two drams, in a pint of water, daily. Mat. Med. See Med. Mus. vol. i. n. 13.

— PASSA. A grape dried in the sun, or raisin, called also *astaphis*; *passulæ*. When the grapes dry on the vines, they are called *patetæ uvæ*, or *patetheisæ*; the fruit of the *vitis vinifera* Linn. See VITIS. For that called *crispa*, see GROSSULARIA; — *Lupina*, see HERBA PARIS.

UVEA, named also ACINIFORMIS, or ACINOSA

TUNICA. So the posterior lamina of the iris hath been called; some called the *choroides* by the name of *uvea*, and the coloured part they called iris. The ancients called it *uvea*, because they observed it to be of the colour of an unripe grape in grazing animals, for they chiefly dissected brutes. Mr. Pott calls the iris a circular muscle.

UVERO. See GUAIBARA.

UVULA. It is also called *cion*, by ARETÆUS; *gargareon*, *columella*, *columna oris*, *gurgulio*, *interseptum*, *pinna-culum fornicis gutturalis*, *plestrum*; sometimes *caruncula*. From the middle part of the palatum molle, the uvula hangs down into the throat, acting as a valve, by means of whose different actions we can breathe either through the mouth or the nose. It is of an irregularly conical shape, and is glandulous. See CRASPEDON.

UVULARIA. See LAURUS ALEXANDRINA.

UXOR. See ADAMUS.

UZIFUR. See ADROP.

V.

V A G

VACCA MARINA. See MANATI.

VACCARIA. See UVA URSI.

VACCINIA. A name for several sorts of the *vitis Idaea*, also of the *uva ursi*; for that called—*nubis vulgaris*,—*vaccinium Loncastrense nubis*, see CHAMÆMORUS.—*Palustris*, see OXYCOCCUS.

VAGA. An erratic kind of intermitting fever, returning at more than ten days from each fit.

VAGINA. In BOTANY, it is the sheath or covering of a bud, or membrane investing a stem; hence

VAGINALES. The name of the 27th order in Linnæus's Fragments of a Natural Method in his *Philosophia Botanica*.

VAGINALIS, in ANATOMY, called also *caulis*. It is the passage from the external pudenda to the mouth of the uterus. Its course is upward and backward, its inside is very vascular and villous, and the villi are very full of vessels and nerves. The *vagina* is contracted at its orifice by the sphincter *vaginæ*, and in its whole length by the levator ani. Each side of the anterior portion of the *vagina* is covered externally by a thin broad expansion of vessels called the plexus retiformis; these two planes run down each side of the clitoris behind the nymphæ, and likewise cover the urethra like a collar before they are spread on the *vagina*; this plexus is capable of being erected, and in coitu it is compressed by the sphincter *vaginæ*, which is contrived for the greater pleasure. The *vagina* is a fleshy membranous tube, which lies immediately before the rectum, is incurvated, hath the turn of the bones as the uterus hath, is collapsed and compressed between the bladder and the rectum. The structure of the *vagina* is very vascular; on its inside it is very rugous. It is commonly reckoned muscular. The *vagina* is sometimes too narrow; this may be either natural, from original conformation; or accidental, in consequence of disease. Cicatrices may be formed from a laceration after severe labour; in consequence of ulceration, erosion, &c. Preternatural constrictions may be induced from the use of styptic applications, or fumigations. The cure may be attempted by emollient fomentations, as by the steams of warm water directed to the parts; and by introducing a small tent of compressed sponge. If these fail, recourse must be had to the knife: though, in the simple contraction of the cavity of the *vagina*, this expedient is seldom necessary, and the attempt is often attended with the utmost danger; therefore should never be determined on until every other method hath failed. The dilatation which was previous to impregnation, has very often been accomplished by labour pains. Sometimes there is a natural defect, so that the *vagina* is either imperforated altogether, or a foramen only remains sufficient to transmit the menstrual blood. If, from a coalition of the parietes of the *vagina*, the passage be entirely shut up, an attempt to force it would be vain. The orifice, in the latter case, will afford a proper direction for the knife; but the operator must be cautious not to mistake the urethra for the passage into the *vagina*. When the *vagina* is impervious altogether, the uterus has been sometimes found wanting.

Fleshy, fungous, or polypous tumors arise from all

V A L

parts of the *vagina*. They happen to women at every period of life, but most frequently towards the decline. They generally proceed from an obstruction of the small glands of the parts, and are less or more difficult to discover or remove, as their origin is low or high in the *vagina*. Their texture is various; sometimes they are tender and mucilaginous, like those in the nose; at other times firm and solid, like a wen; sometimes their bases are very considerable; though they generally adhere by a small neck. They sometimes, like scirrhi, continue indolent for many years; and are also liable to degenerate into scirrhus and cancer. In their mildest state, they are attended with perpetual stillicidium from the *vagina*, and sometimes with profuse and dangerous floodings. Carefully distinguish betwixt these tumors, and herniæ, or prolapsus uteri, &c. Polypi, when curable by an operation, may generally be removed by ligature; a safer method than cutting, as they are often supplied with large blood-vessels. For fixing the ligature, the fingers of the operator will be sometimes sufficient. When this method fails, Dr. Hunter's needle, or M. Levret's double canula, for applying and fixing the ligature over the tumor, are the most simple and successful expedients. Mr. Levret's instrument is a piece of flexible gold or silver wire, passed through a double hollow probe in the form of a noose: this is to be conveyed into the *vagina*, and carried over the tumor, till it reaches the base. The ends of the wire must be gently drawn, or it must be twisted round as tight as the patient can easily bear; the canula must afterwards be fixed to the thigh, and the wire tightened every day as it slackens. Thus the circulation in the tumor is stopped, and in two or three days the polypus will drop off. In fixing the ligature, the operator must be cautious not to mistake the tubercle of the os tincæ for the polypous tumor. See Hamilton's Outlines. This name *vagina* is given to other parts of the body, as to the *capsula Glissonii*, which is called *vagina portæ*. A coat of the testes is called *vaginalis tunica* (see TESTES); and this name is given also to a coat of the œsophagus and of the spinal marrow.

VAGINA PORTÆ. See CAPSULA COMMUNIS GLISSONII.

VALANIDA. See FAGUS.

VALERIANA. VALERIAN. Boerhaave enumerates thirteen species. In warmer countries, the sort distinguished by the name of SETWALL, or of GREAT GARDEN-VALERIAN, is preferred; but in colder climates the best is the *valeriana sylvestris* major of Casp. Bauhine; it is also called *phu Dioscoridis*, and GREAT WILD VALERIAN. VALERIANA OFFICINALIS, *foliis omnibus pinnatis, floribus triandris*. CLASS. TRIANDRIA, ORDO MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 44. GREAT WILD VALERIAN. It is a plant with channelled stalks, the leaves in pairs; each leaf is composed of a number of long, narrow, sharp-pointed segments, indented about the edges, of a dull green colour, set along a middle rib, which is terminated by an odd one; producing on the tops of the stalks umbel-like clusters of small monopetalous flowers, which appear in May, June, and July, each of which is followed by a single naked seed, winged with down; the root consists

of tough strings, with numerous small threads matted together, issuing from one head, of a dusky brownish colour approaching to olive. It is perennial, and grows wild in dry mountainous places.

Valerian roots when dry have a strong and grateful odour, rather a disagreeable, warm, bitterish, subacid taste; the strength of their smell and taste is the only mark of their genuineness and goodness. The roots have often a disagreeable smell from the urine of cats: and sometimes there is a mixture of the roots of a species of crowfoot among them; but on chewing them they are somewhat caustic, and thus they are discovered. These should be taken up at a proper season, and properly preserved, or they become inert.

The powdered root, digested in water or in spirit of wine, impregnates both menstrua strongly with the smell and taste; water distilled from it smells strong of the root, but no essential oil separates, though several pounds are committed at once to the still. The watery extract is strong, disagreeably sweetish, and a little bitter; the spirituous extract is agreeable, and much resembles the root.

As a medicine, these roots are an excellent antispasmodic in nervous diseases, and take a place amongst the mildest of the fetids. The powder hath been extolled in epilepsies; for which end, from ʒ ij. to ʒ ij. of it are given three times a day; indeed it hath been given to the extent of two ounces in the day without effect.

Dr. Cullen has found it useful in epileptic, hysteric, and other spasmodic affections. It seems most useful when given in substance, and in large doses; seldom so in infusion. It has been given with success in many nervous cases, particularly those produced by increased mobility, and irritability of the nervous system. It is considered as possessing *antispasmodic*, *diaphoretic*, and *diuretic* powers, and as being an emmenagogue and anthelmintic; as an antispasmodic, it may be chiefly considered, and may, in spasmodic and convulsive complaints, be a good auxiliary to other more powerful medicines of that class; indeed, in this view, it is chiefly employed, and more particularly in the *hemierania*.

The root is the best preparation, and when its flavour disgusts, the mixture of a little mace renders it more agreeable. Next to the powder, a strong tincture made with a proof spirit is to be chosen. The College of Physicians of London order two tinctures of *valerian* made in the following manner:

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ. *Tincture of Valerian.*

Take of the root of wild *valerian* in coarse powder, four ounces; proof spirit of wine, two pints; digest with a gentle heat for eight days, and strain. Dose, one or two tea-spoonfuls, in nervous languors, sinking in the præcordia, &c. If to lb. i. of this tincture, ʒ ii. of the diluted vitriolic acid be added, it proves an useful remedy in those headaches which affect the studious, it strengthens the stomach, and relieves many flatulent and spasmodic symptoms.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ VOLATILIS. *Volatile Tincture of Valerian.*

Take of the root of wild *valerian*, four ounces; compound spirit of ammoniac, two pints; digest for eight days, and strain. Pharm. Lond. 1788. This tincture, made doubly strong with the root, is an excellent remedy in the above cases, and acts suddenly, and effectually: from twenty to sixty drops may be given for a dose. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med. Med. Mus. vol. i. n. vii. Cullen's Mat. Med. It is also a name for the *laetuca agnina*; a species of *polemonium*, of the *nardus celtica*.

VALERIANA CAMPESTRIS INODORA MAJOR. See LACTUCA AGNINA.

— CELTICA. See NARDUS CELTICA.

VALERIANELLA. See LACTUCA AGNINA.

VALGUS. Bow or BANDY-LEGGED, also *bleffus*. The legs bending outward. Some children are *bow-legged* from their birth; others become so from setting them on their feet too early. The tibia of some is crooked, the knees of others are distorted from a fault in the ancle; the feet of some are turned inwards: these are called *vari*; and in others they turn outwards: they are called *valgi*. The best method of preventing these disorders in weakly children, is to exercise them duly, but not violently, by dancing or tossing them about in one's arms, and not setting them much on their feet, at least not without properly supporting them: if the disorder at-

tends at the birth, or increases after it is begun, apply emollients, then boots of strong leather, wood, &c. as required, to dispose the crooked legs gradually to a proper form; or other instruments may be used instead of boots, which, when not too costly, are usually to be preferred. Slighter instances of these disorders yield to careful nursing, without instruments. See Hildanus, Le Clerc, Solingen, and Heister's Surgery. Also the word CYLLOS.

VALLUM. A species of bandage, also *supercilium*, the eye-brow, the most prominent part of which, by a metaphor, is called *geison*, which is applied to the eaves of houses.

VALVA, from *valvæ*, *folding doors*. A VALVE. It is any thing that opens and shuts over the mouth of a vessel. In ANATOMY it is a membrane which opens certain vessels to admit the blood or other fluid, and which shuts again to prevent its returning.

VALVULA NOBILIS. See COR.

VALVULA CÆCI;—COLI;—ILII. See COLON.

VALVULA MAGNA SYLVII. See CEREBELLUM.

VALVULA is the outer coat, shell, or covering of a capsular, or other pericarp; or the several pieces which compose it. If a pericarp is entire, it is said to be univalve; if it is divided, according to the number of pieces or divisions, it is called bivalve, or trivalve. The leaflets, composing the calyx and corolla in grasses, are also named valves; as are also the substances or scales, which close the tube in some flowers. See also CAPSULA.

VALVULA PALATI. See PALATUM MOLLE.

VALVULÆ CONNIVENTES. They are loose circular folds, chiefly in the small intestines towards the stomach, and are productions inwards of the villous coat; their use is to mix the chyle with the bile and pancreatic juice, and to retain the chyle that it may not escape the lacteals.

VANILLA, also called *banilia*, *banilas*, *aracus aromaticus*. VANELLOES. They are the fruit of a climbing plant in the Spanish West Indies. They are not only used to give an agreeable flavour to chocolate: but they are greatly extolled for their efficacy in cheering the spirits of melancholy persons. See Med. Mus. vol. iii. p. 342, &c.

VARICELLA. The CHICKEN-POX, called also *variola lymphatica*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS PYREXIÆ and ORDER EXANTHEMATA. He defines it to be a synocha. After a slight fever of short continuance, spots break out, which somewhat resemble the pustules of the small-pox, but hardly advance to suppuration; these eruptions, after a few days, dry away in scales, without leaving any mark behind them. In common, this disease proceeds in the manner following. The pocks break out in some without any illness or previous sign; in others they are preceded by a little degree of chilliness, lassitude, cough, broken sleep, wandering pains, loss of appetite, and feverishness for three days. On the first day of the eruption, they are reddish; on the second, there is on the top of most of them a very small bladder, about the size of a millet seed. This is sometimes full of a watery, and colourless, sometimes of a yellowish liquor, contained between the cuticle and skin. On the second, or at the farthest on the third day from the beginning of the eruption, as many of these pocks as are not broken, seem arrived at their full maturity; and those which are fullest of that yellow liquor, very much resemble what the genuine small pox are on the fifth or sixth day, especially when there happens to be a larger space than ordinary, occupied by the extravasated serum. It happens to most of them, either on the first day that this little bladder arises, or on the day after that its tender cuticle is burst by accidental rubbing of the cloaths, or by the patient's hands, to allay the itching which attends this eruption. A thin scab is then formed at the top of the pock; and the swelling of the other part abates, without its ever being turned into pus, as it is in the small pox. Some few escape being burst, and the little drop of liquor, contained in the vesicle at the top of them, grows yellow and thick, and dries into a scab. On the fifth day of the eruption, they are almost all dried, and covered with a slight crust. Remedies are not likely to be wanted much, in a disease attended with hardly any inconvenience, and which in so short a time is cured of itself. The principal marks, by which the chicken-pox may be distinguished from the small pox, are 1st. The appearance on the second or third day from the eruption of that vesicle, full of serum upon the top of the pock. 2^d. The crusts which cover the pocks on the fifth day.

at which time those of the small pox are not at the height of their suppuration. See Med. Transf. vol. i. art. xvii. Cullen's First Lines, edit. 4, vol. ii. p. 171.

VARICIFORMES PARASTATÆ. They are contiguous to the epididymides, and are vessels so called because they appear full of flexures and contortions, like the varices, for the better elaboration of the semen.

VARICOCELE. See **CIRCOCELE**.

VARICULA. A diminutive of *varix*. Thus M. A. Severinus calls an intumescence of the veins in the tunica adnata of the eye, when it is caused by black blood.

VARIETAS. In Botany, **VARIETY**. The fourth subdivision in the Linnæan system; it comprehends the various appearances observable in plants produced from the same kind of seed. The causes of this variety are the differences of climate, situation, or soil; and the difference of their appearance is either in magnitude, plenitude, shape, colour, taste, or smell. In **NOSOLOGY**, when a disease is possessed of the characteristic marks by which its species is distinguished, with some peculiarity added to them, this constitutes the **VARIETY**.

VARIOLA. The **SMALL POX**, by the Arabians, called *Bothor*. Dr. CULLEN places this genus of disease in the **CLASS PYREXiE** and **ORDER EXANTHEMATATA**, which he defines, a contagious inflammatory fever attended with vomiting, and pain upon pressing the epigastric region. On the third day an eruption of inflammatory papulæ begins, and is finished on the fifth, which in the space of eight days, run into suppuration, and at length forms scabs, often leaving behind them depressed cicatrices, or pits in the skin. Of this he forms **TWO SPECIES**; 1. **VARIOLA DISCRETA**, **DISTINCT SMALL POX**, where the pustules are few, distinct, round, and circumscribed, and turgid; the fever, upon the eruption being made, immediately ceasing. 2. **VARIOLA CONFLUENS**, **CONFLUENT SMALL POX**, when the pustules are numerous, confluent, irregular at their basis; flaccid, elevated only a little; the fever continuing after the eruption. The small pox then is an acute, eruptive, infectious disease, of its own kind; it is accompanied with inflammation, which terminates by suppuration, in cuticular pustules; it is, in a natural way, usually completed by three distinct, continual, symptomatic fevers, viz. the fever of depuration, which is nervous; of suppuration, which is ardent; and of retrocession, which is putrid. The first account we have of this disorder was written by Rhazes, about the end of the ninth, or the beginning of the tenth century, and his description of it was so complete, that little or nothing was added to it for five hundred years after: he also used the cool method in the management of it. Rhazes says that AARON, an Alexandrian physician, was the first who described it, and that he wrote A. D. 622. The next to Rhazes was SYDENHAM; he observed that the slower the eruption, the more favourable the disease was; he admirably describes it, and improved the management of it in the first period, that is, to the sixth or seventh day, when the secondary fever came on; at this period he observed that on a sudden the pulse became regular, and all the pustules were out all over the body, the urine was well coloured, or thick, the eyes cool and free from the fiery lustre which was observable before; that the secondary fever came on by degrees at the first, but soon the eyes are inflamed and watery, a delirium comes on, the urine is pale, the pulse quick and hard, throat sore, &c. and here he takes the patient out of bed, and orders cool air; the patient's feet to be put into warm water, and an opiate to be given, and repeated as required until the rage is abated.—The next was HELVETIUS, who observed the usefulness of purging when the fatal symptoms came on, which Sydenham had remarked in the last stage; and Dr. FREIND introduced the practice in England. BOERHAAVE still advances, with respect to the nature and management of the *small-pox*; he ventured to restrain the too sudden eruption of the pustules, and commends the attempt to cure the *small-pox* without permitting the suppuration to come on.—The next to Boerhaave was Dr. THOMPSON; he observes the properest method of reckoning the time of the eruptions' continuance, their suppuration, and that, as circumstances attend, these vary; also that the swelling of the face, and the spitting at the turn, are best kept up by moderating the fever. Many other judicious and useful observations have also appeared, but they are almost superseded by the practice of inoculation.

When the *small-pox* is epidemical, it usually begins

about the vernal equinox. Sydenham observes, that when it is irregular and dangerous, it begins sooner, as in January or February. Boerhaave says, that if it arises in a place where it hath been six years absent, and makes its appearance in January or February, the following summer will be attended with a fatal kind; but if it first appears in May, it will be of a gentle kind.

SYDENHAM divides the *small-pox* into the distinct and the confluent kinds; see *above*. Dr. MEAD divides them into the simple and malignant: the simple is when the symptoms are mild, the suppuration kindly, and at last the pustules fall off in dry scabs;—the malignant is when the fever is great, the pustules advance but slowly, and do not suppurate well, and the other symptoms are violent.

VARIOLA DISCRETA. **THE DISTINCT SMALL-POX** begins with a chilliness and shivering, which is immediately followed by extreme heat, violent pain in the head and back, vomiting, and in adults a tendency to sweat; this last is not observed in children; pain just under the *scrobiculus cordis*, if it is but gently pressed with the hand, sleepiness and stupor, particularly in children, and sometimes convulsions, which last, if they happen after dentition is completed, you may always suspect the *small-pox* to be just approaching; and the eruptions appearing in a few hours afterwards generally verify the prognostic; so that, for instance, if a convulsion fit attacks a child over night, as it usually happens, the *small-pox* appears in the morning following; and it frequently happens that the *small-pox* immediately succeeding such fits, throws out large eruptions, but they are of a mild kind, and rarely confluent. These are almost all the symptoms that accompany this disease in the beginning, and they generally precede the eruption of the pustules; but where the blood is of a looser texture, and so easily admits of a change, it sometimes happens that the separation is performed by degrees, without any considerable sickness, before the expulsion of the matter shews itself by the eruption of the pustules.

The distinct *small-pox* comes out mostly on the fourth day, inclusive, from the beginning of the illness, and sometimes a little later, but seldom sooner, at which time the symptoms are usually much abated, or even go quite off, so that the patient thinks himself pretty well; but grown persons are so inclined to sweat, that it can hardly be prevented, however lightly they are covered; and this disposition continues until the pustules begin to ripen, and then vanishes spontaneously; this sweating forebushes a distinct sort. The eruptions proceed nearly as follows: pale red pustules, as large as the head of a small pin, shew themselves here and there on the face first, or on the neck and breast, afterwards on the body, and during this stage of the disease the throat is affected with a soreness, that increases as the pustules arise, which growing every day fuller, inflame the skin and flesh of the neighbouring parts; for about the eighth day from the beginning of the disease, the spaces between the pustules, that appeared before of a pale white, begin to grow red, and swell in proportion to the number of the pustules, with a throbbing pain of those parts, which, continually increasing, occasions the inflammation and swelling above mentioned, so that in the progress of the disease, the eye-lids are so filled and distended, as sometimes to make the patient blind; and this tumor looks like a shining inflated bladder drawn over them. The blindness comes on sooner if a great number of pustules fix on the eyes at the beginning of the eruption; immediately after the face, the hands, and fingers swell, in proportion to the number of the eruptions. The pustules on the face, that until this day were smooth and red, now grow rough and whitish, which indeed is the first sign of a beginning suppuration, and they likewise gradually discharge a yellow matter, in colour resembling a honey-comb. The inflammation of the hands and face, in the mean time, come to its height, causes the spaces between the eruptions to look of a pretty florid colour, like a damask rose; and the more mild and genuine the *small-pox* is, so much more the eruptions and their intermediate spaces approach this colour. As the pustules in the face appear rougher and yellower every day as they ripen; so, on the contrary, those of the hands, and other parts, appear smoother, and not so white. On the eleventh day, the inflammation and swelling manifestly abate, and the eruptions, both of the face and the rest of the body, being come to their maturity and just bigness, which is nearly the size of a pea, they dry and scale off, and, in this kind of *small-pox*, usually quite disappear on the four-

teenth or fifteenth day; but the eruptions on the hands being generally more obstinate than those of the other parts, and yet fresh and white, remain a day or two longer. Those on the face and body dry and scale off, but those on the hands burst, and so vanish. The pustules on the face are succeeded by a scurf, or branny scales, and those sometimes by pits, or marks; for when the pustules first fall off, the skin is smooth, but those scales coming on and falling off alternately, do at length make those pits; yet it often happens that this distinct sort leaves no marks behind.

VARIOLA CONFLUENS. THE CONFLUENT SMALL-POX, called by some *vesiculæ Divæ Barbaræ*, *variola Japonica*, is attended with the same symptoms in common with the distinct sort; but they are all more violent, particularly the fever, anxiety, sickness, vomiting, and the pain in the back, by which you may foretel that the confluent sort are approaching. The patient is not so ready to sweat in this sort, but a looseness sometimes precedes, and continues a day or two after the eruption, which is not ever observed in the distinct kind. The confluent sort generally comes out on the third day, sometimes earlier, but rarely later; and the sooner the pustules come out before the fourth day, the more they run together: however, though to speak in general, the confluent kind scarce ever appear so late as the fourth day, yet sometimes the eruption may be deferred by some violent symptoms to the fourth or fifth day; e. g. 1st. *Sometimes a sharp pain in the loins resembling a fit of the stone.*—2d, *A pain in the side like that in a pleurisy.*—3d, *A pain in the limbs like that in a rheumatism.*—4th, *A pain in the stomach, attended with sickness and vomiting.* In these cases, which indeed rarely happen, the spots are retarded, and they also foretel great danger. Though the symptoms, accompanying this disease in the beginning of the distinct kind, go off immediately after the eruption, it nevertheless happens much otherwise in the confluent kind, in which the fever, and other symptoms, afflict the patient for several days after the pustules appear. Sometimes this sort comes out like the erysipelas, and sometimes like the measles, from which it is next to impossible directly to distinguish them by external appearances; but by attending to the different time of the eruption in these diseases, and other circumstances, which from their respective histories will be found to differ greatly, you will be able to distinguish them. As the distemper increases, the pustules, especially those of the face, do not rise so high as those of the distinct kind, but, running together, appear at first like a red bladder, covering the whole face, and making it swell sooner than in the distinct sort, and at last they appear like a thin white pellicle closely adhering to the face, and rising a little higher than the surface of the skin. After the eighth day, this pellicle grows gradually tougher, as appears by the touch, and inclines to a brown, and not to a yellow colour, as in the distinct kind. The roughness and colour of the skin daily increases, until at length the pellicle falls off in large scales; but when the disease hath been severe, it usually sticks to some parts of the face till after the twentieth day. The more violent the *small-pox* proves, the nearer the eruptions, as they ripen, incline to a dark brown colour, and the longer they are in falling off, if left to themselves; whereas, on the contrary, the less they run together, the yellower they grow, and the sooner they scale off. When the pellicle, which covers the face, first falls off, it leaves no roughness behind, but it is immediately succeeded by branny scales of a very corrosive nature, which not only make larger pits than the distinct kind generally do, but also much disfigure the face with unseemly scars; and in the confluent kind, if the disease hath been very violent, the skin of the shoulders and back sometimes scales off, leaving these parts bare. In the confluent *small-pox*, the eruptions on the hands and feet are larger than those of the other parts, and are gradually less, as they approach the body. Peculiar to the confluent *small-pox* is a salivation in adults, and a looseness in children; the former never fails to attend, the latter rarely. *The spitting begins as soon as the eruption appears, and sometimes a day or two after*; the matter is at first thin, and easily and plentifully expectorated; but towards the eleventh day the saliva becomes viscous, and is raised with difficulty; the patient is thirsty, coughs often while he drinks, and the liquor flies out of his nostrils; and from this day the salivation generally stops; though sometimes, but very rarely, after it hath ceased entirely for a day or two, it returns again. On the same, i. e. the eleventh day, the swelling of the face, and the

spitting, begin to abate, but then the hands commonly swell, or at least ought so to do: *A looseness does not seize children so soon as a salivation does*; but whenever it begins, if it is not stopped by art, it attends throughout the disease. In both the distinct and the confluent sort; the fever rages most from the beginning to the time of the eruption, after which it abates, and continues much more moderate, until the suppuration begins; which being finished, it goes off entirely. Again, when the disease proves violent, the patient hath a kind of fit towards the evening; at which time especially, the most dangerous symptoms arise, and rage most severely.

As to the prognostics of this disorder, it is usually observed, *that the danger is proportioned to the number of the pustules on the head, and particularly on the face.* If many pustules are on the body, and but few on the face, the danger is small; but though few are on the body, if there are many on the face, the danger is great. If the pain in the head and eyes, which attends in the beginning, but usually goes off at the appearance of the eruption, continues through the several stages of the distemper, it leaves a disorder in the head after the *small-pox* disappears, and sometimes a gutta serena is the effect. *Bloody urine, and a discharge of blood from the lungs, are usually fatal symptoms*; but a convulsion fit preceding the eruption in children, and a sweating coming on in adults, are tokens of the distinct and mild sort.

THE PRINCIPAL INDICATION IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE SMALL-POX is, to prevent the too hasty affluence of the *variolous* matter in the beginning of the disease; but as the greatest advantages attend the treating of patients who labour under this disorder from natural infection, as those are treated in whom it is artificially introduced, the reader is referred for direction therein to the management of the inoculated *small-pox*, and to the authors referred to in the conclusion of this article.

VARIOLA INCISA, SMALL-POX BY INOCULATION. SYDENHAM practised in the present cool method of treating the *small-pox*, and writ in defence of the same.—BOERHAAVE proposed, as already observed, to cure the *small-pox* without permitting a suppuration.—In 1713, DR. WOODWARD received a letter which gave an account of the success of inoculating the *small-pox* in Constantinople.—In 1721, George I. king of Great Britain, consented that a trial should be made on seven condemned criminals; and success attending the experiment, some of our nobility were inoculated, and, in 1722, some of the royal family followed their example.—In three years after, 447 people were inoculated in England, of whom only nine died.—In 1727, NEUMANN writ in the German language on the *small-pox* by inoculation; but some favoured and others opposed its progress; and the practice was but little encouraged, until the intrepidity of Mr. Sutton led him into the present improved method of communicating the *small-pox*, and of treating those who are the subjects of it. But that benevolence which accompanied the sagacity in doctor (now baron) Dimsdale, led him to teach the world the art of relieving themselves from the terrors of that disease which Sydenham describes as above. His present method of inoculating for the *small-pox* is the standard of practice, and his plan is here pursued as the most complete on the subject.

It hath been questioned by some, whether or no the genuine *small-pox* was conveyed by inoculation? But there is in reality much more difficulty in conceiving, that a contagious substance should propagate, instead of its own, another disease. Dr. De Haen, amidst all his oppositions to inoculation, never supposed that the matter of the *small-pox* produced any disease but the *small-pox* itself.

As to whether the matter for inoculation be from patients labouring under this disorder received in the artificial or in the natural way, experience does not manifest any difference; nor does it signify whether the matter is taken from a mild kind, or from the more virulent sort. The crude matter, received from the place of inoculation before the patient sickens, suffices for this operation. The advantage of inoculation depends more on the disposition of the constitution than on the kind of matter which may be conveyed by it; and the next advantages to a proper habit are, the mode of the disorder's being communicated, and the manner of treating the patient whilst it is present.

The principal advantages of inoculating the *small-pox* are, *that the pustules can be made to be fewer in the face;*
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the marks on the face are not so deep from the inoculated as from the natural small-pox; the secondary fever rarely follows inoculation; measures can be taken to provide against the violence of the future fever, and other symptoms; the loathsomeness and the difficulty of managing this disease is greatly lessened, from those which attend in the natural small-pox. It is probable that the infection being received in a vital part in the natural way may have more violent effects than when communicated by the extremities.

The subjects of inoculation are those of every age. If an exception is admitted against any, it is during the first two years after the birth of infants, or until they have cut their teeth; for until then their irritable frames render them susceptible of violent effects from slight causes. Old age is no objection: the aged are usually most secure from danger. Infants are proper subjects, from their birth to the time that their teeth begin to trouble them; and when dentition is over, the vigour of the child's health will always determine for or against the operation.

Constitutions of most kinds admit of inoculation with safety. The scrophulous, scorbutic, arthritic, the corpulent, and even the intemperate, all do well. Those who labour under acute or critical diseases, or in whom are symptoms of great debility, should be treated with proper means for the recovery of health previous to their being inoculated.

In general, the temperate seasons are preferred; but the only exceptionable one is the hot months in summer; though cold constitutions are safely inoculated in the warmest weather. When inflammatory or putrid diseases prevail, they are unfriendly; and, during their continuance, inoculation should not be admitted.

THE BEST PREPARATION is, to produce a healthy state of the body. If the health is perfect, preparation is useless; if defective, it must be restored. That peculiar disposition on which a mild *small-pox* depends is yet unknown; an healthy one comes the nearest to it; and could that be ascertained, perhaps that is the quid desideratum.

In the *small-pox* the inflammatory symptoms are usually the principal source of our care, and that method which reduces and maintains the vis vitæ near, or rather below the medium of perfect health, whilst it guards against danger, supports the patient's vigour, and enables him to surmount the morbid attack.

Before the patient is inoculated, a due regard must be had to the state of his body, and to the removal of such symptoms, &c. as may embarrass or endanger. The diet should be of the cooling vegetable kind, and such as tends to keep the bowels lax, and promotes the urinary discharge. Whatever is the particular diet, full meals are not to be allowed until suppuration begins, and then, as well as after the eruptions are fallen off, a gradual return to the usual diet is most proper. Animal food and cordial liquors are only to be used if needful for supporting the strength and spirits of the patient, and, when admitted, great care is required not to exceed these intentions in their use.

The patient considered as a proper subject, inoculate him, and in the evening give as much *calomel* mixed with 1-16th part of the *emetic tartar* as will gently move the belly, and in the morning assist its operations with as much *natron vitriolatum*, or other suitable purging medicine, as will procure three or four evacuations: repeat these every second night and morning, until the symptoms of eruption appear. Mercury seems to be esteemed, by some, specific in the *small-pox*, and may be given so freely as to affect the gums and excite a general ptyalism. When infants at the breast are inoculated, the nurse may take the medicines above prescribed. When the inflammation at the puncture is too little, increase the dose of *calomel*, for then it both promotes the inflammation there and accelerates the general eruption.

To communicate the infection, the *variolous* matter must be introduced into a sensible part; and, as the smallest sensible quantity of *variolous* matter suffices to produce the *small-pox*, the point of a needle, or of a lancet may be dipped in the serum that oozes from a puncture made in any patient for producing the *small-pox*, or in a *variolous* pustule, and then introduced into the skin, just deep enough to wound it; but it is not necessary that blood should be discharged. Though the needle, or lancet, dipped in the *variolous* matter, will suffice several days after for communicating the infection; still, the sooner it is made use of, the better, as it acts quicker upon the

part, and more early discovers symptoms of the matter having taken effect where the puncture was made. One puncture may suffice, but generally one is made in each arm, any where above the elbow.

Inflammation about the puncture is a sure sign of infection having taken place; but this cannot be discerned if either an incision is made, or any dressings are applied where the infection was communicated: therefore, the puncture being made, leave it to heal, or to whatever may occur in consequence of the infectious puncture. By making a puncture only, we may observe the progress of the infection and subsequent disease; besides, no sore, abscess, nor mortification, follows the puncture, as is observed when incisions are made.

If a person happens to receive the infection by inoculation and in the natural way at the same time; that which was received by a wound, operating soonest, destroys the disposition in the body to be affected by the natural infection. The progress of the infection is observed as follows: about the punctured part, and from thence, a just prognostic is usually formed of the future state of the distemper, and thus future inconveniences may be guarded against; sometimes the effect of the infection is observed in a few hours after the patient is inoculated, by sharp pains darting up the shoulder, when the puncture is made in the arm, a shivering through the body, a red tumor on the arm, or a small rising where the matter was applied; but most frequently it observes the subsequent order. Suppose the infection to have been communicated in the morning, though it takes effect, nothing is observed on that day. On the second day, if the puncture is viewed with a lens, an orange-coloured stain is observed about its edges, and they seem to contract; sometimes the puncture inflames on the first or second day, and then vanishes without any further effect; in this case, if the patient had not the *small-pox* before, except the punctured part becomes tumid as well as inflamed, and also suppurates, or is attended with uneasiness in the axillary glands, the efficacy of the infection remains doubtful, and, after a few days, the operation may be repeated. On the fourth or fifth day, a hardness may be perceived where the puncture was made, an itching is felt there, and generally a slight inflammation is also observed. On the sixth day, there is generally a pain and stiffness felt in the axilla, which continues until the tenth or eleventh day. This is a favourable symptom; it foretells the near approach of the eruption, and denotes a favourable progress through the whole of the disease. Pain in the head and limbs, with stiffness under the arms, are among the certain proofs that the infection hath taken place. On the seventh or eighth day, the eruptive symptoms appear, such as slight remitting pains in the head and back, stiffness in the arm-pits, transient shiverings, alternate heats, &c. which continue more or less until the eruption is completed: the inflammation in the arm spreads, and little pustules are begun there, which increase in size as the disease advances. On the tenth or eleventh day an efflorescence surrounds the puncture, and sometimes extends half way round the arm; the larger this efflorescence is, the fewer are the pustules usually; when it accompanies the eruption, the fever and other uneasy symptoms subside, and all difficulty and danger is at an end. As soon as the eruptive symptoms are perceptible, give a dose of *calomel* with the *emetic tartar* as above, and a few hours after give a dose of the *natron vitriolatum*: and thus for the most part all is done that is required from medicine.

It sometimes happens that none of the symptoms on the arm appear before the eighth day, and then the inflammation, &c. about the puncture rise suddenly: this late appearance of symptoms is generally regarded as foretelling an untoward disease, but this is not always the case. Mr. Sutton repeats the evacuations from the time of infection to this time, so as that no longer appearances of the rigid fibre remain; and observes, that when the skin is hot and dry, repeated doses of salts do much better than the mercurial medicine.

Among the favourable symptoms are, an orange-coloured stain about the edges of the puncture on the second day, an itching there in two or three days, a kind of vesication, without much inflammation, on the third or fourth day, a pain and stiffness in the axilla, the sooner the better, but if on the sixth day, it is well; the large efflorescence about the puncture on the tenth or eleventh day, or sooner; a hardness which spreads from the puncture as from a centre, and to the touch forms star-like points, and

when

when the part inflamed on the arm rises as it were to an apex with a little dry scab on it.

The *less favourable symptoms* are, a purplish instead of a red-coloured inflammation about the puncture, a narrow deep red circle surrounding the puncture, and when the incrustation about the puncture becomes depressed and concave in the middle.

The first symptoms of a fever being manifest, a dose of calomel and the purging salts must be given. The higher the fever, the more numerous are the eruptions; at this time, if the fever runs high, give the *febrifuge spirit in cold water*, as directed in the article FEBRIS, or give the *sibiatiated nitre in water*, for common drink, and let the patient's thirst determine the quantity; expose the patient to the cool air. As soon as by the above means, or by the use of other acidulated, or cooling liquors, a perspiration appears on the skin, let the drink be *tepid baum tea*, or other agreeable small liquors. This cooling method must be urged more or less according to the constitution of the particular patient. In this situation, though the patient is not able to walk, he may be carried out into the air; whatever be the weather, and this though he be shivering in a rigor: cold water must be given for drink if the patient requires it; the aged and feeble may be allowed white wine whey. Thus either alarming symptoms or a large crop of pustules are prevented. As to the heat or cold to which the patient is subjected, that degree which is most agreeable to his sensation is the proper one. In case of great sickness, languor, delirium, especially if attended with a weak pulse, cordials may be allowed; repeat them as the pulse and other circumstances require.

When the eruption is completed, and the state of maturation is begun, allow the patient a little broth, veal, mutton, or jelly, and now and then a glass of some small vinous, or malt liquor. Some tender constitutions indeed require at this time to be kept in bed, and to be supplied with a cordial and nourishing diet.

Whether the cooling or the cordial method is pursued, the heat of the body should be kept as nearly as may be to that of health; the languid may require to have more heat preserved than is necessary in the robust; and it may be observed that, as the cool method is to prevent the too great abundance of eruptions being formed on the skin, so, when they are determined there and fixed, a moderate heat is required to perfect them; so a regard to heat, according to the ends expected from it, is to be the rule of management.

During the state of maturation, opiates are not necessary, except there are great pain and restlessness; and if an opiate is administered, a clyster should accompany it: for during the whole course of the *small-pox*, a lax belly, and a free discharge by urine, are essentially necessary.

Whether the *small-pox* is produced in the natural or the artificial way, the violent and dangerous symptoms are from either an ardent or a putrid fever attending; and an attention to the methods proposed in those disorders, as they are applicable here, will enable the practitioner to proceed properly when they attend this complaint.

On the *small-pox*, see Wallis's Sydenham. Stack's Translat. of Mead's Disc. on the *Small-pox*. Huxham on the *Small-pox*. Thomson's Enquiry into the Origin, &c. of the *Small-pox*. Tissot's Practical Observations on the *Small-pox*. Brookes' Practice of Physic. And on the inoculated *small-pox*, see Kirkpatrick and Dimfda. For particular observations, see Percival on the Advantages and Disadvantages of Inoculating Children. Blake's Letter to a Surgeon on Inoculation. Also Baker, Burges, Matty, Watton, Glas, Bromfield, Gatty, Chandler, Cullen's First Lines, edit. 4. vol. ii. White's Surgery, p. 423.

VARIOLA CHOLERICA. See MORBILLI.

— LYMPHATICA. See VARICELLA.

VARIUM, os. See BUBOIDES.

VARIX, called also *Ixia*, by Dioscorides, *bidella*, *curfos*. A preternatural distention of parts of the veins is called *varices*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS LOCALES, and ORD. TUMORES, and defines it, a soft tumor not pulsating above a vein. Sometimes *varices* are formed in the legs, and are so large and troublesome as to require being cut away. See Gooch's Treat. on Wounds, p. 188. Pregnant women frequently have them in their legs, and so have those in whom the liver is scirrhus. Generally a tight stocking, or spiral

bandage, is all that is needful for relieving the inconveniences occasioned by this complaint. See Heister's Surgery. Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 260. White's Surgery, p. 125.

VARUS. A PIMPLE, called also *coffi*; by the Latins, *Ionthos*. See GUTTA ROSACEA. It also signifies the bending inward of the legs. See VALGUS, — CYLLOS.

VAS, a VESSEL, called also *entale*; *alkalia*; *angos*. In ANATOMY, those canals are called VESSELS, through which the fluids of the machine are circulated, or by which some of them are absorbed, — secreted, and excreted; hence have they been divided into *circulatory*, — *absorbent*, — *secretory*, and *excretory* vessels. — In CHEMISTRY, there are a variety of instruments for performing operations in, which are called VESSELS, and receive peculiar names, according to the purposes they are intended to answer; — the forms, &c. viz. ALEMBICS, — ALUDELS, — WORM STILL, — RECEIVERS, — CUCURBITS, — SAND BATHS, — CONES, — RETORTS, — PELICANS, &c. See plate, Chemical Apparatus. — In BOTANY, vessels mean the component parts of vegetables, which are at least of three species, viz. 1. *Vasa succosa*, which convey their juices. 2. *Utriculi*: these preserve their juices. 3. *Tracheæ*: these attract the air like the lungs of animals.

VAS URINALE. See CUCURBITA.

VASA BREVIA. See SPLENICA ARTERIA.

— LYMPHATICA. See LYMPHÆ DUCTUS.

— SPERMATICA. See SPERMATICA CHORDA.

— SUCCOSA. See VAS.

VASTUS EXTERNUS. } The *crureus*, the *vastus*

VASTUS INTERNUS. } *externus*, and the *vastus internus*, may be considered as one muscle, whose outer part rises from the external part of the femur, the inner part from the internal part, and the middle from the anterior part, in such a manner as to surround the whole thigh, except the *linea aspera*, taking its origin likewise from the surface of the bone: these muscles join the tendons with their rectus. See CRUREUS.

VECTIS, the SCOOP, or SIMPLE LEVER. The purpose of this may be answered by the single blade of the forceps. Dr. Hamilton says it may be employed where a slight stimulus is sufficient to rouse the pains, or where little force is necessary to alter the position of the head, by introducing it in the same manner, and with the same precautions, as a blade of the forceps, either at the lateral parts of the pelvis, under the arch of the pelvis, or diagonally; but, as there is great hazard of bruising the parts of the mother, by the resistance of the instrument, unless managed with so much dexterity, that the hand of the operator is the fulcrum or support on which its action turns; and as it can only be used when the head is sufficiently protruded for applying the forceps, which are preferable both for safety and success, we consider the simple lever as a dangerous expedient in the hands of a young practitioner.

VEGETABILIS. VEGETABLE. *Vegetables* are those natural productions in the terraqueous globe which have life and growth, but not sense, as trees, herbs, &c. The bodies of *vegetables* are of a regular organic structure, analogous in some degree to that of animals: they are furnished with a variety of vessels, for receiving, transmitting, and perspiring different fluids; with organs too, by which the aliment they imbibe from the earth, water, or air, is changed into new forms, into juices peculiar to particular plants. See VAS. The substances naturally contained in *vegetables*, and separable from them by art, are *gum*, *resin*, a *subtil oil*, *camphor*, a *gross oil*, a *saline matter*, *phlegm*, and an *earth*: these are called the NATIVE PRINCIPLES of *vegetables*; *native*, because they naturally exist in plants; and *principles*, not as being simple, but as it is by these that one plant differs from another, and that each exerts its specific power; and as they cannot be further resolved without totally destroying their peculiar qualities. — Various are the divisions into which *vegetables* are distinguished, whether considered as the subjects of botany, or of medicine, &c. and numerous also are the preparations they afford to pharmacy and other branches of art, as may have been already observed from what is delivered in the preceding sheets. Amongst a variety of other preparations of the *vegetable* kind, by fermentation we obtain inflammable or vinous spirit, ether, malt liquors, wines, vinegars, tartar, &c. by fire, or burning, are procured empyreumatic oils, fixed *vegetable* alkaline salts, &c.

On the culture, nutrition, &c. &c. &c. of *vegetables*, see Linnaeus, Malpighi, Grew, Hill, &c.

VELAMENTUM BOMBYCINUM. The interior soft membrane of the intestines, from *bombyx*, a *silkworm*.

VELUM PENDULUM PALATI. See **FAUCES**.

— PUPILLÆ. See **PUPILLARIS MEMBRANA**.

VENA. A **VEIN.** A thin ramifying elastic tube, which arises in the extremities of the body, and terminates in the heart or in the liver. The blood is distributed all over the body by two arteries, the aorta, and the pulmonary artery; and it is returned by three kinds of *veins*, viz. the *vena cava*, the pulmonary *veins*, and the *vena portæ*.

In general the arteries have their correspondent *veins*; so the course of one is known by that of the other.

Veins begin where the arteries end, and proceed from the branches to the trunk, making a conoid figure, in the same sense that the arteries have been said to do.

The extremities of the arteries in the brain are continued into their *veins*, whose trunks vary much in their continued position from the arteries, these entering the brain at its basis, and distributing themselves as noted in speaking of them; whereas the trunks of the *veins* are extended on the surface of the brain, and discharge their blood into the longitudinal sinus; nor do the *veins* of the brain accompany their arteries at their ingress as in other parts, and as the arteries and *veins* of the dura mater do.

The *veins* which are subject to frequent compression from the action of the muscles, have valves which open towards the heart; in all the *veins* also which are perpendicular to the horizon, excepting those of the uterus and portæ, there are valves with their mouths towards the heart; these valves prevent the return of the blood in the *veins*.

Besides the deep seated *veins* which accompany the arteries in the extremities, there are other *veins* more superficially seated, the reason of which is, to prevent the circulation being interrupted by the action of the muscles compressing the internal *veins*.

The coats of the *veins* are the same as those of the arteries, but they are thinner: being composed of fibres in all directions, they bear stretching better than the artery, whose chief strength is in the circular fibres; the coats of the *veins* are thicker in the extremities than among the viscera: particularly in the saphena, they are of a remarkable thickness.

The capacity of the *veins* is much larger than the arteries, except in the pulmonary vessels, where the four *veins* taken together are not equal to the artery. See Winslow's Anatomy. Haller's Physiology of the *Veins*.

Most of the *veins* will be found under the respective names which they bear—some not, viz. for those called *Splenica brachii*, *mediana basilica*, see **BASILICA VENA**; —*Vena Medinensis*, see **DRACUNCULI**.—*Sine pari* and *jugo*, see **AZYGOS VENA**.

VENÆ LACTEÆ. See **LACTEA VASA**

VENÆ-SECTIO. See **PHLEBOTOMIA**.

VENENUM. **POISON.** This word seems to be a relative term only; what are called *poisons*, have, in their respective instances, salutary effects; they injure by misapplication. The ancients made no distinctions between *poisons* and medicines: they went both by the same name. In our day we are used to consider those articles which have not been employed with any salutary effect, as absolute *poison*; but in this we do not think properly. Again, we annex the idea of *poison* to those things which produce their ill effects in very small quantities, and of whose form and action we are little or not at all acquainted. When any thing acts mechanically, though it destroys, we never rank it with *poisons*. *Things that kill unavoidably, though not mechanically; things that are of a specific nature, and produce ill effects; those injurious things whose effects are relieved by specifics; and those for which we have no cure, are all called poisons.* In short, it is difficult to give a definition of the word *poison*, perhaps impossible. Surely that alone could be properly called a *poison*, or be considered as absolutely a *poisonous* substance, which at all times, in any quantity, and on all occasions of applying it, would without exception be destructive. Such a substance is unknown. CHARLTON, in his pathology, says, *poison* properly and commonly means any thing which, communicated to the machine, by any way, attacks and injures in an incomprehensible manner, and with unconquerable violence; he universal, or some particular functions, and principles of the greatest

consequence to life; and corrupts, coagulates, destroys the spirits and humors, particularly the blood and balsam of the nerves; and afterwards, sooner or later, brings on a corruption also of the substance of the solid parts, and thus throws life into the greatest danger.

To speak in the usual phrase, *poisons* are the produce of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. Their action is either mechanical, chemical, or on the principle of life.

The **ANIMAL POISONS** act chiefly on the living principle; they are *natural* or *morbid*. The *natural* are found in particular animals for some use or benefit to the individual in which they are lodged: the *natural poisons* do not, like the morbid ones, produce more of their own kind. The *natural poisons* first affect the part to which they are applied; then, either by absorption, or by sympathy, the whole habit suffers. **THE MORBID ANIMAL POISONS** are various, and many of them appear without our being able to discern the cause of their production. The virus producing the small-pox, measles, &c. is of this class; the cancer also, and the hydrophobia too; all which arise spontaneously. **MORBID POISONS** are produced from a similar disease before affecting, as the small-pox, &c. or they arise spontaneously, from some morbid actions of the parts endowed with life, as the cancer, &c. And these, when produced, have the power of increasing and forming fresh matter of the same kind, and propagating their own species. The morbid animal *poisons* are less active than the natural ones; they do not produce their effects so rapidly.

Mr. Wilmer, in his Observations on the *Poisonous Vegetables* found in Great Britain, seems to class them into, 1st, *Those from which the maniacal symptoms are to be expected, or the various nervous affections, from a vertigo to a fatal apoplexy.* In this class he includes the soporiferous plants. Of these there are the following, very generally met with in our isle, viz. **HYOSCYAMUS NIGER**, — **SOLANUM LETHALE**, — **ACONITUM**, — **MERCURIALIS SYLVESTRIS**, — **STRAMONIUM**, — **CICUTA MAJOR FÆTIDA**, — **AGARICUS MUSCARIUS**, — **AGARICUS PIPE-RATUS**, which see.

And, 2dly, *Those which produce epileptic symptoms; a loss of understanding, speech, and all the senses, will take place in a few minutes after these poisons are in the stomach:* the muscles will be convulsed, and death will close the scene in a few hours. Of these there are found in most parts of Great Britain, the following, viz. **CENANTHE CHÆROPHYLLI FOLIIS**, — **CICUTA AQUATICA**, — **LAURUCERASUS**, which see.

The danger of these last is very great; they do not offend the palate, so may pass unsuspected into the stomach; when there, they do not produce any sickness, so are not likely to be discharged without the assistance of art; and they are so quickly active that they scarcely admit of an opportunity for that assistance to be given.

Mr. Wilmer further observes, that *poisonous vegetables* appear to act by an oppression upon the nervous system, rather than by an inflammation of the stomach and duodenum, which from the beginning produce those other intervening symptoms that usually end in death. He very judiciously observes, that these *vegetable poisons*, in different constitutions, will have various and sometimes opposite effects. The most contrary symptoms are produced in different persons who have taken the same *poison*. They gave proofs that both the utmost irritation, and appearances which indicated that the office of the nerves was destroyed, might arise from the same cause, working its effects in different constitutions.

Mineral poisons are acrid or corrosive, as arsenic, cobalt, and muriated quicksilver; or they are sedative, as the preparations of lead, &c. **Mineral poisons** act mechanically, chemically, and on the principle of life.

As to the prognostics, when *poisonous* substances are taken, in general it may be observed, that, as to those of the animal kind, little more can be said than to refer to the particular instances thereof.—Those of the vegetable world have usually but little effect after being speedily evacuated.—The mineral *poisons* are sometimes carried off by vomiting; but usually ill effects follow notwithstanding that discharge.

In order to relief, when mineral *poisons* are taken, if a vomiting does not follow, attempt the expulsion by any quick emetic; zincum vitriolatum purificatum, gr. x. vel vitriolum cœrulcum, from gr. i. to iii. assisted by copious draughts of warm water, and milk, or oil; then endeavour to decompose the *poisonous* article by means of the fixt alkaline

alkaline salts, diluted in large quantities of water. Thus, whether the hydrargyrus muriatus, arsenicum, cerussa acetata, antimonium tartarifatum, or any metallic salt be taken, the same method may be pursued. If the emetic is worked off with a solution of the fixt alkaline salt, the effects may be expected as more agreeable to our distresses. In short, what steps appear to be the most eligible in case of arsenic being swallowed, are the same in case of any other *poison* of the mineral kinds. These kinds of *poisons* act *mechanically* and *chemically*.

In most instances of the *vegetable poisons*, their first powerful action, when swallowed, is on the stomach; an emetic therefore begins the cure. When these *poisons* are evacuated, the danger is over, which is not the case with the minerals; discharge them then with the utmost speed. After due evacuation upwards, vinegar seems to be the best known antidote; in want of it, give the crude juice of acid fruits; but as vinegar is less sharp and contracting, it can be used in larger quantities, and is therefore preferable. *Vegetable poisons* act on the nervous system, and attack the principle of life. If opportunity hath not favoured a discharge by vomiting very soon after this kind of *poison* has been swallowed, besides an emetic let a laxative by the mouth or clysterwise be administered; then give frequent draughts of cyder, perry, flourish small beer, or vinegar and water: some practitioners of the first rank extol the efficacy of the saline draughts, if given in the act of fermentation. If paralytic symptoms remain, apply sinapisms, blisters, &c. Unhappily, those vegetable *poisons* which produce epileptic symptoms, so affect the stomach as generally to prevent evacuation either upward or downward; on this account there is less hope from the above means; however, they are the only known resources; and, if any discharge is procured, a favourable hope may be indulged.

Animal *poisons* act very variously, and in order to a proper management in any instance of the kind, see HYDROPHOBIA, VARIOLE, &c. all which are instances of this kind.

After all, this subject of *poisons* is very difficult to investigate; abstruse in its nature, and important in its consequences. Many have written on this subject, but very little hath been said from which any thing satisfactory can be derived. See Mead on *Poisons*. Grevinus de *Venenis*. Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 312. London Med. Journal, vol. iv. Houlston on *Poisons*. Wilmer on *Poisons*. Edinb. Med. Comm. vol. iii. p. 121.

VENTER, *κοιλια*, the belly. In the most extensive sense it is taken for a remarkable cavity, in which any one of the principal viscera is contained; in this respect the whole body is divided into three venters, viz. the head, the breast, and belly. See ABDOMEN. Hippocrates uses the word *κοιλια* sometimes to express only the cavity of the breast and lower belly, and sometimes he calls the thorax the upper, and the abdomen the lower belly. But the term *venter*, or *κοιλια*, *cœlia*, is most generally understood for the lower belly only. But various are the significations of this word, as the stomach, the colon, the excrements of the belly; it is also a name of the first stomach in ruminating animals; and amongst the chemists, *venter* is the same as *terra*, and *venter equi* is HORSE-DUNG.

VENTRICULI MORBUS. See CÆLIACA PASSIO.

VENTRICULOSI. See CÆLIACA PASSIO.

VENTRICULUS. The STOMACH. Diminutive of *venter*. See STOMACHUS.—*Succenturiatus*, see DUODENUM.

VENUS, called also *aphrodite*. The name of the goddess of beauty and love; it also signifies *venery*. On a due regulation of this appetite, much of the vigour of constitutions depends; and a too great continency is often productive of disorders similar to those that arise from an excess of indulgence in this instance; though, in some constitutions, plethoric and inflammatory symptoms are the result. The delicate and tender should be very cautious in their venereal engagements, as small degrees of excess very sensibly injure them. It is also a name for copper. See *Æs*.

VERATRUM ALBUM. See HELLEBORUS ALBUS. — For that called *nigrum*, see HELLEBORUS FÆTIDUS.

VERBASCUM. MULLEIN. It is also called *candela regia*, *candelaria*, and *lanaria*, and is a large, white, woolly plant. Boerhaave mentions eleven species. The Edinburgh College orders the VERBASCUM THAPSUS, *foliis decurrentibus utrinque tomentosis, caule simplici*. CL. PENTANDRIA, ORDO MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen.

Plant. 243. The GREAT BROAD-LEAVED MULLEIN, HIGH TAPER, or COW'S-LUNG-WORT. This plant is biennial, met with by the road sides, and under hedges. It is clothed with oblong, oval, soft downy leaves, all over white, and woolly, with a single woolly stalk, and produces long spikes of yellow monopetalous flowers in July. The leaves have an herbaceous, bitter, subastringent taste; but no peculiar smell; upon being chewed, they manifest a mucilaginous quality; hence recommended, both internally and externally, as emollients. They are an useful application, by way of fomentation and cataplasm, to hæmorrhoidal tumors; also for promoting the resolution or suppuration of glandular indurations. The plant has been held in esteem, in consumption and catarrhal coughs, and been recommended strongly in dysenteric affections. Dr. Home tried it in catarrh, and diarrhœa; but it only succeeded in the last. From thence it is concluded that the decoction of verbascum is useful in diminishing diarrhœas of long standing, and often in easing the pains of the intestines, by the emollient, and probably the gentle astringent qualities of the plant. The decoction is made of two ounces of the leaves to 1 quart of water.

Dose, four ounces every three hours.

VERBASCULUM. See PARALYSIS.

VERBASINA. See BIDENS.

VERBENA, } *verbena mas & cœrulea, sacra her-*

VERBENACA. } *ba, hierobotane, cephalalgia herba;*
mensa Jovis. COMMON Vervain. In Wales it is called *cas gangythreb*. It is the VERBENA OFFICINALIS LINN.

The roots are fibrous, of a light brown colour, hard, bitterish, and irregular; they send up many stalks half a yard high, squarish, solid, roughish, of a purplish green colour, and branched; the leaves stand on the stalks in capsules opposite to each other, they are hairy on both sides, wrinkled and jagged, with deep cuts, and wide at the stalk end, something like oak leaves when half grown, of a deeper green above than below; the flowers are ranged in long spikes, of a pale purple colour, divided into five parts at the top, succeeded by four small longish seeds joined together; they blow in July, &c. to October.

This herb is found in highways, in chalky, gravelly, and uncultivated grounds. It has been celebrated for a number of virtues, for which its sensible qualities afford little or no foundation. It has no remarkable smell, and hardly any taste. However the root is hung at the pit of the stomach, and a fresh piece is placed there twice in a year, as a cure for the scrofula. An ointment made by boiling the whole plant in lard, as is directed for the green ointment of elder, is recommended as useful in scrofulous ulcers. See Raii Hist. Lewis's Mat. Med.

VERBENA FEMINA. See ERYSIMUM.

VERBESINA, see BIDENS: for that called *verbescina acmella*, and—*lavenia*, see ACMELLA.

VERMES. Worms, called also *elminthes*. The most frequent seat of worms in the human species is the intestinal tube; but occasionally they have been found in almost every other part of the body.

In the stomach and intestines are the following species of worms: 1. The round worms, called *lumbrici*, also *teres* or *teretes*, and by Hippocrates *strongylus*. 2. The tape-worm. 3. *Ascarides*.

The LUMBRICI, round worms, are about a span long, round and smooth: they are seated for the most part in the upper small intestines, but sometimes they are lodged also in the stomach, and in any part of the intestines, even to the rectum.

TENIÆ. GOURD, FLAT or TAPE-WORMS, called also *ceria*, or *ceria*. INTESTINORUM LUMBRICI LATI. Of all the worms that infest the human body, this is the most troublesome and dangerous. The roots of the male and female ferns have long been famed for their efficacy in destroying and expelling this species of worms. The dose of these roots in powder is to half an ounce, to be taken in honey and water, or mead; and if it is accompanied with scammony enough to purge, its efficacy will be greater. The French physicians order over-night a clyster of milk and honey, and a quantity of panada for supper; in the morning the powdered fern-roots are given to detach the worm, of which the patient is said to be sensible, by a cessation of the pain in the stomach, and by a weight that is felt in the lower belly. Two hours after this, the purgative is given to evacuate the loosened worm. The tape-worms are from two to forty feet long, according to the testimony of Platerus; they generally pos-

fects the whole tract of the intestines, but especially the ileum: they very much resemble a tape in their appearance, whence their name of *tape-worm*.

ASCARIDES, from *ασκαρίζω, salio*. A sort of worms so called from their continual troublesome motion, which causes itching. They are very small, white, and have sharp pointed heads. They are generally lodged in the rectum; but sometimes are also higher up, even in the stomach.

The symptoms, by which it is known that worms are existing in the body, are the same in general, whatever be the species of them; but an itching in the anus is the almost constant sign of the *ascarides* being in the rectum. They occasion such uneasiness in some people as to make them faint; and generally are so troublesome in the night as to deprive them of sleep. Sometimes there is so much heat in the intestine, as to cause a sensible tumor about the anus; but as these worms are voided in the stools, their presence is most certainly known by seeing them there; for there is no one sign but what is wanting in some patients.

Though this sort of worms are as difficult to destroy as any other, they are less dangerous.

These little worms are so enveloped in mucus, that great difficulty attends the destruction of them. The best known remedy is the Harrowgate water, if drank at the spring: the flower of brimstone, taken with treacle, in such a quantity as to gently purge the patient every day, is perhaps the next in efficacy to the Harrowgate water. The fumes of burning tobacco injected clysterwise into the rectum are of singular efficacy; suppositories of cotton dipped in the gall of an ox may be tried; a decoction of saffron in water hath been often used with success, when taken for some time; and perhaps repeated doses of rhubarb may answer as well as any other remedy.

Worms are rarely found but in persons with weak stomachs, or where digestion is ill performed. As to certain aliments producing worms, it is objected that all we eat may be expected to generate them, as well as those articles usually specified. It is said that they cannot be hatched in a healthy inside, for the gall in particular would destroy them; in children the gall is generally as inert as it is redundant; and in cases of indigestion, when adults are the subjects of these vermin, the gall is also defective in its quality, and probably hence is the mediate cause of worms in the human intestines.

Numerous are the signs of worms, such as colicky pains, a copious discharge of saliva when fasting, a disagreeable breath in the morning, itching in the nose, an irregular appetite, a swelled and hard belly, troublesome sleep, grinding the teeth during sleep, palsies in the limbs, thirst, and feverishness: but as these and all other signs are common to this and to other disorders, the only one to be depended on is their being discharged; and this may be observed with respect to the round, the tape-worm, and those called *ascarides*.

Amongst the variety of remedies proposed for the destruction of worms, none seem more to be depended on than those which purge briskly, in conjunction with those that strengthen the chylopoetic organs. Various are the specifics for destroying them, but their efficacy may be attributed to their purging or corroborating quality, or to both. *Mercury, rhubarb, aloes, Indian pink, sea-salt, ox gall*, are thus efficacious; *water in which a portion of quicksilver is boiled*, is supposed to receive its efficacy from a portion of arsenic which it takes up from this mineral; *tin*, as recommended in the Edinburgh Medical Essays, is supposed to destroy the worms by its mechanical action on them, though, more probably, the arsenic in the tin is that to which the benefit is to be attributed. Dr. Biss extols the *bastard black hellebore* as a most certain destroyer of the round worm; but purging, by lessening the slime, always relieves; and probably the worms, that are not forced away by this quickened motion of the intestines, may, for want of slime, languish and die. It does not appear that one kind of purge is preferable to another, let the kind of worms be what they will; the worms being always defended from the immediate action of the medicine by the slime; and therefore purges which act briskly, and of which a frequent repetition can be borne, are the best. Of this sort are *purging waters*, particularly the *sulphureous, jalap, &c.* Dr. Stork says that he hath destroyed all sorts of worms, viz. the round, the *ascarides*, and the tape-worm, by the following mixture, repeated, as here directed. R Sal. polychrest. pulv. rad. jalap. & rad. valer. silv. pulv. aa 3 i. ox. scillit. 3 iv. m.

exhibeatur adultis quater per diem 3 fs. junioribus vero 5 i. aut 3 ii.

See Andry, Linnæus, Doeveren, Coulet, on *Worms* in general; and see Van Phelsum on the *Ascarides*, and Beddei on the *Tape-worm*. See Edinb. Med. Comment. vol. iv. p. 283, &c. Dr. Lewis's Translation of Hoffmann's Practice of Medicine, vol. i. p. 353, 483. vol. ii. p. 156.

VERMINOSA FEBRIS. The disorder called the *WORM-FEVER*, Dr. Musgrave observes, is generally confined to children: and, as it too frequently baffles the best endeavours, he gives the following account of the disorder, with the method of treating it, which in his practice hath been most successful. The difficulty of curing what is called a *worm-fever*, arises, according to this author, from its being frequently attributed to worms, when the cause of the disorder is of a quite different nature. He does not deny that the irritation caused by them doth sometimes produce a fever; but he apprehends these cases to be much more uncommon than is generally imagined, and that great mischief is done by treating some of the disorders of children as *worm-cases*, which really are not so. Dr. Hunter, it is observed, was of the same opinion on this point, and he has dissected great numbers of children who have been supposed to die of *worm-fevers*, and whose complaints were of course treated as proceeding from worms, in whom, however, there appeared, upon dissection, to be not only no worms, but evident proofs of the disorder having been of a very different nature. The spurious *worm-fever*, as Dr. Musgrave calls it, has, in all the instances he has seen of it, arisen evidently from the children having been indulged with too great quantities of fruit; though a poor cold diet may, he thinks, occasionally give birth to it. Every sort of fruit eaten to excess will probably produce it; but an immoderate use of cherries seems to be the most common cause of it. The approach of this disorder has a different appearance, according as it arises from a habit of eating fruit in rather too large quantities, or from an excessive quantity taken at one time. In the former case, the patient gradually grows weak and languid; his colour becomes pale and livid; his belly swells and grows hard; his appetite and digestion are destroyed; his nights grow restless, or at least his sleep is much disturbed with startings, and then the fever soon follows; in the progress of which, the patient grows comatose, and at times convulsed; in which state, when the event is not favourable, he dies. The pulse at the wrist, though quick, is never strong or hard; the carotids, however, beat with great violence, and elevate the skin so as to be distinctly seen at a distance. The heat is at times considerable, especially in the trunk; though at other times, when the brain is much oppressed, it is little more than natural. It is sometimes accompanied by a violent pain in the epigastric region, though more commonly the pain is slight, and terminates in a coma; some degree of pain, however, seems to be inseparable from it, so as clearly to distinguish this disorder from other comatose affections. Where a large quantity of fruit has been eaten at once, the attack of the disorder is instantaneous, and its progress rapid; the patient often passing, in the space of a few hours, from apparently a perfect health, to a stupid, comatose, and almost dying state. The symptoms of the fever, when formed, are in both cases nearly the same, except that, in this latter sort, a little purulent matter is sometimes discharged, both by vomit and stool, from the very first day. The stools, in both cases, exhibit sometimes a kind of curd, resembling curdled milk; at other times a floating substance is observed in them, and sometimes a number of little threads and pellicles, and now and then a single worm.

Strong purgatives, or purges frequently repeated, in this disorder, are greatly condemned by Dr. Musgrave, as they in general not only aggravate the symptoms already present, but are sometimes the origin of convulsions.—*Blood-letting* is not to be thought of in any stage of the disorder. But although frequent purging is not recommended, yet a single vomit and purge are advised in the beginning of the disorder, with a view to evacuate such indigested matter and mucus as happen to remain in the stomach and bowels. These having operated properly, there is seldom occasion for repeating them; and it is sufficient, if the body be costive, to administer, every second or third day, a clyster composed of aloë opt. 3 fs. & infus. flor. chamæm. 5 v. The principal part of the cure,

cure, however, depends upon external applications to the bowels and stomach; and as the cause of the disorder is of a cold nature, the applications must be warm, cordial, and invigorating; and their action must be promoted by constant actual heat. In this case, *R. Fol. abs. & rutæ, aa p. æq. aq. pur. q. f. f. decoct. saturatissimum, quo calide foveantur regio ventriculi et abdomen, 4ta vel 5ta quaque hora, per horæ quadrantem. Magma ex herbis coctis, post fatus usum, iidem partibus perpetuo appositum teneatur, et quoties refrigerit, aliud calidum apponatur.* For internal use *R. Spts. cinnam. & aq. cinnam. aa 3 fs. ol. amygd. d. 3 fs. fyr. Tol. 3 iij. m. et tempore usus fortiter consuetantur in phiala: capiat pro ratione ætatis, 3 ij. ad 3 vj. tertia quaque hora.* When any nervous symptoms come on, or remain after the disorder is abated, they are easily removed, by giving a pill of four grains of assafoetida, once or twice a day.

When *worms* really infest the bowels, Dr. Musgrave observes that their diagnostics are very uncertain; but that in real *worm* cases, the treatment above recommended would, he imagines, be much more efficacious than the practice commonly had recourse to: As *worms* either find the constitution weakly, or soon make it so, the frequent repetition of purges, particularly mercurials, he asserts, is injurious. Fomenting the belly, night and morning, with a strong decoction of rue and wormwood, is much recommended; for, by invigorating the bowels, it has thereby a considerable influence in rendering them capable of expelling such *worms* as they happen to contain. After the fomentation, he advises to anoint the belly with a liniment, composed of one part of essential oil of rue, and two parts of a decoction of rue in sweet oil. Of internal medicines, the best is assafoetida, with an aloetic pill or two at proper intervals. The diet of children disposed to *worms*, he adds, should be warm and nourishing, consisting, in part at least, of animal food, which is not the worse for being a little seasoned. Their drink may be any kind of beer that is well hopped, with now and then a small draught of porter or negus. A total abstinence from butter is not so necessary as is generally thought. Poor cheese must be wholly avoided, but such as is rich and pungent may be moderately allowed, for it is peculiarly useful. It is equally an error to feed children too well with rich food, rich sauces, and a very free use of wine; and to confine them to too strict or too poor a diet, which weakens their digestion, and renders them liable to disorders in the bowels.

Dr. Butter, in his Treatise on the Infantile Remittent Fever, which he says is the *worm-fever* of authors, asserts, that there is not the smallest rational ground for regarding *worms* in the cure of this fever; that, though the existence of *worms* be a sign of disease in children, yet, in his judgment, they are properly neither cause nor symptom of such disease; and therefore ought not to influence, in any respect, medical practice. It hath long been known that fevers destroy *worms*. As a definition, he says, that the infantile remittent fever is distinguished by drowsy exacerbations, wakeful remissions, pain of the head and belly, total loss of appetite, little thirst, and slimy stools. In his description he observes, that this fever is accompanied with a great many symptoms, but they seldom all occur in the same case. These symptoms he arranges under three different heads, constituting so many varieties of the disease. These varieties he names the acute, the slow, and the low infantile remittent fevers; as causes, the doctor points out irritability and indigestion; this fever may be accelerated by cold, fatigue, &c. but the principal causes are *crude accumulations in the first passages, which, with a very irritable predisposition, draw the intestinal canal into spasm, which is soon communicated to the rest of the body, constituting the fever.* The two symptoms commonly attributed to *worms*, he refers to debility as their cause; these symptoms are the loss of voice, and of speech. In order to the cure, Dr. Butter proposes but one indication to be regarded, viz. the removal of the febrile irritation. This irritation is owing to a spasmodic affection of the intestinal and other membranes of the body, supported by morbid accumulations in the first passages. The means preferred are, rest, quietness, and stillness. The bed-room should have but little light admitted into it. Diluting and nourishing drinks should be frequently given, such as small broth, gruel, and barley-water. Solid food should not be allowed. The neutral salts, particularly the sal polychrest, is useful by its abating the intestinal stricture, and rendering the bowels rather lax. For a child of five years old, a dram

of the salt may be dissolved in four ounces of water, sweetened with any convenient syrup, or with sugar; and two table spoonfuls may be given every four hours. This mixture should be given so as to keep the bowels open; in general when the fever is low, one stool should be produced every day, two in the slow, and three or four in the acute kind. When the bowels are rendered soluble, nitre may be used instead of the sal polychrest. If a looseness attends, the neutral salts must not be given, but, in their stead, the following mixture, in the same manner as the above with sal polychrest. In four ounces of water dissolve five grains of the extr. cicutæ, and add to it a dram of sugar. In the slow kind of this fever, the mixture with the extr. cicutæ is to be preferred to that with the salt. A grain for every year of the patient's age may be given, dissolved in water as already directed. If required to keep the belly lax, when the extract is used, the sal polychrest may be given twice a day, or as much rhubarb may be given every night as may be required. The general treatment takes place in the beginning of the low fever; but after the symptoms of the lowness abate, the treatment varies a little. In case of costiveness, half a dram of the sal polychrest may be given, dissolved in two ounces of water sweetened, the one half at night, the other in the morning. If the child hath a stool daily, the nitre may be used instead of the sal polychrest. Four drops of the acidum vitriolicum dilutum may be given every four hours in the patient's drink. Small wine-whey should be used instead of barley-water, by turns with the gruel and broth; sometimes a little wine may be added to the gruel. If this low fever is complicated with looseness, the extr. cicutæ, given as above, should be the only medicine employed, except a drop or two of the tinct. opii, after each stool. To relieve the vociferation and restlessness, foment the belly with flannel cloth wrung out of a decoction of chamomile, agreeably warm, and repeated as required. See Medical Transactions, vol. i. p. 45—59.

VERMICULARES. See LUMBRICALES MUSCULI.

VERMICULARIS. See SEDUM.

VERMIFORMIS. A prominence of the cerebellum, so called from *vermis*, a worm, and *forma*, shape.

VERMIS REPENS, — MORDICANS. See HERPES.

VERNIX. See JUNIPERI GUMMI.

VERONICA, called also *betonica Pauli, ihea Germanica; chamædrys angustifolia spuria; chamædrys latifolia Europæa*, FLUELLIN, and MALE SPEEDWELL. VERONICA OFFICINALIS. It is a low, hairy, trailing plant, with firm leaves set in pairs. From the joints arise slender pedicles, bearing spikes of blue monopetalous flowers, each of which is divided, as is the cup, into four segments, and followed by a flat bicellular capsule, which opens at the upper broad part, and sheds small brown seeds. It is perennial, grows wild on sandy grounds and dry commons. It flowers in June.

The leaves have a weak, but not disagreeable smell, which in drying is dissipated, and which they give over in distillation with water, but without yielding any separable oil; to the taste they are bitter and rough. They give out their virtue to water and to spirit, but most perfectly to the latter.

An infusion of the leaves drank as tea is diuretic, and considered as very salubrious in many disorders, particularly those of the breast; the water distilled from them is called European tea, and by some is preferred to the Asiatic. Both the infusion in water, and the distilled water, possess all the virtues of the Asiatic tea, and have the same good effects. See Francus on the virtues of *veronica*.

VERONICA AQUATICA, &c. see BECCABUNGA.

VERRICULARIS TUNICA, from *verriculum* a net, see AMPHIBLESTROIDES.

VERRUCÆ. WARTS. A wart begins in the cutis, and seems to be either an efflorescence of the serum hardening on the skin, making a dry tumor, or a small luxuriancy of the little arteries of the cutis, making a little sarcoma, or soft wart. When it arises with a broad basis, it is called *verruca sessilis*. Sometimes a few capillaries putting out together, after they are grown to a small length, enlarge themselves into a greater compass, and make the pentile tumor called *acrochordon*.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS LOCALES and ORDER TUMORES; and defines it, an extuberation harder than a sarcoma, and rough.

Warts are generally removed by incision, or by the use of caustics, the juice of *celandine*, of *esula*, the gall of the pike, or of the eel, the mineral acids, the lunar caustic, or an actual cautery, after which last they are said never to return.

When *warts* are on the knuckles they are difficult to be separated, without hurting the tendons, and are generally to be left to themselves. Heister observes, that on the face, lips, or eye-lids, there are sometimes a sort of livid and bluish *warts*, which in their tendency are next to a cancer. These are best let alone; for if they are disturbed, they degenerate into a cancer. See Heister's Surgery. Tissot's Advice to the People. Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 532. White's Surgery, p. 80.

VERSICARIA VULGARIS. See ALKEKENGIL.

VERTEBRÆ, from *verto*, to turn. See SPINA.

VERTEX, from *verto*, to turn. The CROWN of the HEAD, so called because the hairs turn there, called also *coryphe*.

VERTIGO, from *vertendo*, in which the head seems to turn, or at least all things about the patient seem to do so, called also *dinos*, *ilingos*. It is always symptomatic. When a mist is also before the eyes, it is called *scotodine*, or *scotodinos*. When a giddiness, with only a dimness of the sight, or a sparkling before the eyes, attends, it is called *scotomia*. Etmuller divides it into three kinds: 1. A simple *vertigo*, in which there is only a transient and short continued gyration of objects. 2. A dark *vertigo*, or *scotomia*, when the eyes are darkened, or so affected, as if several colours were before them. 3. The *vertigo* called *caduca*, in which the patient presently falls down.

The causes are a compression on the brain from a depression of the skull; an extravasation of matter on the membranes of the brain, &c. in acute diseases, pressure on the brain from the larger vessels being distended with blood, either from its unusual quantity or its rarefaction. Any cause that can press, distend, or contract the arteries, such as sudden surprise, ebriety, voracity, &c. by which the regular influx of the spirits, and their reflux into the optic nerves, are prevented. An acid or other acrimony in the stomach may affect the nerves, and, by consent of parts, produce this disorder of the head. Dr. de Meza observes that *vertigo* may proceed from six different causes, viz. 1. From a sanguineous plethora. 2. From a foulness in the primæ viæ. 3. From debility in consequence of excessive evacuations. 4. From compression. 5. From poisons of different kinds; as opium, mercury, fumes of charcoal, &c. And, 6. From a serous colluvies, in consequence of a stoppage of issues, ulcers, or any other habitual drains.

In a *vertigo*, there is generally an apparent rotation of external objects, though sometimes all things seem to ascend, and sometimes they seem to have a contrary tendency. As the disorder increases, the objects appear of various colours, and soon after follows a tottering of the whole muscular frame; the patient begins to be afraid of falling, and catches hold of every thing near him, to sustain himself; the disorder increasing, there comes on a dimness, then a loss of sight, then the nerves fail all at once, and the patient falls to the ground. If the disorder proceeds further than this, it terminates in a lipothymy, epilepsy, or apoplexy. When a loss of sight attends a *vertigo*, there is also a ringing of the ears.

If the disorder is recent, happens seldom, the patient young, the cure is easy;—if it is original and confirmed, happens frequently, or if it seizes old persons, and is accompanied with a great dimness of sight, and inability to stand, the cure is difficult;—if the ringing of the ears proceeds from a disorder of the brain, it is often troublesome for many years, and forebodes an epilepsy, or an apoplexy.

If there is a sanguine plethora, bleeding will be necessary, and the taking of blood from the temporal artery hath succeeded, when for a long time all other methods have failed.—If there is a nausea, or other disorder of the stomach, an emetic is generally to be prescribed.—This disorder is most frequently symptomatic; and then purging with the tinct. aloës, or the pil. ex aloë cum myrrha, is amongst the most effectual remedies. To these may be added mild chalybeates, and such nervous medicines as the peculiarity of the constitution in general, or symptoms in particular, may require. When a symptom of the gout, &c. the original disorder being removed, the symptomatic will of course follow. See Wallis's Sydenham, Etmuller, Mead, Hoffman, Heister, &c.

VESANIÆ, also *dementia*. DEFECT OF JUDGMENT, as in delirium, madness, idiotism, &c. ALIENATIONS

OF THE MIND. Dr. Cullen makes this the fourth ORDER of his CLASS NEUROSES—and says, it is where the functions of the mind in judging are injured, unattended with pyrexia, or coma.—Under this order he arranges the AMENTIA—MELANCHOLIA—MANIA—and ONEIRODYNIA. See Nosolog. Synops. Meth. For the particular account of the different genera, and the mode of cure peculiarly adapted to each, the reader is referred to the specific terms in this Dictionary.

VESICA URINARIA. The URINARY BLADDER, called also *cystis urinaria*. It is of an oblong form, its fundus lies against the os pubis, and its neck upon the os sacrum, and coccygis. The neck does not come out at the end of the bladder, but at the flat and most depending side, through the prostate gland, which lies flat upon it, so that there is properly no neck, being nothing of that shape. The fundus is the smallest end; the erect attitude seems to be the principal reason of this difference between this shape and that of quadrupeds. The bladder of a fœtus is very similar to that of a quadruped. The ureters enter into the bladder, near the vesiculæ seminales. The coats of the bladder are, 1st, a partial one from the peritonæum. 2d, A muscular coat, the greatest part of the external fibres of which are longitudinal, arising from the prostate gland. Under these is a stratum principally circular, under which, on the inside, is a very complex net-work of fibres, running in all directions, by which diversity, and being fixed to the prostate gland, they, in motion, bring all parts towards the gland, for the expulsion of the urine, and to contract the bladder, lying loose when empty. The inner coat is a very thin transparent membrane, of a very dense texture, which prevents the transudations of urine. Many describe another coat, but it is nothing more than the cellular membrane. The ligamentous remains of the urachus upon the fundus of the bladder are never pervious. The ureters have small oblique orifices, and pass obliquely through the coats; which hath the effect of valves. The urethra arises from the flat surface of the bladder. The arteries are from the hypogastric, or internal iliac, being branches of the arteria sciatica, epigastrica, and umbilicalis, on each side. The nerves are from the crurales, and the sympathetici maximi, by means of their communication with the crurales; some branches are from the plexus mesentericus inferior. See Haller's Physiology, in the article RENES. Winslow's Anatomy.

VESICÆ RARUS MORBUS, Hoffm. It is a copious discharge of mucus with the urine. It is an instance of the *dysuria mucosa*.

VESICÆ DISTILLATORIÆ. See CUCURBITA.

VESICANTIA, } See EPISPASTICA.

VESICATORIA, }

VESICARIA MARINA NIGRA. See ALCOYONIUM, FARRAGO.

VESICATORIA EMPLASTRA. See CANTHARIDES, N° 3—5.

VESICATORIUM. See CATAPLASMA, EPISPASTICA.

VESICULA, vel FOLLICULUS FELLIS. The GALL-BLADDER. Under the great lobe of the liver, a little to the right, we see the *gall-bladder*. It is situated in a sulcus on the under side of the great lobe, in the fissure between the two lobes, and being attached to the liver, hath a coat from the peritonæum. In a standing posture, it lies forwards and downwards. Its fundus is raised by a fulness, and depressed by the emptying of the stomach; whence that uneasy sensation which attends hunger. Its coats are like those of the intestines, the inner is not villous, nor papillous, but a net-work of plicæ in all directions. The hepatic and cystic ducts run almost parallel, and quite contiguous, not as represented in the figures; and uniting, form the ductus communis choledochus, which going on, joins the ductus pancreaticus, and opens into the duodenum, in the most depending concave part of the intestine. See Winslow's Anatomy. Haller's Physiology, in the article JECUR.

VESICULÆ DIVÆ BARBARÆ. See VARIOLA CONFLUENS.

VESICULÆ GINGIVARUM. The THRUSH. See APHTHÆ.

— MALPIGHIANÆ. See ASPERA ARTERIA.

— SEMINALES. They are two membranaceous cellular tubes, lying on each side between the bladder and the rectum, on the outside of the vasa deferentia; they are about three fingers' breadth long, and one broad; they are convoluted like the intestines, and kept in their situation by a ligamentous membrane, the internal fibres of which are

are muscular. The inside of the vesiculæ feminales is cavernous, and of a villous appearance.

VESTIBULUM. It is an irregular round cavity, not quite so large as the tympanum, and situated rather more inward and forward. The vestibulum and tympanum are, as it were, set back to back, with a partition between them, and communicating near the middle of the fenestra ovalis.

VESTIGIUM. See **METATARSus**.

VETERNUM. See **ANASARCA**.

VETERNUS. See **LETHARGUS**, under **CAROS**.

VETONICA. See **CARYOPHYLLUS RUBER**; for that called—**CORDI**, see **BETONICA**.

VIA LACTEA. See **GALAXIA**.

VIBEX. Purple spots, and **WHEELS UNDER THE SKIN**, of a scarlet colour. Sometimes called **STIGMA**.

VIBURNUM, called also **LANTANA**, *camara*. **PLANT MEALY TREE**, **WAYFARING-TREE**. Boerhaave mentions nine sorts. It is an arborecent shrub; its wood is fungous; the leaves resemble those of alder; the flowers grow in umbellas, small like elder flowers, are white, and consist of five petals; the flowers are succeeded by berries which are green, then red, and at last black; they are sweet and viscous. This shrub is found in hedges, and clayey uncultivated grounds. The leaves and berries are astringent. See **Raii Hist.**

VICIA. The **TARE** or **VETCH**, called also **BICION**, *Cræca major*. The pod is full of roundish or angulated seeds, the leaves are numerous, pinnated, and generally conjugated by pairs to a rib which ends in a tendril. Boerhaave enumerates twenty-two species. The **TARES**, or **VETCHES**, are heating and astringent. Decoction of vetches with raisins, figs, and liquorice, has been partly taken in the suppurative state of the small-pox, under the supposition of filling the pocks, and creating good pus.

VICTORIALIS. See **OPHIOSCHORDON**.

VIDAMARAM. See **SEBESTEN**.

VINCA PERVINCA, called also *clematis*, *pervinca major*. The **GREATER PERIWINKLE** or **PERWINKLE**. From a stringy, creeping, fibrous root, spring smooth slender stalks that are long and creeping. The flower is monopetalous, and is followed by two pods, in which are oblong, fulcated, and almost cylindrical seeds.

This plant grows on banks at the sides of ditches. An infusion of the leaves is commended against the fluor albus, hæmoptoe, hæmorrhoids, and excessive menses. See **Raii Hist.**

VINCETOXICUM. **SWALLOW-WORT**. See **ASCLEPIAS**.

VINI SPIRITUS TENUIOR & RECTIFICATUS. See **VINUM ADUSTUM**.

VINUM. **WINE**, called also *Bacchus*. For different kinds of wine, see **CENUS**. The juice of sweet fruits, such as grapes, currants, apples, &c. is called *wine* when fermented; but the name is more particularly applied to the fermented juice of the grape. One and the same kind of grape proves greatly different in taste and flavour, according to the climate and exposure to the sun. Those *wines* which have scarcely been at all fermented, and are boiled, are called **MUST**, and **BOILED WINES**. It is the thin watery juices that are extremely prone to ferment, and in which fermentation, when once begun, can scarcely be suppressed, until it hath run beyond the vinous state, that are thus treated. By boiling, the fermentative quality are restrained, the liquor becomes richer, and continues fit for drinking at least a year or two; but it is not so wholesome as the fermented *wine*. **MUST** relaxes the constitution; and if drank immoderately, it is apt to produce dangerous fluxes; on the contrary, *perfect wine* constringes and corroborates. Another class of *wines* is those which have undergone fermentation, but not a complete one; of these there are two kinds, 1st, *The thin sweet wines* which are only must, partially fermented, or whose fermentation is checked before the sweetness is gone off; these *wines* can scarcely be kept a year. 2d, *The strong full-bodied wines* that are rich and sweet; these are generally a mixture of fermented and inspissated must, the latter being added to increase the richness of the liquor, and prevent the fermentation from running beyond its due limits. These *wines* heat the constitution, and should be sparingly drank; of this kind are Malmsey, Canary, &c. 3d, *Those which have been completely fermented, and have thrown off their gross matter*. These are the most perfect, and the most salutary.

The goodness of *wines* is judged of by their being bright and clear in the glass, of an agreeable reviving smell and taste, leaving, when in the mouth some time, a slight sense of astringency, being moderately strong and spirituous, passing freely by urine, exciting appetite, producing a gentle sweat in the night, and keeping the body open next day, without being followed by any head-ach, heaviness of the limbs, or other uneasiness.

The **PRINCIPLES**, of which *wine* consists, are *water*, *inflammable spirit*, *a fine saline matter which arises in distillation immediately after the spirit*, called by Becher *media substantia vini*; *a grosser salt called tartarus*, which separates on standing, and adheres to the sides of the casks; *a gummy or mucilaginous substance*; and *a gross unctuous or resinous kind of matter*. **WINE** is considered to contain in general three different matters,—1st, A portion of **MUST**, or unassimilated matter. 2d, A portion of a proper **WINE**, in which, by the fermentation, a quantity of alcohol is produced; and 3dly a portion of **VINEGAR** produced by a too active, or a too long protracted fermentation.—These different matters will appear more or less copiously at the different periods of the fermentation. Thus in new *wine* the must will be most abundant; as the fermentation advances, the portion of genuine *wine* will be more considerable; and if fermentation has all along been properly managed, a vinegar will not appear but in very old *wine*; and from the proportion of these several matters, the qualities of *wine*, depending upon the period and state of fermentation, may be properly ascertained.

With us the five following kinds of *wine* only are ordered for pharmaceutic and medicinal uses, viz. 1st, *The vin. alb. Hispanicum*, or mountain *wine*. 2d, *Vin. alb. Gallicum*, or French white *wine*. 3d, *Vin. Canarinum*, Canary or sack. 4th, *Vin. Rhenanum*, or Rhenish *wine*. 5th, *Vin. rubrum*, or red Port and claret. The *first* are generally strong and sweet, consisting of half-fermented *wine* and must. The *second* are moderately spirituous, grateful to the stomach, and pass freely by urine, but some of them affect the head. The *third* are very rich and strong, their effects are more durable than the thinner, and they are nutritious. The *fourth* are the most acid, and are also the most diuretic; they also render the bowels lax. The *fifth* are the most astringent and strengthening.

The general effects of *wine* are to stimulate the stomach; exhilarate the spirits; warm the habit; promote and quicken circulation; and in large quantities to prove intoxicating, and powerfully sedative.

Considered as a medicine, *wine* is a valuable cordial in languors and debilities, more grateful and reviving than the common aromatic infusions and distilled waters; it is particularly useful in the low stage of malignant and other fevers; it raises the pulse, supports the strength, promotes a diaphoresis, and resists putrefaction, and in many cases, proves of more immediate advantage than the Peruvian bark. Delirium, which is the consequence of excessive irritability and a defective state of nervous energy, is often entirely removed by the free use of wine. It is an observation of long experience, that those who indulge in the use of wine, are less subject to fevers both of the malignant and intermittent kind. In the putrid sore throat, in the small pox verging to putrescency, where there is great debility, in gangrenes and the plague, wine is to be considered a principal remedy. And in almost all cases of languors, and great prostration of strength, wine is experienced to be a more grateful and efficacious cordial than can be selected from the whole class of aromatics. Used *dietetically*, it is beneficial to the weak and aged, and to those who are exposed to a warm and moist air, or to a corrupted one. Used *externally*, it cools, strengthens, and resists putrefaction. Dr. Harris, in his *Dissert. Chirurg.* says, that ulcers should be washed with warm *wine*; external inflammations are removed by it. In an erysipelas, and erysipelatous pains in wounds, warm *wine*, and fomentations with the spirit of *wine*, are the most useful. There are three other substances of great use produced from wine, viz. tartar, crystals of tartar, and vinegar. For their medicinal properties, refer to the specific terms in these sheets. Where wine itself may be proper as a cordial, it sometimes may be considered as too heating; if then, to an equal proportion of milk and water, as much wine is added as will occasion the colostrum to separate by boiling, and then strained and sweetened, a whey will be formed, called **SERUM VINOSUM**, **WINE WHEY**, which will be mildly cordial, and diaphoretic, and often given with good effect; or water may be added

to wine for the same purposes; besides, wine and water makes the best common beverage, water alone, and good small beer, excepted. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Dict. of Chem. Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Medica. Nicholson's Dictionary of Chemistry, 1795.

VINUM ADUSTUM, called also *vinum ardens*, *spiritus vini*. Vinous, inflammable, and vegetable fermented spirit, SPIRIT OF WINE, which last is the general name when it is rectified, called also *cuculatum majus*; *ænoflagma*. When this spirit is brought to the highest degree of purity from phlegm and oil, it is called ALCOHOL.

This spirit is obtained by distillation of fermented liquors. In FRANCE it is all drawn from wines; in ENGLAND and GERMANY from malt liquors. Some is drawn from melasses; and in AMERICA it is distilled from sugar, after fermenting it, and is there called RUM. This spirit, whatever be the subject from which it is obtained, if freed from its phlegm and gross oil, is found in every trial to be the same.

When this spirit is first drawn from any fermented vegetable liquor, it contains much of the phlegm thereof, and of the essential oil of the respective vegetable which afforded it; it is therefore rectified, or purified, by redistilling it with a very gentle heat; and when on adding a small quantity of this spirit to a little cotton, and setting it on fire, it burns away so perfectly, as that at last the cotton also takes fire, and flames also, it is called rectified spirit of wine. If equal measures of this rectified spirit and of pure water are mixed, it will be what is called *spiritus vini tenuior*, of the strength of brandy or PROOF SPIRIT. If to the rectified spirit, as much well dried and yet warm alkaline salt be added, as that a part of it remains undissolved at the bottom, it will absorb the remaining aqueous humidity; and the spirit may be poured from its surface. After which, if a little calcined vitriol, or burnt alum be added to this dephlegmated spirit, and it be again distilled, it will arise pure and free from either superfluous phlegm, or any of the alkaline salt that may be detained therein. The spirit after this treatment is called alcohol. The college of physicians direct alcohol to be made by the following process. Take of rectified spirit of wine, one gallon; kali made hot, one pound and an half; pure kali, one ounce: mix the spirit with the pure kali; and afterwards add one pound of the hot kali: shake them and digest for twenty-four hours. Pour off the spirit, to which add the rest of the kali, and distil in a water-bath. It is to be kept in a vessel well stopped. The specific gravity of the alcohol is, to that of distilled water, as 815 to 1000. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

Pure spirit, even after brought to the state of alcohol, is no other than an intimate combination of water with an oil which hath been highly subtilised by the process of fermentation, and a small portion of acid. From the best rectified spirit somewhat more than one half of its quantity of water may yet be extracted.

This spirit is of extensive use in chemistry; it separates the medicinal parts of vegetable and animal substances from the inactive matter: it extracts their flavour and colour; it dissolves resins and oil for varnishes, &c. and extracts them from woods which contain them; it preserves animal and vegetable bodies from corruption; it dissolves all vegetable resins and distilled oils, the subtil oils of aromatic herbs, flowers, seeds, fruit, woods, and roots; it dissolves empyreumatic oils; it mingles with water, and produces much heat by being mixed therewith; it coagulates milk, blood, and the white of egg, and most animal juices, except the urine and bile: it mingles with all acids concentrated or diluted, whether of the mineral or vegetable kingdom; on mixing it with the concentrated mineral acids, a strong ebullition and heat ensues, the acidity is obtunded or destroyed, and the compound proves a subtil, volatile, fragrant fluid, and thus produces the dulcified acid spirits.

As a medicine, spirit of wine, when externally applied, strengthens the vessels, and thickens the juices in them, and thus restrains hæmorrhages; it instantly contracts the extremities of the nerves, and deprives them of sense and motion; thus it eases their pain, but destroys their use; if received into the stomach in an undiluted state, it produces the same effects as when externally applied; and if the quantity taken is considerable, a palsy or apoplexy follows, and soon proves mortal. Proof spirit, and such as is diluted below the strength of proof, when externally applied in conjunction with corroborant, anodyne, and an isepic fomentations, is of considerable efficacy; if it

is inwardly taken in small quantities, it strengthens lax fibres, incrassates thin fluids, and warms the habit. A moderate internal use of this spirit is the most serviceable to those who are exposed to heat and moisture, to corrupted air, or other causes of colliquative and putrid diseases. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Dict. of Chem. Lewis's Mat. Med.

VINUM. WINE. This term, besides those already specified, is added to several products, and compositions, which chiefly take their names from the principal material of which they are formed—as *Vinum rhabarbari*, &c. which may be found under RHABARBARUM, &c. but for that called—*Hordeaceum regionum septentrionalium*, see ALIA—*Falernium*, see AMINÆUM VINUM;—*Emeticum*;—*Benedictum*, see ANTIMONIALE VINUM;—*Chalybeatum*;—*Ferri*, see FERRUM;—*Ardens*, see VINUM ADUSTUM;—*Hippocraticum*, see CLARETUM.

VIOLA. The VIOLET, called also *ion*. Boerhaave takes notice of eighteen sorts; but it is only the sweet scented purple kind that is in use with us. VIOLA ODORATA, acaulis, foliis cordatis, stolonibus reptantibus, CLASS. SYNGENESIA; ORDO MONOGAMIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1007. THE SWEET VIOLET. The flowers have a very agreeable smell, and a weak mucilaginous bitterish taste. If taken to the quantity of two drams, they are gently laxative; and, according to Bergius, and some others, they possess an anodyne and pectoral quality; the seeds are somewhat more laxative, and also gently emetic. They are also said to be strongly diuretic, and useful in gravelly complaints. The flowers give out to water both their virtues and fine colour, but scarcely impart any tincture to rectified spirit of wine, though they impregnate the spirit with their fine flavour.

A syrup is made with the blue flowers, and found certainly useful in some chemical investigations, to detect an acid, or an alkali; the former changing the blue colour to a red; the latter to a green. It is said also to be a laxative for infants: the sugar, of which the syrup consists, perhaps, may produce that effect, but little dependence can be had on the activity of the violets.

SYRUPUS VIOLÆ. Syrup of Violet.

Take of the fresh petals of violets, ℥ ii. boiling distilled water, three pints; macerate them for twenty-four hours; afterwards strain the liquor through a fine linen rag without expression, and add the clarified sugar to make a syrup. Ph. Lond. 1788. But both the flowers and the syrup lose their fine colour by long keeping. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

— IPECACUA, see IPECACUANHA;—*Lunaris*, see BULBONACH;—*Lutea*, see CHEIRI;—*Mariana*, see CERVICARIA;—*Marina*, see EPERLAUNUS;—*Palystris*, see SANICULA EBOR.

VIORNA. See ATRAGENE.

VIPEBA. See CASSADA.

VIPERA. The VIPER. The COLUBER BERUS, i. c. COLUBER scutis abdominalibus 146, squamis caudæ 39. LINN. It is a viviparous reptile, about an inch or less in thickness, and from twenty to thirty inches in length. It is distinguished from the snake by an undulated black line on its back, and the smallness of its tail. It is found in the heat of summer under hedges, and in winter it retires into holes in the earth. Its poison is at the basis of its fangs, or long teeth, through which it is emitted by a slit when the animal bites. A small portion of this poison, when communicated to the blood by a wound, produces dreadful effects, though when taken into the stomach it is inoffensive. If a viper bites itself or another viper, they die as speedily as any other animal which hath suffered the same accident. The famed cure, when the viper's poison is received by a wound, is immediately to rub the fat of vipers into the wounded part, and the patient must take as much vinegar in all he drinks for some time after the accident, as is at least agreeable to the palate. See also the famed cure for the bite of a rattlesnake in the article BOICININGA.

As a medicine, the flesh of vipers does not appear to excel that of eels. Notwithstanding the opinion of Dr. Mead, on the efficacy of this reptile as a nutrient, Dr. Cullen does not allow it to have any peculiar powers as an aliment, nor does he admit that there is the slightest foundation for allowing them as a medicine. He considers such a supposition of their virtues existing in any uncommon degree, as a mark, among many others, of the weakness and folly of the ancients, and equally of their

their modern followers.—See Cullen's Mat. Med. Mead on Poisons. Lewis's Mat. Med. For that called—*Indica*; *Pileata*, see COBRA DE CAPELLO.

VIPERARIA. See SCORZONERA.

VIPERINA. See SERPENTARIA VIRGINIANA.

VIRGA AUREA, also called *doria herba*, *conyza*, *symphytum*, *petrum*, *elichrysum*, *consolida Saracenica*, *Jacobaea palustris*. COMMON GOLDEN ROD. It is the *SOLIDAGO VIRGA AUREA*, Linn. It is a plant with long, and somewhat oval leaves, pointed at both ends, slightly, or not at all indented, with upright spikes of small yellow flowers, which are followed by small seeds, winged with down. It is perennial, grows wild in woods and on heaths, and flowers in August. The leaves and flowers are corroborant, aperient, and diuretic; they communicate all their virtues to water and to spirit. They have a moderately astringent bitter taste, and hence are considered, as serviceable in debility and laxity of the viscera, and disorders proceeding from that cause. The extracts are the best preparations. See Lewis's Mat. Med. For that called—*major*, see CONYZA MAS THEOPHR.

VIRGATA SUTURA. See SUTURA SAGITTALIS.

VIRGINIANUM RUBRUM. See PHYTOLACCA AMERICANA.

VIRIUM LAPsus. See LIPOTHYMIA.

VIRIDE ÆRIS. See ÆRUGO ÆRIS.

VIRILIS ÆTAS. See ÆTAS.

VIS CONSERVATRIX. The preserving power, or the exertion of the plastic power as far as it maintains organization.

VIS GENERATRIX. The generative power, or the generative exertion of the plastic power.

—MEDICATRIX. The healing power or the plastic power employed in extinguishing disease and restoring health. This is often expressed by the words Nature, and Natural Cure.—See VIS VITÆ, CALIDUM INNATUM.

—PLASTICA. The PLASTIC POWER. See PLASTICUS.

VIS VITÆ. See CALIDUM INNATUM.

VISCARIA. See MUSCIPULA.

VISCERA. The BOWELS. The *viscera* in the head are the brain, eyes, ears, nose, mouth, tongue, &c. In the breast, they are the heart, lungs, larynx, trachea, pleura, mediastinum, pericardium, thymus gland, diaphragm, &c. In the belly, they are the peritonæum, omentum, œsophagus, stomach, intestines, mesentery, liver, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, ureters, bladder, and parts of generation.

A knowledge of the situation of the abdominal viscera is of great advantage to the medical practitioner. The abdomen may be considered as divided into three regions, the superior, the middle, and inferior. In the first are comprehended those parts that are bounded by the diaphragm and ribs; the second extends from the ribs to the pelvis; and the pelvis itself constitutes the last. These three regions form one large cavity, in which are contained all the viscera of the lower belly; the extent, however, of these different divisions varies in different ages, in different subjects, and is altered likewise by disease. In new-born infants, the distance between the sternum and the pelvis is near to a third of their whole length; in adults, the length of the abdomen does not extend to a fifth of the whole. In children of three feet in height, the abdomen measures nearly one foot; and it is not found to exceed that, in adults five feet high. This difference with respect to the abdomen in infants and in adults is confined entirely to the middle region, which, in children, is not only much longer, but, in proportion, much more extensive in every respect, than in people come to their full size. In the former, it is wider from before backwards, in children the spine being almost entirely straight, whereas, in adults, it becomes considerably crooked. In children too it is much wider from one side to the other than in adults, as in them the ribs bend more outwards than they do in the latter. Although this middle abdominal region, however, is in children so extensive, yet both the superior and inferior divisions are not proportionally so; nay, they are even small, in comparison to those of adults. The pelvis is incomparably smaller in the fœtus than in adults; in the former, the under extremity of the os sacrum bends considerably over towards the pubes. The horizontal branch of the pubes is both short and flat, and the tuberosities of the ischia are turned backwards. Every

circumstance, therefore, concurs to shorten the cavities of both the inferior and superior abdominal regions; inasmuch that, in young children, all the *viscera* of the lower belly are contained in what we have termed the middle division, and remain there, until, by degrees, they insinuate themselves into the other two regions, as these, in course of time, come to be enlarged. Before treating, however, of the changes the *viscera* undergo in point of situation from the infantine state to that of adults, it will not be improper first to give a more particular description of their several situations in the former. The stomach in infants, instead of being situated transversely, as is the case in adults, hangs almost perpendicularly. It extends from what is commonly called the epigastric region, to the umbilical, inclining a very little to the left above, and to the right side below; having its convex side or great curve turned to the left, and the small curvature towards the right. In consequence of this situation of the stomach, the omentum, which is always attached to its great curvature, lies more towards the left than the right side; and, from want of knowledge of this circumstance, practitioners have often treated, as diseases of the colon, such complaints in children, as, on opening the bodies after death, have been found seated in the omentum only. The liver is very large in the fœtus, in proportion to its size in adults, and is situated almost entirely in the middle region of the abdomen; it appears to the touch externally, indeed, much nearer the linea alba than it is ever found to be in a more advanced age. At this period the duodenum is placed almost entirely behind the stomach. The spleen in infants is always easily discovered by the touch immediately below the false ribs; this, in adults, never can be done, but in a diseased state of that viscus. In the former, a considerable part of it is situated in the middle region of the abdomen; whereas, in the latter, its seat is always in the left hypochondrium. In very young subjects, the urinary bladder is situated entirely without the pelvis, is remarkably large in proportion to the other parts, and extends to within a very small distance of the navel; when full of urine, it makes a very evident prominence near about the middle and inferior part of the abdomen. This position of the bladder, above the os pubis, ought to be particularly attended to; for, when, in infancy, it is necessary to have recourse to lithotomy, the high operation should always be preferred to those where the opening is made in the perinæum. This operation, however, has never been favourably looked upon. But, as the shortest and easiest passage to the bladder is, in lithotomy, a principal object, it ought certainly, in children, to be preferred to every other, the bladder in them lying so near to the external teguments above the pubes. In young girls, the womb, with its two ovaria, are considerably raised above the os pubis; and when swelled, a circumstance, which, at this age, seldom occurs, it can easily be distinguished by the touch externally.

Such are the situations of the *viscera* in childhood. In a more advanced age, they are entirely changed; the ribs become less crooked, the diaphragm more vaulted, and the liver gets a higher situation, inasmuch that, about the fifteenth year, it is almost entirely covered under the ribs, when the person is in an horizontal posture. This change of situation in the liver occasions a manifest alteration likewise in the position of the stomach. By degrees it deviates from the perpendicular horizontal line; and according as it changes its situation, the omentum recedes entirely from the left side, and proceeds to occupy the middle part of the lower belly. Although the horizontal lobe of the liver can be distinguished by the touch in adults, yet never by any means so evidently as in children; it is situated almost upon the under extremity of the œsophagus, so that, when it becomes preternaturally enlarged, it compresses that canal so entirely as to prevent the entrance of the aliments into the stomach: in which case, the person suffers greatly from very violent vomitings with which he is attacked some time before death. In the mean time, the pelvis becomes every way larger; the pubes turns considerably longer, and acquires a greater height; the os sacrum stretches farther back, and the tuberosities of the ischium push outwards, and to a greater distance from the os coccygis. Such a considerable augmentation in the cavity of the lower part of the abdomen gives rise to such changes in the position of the different *viscera*, as deserve, from practitioners, very particular attention. Those which, from their make and nature, have been accustomed

ed to float in the middle region of the abdomen, now fall down into the pelvis; this is particularly the case with the bladder, which, in falling down, has its superior part carried forward, and the urachus, which had been attached to the fundus, is torn away, and never again connected with it. This fact was first taken notice of by Mr. Lieutaud, and is not as yet believed by many anatomists. The same cause which produces the change of position in the bladder, occasions also that of the uterus. The womb, which, in childhood, had been placed above the pubes, by degrees falls into the pelvis, inasmuch that in adult women who are not pregnant, it is always, in a sound state at least, entirely sunk into it. Both the bladder and the uterus acquire an oblique situation in the pelvis, owing to the descent of the intestines; this obliquity, that becomes in a manner natural to both these *viscera*, was observed by Gunzius, and Camper.

See Edinb. Med. Com. vol. ii. p. 152, &c. from M. Portal's paper in l'Histoire de l'Academie Royale des Sciences de Paris, année 1771, 4to. Paris.

VISCUM. BIRD-LIME.

VISCUS, called also *boxus*. **MISSELTOE**. **VISCUM ALBUM**, Linn. It is a bushy evergreen plant, which bears imperfect white flowers, that are followed by transparent whitish berries. It grows only on the trunks and branches of trees. Formerly **BIRD-LIME** was made of the berries, by boiling them in water until they burst; then they were well beat in a mortar, and after that washed in water, until all the branny husk was washed away; but now bird-lime is made from the holly-bush. See **AQUIFOLIUM**. The missestoe hath been famed for its medicinal virtues. Superstition, in former ages, held it in veneration, and hung it about the neck to prevent the effects of witchcraft, and gave it internally to expel poisons. As a specific in epilepsies, palsies, &c. it has been recommended; but it is not much noticed in the present practice. See Raii Hist. Plant. Sir John Colbatch's Treatise on the Missestoe.

VISIO. The **SIGHT**. The light we have in our atmosphere proceeds either from that of the sun, or from some other lucid body; from whence the rays spread every way, as from a centre, to all points of a large sphere, so as to fall upon the surface of bodies, from whence again they are reflected into the eye from the enlightened surfaces, in angles equal to that of their incidence, so as to render the bodies from whence they thus flow to the eye, both visible, and of some colour. The rays of light fall upon the cornea of the eye, where they are refracted, and pass on to the crystalline humour, where they are still more refracted; then proceeding through the vitreous humour, by which they are directed to the retina, where they form the image of the object seen. It is called the **FOCAL POINT**, where the images of objects are formed by the crystalline humour on the retina, and there the image of the object seen is painted in an inverted position, or, as it were, upside down, though perceived by the mind according to the situation of the object of sight. See Boerhaave's Med. Inst. Haller's Physiology, lect. xviii. Priestley on Vision, &c.

VISNAGA, also called *gingidium Hispanicum*. **SPANISH PICKTOOTH**. It is an annual plant, growing in Italy, remarkable for the agreeable scent and stiffness of the pedicles of the flowers, which are made use of for picking the teeth only. In other respects the virtues of the plant are similar to those of fennel. See **FENICULUM**, and Raii Hist.

VISNAGA MINOR. See **SELINUM MONT.**

VISUS DEBILIS; **HEBETUDO**. See **AMELYOPIA**.

VITÆ LIGNUM. See **GUAIACUM**.

VITÆ ARBOR. See **THUYA** and **CEREBELLUM**.

VITÆ AFFECTIONES. } See **EPITEDEUMA**.

VITÆ PROPOSITA. }

VITELLUS. The **YOLK** of **EGG**. It contributes to nourish the chick, only in preparing the white for the purpose, or almost becoming like the white. In **PHARMACY** it is used as a medium for uniting balsams, &c. with water. It is, as an aliment, nutritious; as a medicine, anodyne, maturating, digestive, and relaxing, and hence it is often used in clysters.

VITIA. Linnæus expresses by this word, his class of cutaneous, external, or palpable diseases. *Vitia* is a synonyme with Cullen's *locales* in his Nosology.

VITIATUM OS. See **CARIES**.

VITILIGO. A species of **WHITE-LEPROSY**. See **ALPHUS**.

VITIS. The **VINE-TREE**. The **VITIS VINIFERA**, *foliis lobatis sinuatis nudis*. **CLASS. PENTANDRIA, ORD. MONOGYNIA**. Linn. Gen. Plant. 284. Of the *vine-tree*, botanists have enumerated above twenty species, and there are almost twenty of its productions in use. Its leaves are astringent, and were formerly used in diarrhoeas, hæmorrhages, and other disorders, requiring refrigerant and styptic medicines. The vine leaves were called **PAMPINI**, and the tendrils **CAPREOLI**. The juice and sap of the vine, named **LACRYMA**, have been recommended in calculous disorders, and are said to be an excellent application to weak eyes, and specks of the cornea. The unripe fruit has a harsh, rough, sour taste; its expressed juice, called **VERJUICE**, was much esteemed by the ancients, but is now superseded by that of lemons; for external use, however, particularly in bruises and sprains, verjuice is still employed, and considered to be a very useful application. The dried fruit, called *uvæ passæ majores*, and *minores*, or raisins and currants, (the latter is only a variety of the former), or the fruit of the *vitis Corinthiaca* feu *apyrena* of C. B. are used as agreeable lubricating acescent sweets in pectoral decoctions, and for obtunding acrimony of other medicines, and rendering them grateful to the palate and stomach. They form part of the *decoctum hordei compositum*, *tinctura fenæ*, and *tinctura cardamomi composita*. If the trunk is wounded in spring, it affords a watery juice, which hath been used as a diuretic refrigerant. The flowers have a grateful smell, which is elevated with water in distillation. Along with the water a small portion of essential oil arises, which possesses the flavour of the flowers in great perfection. The unripe fruit is called *agrestæ*, they are sour and harsh, and from them is expressed the *omphacium*, which is cooling and astringent. The ripe fruit are called *uvæ*; the largest kind *damascenæ passulæ*, feu *uvæ*; they afford wine called *passum*, whence we have inflammable spirit, vinegar and tartar. When the *uvæ*, or grapes, are dried in the sun, they are called *uvæ passæ*, or *passulæ*. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

VITIS ALBA, vel **SYLVESTRIS**. See **BRYONIA ALBA**.—**IDÆA**, see **VACCINIA** and **OXYCOCUS**.

VITISALTUS. See **CHOREA SANCTI VITI**.

VITRARIA. See **PARIETARIA**.

VITREA TUNICA. See **ARANEA**.

VITRIOLICUM acidum, called also *oleum vitrioli*, *flagma*, *acidum primogenum*. See **ACIDA** and **SULPHUR**.

VITRIOLI COLCOTHAR, **COLCOTHAR** of **VITRIOL**, called also *chalcitis officin. colica, colcotor*. This is the substance which remains after the vitriolum martiale has been calcined and distilled for a long time by an intense fire; and by that means reduced to the redness of blood. But Mr. Le Fevre proposes an easy method of acquiring this preparation; he mixes two parts of filings of iron with one of sulphur, and a little water. After the acid of sulphur has dissolved the iron, he exposes the paste to the air, and it changes into colcothar. It is used in polishing glass, and other substances, by artists, and called *crocus*, feu *crocus martis*. Nicholson's Dictionary of Chemistry, 1795.

VITRIOLUM. In the chemical alphabet, this is expressed by the letter **D**. the best species of which is called *luncheon*. Vitriol also bears the names *calcadinum*, *calcator*, *calcotar*, *calcanthos*, *calcanthum*, *calcitea*, *alec*, or *alech*, *altinuraum*, *asagi*, *asamaz*, *azeg*, *calcotar*, **VITRIOL**. Combinations of metals with the vitriolic acid are called *vitriols* of those metals. It seems as if the metallic part of all *vitriols* had been formerly supposed to be copper only; for even the ferruginous *vitriols* have the name of *copperas*, which is expressive of copper: the *vitriol* of zinc is also called white *copperas*.

There are three neutral *vitriolic* salts, with metallic bases; or three *vitriols* of three metallic bodies, produced spontaneously, or with very little assistance from art, viz. those of iron, called green *vitriol*; of copper, called blue *vitriol*; and zinc, called white *vitriol*. The factitious *vitriols* are essentially the same as the native. Some chemists have endeavoured to generalize the term *vitriol*, by applying it to all combinations containing vitriolic acid. Thus, they would say, vitriol of copper—of iron—or of lime; but this method has never been generally adopted. It is usual, however, to call the metallic salts *vitriols*, which contain vitriolic acid. Nicholson's Dictionary of Chemistry, 1795.

Vitriols are prepared in Sweden, Germany, England, and

and in many other countries, where there are plenty of pyrite stones.

VITRIOLUM ABORTIVUM. See OCHRA.

— VENERIS. See ÆRUGO ÆRIS.

— VIRIDE. GREEN VITRIOL. The Latins call it *atramentum futorium, melantoria*, because it is used for blacking leather.

The method of preparing it is as follows: the pyrite stones are spread about in a large area, the height about three feet, and there they lie exposed to the air, but are now and then turned, that they may all be alike exposed thereto; thus they are reduced to a *vitriolic* earth, which being well washed with rain water, the liquor is conveyed by pipes into cisterns: then it is boiled to a due consistence in large leaden vessels, throwing in a quantity of old iron, which is soon consumed by the lixivium; at last the liquor is set to cool in other vessels, in which are placed sticks for the *vitriol* to crystallize upon.

On analysing the best *green vitriol*, it appeared that $\frac{3}{4}$ xvi. contained somewhat more than eight of water, six of iron, and one and a half of pure acid. The English *vitriol* is purely ferrugineous, but there is scarcely any other without some admixture of copper. Sixteen ounces of Gossarien *vitriol* were found to contain $\frac{3}{4}$ vii. of water, $\frac{3}{4}$ iii. of acid, $\frac{3}{4}$ v. $\frac{3}{4}$ vii. and $\frac{3}{4}$ i. of iron, and nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. of copper; but it often contains much less of the acid.

The *vitriol* of iron dissolves in about twice its weight of water, and on evaporating the solution, and setting it to shoot, concretes again into thick rhomboidal crystals. A solution of *vitriol* in water deposits, upon standing, a part of its metallic basis; the precipitation is greatly expedited by boiling heat, by which more of the metal separates in a few minutes, than by standing without heat for a year. The further the crystals of *vitriol* are freed from their metal, the more easily do they part both with their water and with their acid.

It is from this kind of *vitriol*, as being the cheapest, that the vitriolic acid, called OIL OF VITRIOL hath been usually extracted by distilling this calcined in earthen long necks, with a strong fire continued for two days. The distilled spirit appears of a dark blackish colour; and contains a quantity of phlegm, greater or less according as the *vitriol* has been more or less calcined. On committing it a second time to distillation in a glass retort placed in a sand-heat, the phlegmatic parts rise first together with a portion of the acid, the remaining strong acid loses its black colour, and becomes clear; and this is the usual mark for discontinuing the rectification; but at present this acid is extracted from sulphur, which see. The residuum, after calcination and distillation for a long time, forms COLCOTHAR.

The medicinal uses of *green vitriol* are the same as those of the other preparations of iron, but the pure sort only must be used. See SAL MARTIS, under FERRUM, N° 10. The acid of *vitriol* retards fermentation and putrefaction, but in a less degree than the nitrous and marine acids do; when it is largely diluted with water, it is employed for preventing a putrefactive disposition, correcting bilious acrimony, abating heat, quenching thirst, strengthening the stomach, &c.

VITRIOLUM CÆRULEUM. BLUE VITRIOL, also called ROMAN VITRIOL, VITRIOL OF COPPER, CYPRIAN VITRIOL, *cæruleus lapis, dehenez*.

It is prepared in Sweden, Germany, &c. from the pyrite stones and copper. It contains much less water than is in the *vitriol* of iron, and requires about four times the weight thereof for its solution. This has proved an useful tonic continued for some time in certain cases of epilepsy and hysteria; on some occasions it has proved also diuretic, and others anthelmintic. Its dose is from a quarter to half a grain according to the age of the person, twice a day, increased to what the stomach will bear without vomiting, but should be pushed till a nausea or sickness is occasioned.—But, if in the course of a month it shews not its good effects, we should desist from its use, as large quantities of copper introduced, may, like lead, prove hurtful to the body. Dr. Cullen therefore, in cases of periodic epilepsy, after giving the medicine constantly during one interval, if the disease still continues, gives it only for some days before an expected accession, and has in this way had success. This medicine seems entirely to rest in these cases on its tonic and astringent powers. In the beginning of fevers it has been given in nauseating doses, and as a diuretic in dropsies; but as an emetic, it seems not to be preferable

to the antimonium tartarizatum but is much more unmanageable. As an escharotic it has been sufficiently known, and very lately the Doctor found it in an ill-conditioned spreading ulcer bring on a good digestion, when both mercurials and arsenic were unsuccessful. It has also been used for restraining hæmorrhages, and for removing films from the eyes externally applied. It has also been given as a cure for obstinate intermittents, and a general tonic. Dose, quarter of a grain, or more, with from five to ten grains of extract of bark, two or three grains of aromatic powder, three times a day during the intermission. See Lewis's and Cullen's Materia Medica.

VITRIOLUM ALBUM, called also *gilla vitrioli, calcadis*. WHITE VITRIOL, OR VITRIOLATED ZINC. *Zincum vitriolatum*. The metallic part of this kind of *vitriol* is zinc; its other constituents are the vitriolic acid and water. Sometimes it contains iron, and then it hath an ochry appearance on its surface. It dissolves in twice its weight of water. It is sometimes given as an emetic, and, as such, it is speedy in its effect, and, in debilities of the stomach, is preferred to other emetics; it is principally used externally in collyria against heat, defluxion, and inflammation in the eyes; it is a powerful and safe errhine, useful in obstructions of the nostrils from indurated mucus. It is considered as an astringent tonic; has been given in small doses, and succeeded in some cases, as effectually as the flores zinci. From ten to twenty grains, dissolved in water, operates mildly and quickly as an emetic; and is an useful remedy, where poison has been swallowed, from the quickness of its operation. In the chincough, and other spasmodic complaints, it has been said to have been administered with good effect, in doses from half a grain, to one or two grains. In the proportion of $\frac{3}{4}$ i. to a pint, it is used as an injection in fluor albus, gleets, and feminal weaknesses. It is also applied in form of liniment externally, and internally, in form of pills.

LINIMENTUM ZINCI VITRIOLATI.

R Zinci vitriolati, optime pulverizati, $\frac{3}{4}$ i. adipis suillæ pp. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. bene commisceantur, ut fiat linimentum. This is useful in the cure of chronic inflammation of the eyelids to which old people are very subject.

PILULÆ ZINCI VITRIOLATI.

R Zinci vitriol. $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. terebinth. vulg. q. s. ut fiant pilulæ lx. sum. una vel duæ, nocte maneat. They are found to be of service in gleets, gonorrhœas, &c. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Dict of Chem. Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Medica.

VITTA. See PILEUS.

VITRUM PRÆPARATUM. PREPARED GLASS. Glass must be rubbed down to an impalpable powder, in a mortar that will resist the mechanical action of its particles. This, and all similar powders, are wholly confined to the treatment of opacities of the transparent cornea of the eye; and are most conveniently applied when mixed with a small portion of honey or mucilage.

VITRUM ANTIMONII; also *stibium*. See ANTIMONIUM VITRIFICATUM.

VOLIATICA. See LICHEN.

VOLSELLA. *Little forceps*, from *vello*. See FORCEPS.

VOLUTTA. See MANDARU.

VOLVULUS. See ILIACA PASSIO; COLICA.

VOMER. The PLOUGH-SHARE. It forms the posterior and inferior part of the septum nasi, and is placed between the ossa sphenoides and palati. It receives at its superior part the spine of the body of the os sphenoides, and the perpendicular plate or nasal lamella of the ethmoid, and below the cartilaginous part of the septum.

VOMICA PULMONUM, sometimes called, by HIPPOCRATES and CELSUS, ABSCESSUS PULMONUM. ABSCESS OF THE LUNGS. This disorder often grows without any previous complaint, and, rupturing suddenly, is the death of the patient. The unburst vomica is called occult; that which is burst, open. The causes are many, particularly colds, inflammations, metastases of matter from other parts, &c. That an *abscess* is formed in the lungs, is evident, if, after an inflammation there, shiverings are frequent, the cough grows troublesome on exercise, and after eating; if the patient can only sleep on the diseased side; if he frequently cannot lie down at all, but sits up without daring to lean to one side for fear

of the cough and oppression; he cannot sleep, has a continual fever, and frequently an intermittent pulse, a sort of anguish at intervals is felt, and in the night there are sweats, particularly on the breast and forehead, and sudden hot flushings appear at times in the face; the urine is reddish, and then grows oily: some have a disagreeable taste in the mouth, and fall away very manifestly; others are thirsty, their mouths and lips are parched, the voice grows weak and hoarse, the eyes are hollow, and there is a kind of wildness in the looks. When a vomica is formed, the symptoms increase, the whole side of the lungs becomes a bag of matter, compresses the sound side, and creates great anguish, which ends either with a rupture of the *abscess*, and a discharge of its contents, or with the loss of life. Hippocrates, in his book of Prognostics, describes this case very well. Aretæus particularly observes that the patient is hoarse, breathes short, speaks in a deep tone, the thorax is enlarged, yet seems too narrow for the redundant phlegm; the black of the eye is shining, and the white is extremely white, as if it was fat, the cheeks are red, and the veins of the face very prominent.

If the *abscess* is not deeply seated in the lungs, it bursts into the cavity of the breast, and forms an empyema; but if it is deep, the rupture will be into the bronchia; if the orifice is small, so that but little matter is discharged at once, or if the quantity of all the matter is inconsiderable, and at the same time the patient is strong, he coughs up what is contained in the lungs, and is sensibly relieved; but if the *abscess* is large, or its orifice wide, and a large quantity of pus is thrown out at once; or if the patient is weak, he dies the moment it breaks, and that is mostly when it is least expected.

As a discharge into the bronchia is the safest, the assistance of art is best used to solicit the matter this way; and, to effect it, the patient should continually receive the vapours of warm water into his lungs. After this method is expected to have in some degree softened the lungs, let the stomach be constantly kept filled with any agreeable emollient liquor: thus the resistance to the lungs being considerable on that side, the *abscess* and its contents will be pressed toward the wind-pipe, as there it will meet with less resistance, the fulness of the stomach will incline the patient to cough, which may concur to produce a good event. At a proper time, the cough may be excited by snuffing a little vinegar up the nose, or injecting a little into the throat; shouting, reading loud, or laughing, may answer the same end; or by jolting in a carriage, when the stomach is full, the *abscess* may burst. If on the evacuation of the offending matter the patient faints, the sharpest vinegar should be held to his nose. If the discharge is thin, brown, green, yellow, bloody, or of an offensive smell, and at the same time the pulse is quick and weak, the prognostic is unfavourable; but if the pus is well conditioned and white, if the fever and cough abate, if the sweats go off, and the patient is, and continues to grow easier, if the expectoration gradually diminishes, and urine appears of a more healthy colour, a good hope may be formed of a cure being accomplished by due care and perseverance.

In the cure it is usual to administer the warmer balsamics, but they heat and irritate too much; instead of these, let the patient be frequently supplied with barley, or with rice cream; if the matter is tough, give the ox. scil. to assist the expectoration; a milk diet should steadily be persisted in; the bark may be given in small doses, gradually increasing them; and gentle but constant exercise, at first in a carriage, and then on horseback. After all, it sometimes happens, that when all seems well, the *abscess* fills again; and though it emptieth itself by the bronchia, yet a succession of moderate and of ill health fills up the remains of life. See Lommius's Observations.—Dr. Cullen, in his First Lines, observes that an abscess is formed in some part of the pleura, and most frequently in that portion of it investing the lungs. He considers it as a consequence of pneumonia, and describes it, 'after a pneumony, not terminated by any resolution, the difficulty of breathing and cough continuing, lying down with difficulty on the sound side, and a hectic fever.' Dr. Reid observes, in his Essay on the Phthisis Pulmonalis, that *tubercles* are found, on dissection of those who have died of this disease, of all sizes; from the smallest granules, to the bigness of a horse-bean, and commonly in clusters. On cutting into them, he says, they appear of a white, smooth, cartilaginous substance. In the smallest, no cavity or opening

appears; in those farther advanced, on the cut surface we discover small pin-holes; in those still larger, are one or more cavities containing a fluid like pus; which being cleared off, in the bottom are perceived several small openings or holes, through which, on pressing the tubercle, matter issues, similar to that contained in its cavity. The larger tubercles, when emptied of their contents, appear like a small capsula, into which entered a branch of the aspera arteria. When the tubercles increase, they are termed *vomica*. These are also of various sizes, from half an inch to two or three inches diameter; and are usually oviform. When found entire, their contents are whitish, yellow, ash-coloured, greenish, and sometimes fetid matter; and when ruptured, more or less reddish. Several branches of the aspera arteria are found opening into these *vomica*, and they also communicate with others that lie contiguous; the apertures of the latter are ragged and irregular, of the former, round and smooth. The larger *vomica* are usually found empty, but on pressing the lungs, matter issues into the bronchia. The branches of the pulmonary artery and vein running upon the *vomica*, are found much contracted; and sometimes filled up with a fibrous substance; their pendulous ends hanging loose in the cavities of the *vomica*, completely shut up and covered with a thick slough. By this we see the reason why hæmoptoe does not more frequently happen, when so great a part of the substance of the lungs is destroyed; and also, when it does take place, in what manner the mouths of the bleeding vessels are shut up again. The parts of the lungs contiguous to the *vomica* are found inflamed, more or less solid, and impervious to air blown into the trachea; for when the other parts are thus distended, they remain depressed; nor is air admitted into the *vomica*, or at least in very small quantities. Wherever tubercles or *vomica* are found, they firmly adhere to the particles of the lungs near them; by which means a communication, between their cavities and that of the thorax, is entirely prevented. It is farther observed, that it seems probable that the small pin-holes, perceived in the substance of the tubercles, are the apertures of the exhalant vessels; and that the pus found in them, and issuing out upon pressure, is the lymph changed into that fluid. There is no absolute criterion by which we can determine when tubercles are first formed in the lungs. They are to be suspected, when the cough is violent, continued with short intermissions, particularly at night; and viscid phlegm is expectorated with difficulty. But when the cough is accompanied with coldness, succeeded by fever, and matter spit up, which precipitates in water, there is every reason to believe that *vomica* are completely formed.

Dr. Withers observes, in his Treatise on the Asthma, p. 117, and 120, that a cough may be suspected to arise from tubercles, when it does not occur from evident cold; when it does not begin with stuffing in the head, hoarseness, or any discharge of mucus from the nose and throat; when it not only occurs in the spring, autumn, or winter, but also in the summer; when it is attended with shortness of breath, particularly on motion; when it is not full and violent, but often trifling, so as even to be denied by the patient; and when it does not go off in a few weeks, but continues many months. Our suspicions are rendered much stronger, if the lungs have been severely injured by the measles, local inflammations, or other complaints; and they are altogether confirmed, if, with the above circumstances, the patient be of a thin scrofulous habit, of a fine delicate complexion, with swelled lips, glandular swellings in the neck, and a hectic fever. We may add two symptoms of the scrofulous affection in the mesentery, such as a tumid body, frequent diarrhoeas, griping pains, emaciation, &c. which will still render our suspicion of tubercles in the lungs stronger and more indisputable. Tubercles are often scrofulous, depending on the constitution, accompanied with symptoms of an inflammatory nature, and often occur prior to the asthma, or immediately appear to exist along with it. They are particularly dangerous to the young, whose chests are narrow, and where there is a consumptive tendency in the family. In this case, there is often great danger of a consumption, and therefore an early and cautious treatment in the intervals of the asthma is highly requisite, to avert the impending evil.

As this subject is too extensive to admit here of a full discussion, we must content ourselves with mentioning only the most important parts of the cure. The first

and principal requisites in the treatment, are to obviate and remove the inflammatory state of the constitution, lest the tubercles should inflame, and end in small ulcers in the lungs, which would soon degenerate into a deep pulmonary consumption. A diet consisting chiefly of milk and vegetables, is of the utmost consequence, and should be steadily persevered in. *Regular gentle exercise* is of the greatest importance, and affords most evident relief, such as riding, walking, &c. *The easy motion too of sailing, or travelling in a carriage*, is very serviceable. *Country air* is strongly to be recommended, both in winter and in summer, and along with it the utmost caution in avoiding excess of artificial external heat. If the constitution be full of blood, and there be a strong hard pulse with pains in the breast, repeated bleedings, according to the patient's strength and the urgency of the symptoms, are requisite and highly beneficial. *Mild cooling laxatives*, such as the neutral salts, cream of tartar, rhubarb, lenitive electary, castor oil, tamarinds, &c. are advisable, to obviate costiveness, and keep the body open. *Gentle emetics* are safe and useful; and likewise *antimonial medicines*, such as tartarised antimony and James's powder, may be very advantageously prescribed in small doses as alteratives. *Oily and mucilaginous medicines* are given, along with nitre, the diuretic salt, and the saline mixture. *Acids*, both vegetable and mineral, are cooling and useful, but particularly the first. *Blisters and issues* have often been found productive of good effects in these cases. When the cough is troublesome in the night, and prevents the patient from resting, a gentle opiate is very serviceable; and if there be any feverishness, a small dose of tartarised antimony or James's powder may be added to it, which will determine to the surface, and tend to remove any constriction of the cutaneous vessels. Other antispasmodics, after the removal of plethora, may be prescribed; and if the cough be violent, and of the convulsive kind, the flowers of zinc have been found very serviceable. See Percival's Observations, p. 223.

VOMICA LIQUORIS ÆTERNI. See ARGENTUM VIVUM.

VOMITORIA. See EMETICA.

VOMITUS. VOMITING. It is a disorder of the stomach. A vomiting and nausea seem to be spasmodic retrograde motions of the muscular fibres of the œsophagus and stomach, attended with convulsions of the muscles of the belly and the diaphragm, which, when gentle, creates a nausea; when violent, a vomiting. Vomiting is mostly an instance of dyspepsia.

The matter discharged gives different denominations to this disorder; a mucous chylous discharge of the reliques of undigested food is called a PITUITOUS VOMITING; a congestion of bilious matter evacuated this way, constitutes what is called a BILIOUS VOMITING;—blackish, corrupt, green, æruginous, porraceous, &c. are accidents of colour, &c. in the contents of the stomach that are discharged;—when black blood is thrown up, it is called THE BLACK DISEASE; and when the cause is in a part distant from the stomach, as when a stone passes the ureter, &c. it is called a SYMPTOMATIC VOMITING.

The causes are various, viz. pregnancy, poisons, hurts on the brain, inflammation of the diaphragm or other abdominal viscera, the motion of a ship, or coach, &c. the quantity or the quality of the food, irritation of the gula, the translocation of the morbid matter of several disorders to the stomach, worms, a stone in the ureters, a congestion of blood about the stomach, &c. The proximate cause is a stimulus of the nervous fibres of the stomach, gullet, or duodenum.

Cruditities in the primæ viæ are known by pituitous vomiting, and a pressive pain about the region of the stomach;—a laxity of the biliferous ducts, by bilious, chronic and periodical vomiting;—an injury, or a scirrhus in one of the viscera, by chronic vomitings of long standing, and in which the food is thrown up before it is digested. A stone in the kidney or the ureter may be suspected, if there is a pain in the loins, and a diminution of urine.—Worms are probably attendant if the countenance becomes pale, and if there are pains and a gnawing sensation in the intestines, with an unusual spitting and itching in the nostrils.

All critical vomitings are salutary.—Symptomatic vomitings are bad when excited by a subtil caustic acrimony;—violent bilious vomitings threaten an inflammation; vomiting from worms is often a dangerous symptom;—fetid vomitings are often fatal;—a constant or very frequent vomiting for several months gives a suspi-

cion of an ulcer in the stomach;—when a pain attends in the soles of the feet, hard drinking is generally the cause.

THE DIFFERENT CAUSES INDICATE DIFFERENT METHODS OF RELIEF. When pregnancy produces this disorder, bleeding at proper intervals, and gentle laxatives to keep the bowels easy; though, in those instances where bleeding endangers a miscarriage, the plethora should be removed by frequent gentle purges: when these methods fail, and the patient is greatly fatigued, she may take the pulv. ipecac. gr. ii. vel iii. an hour before the vomiting comes on, and repeat it as it is required. A light breakfast, before the sickness comes on, relieves in some instances; and in others, the columbo-root, in mint or pepper-mint water, is most useful.

Sometimes violent vomiting precedes or accompanies a fit of the asthma, and Floyer has observed, that cold water has afforded the most relief, in many cases of obstinate vomiting, from different causes and in different disorders: Dr. Withers says, in his Treatise on the Asthma, he found cold water the most grateful and beneficial to the patient; and all warm liquors evidently detrimental, by exciting pain and increasing the sickness. But if the stomach is inflamed, cold liquors are very hurtful.

When the vomiting proceeds from a weakness, or irritability of the stomach, or acrid matter lodged there, in consequence of the gout, &c. affecting this viscus, the columbo-root, in conjunction with aromatics, the bark, chalybeates, and magnesia or rhubarb, will give the most effectual relief.

When the disorder is symptomatic, the original disorder being relieved, this of course subsides.

When bilious vomitings produce spasms in the stomach and biliary ducts, the acrimony of the bile must be corrected by diluents and dulcified mineral acids, with brandy and water, or negus, for the common drink; and, if required, give a little laudanum.

When a copious and pungent acid prevails in the stomach, let the patient drink plentifully of weak mutton-broth, to excite the discharges, until what is thrown up is without any change in its taste; after which give magnesia alba in doses, from 3 ss. to 3 i. and repeat it as often as any uneasy symptoms may require it. When the stomach is appeased, the bark, bitters, and chalybeates may be used.

When hard drinking produces frequent vomiting, after a gentle emetic, give the bark, with bitters, and the dilute vitriolic acid. Light chalybeates, particularly the Bath-water, may be used as a finish to the cure.

In any of the above cases, to palliate the vomiting, the saline draughts given in the act of fermentation, the tinct. benzoës comp. with the dilute vitriolic acid, or a few drops of the tinct. opii may be now and then repeated. The sp. ætheris nitrosus relieves when these fail.

Sometimes when wounds inflame, the stomach, though distant from the injured part, will be rendered so irritable as to eject its contents; in this case warm oil being poured on the inflamed wound, by removing irritability there, relieves the stomach also.

Bilious vomitings are powerfully relieved by gentle antimonial emetics, or with small doses of the tartarised antimony with rhub. after which, bitters, particularly the columbo-root, and cordials, &c.

VOMITING OF BLOOD, OR HÆMATEMESIS, is known by dark coloured clotted blood being thrown up from the stomach: it is usually mixed with much phlegm. This discharge is always symptomatic. A vomiting of blood is usually preceded by a tensive pricking pain in the stomach or the left hypochondrium, and the eruption itself is almost always attended with a nausea, anxiety of the præcordia, and a compressing pain, as also a kind of tightness on the same side; a fainting, too, often attends. In this case there is no cough, as happens when the lungs are the seat of the disorder.

BLOODY VOMITING is the effect of an indurated spleen, a varicous state of the vasa brevia in the upper left portion of the stomach, or of other vessels thereabout;—women are particularly subject to this symptom about the time of the eruption, or on a suppression of the menses, from passion, frights, grief, pregnancy, &c. It happens in men from suppressed hæmorrhoids.

There is danger from the extravasated blood lodging in the bowels, and becoming putrid; by which means a dysentery, or a putrid fever, may be produced. The bloody vomitings which happen about the middle of pregnancy, in some plethoric habits, are rarely injurious.

*The same happening during labour, or even in child-bed, if the quantity be small, is not often hurtful. If there is no fever, if the habit is plethoric, if any usual evacuation is obstructed, hope may be indulged; but if a fever attends, if the blood discharged be very black and fetid, or if the cause is an enlargement of the spleen, an induration of the liver, or if faintings are considerable, there is but little hope.

Distinguish the pain and heat in the stomach, from an inflammation there, and from blackish hæmorrhoidal excretions.

Until the discharge by the mouth is stopped, abstain from purging medicines; let the diet be cooling, and in small quantities; except there is manifest inflammation or plethora, omit bleeding; astringents must not be administered, for they stimulate the stomach; but opiates, such as the tinct. opii may be given to four or five drops two or three times a day, or give the following draught as the symptoms, viz. pains and spasms, may require it.

R Nitri puriss. ʒ i. aq. distill. ʒ ii. fyr. e mecon. ʒ ii. m.

If the patient is hot, and the circulation hurried, give sal nitri ʒ i. in every pint of water that is drank. Emollient clysters with nitre relieve the spasmodic affections in the stomach. If suppressed menses are the cause, give mild emmenagogues by the mouth, bleed according to the strength, &c. of the patient, and administer frequent emmenagogue clysters. If the cause is erosion from acrid substances in the stomach, absorbents and demulcents will be proper.

When the vomiting ceases, and the patient seems gripped from the stagnant blood, give him a gentle purge or two. See Meibomii Dissert. de Vomitu. Hoffmann's Pract. of Med. Cullen's First Lines, vol. iii. p. 51—66. edit. 4.

VOX ABSCISSA. See ABSCISSIO.

VULNERARIA, called also *traumatica*, VULNERARIES. Medicines suited to promote and favour the cure of wounds. Dr. Cullen says, as the cure of wounds must be entirely an operation of nature, the surgeon has hardly any other employment in this business, than to avoid or remove the circumstances which might impede the operation of nature. When such circumstances occur with respect to recent wounds, it is very doubtful whether any internal medicine can be of use to obviate or remove them; and, at least, it is not probable, that the medicines given under the title of *vulneraries* can have any effect to this purpose. It is indeed possible, that the Peruvian bark, and other analogous substances, may, in some cases, be of use in mending the weakness of the system, and, therefore, the flaccidity of the parts affected; and perhaps, in other cases, some internal medicines may be of use; but they should be mentioned, as answering a particular indication, and by no means under the indefinite term of *vulneraries*. Mat. Medica.

VULNERARIA AQUA. See ARQUEBUSADE.

VULNUS. A WOUND, synonymous with *punctura*. Boerhaave gives the following description of a wound. A wound is a recent bloody solution of continuity in the soft parts, made by a hard, sharp instrument. But it may be observed, that obtuse instruments wound, and sharp ones cut into the bones: when a wound is lacerated, it is called LACERATA. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS LOCALES, and ORDER DIALYSES, which he defines a recent solution of continuity, bloody, of some soft part, occasioned by some violence done to the part.

Wounds that are superficial, when cleaned from the blood, &c. are perceptible to the sight; but when they are too deep to be seen into, it is better to examine them with the finger than with the probe; and, where the wound is too small for the finger, a bougie is better than a probe, on account of its flexibility, especially where it is winding. In examining a wound, we should know the attitude of the patient when he received it, the kind of weapon, how far it penetrated, how it was directed, with what force the blow was given; it should also be observed, what kind of fluid discharges do or did flow from the wound. The knowledge of these, with the knowledge of our frame, the use, &c. of each part, enable us to judge rightly of the nature of the wound, its cure, and consequences.

The danger of the wound is, as the size of the vessels that are divided, and the importance of the injured part

with respect to life.—The nearer a wound is to a vital part, the more dangerous it is.—Wounds in the joints are healed with difficulty; so are those that are situated in any part subject to constant motion, as in the lungs or belly.—The attending symptoms render a wound more or less dangerous.—The age, constitution, customs, habits, and the inconveniences that may be expected, though the patient does not die, should be pointed out, or hinted at, at least.—Dividing a principal artery in a limb, endangers mortification; a principal nerve, insensibility, and an atrophy thereof.—Separation of a tendon destroys as much motion as depends on that muscle.—A wound in the medulla spinalis causes a palsy, or a mortification in the lower parts.—An immoderate suppuration in a deep wound, by absorption, may cause a hectic fever, and consume the patient in a marasmus.—Great loss of blood endangers a dropsy.—A wound in the breast and lungs, when healed, may be the occasion of a phthisis pulmonalis; and in any other considerable organ, an ulcer may remain, and prove the source of a hectic fever, or of a consumption; but great caution is necessary in determining the prognostics of wounds, particularly those which penetrate into the breast or belly, on account of the different situation of the viscera, of which we have no sign during life. Van Swieten says, that he hath met with many such cases. See instances of this kind in the Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. i. p. 26—35.

The different states of a wound are included under those of digestion, or the discharge of matter;—incarnation, or filling up with flesh;—a cicatrization, or skinning over.

In order to the cure of wounds, especially when they are considerable, the non-naturals demand our particular attention. The air should be dry and moderately warm, but not hot; the diet should be moderate, though it may be necessary to allow for custom, and regard should be had to the present habit of body; rest is generally necessary, but motion hurts the superior parts less than it does the inferior: as to the excretions, strong purges, &c. are injurious, but costiveness must be carefully guarded against; the affections are to be well regulated; if they are excessive in their degree, or if long continued, though but moderately excited; they will be injurious.

When extraneous bodies are extracted, if it can be done prudently, the hæmorrhages suppressed, all morbid tension in the wounded part removed, and the lips of the wound, where this is required, brought properly together, the dressings may be pledgits of soft lint covered with one of tow, spread with some digestive ointment, and large enough to cover the whole; these may be secured by means of such bandages as the situation of the wound best admits of: the first dressings usually remain two or three days, or until the discharge of matter renders the separation of them easy.—After the first dressings are removed, the dressing may be repeated every twelve or twenty-four hours, according as the discharge is more or less abundant or acrid.—If after the first dressing a warm digestive is required, add to the ung. resinæ flav. a little of the ol. tereb. vel bal. capiv. These applications need not be warmed, except when very cold: after spreading the pledgit, its surface may be just warmed by holding before the fire; each time that the surface of the wound is cleansed, it should be performed by dabbing it gently with soft lint, and not wiping it, lest the tender granulations should be destroyed; the surface of the wound should not be made quite dry, but is better for being left somewhat moist, for thus the digestion is less interrupted.

Mr. Sharp observes, that the principal interruption to the healing of a wound made with a sharp instrument is the fungus, and this he would have suppressed by dry lint and a proper compress upon it; or if it advances above the surface of the skin, to touch its edges only with some gentle escharotic; but it sometimes happens that an obstruction to healing is the flabbiness of a wound, which is generally removed by dabbing it at each dressing with the following or some such application: R Aq. calcis sim. ʒss. tinct. cor. Peruv. sim. ʒ ii. tinct. myrrh. ʒ i. m. Thus, if an ill constitution or bad habit of the body is no impediment, wounds on the exterior parts are generally soon healed.

When the wound is filled up with flesh, pledgits of the cerate of lapis calaminaris usually effect the last intention of cure, or the cicatrizing of the wound.

There are many accidents which occasionally are attendants on wounds in one stage or another, such as fever, inflam-

inflammation, a callus, &c. the management of which will be learned from what is already said under the different articles in which they are noticed.

When a small artery is wounded, if it is divided, it retracts, and the hæmorrhage is soon spontaneously restrained; *if it is punctured*, or *partially divided*, if it can conveniently be come at, it may be wholly divided, or the wound enlarged, and then the artery may be tied, if proper pressure proves ineffectual.—*When a large artery is punctured or divided*, it must be taken up and secured with the needle and ligature.—*Wounds in the axillary artery, and also of the femoral*, if near the body, generally demand an amputation of the limb.

Wounds sometimes penetrate the cavity of the breast and belly, and sometimes injure one or more of the viscera; the first are known by the probe, the latter by the discharge that issues from them; if the symptoms attending a wound that penetrates into the cavity of the breast or belly are favourable, and there is no discharge from any of the viscera, we may conclude that they are safe as the viscera are unhurt; in which case, after excluding the air that may have rushed into these cavities, treat them as simple wounds. The air may be excluded as follows: make the patient inspire strongly, keeping the wound closely covered: then uncover it after this full inspiration, and let the patient at the same time make a full and powerful effort as in expulsion of the fæces; thus the included air will be driven out at the orifice; repeat this process as often as it may seem necessary. If any of the viscera have protruded and are unhurt, return them with all speed; but if wounded, use the glover's future, leaving three or four inches of the ligature out of the wound. If the protruded viscera have been exposed to the air, it may be necessary, before the return of them, to use a fomentation of warm milk and water, with a little sweet oil. In all these cases flannel is the best bandage, because it gives way and retreats as the breath doth require.

Wounds in the principal internal blood-vessels are all deemed mortal; but blood is sometimes discharged from smaller vessels into the cavity of the breast or of the belly; if this happens in the breast it occasions a difficulty of breathing, which difficulty is worse when the patient is in an erect posture; though, if blood is discharged into both the cavities of the breast, the patient can only lie on his back, and stand in an erect posture. To discharge this blood, if the wound is in the lower part of the breast, lay the patient on the wounded side, and with a probe push back the lungs, that the blood may pass out; if the wound is in the upper part of the breast, an opening must be made at the back part thereof, allowing the other to close; the proper place for this aperture is between the third and fourth of the false ribs, counting from below upwards, and about five inches from the spine. But, until the hæmorrhage appears to have ceased, which may be judged of by the strength and equality of the pulse, and the warmth of the patient's extremities, the operation will be useless. When the opening is made, the expulsion of the matter is assisted by the efforts of respiration, as already hinted at, for the discharge of air. In these cases the patient must be kept still, mild astringent balsamic injections may be used, and gentle opiates given if a cough attends. If blood is poured into the belly, here will soon be laborious breathing, anxiety, and intermitting pulse, &c. If the discharge of blood is small, the patient sometimes recovers, but, if considerable, it generally proves fatal.

When a nerve is wounded, a variety of alarming symptoms comes on in proportion to the fineness and tenderness of the part it is attached to, and the peculiar irritability of

the constitution; when the pain occasioned thereby is extreme, it sometimes is relieved only by dividing the nerve: this accident is soon discovered by the sharp ichor which distils from the part, and its excoriating the circumjacent parts. When a tendon is wounded, the same symptoms follow as when a nerve is injured, but only they do not so suddenly appear. The most common applications to wounded nerves and tendons have been the subtil spirituous sorts, such as the ol. tereb. &c. but they are productive of the worst symptoms; instead of these, put the limb into the easiest position, keep the wounded part free from cold air, avoid spirituous and hot applications, and in their stead, apply a warm bread poultice, having first covered the wound with lint; or instead of the poultice, cloths may be applied after dipping them in warm oil, or warm oil and vinegar mixed in equal parts; warm fomentations may be used before the application of the poultice, if inflammation attends, or seems to be approaching.

Wounds in the joints, when they are inflicted with cutting instruments, or with heavy weapons falling on them, are attended with danger. Though the wound is small, its consequences are often grievous, from irritation, from destruction of the ligament, from the loss of synovia, &c. Much depends on the habit; from a large wound in the ankle, caused by a fracture, nothing remarkable hath followed; and fatal consequences have been the result of a small one. However favourable appearances may be, a guarded prognostic should always be given. Large wounds of the joints almost always require amputation. The ligament of the patella being divided by a sharp-edged instrument hath frequently been followed by a loss of the leg. The tibia being broken from the astragalus, and attended with laceration, makes an amputation advisable. A mere incised wound into a joint, from letting in air and injuring the ligamentous parts, has often proved fatal, when a timely amputation would have saved the patient. In contusions of the joints from heavy bodies crushing them, if a gangrene is waited for before amputation is performed, it will be left until it is too late: the patient seldom lives until the mortification begins to separate; but is taken off by the fever and local malady. The two great consequences to be avoided in wounds of the joints are inflammation and pain; the first is to be attempted by bleeding and pursuing the antiphlogistic plan; the latter, by the position of the limb and by opiates. The most relaxed position of the limb is the best. If no tumefaction comes on, emollient applications are not wanted, but repellents and preventives; if tumefaction, tension, &c. appear, immediately apply emollients. There is a symptomatic fever generally attendant, exclusive of any other circumstances, and this is sometimes attended with such a discharge as to reduce the patient greatly; and on this account amputation becomes necessary. Where the joint is spoiled by pressure, or by gun-shot, the injuries of the bone require attention as well as those of other parts, and the discharge of the synovia: these seldom do well under the greatest care.

Gun-shot wounds. See SCLOPETOPLAGA.

See Celsus, Boerhaave's Aphorisms, the English Translation, p. 40, &c. or the same Aphorisms with Van Swieten's Commentaries. Heister's Surgery. Gooch's Practical Treatise of Wounds. Dease on Wounds of the Head. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 97, 105; vol. iii. p. 253; vol. v. p. 9—356. White's Surgery, p. 82, 175.

VULPANSER, called also CHENALOPEX; and by the generality of our authors *tadorna*. The SHELL-DRAKE, or BURROW-DUCK, a very beautiful species of duck common on some of our coasts.

VULVA. See CEREBRUM.

VULVARIA. See ATRIPLEX FÆTIDA.

W.

W I N

W O R

WADT. See PLUMBUM NIGRUM.
 WARNAS. VINEGAR of PHILOSOPHERS.
 WARNELLA. See HURA.
 WILLISII GLANDULÆ. See CEREBRUM.
 WINTERANA CANELLA;—JAMAICENSIS. See
 CANELLA ALBA.

WINTERANUS CORTEX. WINTER'S BARK; called also *cort. Magellanicus*, *cortex antiscorbuticus*, *cinnaomum Magellanicum*, *laurifolia Magellanica*. The tree is called *Magellanica aromatica arbor*, *baccifera arbor*, *laurifolia aromatica fructu viridi caliculato racemoso*, THE WILD, or WINTER'S CINNAMON-TREE. In Dr. Lettson's edition of Dr. Fothergill's works, is given a drawing of a branch from the tree with the flowers, and there the tree is named *Winterana aromatica*.

Captain Winter was the first who made the bark of this tree known in Europe: he brought it from the Streights of Magellan in the year 1579. Clusius describes this bark in his *Exot.* p. 75, and calls it by the name of its first importer; hence the name of *cortex Winteranus* or *Winter's bark*. It has rarely been brought amongst us, and hath been so little known, that Pomet, in his *Materia Medica*, describes the canella alba for it; others have copied him, and custom hath established the use of the canella instead of the *cort. Winteran*. the canella is also generally called *cort. Winteranus*. In 1691, Mr. George Handasyd brought some specimens of branches, &c. from this tree, and gave them to sir Hans Sloane, who drew up an account of the tree, and it was inserted, with a figure, in the *Philos. Transact.* for 1693. But a more perfect description hath been obtained by the joint aid of captain Wallis, sir Joseph Banks, and Dr. Solander, who, in the year 1766, were in those parts where it is indigenous. It is only the bark of this tree that is of any value; and that is described as being of dif-

ferent degrees of thickness, from a quarter to three quarters of an inch, of a dark cinnamon-colour; if it is rubbed it hath an aromatic odour, and to the taste is pungent, hot, and spicy: its effect on the palate is slowly imparted, but durable when given out.

Dr. Morris inserted in the fifth vol. of the *Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq.* some experiments on the *Winter's bark*, by which it appears to be a peculiar kind of astringent; also, that though it gives its virtues very freely to rectified and to proof spirit, yet water dissolves its soluble parts most freely. The Doctor recommends this *bark* as excellent for covering the disagreeable taste of senna and some other drugs, not more agreeable to the taste.

When captain Winter first brought this *bark* from the Streights of Magellan, the sailors used it as a spice, and afterwards found it useful in the scurvy; for which last it hath been extolled; but unhappily its substitute, the canella alba, hath been almost always used. The *Winter's bark* is much more powerful as a stimulant than the canella alba; it is useful to promote digestion, also as a stimulant in paralytic and dropical disorders; in which last, when the secretions may probably be promoted by a stimulus, the *Winter's bark* deserves to be preferred. In some instances of remitting and intermitting fevers, it hath been given with advantage, as a substitute for the Peruvian bark; whence the canella alba must evidently be a very improper substitute.

The *Winter's bark* is in larger pieces than the canella alba, of a more rugged surface, a deeper colour, more agreeable smell, a warmer taste, is more pungent, and less bitter. The canella alba is in rolls, somewhat thicker than cinnamon, and is the double bark of the tree from whence it is taken.

WISMUTHUM. See BISMUTHUM.

WORMIANA OSSA. See TRIQUETRA OSSA.

X.

X E R

X E R

XALAPA. See JALAPA.
 XANTHIUM. See BARDANA MINOR.
 XANTOLINA. See SANTONICUM.

XERASIA, } from ξηρος, dry. A species of alopecia,
 XIRASIA, } consisting in a dryness of the hairs, for want of due nourishment. They look wholly like powder.

XEROPHTHALMIA, from ξηρος, dry, and οφθαλμος, a pain in the eyes, called also *lippitudo sicca*; *ophthalmia sicca*. A DRY LIPPITUDE, i. e. when the eye is itchy, dry, hot, rough, the eye-lids covered with dry scales, and it is painful to behold the light. It is also called *sclerophthalmia*, from σκληρος, hard, and οφθαλμος, an eye. A scler-

ophthalmia, or HARD LIPPITUDE, is an inflammation of the eye, attended not only with a hardness and slowness of motion, but with a pain and redness. The eye-lids, in this affection, are hard and dry, never effusing any moisture, with small, writhed, dryish, mucous concretions in their corners, and a difficulty of opening them after sleep, on account of their dryness. The *xerophthalmia* is said to be a lesser degree of the *sclerophthalmia*. James's Med. Dict.

In Dr. Cullen's System of Nosology, this is a variety of the species called *ophthalmia tarfi*, and is synonymous with Sauvages' *ophthalmia sicca*. Dr. James observes that it is a kind of inflammation, whose general characters are pain

pain and redness, but it differs from an inflammation in a property peculiar to itself, which is dryness. See OPH-
THALMIA.

XIPHIUM. See GLADIOLUS.

XIPHOIDES CARTILAGO, from $\xi\phi\theta$, a sword, and $\iota\delta\epsilon\varsigma$, a shape. See ENSIFORMIS.

XIRASIA. See XERASIA.

XITOMA. *Capolin*, a sort of cherry. See CAPOLIN
MEXIC. HERNAN.

XYLOCOCCA. See SILIQUA DULCIS.

XYLOCASSIA. See CASSIA LIGNEA.

XYLOCINNAMOMUM. CINNAMOMUM.

XYLOALOE. AGALLOCHUM.

XYLOBALSAMUM. See BALSAMUM.

XYLON. See BOMBAX.

XYRIS. See IRIS FETIDA.

Y.

Y A W

YABACANI. See APINEL.

YAWS. FRAMBOESIA. This genus of disease, doctor Cullen places under the CLASS LOCALES, and ORD. IMPETIGINES, to which he affixes no definition, and mentions two varieties, that of GUINEA and AMERICA. It is a distemper endemial to Guinea and the hot climates in Africa. The people there have it only once in their lives.

At first it is unattended with pain or sickness; it makes its first appearance in little spots on the cuticle, not bigger than a pin's point, which increase daily, and become protuberant like pimples; soon after the cuticle frets off, becomes white, and then instead of pus or ichor, there appears a clear lymph which dries into white scoughs or fordes, under which is a red fungus; these increase gradually; some to the size of a small wood-strawberry; others to that of a raspberry; others again exceed the largest mulberry, which in shape they much resemble; they are on all parts, but most in the genitals, anus, arms, and face; when they are large they are few, when small there are many. The black hair, in the *yaws*, turns white and transparent.

This disorder is not dangerous if skilfully managed. It is infectious.

As soon as the patient is observed to be infected with this disease, he must be confined to a place where he may remain alone; then give the quantity of a nutmeg of the following electary, morning and evening, with forty or fifty drops of the antimonial wine in a draught of a decoction of sarsaparilla.

R Hydrargyri cum sulphure $\frac{3}{4}$ i. fs. antim. crud. ppt. & theriac. androm. $\frac{3}{4}$ i. fyr. alb. q. f. f. electar.

Y U C

When the disease seems to be at a stand, give calomel, so as to excite a salivation, to the quantity of a grain and a half or gr. ii. in twenty-four hours; let the discharge then decline gradually, purge gently, and give the decoct. sarsaparil. The ulcers may be touched with the following solution:

R Hydrargyri muriati, $\frac{3}{4}$ i. sp. vin. r. $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. m. f. solution.

If the salivation in its progress seems ineffectual to stop the spreading of the disease, desist, and give alteratives, such as are recommended in the lepra, and dress the part with the following:

R Ungt. resinæ flav. $\frac{3}{4}$ i. hydrarg. nitrat. rub. levigat. $\frac{3}{4}$ i. alum. ust. $\frac{3}{4}$ fs. m.

Then cicatrize with the epulotic cerate mixed with a little burnt alum.

The solution of the hydrarg. muriat. in sp. vin. is sometimes given as an internal. When nodes attend, the disease is incurable. If after the cure of this disease a pain is fixed in the feet, in this case warm bathing, paring the callous skin, and the use of an escharotic ointment, will be found very effectual.

See Edinb. Med. Essays, vol. vi. p. 312. James's Med. Dict. Brooks's and the London Practice of Physic.

YERBA de CAMINI—de PALOS. See CASSINE.

YOIDES OS. See HYOIDES OS.

YPSILOGLOSSI. See HYOGLOSSUS.

YUCCA, } INDIAN BREAD. See CASSADA. It is

YUCA. } a plant with a thick tuberous root, and leaves resembling those of the aloe. It grows in America. It is not the cassavi, but a thick fleshy root, affording a soft pulp. See Raii Hist.

Z.

Z E R

Z I N

Z Z. See MYRRHA and ZINZIBER.

ZAARA. A name for the moribus watching.

ZACINTHA, also called *cichoreum verrucarium*, and *verrucarum*, WART SUCCORY. It grows in Italy, and is noted for its power of destroying warts.

ZAFFARAN. } See CROCUS.

ZAHAFARAN. }

ZAFFER. See COBALTUM.

ZAGU. See PALMA JAPONICA.

ZAIL. See BOROZAIL.

ZALAPA. See JALAP.

ZARZA, } See SARSAPARILLA.

ZARZAPARILLA. }

ZARNICH. See ARSENICUM ALBUM.

ZARUTHAN. See CANCER.

ZAZARHENDI HERBA. See ORIGANUM.

ZEA. See ADOR.

ZEDOARIA, called also *gedwar*, *geid*, *geidwar*; *malankua*; *colchicum Zeylanicum*, *haronkaha*, *arnabo*, ZEDOARY. It is the root of an East Indian plant. According to Weston, in his Univ. Botanist, &c. it is *costus Arabicus*, or *costus scapo vestito*, *floribus spicatis albis*, *bracteis ovalibus*, *fructu in pediculo singulari*. Linn. Arabian *zedoary*. But according to the Pharmacopœia of the Edinb. college, it is the *amomum scapo nudo*, *spica laxa truncata*. Berg. Mat. Med. p. 4. Mr. Curtis, in his Catalogue of Medicinal, &c. Plants in the London Botanic Garden, says, it is the *KEMPFERIA ROTUNDA*, *foliis lanceolatis petiolatis*. CLASS. MONANDRIA, ORDO MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 7. It is brought chiefly from Bengal, in oblong pieces, about the thickness of a little finger, and two or three inches long; or in roundish ones, called *zerumbet*, about an inch in diameter, of an ash colour on the outside, and white within. The long and the round are the roots of the same plant, the body of which is round, and the protuberances long.

Chuse such as is dense, solid, of a fine taste and smell, bitterish, moderately acrid, and that emits an aromatic flavour in powdering or chewing, and such as is large, and not wrinkled, nor perforated. It should be kept dry.

It impregnates water with its smell and a light bitterish taste. The spirituous tincture smells weaker than the watery, but it tastes stronger; distilled with water, it yields a ponderous essential oil, which is hot and pungent.

This root is a *warm stomachic*; its spirituous extract is the best preparation.—*In colics*, attended with a diarrhœa and pain in the intestines, ʒ i. of the powder, taken three times a day, gives great relief.—*In flatulences* it is very useful, especially if joined with opium. Simon Pauli says that it excels in dispelling wind. In general, the dose is from gr. v. to ʒ fs. Dr. Monro says it is a good medicine and may be given with advantage where a warm cordial bitter is indicated. Dr. Cullen asserts he is clear it might be omitted in our Materia Medica, notwithstanding the extravagant commendations of Cartheufar, who considers it as a general remedy for most of the chronic complaints with which humanity is afflicted; though CULLEN allows it may have some virtues as containing camphire. It has however still a place in the confectio aromatica of the London Pharmacopœia. See Cullen's Mat. Med. Lewis's Mat. Med.

ZERNA. An ulcerated impetigo. Some express by it lepra. See LICHEN,

ZERTA. See CAPITO ANDROMACHUS.

ZERUMBET. See ZEDOARIA. It is also a species of ginger; *amomum scapo nudo*, *spica oblonga obtusa*. Linn. BROAD-LEAVED WILD GINGER.

ZIBACH. QUICKSILVER. See ARGENT. VIVUM.

ZIBETHUM. CIVET, also called *civeta* or *civetta*, *algatia*. It is an unctuous odoriferous substance, about the consistence of honey or butter, of a whitish, yellowish or brownish colour, sometimes blackish. It is brought from Brazil, the coast of Guinea, and the East Indies. It is found in bags, situated in the lower part of the belly of an animal of the cat kind, called *animal zibethicum*. The bag hath an aperture externally, by which the *civet* is extracted. Its smell is fragrant, and too strong to be agreeable, except it be diluted. It hath an unctuous and subacid taste, and is used in perfumes. It does not dissolve in spirit nor in water, but unites with oils both expressed and distilled, and with animal fats. Water by distillation is impregnated with its odour, and spirit by digestion. Rubbed with mucilage, it mixes with water.

The black sort from the East Indies is not so good as the American; but this latter is often adulterated. The chief use of this drug is as a perfume: it rarely, if ever, is employed for any medicinal purposes. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med.

ZIMENT. See CEMENTUM CUPREUM.

ZINCUM, also called ZINCHUM, ZINCTHUM, TUTENAG, SPELTER, BLENDE, BLACKJACK, and ZINC.

Zinc is a semi-metal, of a bluish white colour, somewhat brighter than lead, of considerable hardness, and so malleable as not to be broken with the hammer, though it cannot be much extended this way. It is called a metalline marcasite, somewhat resembling lead. Stahl first explained what it was: see his Metallurgia.

Zinc crackles during the bending of it, and quickly breaks, though it is somewhat ductile. It is about seven times specifically heavier than water; it begins to melt in a moderate red-heat, and very slowly calcines on a continuance of the fire. In a moderate white heat it flows thin, burning, fulminating, with a bright deep green or bluish green flame, and subliming into white light flowers, which concrete about the upper part of the vessel into thin crusts, or soft loose filaments, like down or cobwebs, called PHILOSOPHER'S WOOL.

It is extracted from a sort of *lapis calaminaris*, which is its ore. In its metallic form, and in that of a calx, it dissolves readily in all acids, and precipitates from them almost all the other metallic bodies.

The white vitriol is made from pure zinc, by dissolution in the diluted vitriolic acid, and crystallization. The calx, commonly called FLOWERS OF ZINC, was formerly kept under the names of *pompholyx*, and of *nihil album*. They are now ordered to be thus made by the College of Physicians, London.

ZINCUM CALCINATUM. Calcined ZINC, formerly called *Flores Zinci*.

Take of zinc broken into small pieces, eight ounces; cast them at different times into an ignited large and deep crucible, placed declining or half upright, putting upon it another crucible, in such a manner that the air may have free access to the burning zinc. Take out the calx as soon as it appears, and sift its white and lighter part.

ZINCUM *Vitriolatum purificatum*, purified vitriolated ZINC.

Take of white vitriol one pound; vitriolic acid one dram by weight; boiling distilled water three pints. Mix and filter through paper: after a proper evaporation, set it aside in a cold place to crystallize. Ph. Lond. 1788.

The preparations of zinc are employed in external applications, as ophthalmias, particularly against thin defluxions of rheum, and as astringents, which effect they have (if the zinc is finely levigated) without acrimony or irritation. Taken internally they prove emetic. The following ointment is used for the same purposes as that called PELLIER's ointment, which see under ophthalmia. R Zinci usti 3 j. unguenti ceræ alb. 3 vj. m. See VITRIOLUM ALBUM.

The flowers of zinc were first used as an internal medicine by the celebrated chemist Glauber, but were little known in practice till Dr. Gaubius, of Leyden, gave an account of their virtues in his *Adversaria*. They have since been much employed in convulsive and spasmodic diseases, and sometimes with good effects. Even obstinate epilepsies have been rendered much less violent by their use. Some think they have proved an useful auxiliary to the Peruvian bark in intermittents. Like all other medicines, however, in diseases of this class, their good effects are often only temporary, and they often fail altogether. When the flowers are genuine, a grain or two generally at first excite a nausea or sickness; but by degrees a considerable dose may be taken with little or no sensible effect. As they are liable to be adulterated, it may be proper to mention, as tests of their purity, that they make no effervescence with acids; and that, when exposed to a strong heat, they become yellow; but, on cooling, turn white again.

By a mixture of zinc with copper, in different proportions, are made the compound or artificial metals, called BRASS and PRINCE'S METAL. See Neumann's Chem. Works; Dict. of Chemistry; Lewis's Mat. Med. edit. 3. Nicholson's Dictionary of Chemistry, 1795.

ZINCUM CALCINATUM. FLORES ZINCI. See ZINCUM.

— VITRIOLATUM. See VITRIOLUM ALBUM.

— VITRIOLATUM PURIFICATUM. See ZINCUM VITRIOLATUM.

ZINGI. See ANISUM INDICUM.

ZINGIBER. *Ginger*. The character for this is Zz. Also called *zinziber*, *gingihil fæmina*, *chilli Indiae orientalis*, *iris latifolia tuberosa*, *mangaratia*. It is the root of a reed-like plant, growing spontaneously in both the Indies, in China, &c. It is brought to us in knotty, branched, flattish pieces, freed from the outer bark, of a pale colour, and fibrous texture. It is distinguished into white and brown, but they are both the same root; the former is cleaned and dried, the latter is scalded, more shrivelled, and rendered less aromatic. That which is the least fibrous is reckoned the best. It is the AMOMUM ZINGIBER, *scapo nudo*, *spica ovata* Linn. COMMON,

OR NARROW-LEAVED GINGER. CLASS MONANDRIA, ORDO MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 2.

This root is warm and aromatic, but not so heating as one would expect from its penetrating heat, and the pungency of its taste, as well as from the fixedness of its principles; but Dr. Cullen thinks, that there is no foundation for this remark. It gives out all its virtues to rectified spirit of wine, and the greater part of them to water. In distillation water raises its whole flavour, but spirit leaves it nearly all behind.

Ginger is used in cold and flatulent disorders with some advantage; also when there is a laxity, or debility of the stomach and intestines, and in torpid and phlegmatic constitutions, to excite brisker vascular action. It is also a good corrector of purgative medicines, for which purpose it is often used. Its effects are more durable than those of the peppers. The London College orders a SYRUPUS ZINZIBERIS, *syrup of ginger*, to be made by macerating four ounces of bruised ginger for four hours in three pints of boiling water; then strained; and made into syrup with the addition of clarified sugar. Ph. Lond. 1788. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

ZINGEN. See GENSING.

ZIZIPHUS, } See JUJUBA, also AZEDARACH, and
ZIZIPHA. } LACCA.

ZODOARIA SEM. See SANTONICUM.

ZODOARIA CANDIDA. See AZEDARACH.

ZONA. A kind of *herpes*, which runs round the body, called by Paracelsus, *cinzilla*. The erysipelas phlyctænodes. See ERYSIPELAS.

ZOOPHYTON, from ζῷον, *animal*, and φυτόν, *plantæ*. A ZOOPHYTE, or PLANT-ANIMAL. A kind of intermediate body supposed to participate both of animal and vegetable nature. The fœtus in the womb appears to many to be a real zoophyte growing to the mother by the funiculus umbilicalis, as plants do to the earth by their stem. The agnus Scythicus is a zoophyte, which see.

ZOOTOMIA, from ζῷον, *an animal*, and τέμνω, *to cut*. THE DISSECTION OF ANIMALS.

ZOSTER ERYSIPELAS. See ERYSIPELAS.

ZOSTER HERPES. See ERYSIPELAS PHLYCTÆNODES, HERPES.

ZOZAR,

ZUCHAR,

ZUCCARA.

ZYGOMATICA OSSA. See MALARUM OSSA.

ZYGOMATICUS MUSCULUS. It is called *zygomaticus major*, by Albinus and Winslow; also *dissector oris*. It arises fleshy from the zygomatic process of the cheek-bone, and is inserted into the cornea of the mouth, which this muscle with its partner draws outwards and upwards.

ZYGOMATICUS PROCESSUS. From the anterior middle part of the temporal bone, goes a process, which joining another from the cheek-bone, they together form an arch called by this name. See TEMPORUM OSSA.

E N G L I S H I N D E X.

* * AS a great Number of Terms are very often joined with some Epithet, by which they are distinguished, it is necessary to observe, that whenever a Word is wanted to be found in the following INDEX, the Epithet, as well as the Term itself, should be sought for, as it is placed sometimes under one, and sometimes under the other.

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W.

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F I N I S.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

* * The Twenty Plates of Anatomical Figures are to be placed the first in succession as they are numbered.—*Explanation of a View of the Brain*, to face Plate XV.—I.—*Section of the Human Brain, Cerebellum, &c.* to face Plate XV.—II.—*Of the Lymphatic Vessels*, to face Plate XIX. and XX.—Those of *Midwifry*, according to their specifications in the Plates and Explanations.—The *Explanation of the Modern Apparatus of Chemistry*, to face the last Plate.—The whole are to run in the following succession: 1st. Anatomy,—2d. Midwifry,—3d. Botany,—4th. Chemistry.

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